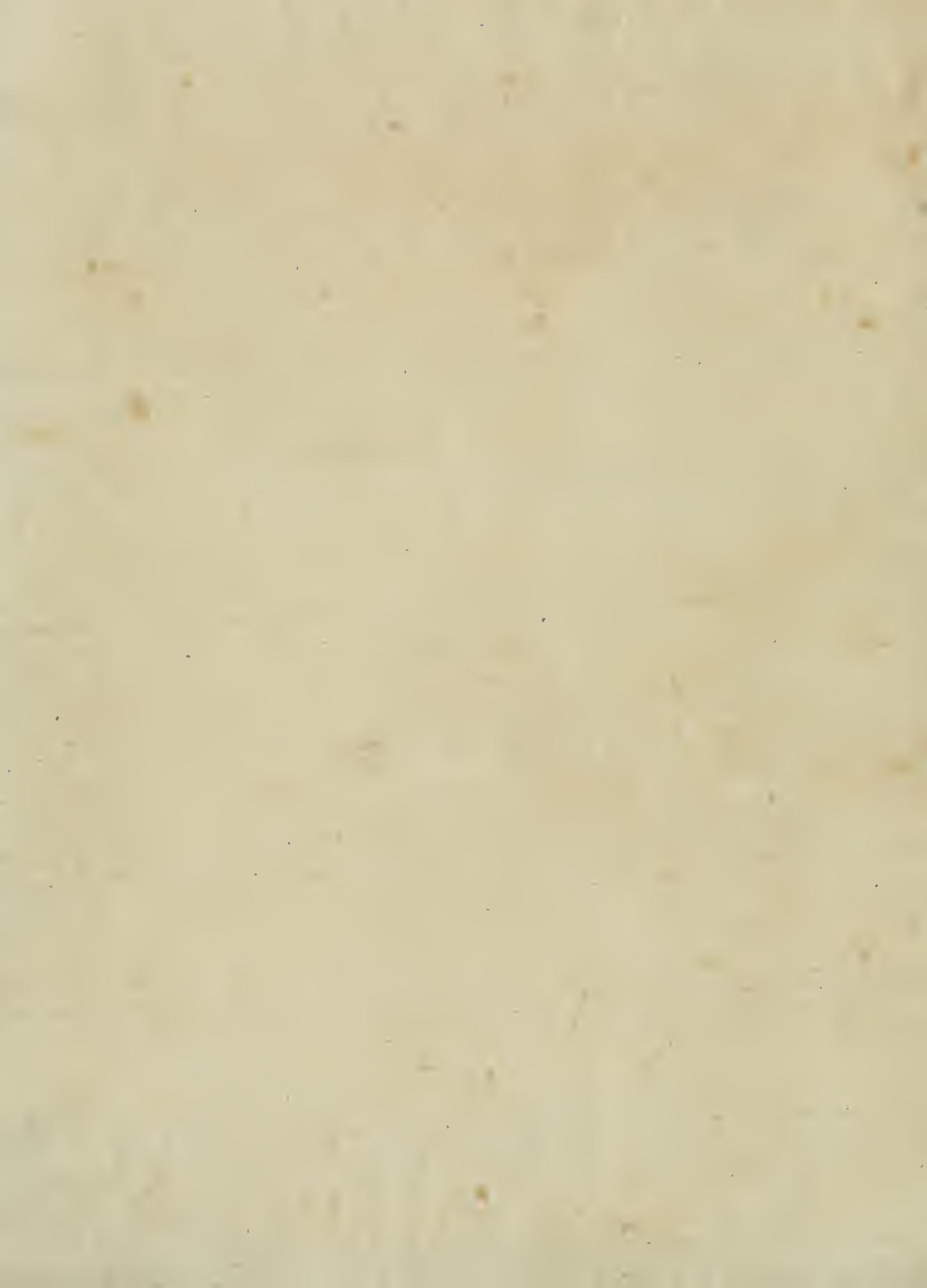


M. W. Hill





A N

E S S A Y

U P O N

G A R D E N I N G.



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A N
E S S A Y U P O N G A R D E N I N G,

C O N T A I N I N G

A C A T A L O G U E O F E X O T I C P L A N T S

F O R T H E

S T O V E S A N D G R E E N - H O U S E S O F T H E B R I T I S H G A R D E N S :

T H E B E S T M E T H O D O F P L A N T I N G T H E H O T - H O U S E V I N E ;

W I T H

D I R E C T I O N S F O R O B T A I N I N G A N D P R E P A R I N G P R O P E R E A R T H S A N D
C O M P O S I T I O N S , T O P R E S E R V E T E N D E R E X O T I C S ;

O B S E R V A T I O N S O N T H E H I S T O R Y O F G A R D E N I N G ;

A N D

A C O N T R A S T O F T H E A N C I E N T W I T H T H E M O D E R N T A S T E .

B Y R I C H A R D S T E E L E ,

L A T E O F T H I R S K , B U T N O W O F S I O N - H I L L , (N E A R T H I R S K) I N T H E C O U N T Y O F Y O R K .

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M . D C C . X C I I I .

Entered at Stationers' Hall.

TO
HENRY DUNCOMBE,
AND
WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esquires,
REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT
FOR THE
COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN,

ILLUSTRIOUS men, in all ages, have ever deemed the cultivation and improvement of their native country highly honorable, and most worthy of their immediate attention.

Animated by example, and desirous of being acquainted with such rational pursuits, I am engaged in the employment
most

most likely to realize my wishes, and at the same time render me an useful member of society.

My present intention is an attempt to aid in the management of that most elegantly-refined and fascinating department of the Garden, where the prodigious variety of rare plants that have been introduced into this kingdom, from the hot regions of the terraqueous globe, are deposited; and the liberal encouragement which an enlightened public are ever ready to give to endeavours, where utility or a desire to please are the principal objects, excites in me a lively hope that this effort, and also my future exertions, will meet with their indulgence.

With great deference, Gentlemen, I here appeal to you, if it be not rather incumbent upon those who rest at ease in this our favoured island, and enjoy the blessed sunshine of independent fortune, to cherish and preserve those great curiosities of the vegetable kingdom, which the bold and adventurous have, with extreme hazard and difficulty, collected?

To

To obtain those rarities men of the greatest accomplishments have navigated unknown seas, have traversed dreary wilds and deserts, searched the forests of both Indies, and explored the burning countries of the torrid zone.

In this work is meant to be included as much information in a small compass as possible. As far as I am able I have fixed the native place of each plant; whereby every gentleman, conversant in geography, may with great ease and nicety ascertain the proper heat and situation in the stove and green-house for every exotic, and in one line of the Catalogue, by a single glance of the eye, without the trouble of poring on voluminous botanical works, he will find in alphabetical order the *GENERIC* and *SPECIFIC* name of each plant in Latin, the English name for the convenience of the practical gardener, and by certain characters or abbreviations its denomination and proper place in the conservatory, and likewise the country of which the plant is a native.

Such,

Such, Gentlemen, is the intention of the following sheets, which I venture to publish under the sanction of your names, which I am proud to make use of, being in me a disinterested memorial how highly the names and characters of able and virtuous men are esteemed; and should they be found in any degree serviceable, and meet but with your approbation, my wishes will be amply gratified.

I am, Gentlemen,

With true respect,

Your most obedient,

And

Faithful humble Servant,

RICHARD STEELE.

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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

IT seems equally improper to introduce into a Catalogue, like the present, the Synonyms of different botanical writers, to endeavour to ascertain how long each plant has been cultivated in the British gardens, (which would, upon examination, most likely be found defective) or to preface the work with a long catalogue of books that may have been inspected to furnish materials for the following sheets. A mere declaration that the subjects which are treated upon have been carefully attended to, will, it is hoped, here be thought sufficient; especially if the matter, in its humble and plain attire, proves satisfactory to the Gentleman, and contributes to the ease and information of the Gardener.

Preference is given to a catalogue arranged in alphabetical order, as being the most plain method for enabling horticulturists to provide, with ease and expedition, a full collection for their stoves and green-houses; and should they be inclinable to obtain information beyond the limits of this plan, they will find no scarcity of scientific botanical books to refer to.

Some of my readers perhaps may fancy that a scale of the different degrees of heat of different countries, whose productions are arranged in the following

following sheets, might have been useful in this work: But I am inclined to think that such an attempt would (far from appearing systematical in this place) be of so complicated a nature as not to answer any good end to the Gentleman, much less to the practical Gardener, in the successful management of the Stove and Green-House; and that a general observation or two, which I shall here introduce upon that subject, will be found sufficiently explicit.

All Plants (with some few exceptions that are pointed out in the course of the Catalogue) natives of the torrid zone, or of the heated frontiers of the temperate zones, either in Asia, Africa, Europe, or America, do in Britain require the protection of a good stove. There are, no doubt, different degrees of heat even in those fervid regions; so are there likewise various heats to be found in one good stove, which, with a little practice and consideration, may be aptly suited to promote the health and vigorous growth of each plant in the hot-house. And almost all plants that are natural productions of the warm parts of the temperate zones in the four grand divisions of the earth, are, in this island, proper furniture for the green-house.

The Intention of the following Sheets extending only to practical Matters regarding the Stove and Green-House, it is hoped the candid Reader will pardon any botanical Errors that may happen to have found their Way either into the Catalogue, or any other Part of the Book.

C H A R A C T E R S,

O R

A B B R E V I A T I O N S.

D. S. - - - Dry-Stove.

S. - - - Stove.

G. H. - - - Green-House.

h. - - - Shrub or Tree.

u. - - - Herbaceous Perennial Plant.

o. - - - Annual.

a. - - - Biennial.

THE

Muricata.	Prickly.	S. 4.	Same.
Nivea.	White.	G. H. 2.	Canary Islands.
ACORUS, Gramineus.	CHINESE SWEETGRASS.	D. S. 4.	Tonkin in China.
ACROSTICHUM, Velleum.	ACROSTICHUM, Woolly.	G. H. 4.	Madeira Islands.
ADANSONIA, Digitata.	ETHIOPIAN SOUR GOURD,		
	or Monkies' Bread.	S. 2.	Senegal and Egypt.
ADELIA, Acidoton.	ADELIA, Box-leaved.	S. 2.	Jamaica.
ADIANTUM.	MAIDEN HAIR.		
Reniforme.	Kidney-leaved.	G. H. 4.	Madeira Islands.
Villosum.	Hairy-stalked.	S. 4.	Jamaica.
Fragrans.	Sweet-scented.	G. H. 4.	Madeira.
Pteroides.	Heart-leaved.	G. H. 4.	Cape of Good Hope.
ADONIS, Veficatoria.	ADONIS, Cape.	G. H. 4.	Cape of Good Hope.
ÆGIPHILA, Martinicensis.	ÆGIPHILA, Martinico.	S. 2.	West Indies.
ÆSCHYNOMENE, Grandi- flora.	ÆSCHYNOMENE, great-flow- ered.	S. 2.	Pondicherry in the East Indies.
AGAPANTHUS, Umbellatus.	LILLY, African blue.	G. H. 4.	Cape of Good Hope.
AGAVE.	AGAVE.		
Americana.	Common American.	G. H. 2.	Warm Parts of South America.
Argenteo.	Silver-striped.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Aureo.	Gold-striped.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Karatto.	Red-spined.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Vivipara.	Viviparous, or Childing Agave.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Virginica.	Virginian.	G. H. 4.	Carolina's and Virginia.
Lurida.	Broad-leaved Vera Cruz.	D. S. 2.	Mexico.
Rigida.	Narrow-leaved Vera Cruz.	S. 2.	Same.
Tuberosa.	Single-spined Tuberous- rooted.	S. 2.	New Spain.

AGAVE.

AGAVE.	AGAVE.		
Var.	Double-spined Tubercous- rooted.	S. ʒ.	New Spain.
Fœtida.	Fœtid.	S. ʒ.	Hot Parts of S. America.
AGROSTIS.	BENT GRASS.		
Mexicana.	Mexican.	S. ʒ.	Mexico and New Spain.
Complanata	Flat-stalked.	S. ʒ.	Jamaica.
AITONIA, Capensis.	AITONIA, Cape.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
AIZOON, Glinoides.	AIZOON, Hairy.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
ALBUCA.	ALBUCA.		
Altissima.	Tall.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Major.	Great.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Minor.	Small.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Coarctata.	Channel-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Fastigiata.	Upright-flowered.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Viscosa.	Viscous.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
ALETRIS.	ALETRIS.		
Fragrans.	Sweet-scented.	S. ʒ.	Upon the River Gambia in Africa.
Capensis.	Waved-leaved Stalkless.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Glauca.	Glaucous.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Uvaria.	Great Orange-flowered.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Pumila.	Small Orange-flowered.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Hyacinthoides, Zeylanica.	Ceylon Aloe.	D. S. ʒ.	Ceylon.
Guineensis.	Guinea Aloe.	D. S. ʒ.	Guinea.
ALLAMANDA, Cathartica.	ALLAMANDA, Willow- leaved.	S. ʒ.	Guiana and Wild Brazil.
ALLIUM.	GARLICK.		
Gracile.	Jamaica.	S. ʒ.	Jamaica.
Triquetrum.	Triangular.	G. H. ʒ.	Spain.

ALOE.

Dichotoma.
Perfoliata, Arborefcens.

Africana.
Barbadensis.
Socotora.

Purpurafcens.

Glauca.

Lineata.

Ferox.

Humilis.

Saponaria.

Obscura.

Serrulata.

Seberecta.

Depreffa.

Mitræformis.

Brevifolia.

Arachnoides, Communis.

Pumila.

Margaritifera, Major.

Minor.

Minima.

Verrucofa.

ALOE.

Smooth-ftemed Tree. D. S. ½. Cape of Good Hope.

Narrow-leaved Sword. D. S. ¼. The temperate Parts of
Africa.

Broad-leaved Sword. D. S. ¼. Same.

Barbadoes. D. S. ¼. Same.

Socotorine. D. S. ¼. Island of Socotora, off
the Mouth of the Red
Sea.

White-ftined Glau-
cous. D. S. ¼. The moft temperate Parts
of Africa.

Red-ftined Glaucous. D. S. ¼. Same.

Red-ftined Striped. D. S. ¼. Same.

Great Hedge Hog. D. S. ¼. Same.

Dwarf Hedge Hog. D. S. ¼. Same.

Great Soap. D. S. ¼. Same.

Common Soap. D. S. ¼. Same.

Hollow-leaved Perfo-
liate. D. S. ¼. Same.

Upright Perfoliate. D. S. ¼. Same.

Short-leaved Perfoliate. D. S. ¼. Same.

Great Mitre. D. S. ¼. Same.

Small Mitre. D. S. ¼. Same.

Common Cobweb. D. S. ½. Cape of Good Hope.

Small Cobweb. D. S. ½. Same.

Great Pearl. D. S. ½. Same.

Small Pearl. D. S. ½. Same.

Leaf Pearl. D. S. ½. Same.

Warted. D. S. ½. The temperate Parts of
Africa.

ALOE.

ALOE.

Carinata.
 Maculata, Pulchra.
 Obliqua.
 Lingua, Angustifolia.
 Craffifolia.
 Plicatalis.
 Variegata.
 Viscosa.
 Spiralis, Imbricata.
 Pentagona.
 Retufa.
 Caroliniana.
 Felinum.
 Capricornia.

ALSTRŒMERIA.

Pelegrina.
 Ligtu.

AMARILLIS.

Pumilis.
 Purpurea.
 Reticulata.
 Vittata.
 Longifolia.
 Revoluta.
 Aurea.
 Orientalis.

ALOE.

Keel-leaved. D. S. ƒ. The temperate Parts of
 Africa.
 Narrow-leaved spotted. D. S. ƒ. Cape of Good Hope.
 Broad-leaved spotted. D. S. ƒ. Same.
 Common Tongue. D. S. ƒ. Same.
 Thick-leaved Tongue. D. S. ƒ. Same.
 Fan. D. S. ƒ. The temperate Parts of
 Africa.
 Partridge Breast. D. S. ƒ. Cape of Good Hope.
 Upright Triangular. D. S. ƒ. The temperate Parts of
 Africa.
 Imbricated Spiral. D. S. ƒ. Same.
 Five-sided Spiral. D. S. ƒ. Same.
 Cushion. D. S. ƒ. Same.
 Carolina. G. H. ƒ. Carolina.
 Cat's Chop. D. S. ƒ. Guinea.
 Goat's Horn. D. S. ƒ. Cape of Good Hope.

ALSTRŒMERIA.

Spotted-flowered. S. ʒ. Peru.
 Striped-flowered. S. ʒ. Same.

ARMARILLIS.

Dwarf. G. H. ʒ. Cape of Good Hope.
 Purple-flowered. G. H. ʒ. Same.
 Flat-stalked. S. ʒ. Brasil.
 Superb. S. ʒ. Mexico.
 Long-leaved. G. H. ʒ. Cape of Good Hope.
 Revolute. G. H. ʒ. Same.
 Golden. S. ʒ. Cochin, China.
 Broad-leaved African. G. H. ʒ. Cape of Good Hope.

AMARILLIS.

AMARILLIS.	AMARILLIS.		
Undulata.	Waved-flowered	Afri-	
	can.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Radiata.	Snow Drop-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Falcata.	Sickle-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Formosissima.	Lilly Jacoboea.	S. 2.	Paragua in S. America.
Reginæ.	Mexican.	S. 2.	Mexico and New Spain.
Equestris.	Barbadoes.	S. 2.	West Indies.
Ornata.	Cape Coast.	S. 2.	Guinea.
Sarniensis.	Guernsey.	G. H. 2.	Island of Guernsey and Japan.
Zeyianica.	Ceylon.	S. 2.	Island of Ceylon.
AMBROMA, Augusta.	See ABROMA, Fastuosum.		
AMBROSIA, Arborefcens.	AMEROSIA, Shrubby.	S. 2.	Mexico and Peru.
AMELLUS, Lychnitis.	AMELLUS, Trailing.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
AMOMUM.	GINGER.		
Zinziber.	Narrow-leaved.	S. 2.	East Indies.
Zerumbet.	Broad-leaved Wild.	S. 2.	Same.
Granum Paradisi.	Grains of Paradise	S. 2.	Guinea.
ANACARDIUM, Occi-	CASHEW NUT.	S. 2.	Both Indies.
dentale.			
ANAGALLIS, Monelli.	PIMPERNEL, Italian Blue.	G. H. 2.	Italy.
ANAGYRIS, Fœtida.	BEAN TREFOIL, Stink-		
	ing.	G. H. 2.	Spain and Italy.
ANCISTRUM.	ANCISTRUM.		
Lucidum.	Shining.	G. H. 2.	Falkland Islands.
Latebrofum.	Hairy.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
ANDROMEDA, Droferoides.	ANDROMEDA, Clammy.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
ANDROPOGON.	ANDROPOGON.		
Contortum.	Twisted.	S. 2.	East Indies.
Pubescens.	Ciliated.	S. 2.	Jamaica.
			ANDRYALA.

ANDRYALA.	ANDRYALA.		
Cheiranthifolia.	Various-leaved.	G. H. 4.	Madeira.
Ragufina.	Downy.	G. H. 4.	Archipelago.
ANNONA.	CUSTARD APPLE.		
Muricata.	Rrough-fruited, or Sour-		West Indies and Cape-
	Sop.	S. 2.	Verd Islands.
Tripetala.	Broad-leaved.	S. 2.	Guinea and Brasil.
Squamofa.	Undulated or Sweet	S. 2.	Same.
Reticulata.	Netted.	S. 2.	Same.
Hexapetala.	Long-leaved.	S. 2.	China and East Indies.
Palufris.	Shining-leaved.	S. 2.	West Indies.
ANTHEMIS, Odorata.	CAMOMILE, Shrubby.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
ANTHERICUM.	ANTHERICUM, or Spider Wort.		
Floribundum.	Thick-spiked.	G. H. 4.	Cape of Good Hope.
Revolutum.	Curl-flowered.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Elatum.	Tall.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Triflorum.	Three-flowered.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Canaliculatum.	Channelled.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Albucoides.	Stripe-flowered.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Frutescens.	Shrubby.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Aloeides.	Aloe-leaved.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Asphodeloides.	Glaucous-leaved.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Hispidum.	Hairy-leaved.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Filiforme.	Thread-leaved.	G. H. 4.	Same.
ANTHOLYZA.	ANTHOLYZA.		
Ringens.	Narrow-leaved.	G. H. 4.	Cape of Good Hope.
Plicata.	Plaited-leaved.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Æthiopica.	Broad-leaved.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Meriana.	Red-flowered.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Merianella.	Dwarf.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Cunonia.	Scarlet-flowered.	G. H. 4.	Same.

ANTHOSPERMUM, Æthi- opicum.	AMBER-TREE, Ethiopian. G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope and Ethiopia.
ANTHYLLIS.	ANTHILLIS.	
Barba Jovis.	Silvery Anthyllis, or Jupiter's Beard. G. H. ʒ.	Spain, Italy, and Asia Minor.
Cytifoides.	Downy-leaved. G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Hermaniæ.	Lavender-leaved. G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Erinacea.	Prickly. G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Heterophylla.	Various-leaved. G. H. ʒ.	Same.
ANTERRHINUM.	SNAP-DRAGON.	
Villofum.	Villous. G. H. ʒ.	Spain & South of Europe.
Origanifolium.	Marjoram-leaved. G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Molle.	Woolly-leaved. G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Trifte.	Black-flowered Toad- Flax. G. H. ʒ.	South of Europe and Asia Minor.
Variegatum.	Variegated. G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Macrocarpum.	Large-fruited. G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
APEIBA, Tibourbou.	APEIBA, Hairy. S. ʒ.	South America and West Indies.
APOCYNUM, Reticulatum.	DOGSBANE, Indian. S. ʒ.	Both Indies.
APONOGETON.	APONOGETON.	
Distachyon.	Broad-leaved. G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Angustifolium.	Narrow-leaved. G. H. ʒ.	Same.
ARALIA, Capitata.	ARALIA, Cluster-flowered. S. ʒ.	West Indies.
ARCTOTIS.	ARCTOTIS.	
Plantaginea.	Plantain-leaved. G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Aspera.	Broad-leaved rough. G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Var.	Narrow-leaved rough. G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Scariofa.	Southernwood-leaved. G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Paleacea.	Chaffy. G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Acaulis.	Dwarf. G. H. ʒ.	Same.

ARCTOPUS.

ARCTOPUS, Echinatus.	ARCTOPUS, Rough.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
ARDISIA, Excelsa.	ADERNO, or Laurel-leaved		
	Ardisia.	G. H. 2.	Madeira.
ARDUINA, Bispinosa.	ARDUINA, Two-spined.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
ARECA, Oleracea.	CABBAGE-TREE.	S. 2.	West Indies.
ARETHUSA, Ciliaris.	ARETHUSA, fringed-		
	flowered.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
ARISTEA, Cyanea.	ARISTEA, Glass-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
ARISTOLOCHIA.	BIRTHWORT.		
Trilobata.	Three-lobed	S. 2.	Hot Parts of South Ame- rica.
Odoratissima.	Sweet-scented	S. 2.	Jamaica.
Rotunda.	Round-rooted.	G. H. 2.	Italy, Spain, and South of France.
Longa.	Long-rooted.	G. H. 2.	Same.
ARTEMISIA.	WORMWOOD.		
Argentea.	Broad-leaved Tree.	G. H. 2.	Madeira.
Arborefcens	Common Tree.	G. H. 2.	Asia Minor.
ARTOCARPUS, Integrifolia.	JACA TREE, Indian.	S. 2.	East Indies and East In- dian Islands.
ARUM.	ARUM.		
Crinitum.	Hairy-sheathed.	G. H. 2.	Minorca.
Venosum.	Purple-flowered.	S. 2.	West Indies.
Colocasia.	Egyptian.	S. 2.	Egypt and Asia Minor.
Bicolor.	Painted.	S. 2.	Madeira.
Esculentum.	Eatable.	S. 2.	Hot Countries of America.
Trilobatum.	Three-lobed.	S. 2.	Ceylon.
Sagittæfolium.	Arrow-leaved.	S. 2.	West Indies.
Arifarum.	Hooded-Arum, or		
	Friar's Cowl.	G. H. 2.	South of Europe.

Seguinum.	Dumb-Arum, or Cane	S. ʒ.	Hot Parts of America and the West Indian Islands.
Auratum.	Ear-leaved.	S. ʒ.	Same.
Zeylanicum.	Ceylon.	S. ʒ.	Ceylon.
ARUNDO, Bambos.	REED-GRASS, or Bamboo- Cane.	S. ʒ.	East Indies.
ASCLEPIAS.	ASCLEPIAS, or Swallow-Wort.		
Undulata.	Wave-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Crispa.	Curl-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Procera.	Bell-flowered, Gigantic.	S. ʒ.	Persia
Gigantea.	Curled-flowered Gigantic.	S. ʒ.	East Indies.
Curassavica.	Curassavian, or Ox-Tef- tacles.	S. ʒ.	Hot Parts of South Ame- rica.
Parviflora.	Small-flowered.	G. H. ʒ.	Carolina & East Florida.
Arborefcens.	Tree.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Fruticosa.	Willow-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Glabra.	Narrow Willow-leav- ed.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
ASCYRUM, Crux-Andræ.	SAINT ANDREW'S CROSS, or Common Afcyrum.	G. H. ʒ.	Maryland in North Ame- rica.
ASPALATHUS.	ASPALATHUS.		
Albens.	Silky.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Pedunculata.	Small-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Indica.	Small-flowered.	S. ʒ.	East Indies.
Argentea.	Silvery.	S. ʒ.	Hot Parts of Africa.
Candicans	White.	S. ʒ.	Same.
ASPARAGUS.	ASPARAGUS.		
Declinatus.	Long-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Retrofractus.	Larch-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.

ASPARAGUS.	ASPARAGUS.		
Afiaticus.	Slender-stalked.	G. H. 2.	Asia and Cape of Good Hope.
Albus.	White.	G. H. 2.	Spain and Portugal.
Acutifolius.	Acute-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Spain, Portugal, and Asia Minor.
Aphyllus.	Prickly.	G. H. 2.	South of Europe.
Capensis.	Cape.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Sarmentofus.	Linear-leaved.	S. 2.	Ceylon.
ASPHODELUS, Fistulosus.	ASPHODEL, or King's Spear,		
	Onion-leaved.	G. H. 4.	South of Europe.
ASPLENIUM, Hemionitis.	SPLEEN-WORT, or Mule's-		
	Fern.	G. H. 4.	South of Europe and Madeira.
ASTER.	STAR-WORT.		
Fruticosus.	Shrubby.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Cymbalariae.	Cymbalaria-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Same.
ATHANASIA.	ATHANASIA.		
Capitata.	Hairy.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Trifurcata.	Trifid-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Crithmifolia.	Samphire-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Linifolia.	Flax-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Dentata.	Notch-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Parviflora.	Small-flowered.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Filiformis.	Fine-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Cinerea.	Lavender-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Same.
ATRAPHAXIS.	ATRAPHAXIS.		
Spinosa.	Prickly-branched.	G. H. 2.	Asia Minor.
Undulata.	Wave-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
ATRIPLEX, Albicans.	ORACHE, White.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
ATROPA, Frutescens.	ATROPA, Shrubby	G. H. 2.	Spain.

AUCUBA, Japonica.	AUCUBA, Japan.	S. h. Japan.
BACCHARIS.	BACCHARIS.	
Ivæfolia.	Notched-leaved.	S. 2. Peru.
Neriifolia.	Oleander-leaved.	G. H. h. Cape of Good Hope.
BANISTERIA, Purpurea.	BANISTERIA, Purple.	S. h. West Indies.
BARLERIA.	BARLERIA, or Jamaica	
	Snap-Dragon.	
Prionitis.	Four-spined.	S. h. West Indies.
Buxifolia.	Single-spined.	S. h. Same.
BAUHINIA.	MOUNTAIN-EBONY.	
Aculeata.	Prickly-stalked.	S. h. Jamaica and the other West Indian Islands.
Divaricata.	Dwarf.	S. h. Same.
Aurita.	Long-eared.	S. h. Same.
Porrecta.	Smooth broad-leaved.	S. h. Same.
Variegata.	Variegated.	S. h. East Indies.
Candida.	Downy-leaved.	S. h. Same.
Purpurea.	Purple.	S. h. Same.
BEGONIA, Nitida.	BEGONIA, Shining oblique- leaved, or Jamaica Wood	
	Sorrel.	S. h. Jamaica.
BELLONIA, Aspera.	BELLONIA, Shrubby.	S. h. West Indies.
BESLERIA.	BESLERIA.	
Melitifolia.	Oval-leaved.	S. h. Hot Parts of America.
Lutea.	Spear-leaved.	S. h. Same.
Cristata.	Creeping-stalked.	S. h. Same.
BEURERIA, Succulata.	BEURERIA, Succulent.	S. h. (In the Stove at Orford in Lancashire, the Seat of John Blackburne, Esq; M. P.)

BIDENS,

BIDENS, Nivea.	BIDENS, White-flowered.	S. 2.	South Carolina and Cam- peachy.
BIGNONIA.	TRUMPET-FLOWER.		
Longissima.	Wave-leaved.	S. 2.	West Indies.
Sempervirens.	Yellow Sweet-scented.	G. H. 2.	Carolina and Bahama Islands.
Pentaphylla.	Hairy Five-leaved.	S. 2.	Jamaica.
Leucoxydon.	Smooth Five-leaved.	S. 2.	West Indies.
Stans.	Branching-flowered.	S. 2.	Same.
Indica.	Indian.	S. 2.	East Indies.
Peruviana.	Peruvian.	S. 2.	Peru.
BISCUTELLA, Sempervirens.	BISCUTELLA, Shrubby.	G. H. 2.	Spain.
BIXA, Orellana.	ANOTTA, or Heart-leaved		
	Bixa.	S. 2.	West Indies.
BLÆRIA.	BLÆRIA.		
Ericoides.	Heath-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Muscosa.	Moss-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Same.
BLECHNUM.	BLECHNUM.		
Occidentale.	South American.	S. 2.	Amazonia and Brazil.
Australe.	Cape.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Radicans.	Rooted-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Madeira.
BOCCONIA, Frutescens.	CELANDINE-TREE, or Shrub- by Bocconia.	S. 2.	Jamaica, Mexico, New Spain and Peru.
BOERHAVIA.	HOGWEED.		
Erecta.	Upright.	S. 2.	Both Indies.
Diffusa.	Spreading.	S. 2.	Same.
Scandens.	Climbing.	S. 2.	Jamaica.
BOMBAX.	SILK COTTON TREE.		
Pentandrum.	Seven-leaved.	S. 2.	East Indies.
Ceiba.	Five-leaved.	S. 2.	Both Indies.

BONTIA,

BONTIA, Daphnoides.	BARBADOES WILD OLIVE. S. ʒ.	West Indies.
*BORASSUS, Flabellifer.	FAN PALM TREE. S. ʒ.	The Hottest Parts of Africa and E. Indies.
BORBONIA.	BORBONIA.	
Lanceolata.	Spear-leaved. G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Crenata.	Heart-leaved. G. H. ʒ.	Same.
BOSEA, Yervamora.	GOLDEN ROD TREE. G. H. ʒ.	Canary Islands.
BRABEJUM, Stellatifolium.	BRABEJUM, African. G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
BROMELIA, Ananas.	QUEEN, or Cultivated Pine- Apple. S. ʒ.	The hot Regions of Ame- rica and Africa.
Var. Piramidalis.	Green-leaved Purple-striped Sugar Loaf. S. ʒ.	Same.
Umbra.	Brown-leaved Sugar Loaf. S. ʒ.	Same.
Var.	Deep Green Shining smooth- leaved Sugar Loaf. S. ʒ.	Same.
Variegata, Argent.	Silver Striped-leaved Suri- nam. S. ʒ.	Same.
Variegata, Aur.	Gold Striped-leaved Suri- nam. S. ʒ.	Same.
Lucida.	King, or Light Green- leaved. S. ʒ.	Same.
Viridis.	Green-fleshed. S. ʒ.	Same.
Nigra.	Black Antigua, or Ripley. S. ʒ.	Same.
Alba.	White-fleshed. S. ʒ.	Same.
Rubra.	Red-fleshed. S. ʒ.	Same.
Serotina.	Late Olive-coloured. S. ʒ.	Same.
Angustifolia.	Long Narrow-leaved. S. ʒ.	Same.
Brafilienfis.	Brafilian, or Black Pippin. S. ʒ.	Same.

* See the Remark upon PALMA, or MILLER'S PALMS, in the Discourse upon the Propagation of the Plants.

BROMELIA, Ananas.	QUEEN, or cultivated Pine-Apple.		The hot Regions of America and Africa.
Grenadenfis.	Grenade Marble-leaved.	S. ½.	Same.
Montferratensis.	Montferrat.	S. ½.	Same.
Jamaicensis, Nig.	Black Jamaica.	S. ½.	Same.
Penguin.	Wild, or uncultivated Pine-Apple.	S. ½.	Same.
BROSIMUM, Alicastrum.	BREAD-NUT-TREE, Jamaica.	S. ½.	Jamaica.
BRUCEA, Africana.	BRUCEA, African.	S. ½.	Abyssinia and Egypt.
BRUNIA.	BRUNIA.		
Nodiflora.	Imbricated.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Lanuginosa.	Heath-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Abrotanoides.	Thyme-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Radiata.	Radiated.	G. H. ½.	Same.
BRUNSFELSIA, Americana.	BRUNSFELSIA, Oval-leaved		
	American.	S. ½.	West Indies.
Var.	Spear-leaved.	S. ½.	Same.
BRYONIA.	BRIONY.		
Latebrofa.	Hairy.	G. H. ¼.	Canary Islands.
Palmata.	Palmated.	S. ¼.	Ceylon.
Grandis.	Great-flowered.	S. ¼.	East Indies.
Scabra.	Globe-fruited.	G. H. ¼.	Cape of Good Hope.
Verrucofa.	Rough.	G. H. ¼.	Canary Islands.
Africana.	Smooth-leaved, or African.	G. H. ¼.	Cape of Good Hope.
BUBON.	BUBON.		
Galbanum.	Lovage-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Lævigatum.	Smooth.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Gummiferum.	Gum-bearing.	G. H. ½.	Same.
BUCHNERA, Viscosa.	BUCHNERA, Clammy.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.

BUDDLEA.

BUDDLEA, Salvifolia.	BUDDLEA, Sage-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
BUPHTHALMUM.	OX-EYE.		
Sericeum.	Silky.	G. H. ½.	Fortaventura, one of the Canary Islands.
Frutescens.	Shrubby.	G. H. ½.	Virginia and Jamaica.
Arborefcens.	Tree.	G. H. ½.	Bermudas.
BUPLEURUM.	HARE'S EAR.		
Nudum.	Naked-stalked.	G. H. ¼.	Cape of Good Hope.
Coriaceum.	Thick-leaved Shrub- by.	G. H. ½.	Gibraltar.
Fruticescens.	Grass-leaved Shrubby.	G. H. ½.	Spain.
Difforme.	Various-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
BURSERA, Gummifera.	BIRCH-TREE, Jamaica.	S. ½.	West Indies.
BUTONICA, Speciosa.	BUTONICA, Laurel-leaved.	S. ½.	E. Indies and other Parts within the Tropics.
BYSTROPOGON.	BYSTROPOGON.		
Pañtinatum.	Balm-leaved.	S. ½.	Jamaica.
Plumosum.	Woolly-flowered.	G. H. ½.	Canary Islands.
Canariense.	Canary.	G. H. ½.	Madeira and Canary Islands.
Punctatum.	Cluster-flowered.	G. H. ½.	Madeira.
CACALIA.	CACALIA.		
Papillaris.	Rough-stalked.	D. S. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Articulata.	Jointed-stalked.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Anteuphorbium.	Oval-leaved.	D. S. ½.	Same.
Ficoides.	Flat-leaved.	D. S. ½.	Same.
Carnosa.	Narrow-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Repens.	Glaucous-leaved.	D. S. ½.	Same.
Scandens.	Climbing.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Kleinia.	Oleander-leaved, or Cabbage-Tree.	D. S. ½.	Canary Islands.

CACTUS.

CACTUS.

Grandiflorus.	Great Night-flower- ing Cereus.	D. S. h.	Jamaica and Vera Cruz.
Flagelliformis.	Small Creeping.	D. S. h.	Peru and West Indies.
Triangularis.	Triangular.	D. S. h.	West Indies.
Pendulus.	Slender.	D. S. h.	Same.
Triangularis, Compressis.	Triangular, compressed.	D. S. h.	Same.
Opuntia.	Indian Fig, Common.	G. H. h.	Temperate Parts of Ame- rica and South of Eu- rope.
Ficus Indica.	White-spined.	D. S. h.	Peru.
Tuna.	Yellow-spined.	D. S. h.	Jamaica.
Var.	Black-spined.	D. S. h.	Same.
Cochinillifer.	Cochineal-Fig.	D. S. h.	New Spain and Jamaica.
Curassavicus.	Small Indian Fig, or Pin- pillow.	D. S. h.	Island of Curassao, off Terra-Firma.
Minimus.	Least Indian-Fig.	D. S. h.	Same.
Phyllanthus.	Spleen Wort-leaved.	D. S. h.	Brazil.
Spinosissimus.	Cluster-spined, or Robin- son Crusoe's Coat.	D. S. h.	Jamaica.
Pereeskia.	Barbadoes Gooseberry.	D. S. h.	West Indies.
Mamillaris.	Melon Thistle, Red-spined, small.	D. S. h.	West Indies.
Prolifer.	White-spined small.	D. S. h.	Same.
Melocactus, Communis.	Common Melon Thistle, or Turk's Cap.	D. S. h.	Same.
Depressus.	Flat.	D. S. h.	Same.
Heptagonus.	Torch Thistle, Seven- angled.	D. S. h.	Same.
Tetragonus.	Four-angled.	D. S. h.	Hot Parts of America.

CACTUS.

Hexagonus.	Six-angled.	D. S. ½.	Surinam.
Pentagonus.	Five-angled.	D. S. ½.	Hot Parts of America.
Repandus.	Wavy-angled Torch- Thistle.	D. S. ½.	West Indies.
Lanuginosus.	Woolly.	D. S. ½.	Same.
Peruvianus.	Peruvian.	D. S. ½.	Jamaica and Peru.
Royeni.	Nine-angled.	D. S. ½.	British West Indian Islands.

CADIA, Purpurea.

CADIA, Purple-flowered. S. ½. Arabia.

CÆSALPINIA.

BRASILETTO.

Brasilensis.	Smooth.	S. ½.	Jamaica, Brasil, and hot Parts of America.
Vesicaria.	Broad-leaved, Prickly.	S. ½.	Same.
Sappan.	Narrow-leaved, Prickly.	S. ½.	East Indies.

CALEA, Lobata.

HALBERT WEED. S. ½. West Indies.

CALENDULA.

MARIGOLD.

Tragus.	Bending-stalked	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Graminifolia.	Grass-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Rigida.	Rough-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Fruticosa.	Shrubby	G. H. ½.	Same.
Oppositifolia.	Glaucous.	G. H. ½.	Same.

CALLA, Æthiopica.

CALLA, Ethiopian. G. H. ¼. Cape of Good Hope.

CALLICARPA, Americana.

CALLICARPA, American. S. ½. The hot Parts of North
America.

CALLISIA, Repens.

CALLISIA, Creeping. S. ¼. West Indies.

CALYCANTHUS, Præcox.

ALLSPICE, Japan. G. H. ½. Japan.

CAMELLIA, Japonica.

ROSE CAMELLIA, or Japan
Rose, or Violet Tree. G. H. ½. China and Japan, and
also the Chinese Island
of Haynan.

Floreplo.

Double-flowered. G. H. ½. Same.

CAM-

CAMPANULA.	BELL FLOWER.		
Aurea	Golden.	G. H. ½.	Madeira.
Fruticosa.	Shrubby.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Canaria.	Canary.	G. H. ¼.	Canary Islands.
CAMPHOROSMA, Monf-	CAMPHOROSMA, Hairy.	G. H. ½.	South of Europe.
<i>pelica.</i>			
CANELLA, Alba.	CANELLA, Laurel-leaved,		
	or Wild-Cinnamon.	S. ½.	West Indies.
CANNA, Indica Rubra.	INDIAN REED, or Shott,		
	Common.	S. ¼.	Both Indies.
Lutea.	Yellow.	S. ¼.	Same.
Coccinea.	Scarlet.	S. ¼.	Same.
Patens.	Spreading-flowered.	S. ¼.	Same.
Glauc.	Sea Green Narrow-leaved.	S. ¼.	Mexico and New Spain.
CAPPARIS.	CAPER BUSH.		
Spinosa.	Prickly.	G. H. ½.	Italy and Asia Minor.
Badducea.	Indian, or Badducea.	S. ½.	New Spain.
Aborefcens.	Tree.	S. ½.	Same.
Cynophalophora.	Many-flowered.	S. ½.	Same.
Racemosa.	Shrubby.	S. ½.	Tolu.
Breynia.	Breynia.	S. ½.	Guiana.
Siliquosa.	One-flowered.	S. ½.	Mexico.
Triflora.	Three-flowered.	S. ½.	Carthagera.
CAPRARIA.	SWEET WEED.		
Biflora.	Two-flowered.	S. ½.	Hot Parts of America.
Lanceolata.	Willow-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Undulata.	Wave-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.

CAPSICUM.

- Grossum.
 Baccatum.
 Frutescens.
 CARICA, Papaya.
 CAROLINEA, Princeps.
 CARPESIMUM, Cernuum.
 CARTHAMUS, Salicifolius.

CASSIA.

- Bicapularis.
 Occidentalis.
 Fistula.
 Patula.
 Biflora.
 Multiglandulosa.
 Stipulacea.
 Alata.
 Frondosa.
 Auriculata.
 Javanica.
 Viminea.
 Planifiliqua.

CAPSICUM.

- Heart-shaped, or Bell
 Pepper. S. ½. Africa and both Indies.
 Small-fruited Bird Pepper,
 or real Cayan. S. ½. Same.
 Shrubby. S. ½. Same.
 PAPAWE TREE. S. ½. Both Indies and hottest
 Parts of Africa.
 CAROLINEA, Digitated. S. ½. West Indies.
 CARPESIMUM, Drooping. G. H. ¼. Italy, Spain, and Austria.
 CARTHAMUS, Willow-
 leaved. G. H. ½. Madeira and Andalusia.

CASSIA.

- Six-leaved. S. ½. West Indies and Madeira.
 Occidental. S. ½. West Indies.
 Purgive. S. ½. Both Indies and Alexan-
 dria.
 Shining. S. ½. West Indies.
 Two-flowered. S. ½. Same.
 Glandulous. G. H. ½. Teneriff.
 Large-stipuled. S. ½. Chili.
 Broad-leaved. S. ½. West Indies.
 Shrubby smooth-leaved, S. ½. Same.
 Eared. S. ½. East Indies.
 Java. S. ½. Same.
 Twiggy. S. ½. West Indies.
 S. ½. Same.

CASSINE.

CASSINE.	CASSINE, or Hottentot-		
	Cherry.		
Capensis.	Cape, or Phillirea.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Maurocenia.	Hottentot Cherry	-	
	Great.	G. H. ½.	Same.
CASSYTHA, Filiformis.	CASSYTHA, Berry-bearing.	S. ½.	(In the Orford Garden, Lancashire.)
CASUARINA.	CASUARINA.		
Equisetifolia.	Horse Tail.	S. ½.	East Indies and the hot South Sea Islands.
Torulosa.	Cork-barked.	S. ½.	North Point of New South Wales.
Stricta.	Upright.	G. H. ½.	Same.
CATESBÆA, Spinosa.	LILLY THORN.	S. ½.	Near Nassau Town, Island of Providence.
CEANOTHUS..	CEANOTHUS.		
Afiaticus.	Asian.	S. ½.	Ceylon.
Africanus.	African Evergreen.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
CECROPIA, Peltata.	CECROPIA, Peltated.	S. ½.	Jamaica.
CEDRELA, Odorata.	BARBADOES, Bastard Cedar.	S. ½.	West Indies.
CELASTRUS.	STAFF TREE.		
Caffinoides.	Crenated.	G. H. ½.	Canary Islands.
Octogonus.	Angular-leaved.	S. ½.	Peru.
Undulatus.	Wave-leaved.	S. ½.	Island of Bourbon.
Buxifolius.	Box-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Pyracanthus.	Pyracantha-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Ethiopia.
Lucidus.	Shining, or Small Hot-		
	tentot Cherry.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
CELOSIA, Paniculata.	CELOSIA, Panicked.	S. ¼.	Jamaica.
CELTIS, Micrantha.	NETTLE-TREE, Jamaica.	S. ½.	Jamaica.

CENTAUREA.

CENTAUREA.	CENTAURY.		
Spinofa.	Prickly-branched.	G. H. 2.	Island of Candia.
Ragufina.	Cretan.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Cineraria.	White-leaved, Moun-		
	tain.	G. H. 2.	Italy.
Argentea.	Silvery.	G. H. 2.	Island of Candia.
Sempervirens.	Ever-green.	G. H. 2.	Spain and Portugal.
CERATONIA, Siliqua.	CAROB TREE, or St. John's		
	Bread.	G. H. 2.	Sicily and Asia Minor.
CERBERA.	CERBERA.		
Ahouaj.	Oval-leaved.	S. 2.	Brazil and Spanish West Indies.
Thevetia.	Linear-leaved.	S. 2.	Same, and the French American Islands.
CERCODIA, Erecta.	CERCODIA, Upright.	G. H. 2.	(In the Orford Garden, Lancashire.)
CEROPEGIA, Sagittata.	CEROPEGIA, Arrow-		
	leaved.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
CESTRUM.	CESTRUM, or Bastard Jasmine.		
Nocturnum.	Night-smelling.	S. 2.	Island of Cuba.
Laurifolium.	Laurel-leaved.	S. 2.	West Indies.
Vespertinum.	Cluster-flowered.	S. 2.	Same.
Diurnum.	Day-smelling.	S. 2.	Havanna.
Auriculatum.	Ear-leaved.	S. 2.	Peru.
CHAMÆROPS, Humilis.	FAN PALM, European		
	Dwarf.	G. H. 2.	South of Europe.
CHEIRANTHUS.	STOCK.		
Tenuifolius.	Narrow-leaved Shrub-		
	by.	G. H. 2.	Madeira.
			CHEIRANTHUS.

CHEIRANTHUS.	Stock.		
* Mutabilis.	Broad-leaved, Shrubby.	G. H. ʒ.	Madeira.
Farsetia.	Flat-podded.	G. H. ʒ.	Afia Minor.
Littoreus.	Small Sea.	G. H. ʒ.	South of Europe.
CHENOPODIUM, Anthel- miuticum.	GOOSE FOOT, Shrubby.	G. H. ʒ.	Maryland and Virginia.
CHIOCOCCA, Racemosa.	SNOW BERRY, or Opposite- leaved Chiococca.	S. ʒ.	Jamaica.
CHIRONIA.	CHIRONIA.		
Baccifera.	Berry-bearing.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Frutescens.	Shrubby.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Linoides.	Flax-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
CHLORANTHUS, Incon- spicuus.	CHU-LAN, or Tea-leaved Chloranthus	S. ʒ.	China, near Canton.
CHRYSANTHEMUM.	CHRYSANTHEMUM.		
Frutescens.	Shrubby.	G. H. ʒ.	Canary Islands.
Pinnatifidum.	Cut-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Madeira.
Flosculofum.	Bastard.	G. H. ʒ.	Candia and Cape of Good Hope.
CHRYSOCOMA.	GOLDY LOCKS.		
Comaurea.	Great Shrubby.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Cernua.	Small-Shrubby.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Ciliata.	Heath-leaved Shrub- by.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
CHRYSOBALANUS, Icaco.	COCOA, Plumb Tree.	S. ʒ.	West Indies.
CHRYSOPHILLUM.	STAR APPLE.		
Cainito.	Broad-leaved.	S. ʒ.	West Indies
Argenteum.	Narrow-leaved.	S. ʒ.	Same.
CINCHONA, Caribæa.	CINCHONA, Carribæan.	S. ʒ.	West Indies.

* It is apprehended this is a hardy Plant.

CINERARIA.

CINERARIA.

Amelloides.

Humifusa.

Lanata.

Geifolia.

Populifolia.

Aurita.

Malvæfolia.

Cruenta.

Lobata.

CISSAMPELOS, Capensis.

CISSUS.

Vitiginea.

Sicyoides.

Acida.

CISTUS.

Vaginatus.

Libanotis.

Lævipes.

Syriacus.

Fumana.

Incanus.

Ladaniferus, Undulatus.

Planifolius.

CINERARIA.

Blue-flowered, or Cape-

After.

Trailing.

Woolly.

Kidney-leaved.

Poplar-leaved.

Purple-flowered.

Mallow-leaved.

Purple-leaved.

Lobed.

CISSAMPELOS, Cape.

CISSUS.

Vine-leaved

Heart-leaved

Three-leaved.

CISTUS.

Oblong-leaved.

Rosemary-leaved

Cluster-leaved.

Syrian.

Heath-leaved.

Hoary, or Rose.

Common Gum.

Flat-leaved.

G. H. ʒ. Cape of Good Hope.

G. H. ʒ. Same.

G. H. ʒ. Canary Islands and most
temperate Parts of
Africa.

G. H. ʒ. Cape of Good Hope.

G. H. ʒ. Canary Islands.

G. H. ʒ. Madeira.

G. H. ʒ. Azores.

G. H. ʒ. Canary Islands.

G. H. ʒ. Cape of Good Hope.

G. H. ʒ. Cape of Good Hope.

S. ʒ. East Indies.

S. ʒ. Jamaica.

S. ʒ. Same.

G. H. ʒ. Island of Teneriff.

G. H. ʒ. South of France, Spain,
and Portugal.

G. H. ʒ. Same.

G. H. ʒ. Syria.

G. H. ʒ. France and Switzerland.

G. H. ʒ. Spain, South of France,
and Portugal.

G. H. ʒ. Same.

G. H. ʒ. Same.

CITHAREXYLUM.

CITHAREXYLUM.

Caudatum.

Quadrangulare.

Villosum.

CITRUS.

Medica.

Decumanus.

Aurantium.

Sinensis.

Argent. Variegat.

Aur. Variegat.

Cornutus.

Crispus.

Hermaphroditus.

Humilis.

Myrtifolius.

Florepleno.

Salicifolia.

Var.

FIDDLE-WOOD.

Oval-leaved.

Square-stalked.

Hairy-leaved.

CITRON-TREE, Com-
mon.

Shaddock-Tree.

SEVILLE ORANGE-

TREE.

China Orange-Tree.

Silver-striped Orange-

Tree.

Gold-striped Orange-

Tree.

Horned Orange-Tree.

Curled-leaved Orange-

Tree.

Hermaphrodite Orange-

Tree.

Dwarf Nutmeg Orange-

Tree.

Myrtle-leaved Orange-

Tree.

Double-flowering Orange-

Tree.

Willow-leaved Turkey

Orange-Tree.

Striped-leaved Turkey

Orange-Tree.

S. h. Jamaica.

S. h. Same.

S. h. Island Saint Domingo.

G. H. h. Both Indies, and different
warm Countries of Asia.

G. H. h. Same.

D

CITRUS.

CITRUS.

Trifoliatus.	Three-leaved Orange- Tree.	G. H. h.	Both Indies, and different warm Countries of Asia.
Limon, Communis.	LEMON-TREE, Com- mon.	G. H. h.	Same.
Argent.	Silver-striped.	G. H. h.	Same.
Aur.	Gold-striped.	G. H. h.	Same.
Dulcis.	Sweet Lemon-Tree.	G. H. h.	Same.
Imperialis.	Imperial Lemon-Tree.	G. H. h.	Same.
Florepleno.	Double-flowered Lemon- Tree.	G. H. h.	Same.
Pomum, Adami.	Adam's Apple Lemon- Tree.	G. H. h.	Same.
Fœcundus.	Prolifick Lemon- Tree.	G. H. h.	Same.
Pyriformis.	Pear-shaped Lemon- Tree.	G. H. h.	Same.
Lima, Americana.	LIME-TREE.	S. h.	West Indies.
* Florepleno.	Double-flowered Lime- Tree.	S. h.	Same.
CLEMATIS.	VIRGIN'S BOWER.		
Florida.	Japan.	S. h.	Japan.
Calycina.	Minorca.	G. H. h.	Minorca.
CLEOME, Gigantea.	CLEOME, Gigantic.	S. h.	Hot Parts of S. America.
CLERODENDRUM, For- tunatum.	CLERODENDRUM, Entire- leaved.	S. h.	East Indies.

† I have given all the species and varieties in the Family CITRUS, that I am acquainted with; but very probably there are many others that may have escaped my observation. And I trust I have some claim to pardon even for any errors in the above account, when my readers reflect that principal Gardeners, and Botanists themselves, vary much in their reflective opinions and descriptions of the species and varieties of this celebrated plant.

CLETHRA,

CLETHRA, Arborea.	CLETHRA-TREE.	G. H. h.	Madeira.
CLIFFORTIA.	CLIFFORTIA.		
Ilicifolia.	Ilex-leaved.	G. H. h.	Cape of Good Hope.
Ruscifolia.	Butcher's Broom- leaved.	G. H. h.	Same.
Cuneata.	Wedge-leaved.	G. H. h.	Same.
CLINOPODIUM, Rugosum.	CLINOPODIUM, Wrink- led.	S. 2.	Carolina.
CLITORIA, Ternatea.	CLITORIA, Winged-leaved.	S. 2.	East Indies, and Island of St. Vincents in Ame- rica.
CLUSIA.	BALSAM-TREE.		
Flava.	Succulent-leaved.	S. h.	Jamaica.
Venosa.	Veined.	S. h.	Campeachy.
CLUYTIA.	CLUYTIA.		
Alaternoides.	Narrow-leaved.	G. H. h.	Cape of Good Hope.
Pulchella.	Broad-leaved.	G. H. h.	Same.
CNEORUM, Tricoccum.	WIDOW-WAIL.	G. H. h.	South of France & Spain.
COCCOLOBA.	SEA-SIDE GRAPE.		
Uvifera.	Round-leaved	S. h.	West Indies.
Excoriata.	Oval-leaved.	S. h.	Same.
Punctata.	Spear-leaved.	S. h.	Same.
COCOS, Aculeata.	MACAW-TREE, Great.	S. h.	Carribee Islands.
Nucifera.	Cocoa-Nut-Tree.	S. h.	Maldives, West Indies, and hottest Parts of Asia.
COFFEA, Arabica.	COFFEE-TREE.	S. h.	Betel-fagui, belonging to Yemen in Arabia- Pætrea.

COIX, Lacryma Jobi.	JOB'S TEARS.	S. 4.	East Indies.
COLCHICUM, Variegatum.	SAFFRON, Variegated-Meadow.	G. H. 4.	Asia Minor.
COLLINSONIA, Scabriuscula.	COLLINSONIA, Rough-stalked.	G. H. 4.	East Florida.
COLUMNEA, Hirsuta.	COLUMNEA, Hairy.	S. 5.	Jamaica.
COLUTEA.	BLADDER-SENNA.		
Frutescens.	Scarlet.	G. H. 5.	Ethiopia.
Perenans.	Perennial.	G. H. 4.	Cape of Good Hope.
Americana.	American.	S. 5.	Vera Cruz.
COMMELINA.	COMMELINA.		
Africana.	African.	S. 4.	Cape of Good Hope.
Tuberosa.	Tuberous-rooted.	S. 4.	Mexico.
Zanonia.	Gentian-leaved.	S. 4.	West Indies.
COMOCLADIA, Integrifolia.	MAIDEN-PLUMB, Intire-leaved.	S. 5.	Jamaica.
CONIUM, Rigens.	HEMLOCK, Fine-leaved.	G. H. 5.	Cape of Good Hope.
CONOCARPUS, Erecta.	BUTTON-TREE, Jamaica.	S. 5.	Jamaica.
CONVALLARIA, Japonica.	LILLY OF THE VALLEY, Grass-leaved.	G. H. 4.	Japan.
CONVOLVULUS.	BIND-WEED.		
Farinofus.	Meally-stalked.	G. H. 4.	Madeira.
Panduratus.	Virginian.	G. H. 4.	Carolina and Virginia.
Batatas.	Tuberous-rooted.	S. 4.	Both Indies.
Umbellatus.	Umbelled.	S. 4.	West Indies.
Canariensis.	Canary.	G. H. 5.	Canary Islands.
Turpethum.	Square-stalked.	S. 4.	Ceylon.
Speciosus.	Broad-leaved.	S. 5.	East Indies.
Jalapa.	Jalap.	S. 5.	Mexico.

CONVOLVULUS.

Althæoides.

Var.

Cairicus.

Cneorum.

Cantabrica.

Var.

Scoparius

Floridus.

Brafiliensis.

CONYZA.

Inuloides.

Sordida.

Saxatilis.

Sericea.

Candida.

Rugosa.

Incisa.

Virgata.

COPAIFERA, Officinalis.

CORCHORUS, Siliquosus.

CORDIA.

Myxa.

Sebestena.

BIND-WEED.

Mallow-leaved.

Silky-leaved.

Jagg-leaved.

Silvery-leaved.

Decumbent, Flax-

leaved.

Upright, Flax-leaved.

Broom.

Many-flowered.

Broad-leaved.

FLEA-BANE.

Cluster-flowered.

Small-flowered.

Rock.

Snowy.

Woolly.

Saint Helena.

Ear-leaved.

Winged-stalked.

BALSAM OF CAPIVI.

CORCHORUS, Germander-

leaved.

CORDIA.

Smooth-leaved, or Assyrian-

Plumb.

Rough-leaved.

G. H. 4. Asia Minor.

G. H. 4. Sicily.

S. 4. Egypt.

G. H. 7. Spain and Asia Minor.

G. H. 7. South of Europe.

G. H. 7. Same.

G. H. 7. Canary Islands.

G. H. 7. Same.

S. 4. Brasils.

G. H. 7. Island of Teneriff.

G. H. 7. South of Europe.

G. H. 7. Same.

G. H. 7. Canary Islands.

G. H. 7. Candia.

G. H. 7. Island of St. Helena.

G. H. 7. Cape of Good Hope.

S. 4. Carolina & West Indies.

S. 7. The Village of Ayapel,
near Carthagen in
America.

S. 7. West Indies.

S. 7. Syria and East Indies.

S. 7. Both Indies.

CORDIA.

CORDIA.

Collococca. Long-leaved S. h. Jamaica.

Patagonula. Spear-leaved, or Patagonula. S. h. Guiana.

COREOPSIS, Angustifolia

COREOPSIS, Narrow-leaved.

G. H. 4. Carolina and Florida.

CORNUTIA, Pyramidata.

CORNUTIA, Hoary-leaved. S. h. West Indies and Campeachy.

CORONILLA.

Juncea.

CORONILLA.

Linear-leaved. G. H. h. South of France.

Glauca.

Sea-green, Day-smelling,

Shrubby. G. H. h. Same.

CORYPHA, Umbraculifera.

FAN-PALM, Great. S. h. East Indies.

COSTUS, Arabicus.

COSTUS, Arabian. S. 4. Both Indies.

COTULA, Stricta.

COTULA, Silvery. G. H. h. Cape of Good Hope.

COTYLEDON.

NAVLEWORT.

Orbiculata.

Oval-leaved. D. S. h. Cape of Good Hope.

Var.

Oblong-leaved. D. S. h. Same.

Var.

Branching. D. S. h. Same.

Var.

Round-leaved. D. S. h. Same.

Fascicularis.

Cluster-leaved. D. S. h. Same.

Spuria.

Narrow-leaved. D. S. h. Same.

Hemisphærica.

Thick-leaved. D. S. h. Same.

Laciniata.

Cut-leaved. D. S. h. East Indies.

Serrata.

Notched-leaved. G. H. h. Candia and Asia Minor.

CRAMBE.

COLEWORT.

Fruticosa.

Shrubby. G. H. h. Madeira.

Strigosa.

Rough-leaved, Shrubby. G. H. h. Canary Islands.

CRASSULA.

CRASSULA.

Coccinea.
Perfoliata.
Ramosa.
Mollis.
Tetragona.
Imbricata.
Cultrata.
Obliqua.
Cotyledon.
Ciliata.
Scabra.
Spathulata.
Punctata.
Marginalis.
Cordata.
Lactea.
Orbicularis.
Quadrata.

CREPIS, Rigens.

CRESCENTIA, Cujete.

CRINUM.

Africanum.
Americanum.
Asiaticum.
Erubescens.
Latifolium.

CRASSULA.

Scarlet-flowered.	D. S. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Perfoliate.	D. S. 2.	Same.
Branching.	D. S. 2.	Same.
Fig, Marigold-leaved.	D. S. 2.	Same.
Square-leaved.	D. S. 2.	Same.
Imbricated.	D. S. 2.	Same.
Sharp-leaved.	D. S. 2.	Same.
Oblique-leaved.	D. S. 2.	Same.
Tree.	D. S. 2.	Same.
Ciliated.	D. S. 4.	Same.
Rough-leaved.	D. S. 2.	Same.
Crenated.	D. S. 2.	Same.
Dotted.	D. S. 2.	Same.
Marginated.	D. S. 2.	Same.
Heart-leaved.	D. S. 2.	Same.
Snowy.	D. S. 2.	Same.
Starry.	D. S. 4.	Same.
Whipcord-Plant.	D. S. 4.	Same.

CREPIS, Bristly-leaved. G. H. 4. Azores.

CALLABASH-TREE. S. 2. Jamaica.

CRINUM.

Blue-flowered African.	S. 4.	Cape of Good Hope.
Great American.	S. 4.	Hot Parts of South America.
Keelshaped-leaved.	S. 4.	East Indies.
Small American.	S. 4.	West Indies.
Large Keelshaped Indian.	S. 4.	Both Indies.

CROTALARIA.

CROTALARIA.

- Perfoliata. .
 Floribunda.
 Incanescens.

CROTON.

- Lineare.
 Glabellum.
 Afroites.
 Sebiferum.

Lobatum.

CRUCIANELLA, Maritima.

CUCUBALUS, Fabarius.

CUPRESSUS, Juniperoides.

CURCUMA, Longa.

CURTISIA, Faginea.

CYANELLA.

- Lutea.
 Capensis.

CYCAS.

Circinalis.

Revoluta.

CYCLAMEN.

- Vernale.
 Orbiculatum.
 Coum.

CROTALARIA.

- Perfoliate. G. H. 4. Carolina.
 Small-flowered. G. H. 2. Cape of Good Hope.
 Spreading-shrubby. G. H. 2. Same.

CROTON.

- Willow-leaved. S. 2. Jamaica.
 Laurel-leaved. S. 2. Same.
 Woolly. S. 2. West Indies.
 Poplar-leaved, or Tallow-
 Tree. S. 2. China.
 Lobed Tallow-Tree. S. 2. Same.

CRUCIANELLA, Sea. G. H. 2. South of France.

CAMPION, Thick-leav-
 ed. G. H. 4. Sicily.

CYPRESS, African. G. H. 2. Cape of Good Hope.

TURMERICK, Long-rooted. S. 4. East Indies.

HASSAGAY-TREE, or Beach-

leaved Curtifa. G. H. 2. Cape of Good Hope.

CYANELLA.

- Yellow-flowered G. H. 4. Cape of Good Hope.
 Purple-flowered. G. H. 4. Same.

CYCAS.

- Broad-leaved, or Sago- East Indies, and all the
 Palm. S. 2. hottest Parts of Asia.
 Narrow-leaved. S. 2. China and Japan.

CYCLAMEN.

- Spring-flowering. G. H. 4. Persia
 Orbicular-leaved. G. H. 4. Same.
 Winter-flowering, or
 Coum. G. H. 4. Same.

CYCLAMEN.

CYCLAMEN.

Purpurascens. Autumn-flowering. G. H. 4. Perfia, but tenderer than
the other Sorts.

Perficum. Perfian. G. H. 4. Same.

CYLISTA, Villosa. **CYLISTA, Hairy.** S. 7.

CYNANCHUM.

Viminalis. Naked. D. S. 7. Cape of Good Hope.

Suberosum. Cork-barked. S. 7. Jamaica.

Hirtum. Hairy. S. 7. Carolina.

Crispiflorum. Curled-flowered. S. 7. Mexico.

Extensum. Hairy-flowered. S. 7. East Indies.

Erectum. Upright. S. 7. Syria.

CYNOSURUS, Virgatus. **DOG'S TAIL-GRASS, Fine-**

spiked. S. 4. Jamaica.

CYPERUS.**CYPERUS.**

Viscosus. Clammy. S. 4. Jamaica.

Alternifolius. Alternate-leaved. S. 4. Island of Madagascar.

Strigosus. Britly-spiked. S. 4. West Indies.

CYRILLA, Pulchella.

CYRILLA, Scarlet-flowered. S. 4. Jamaica.

CYRTANTHUS.**CYRTANTHUS.**

Angustifolius. Narrow-leaved. G. H. 4. Cape of Good Hope.

Obliquus. Oblique-leaved. G. H. 4. Same.

CYTISUS.**CYTISUS.**

Foliosus. Leafy. G. H. 7. Canary Islands.

Cajan. Pidgeon-Cytifus, or Pea. S. 7. East Indies.

Proliferus. Silky. G. H. 7. Canary Islands.

Argenteus. Silvery. G. H. 7. South of France.

DAIS, Cotinifolia.

DAIS, Cotinus-leaved. G. H. 7. Cape of Good Hope.

DALECHAMPIA, Scandens.

DALECHAMPIA, Climbing. S. 7. West Indies.

DAPIINE.	DAPHNE.		
Odora.	Sweet-scented.	G. H. ½.	China and Japan.
Indicum.	Indian.	G. H. ½.	
DATURA, Arborea.	THORN APPLE-TREE.	S. ½.	Peru.
DECUMARIA, Barbara.	DECUMARIA, Climbing.	S. ½.	Carolina.
DIANTHUS, Albens.	CAPE PINK.	G. H. ¼.	Cape of Good Hope.
DICKSONIA.	DICKSONIA.		
Arborefcens.	Tree.	G. H. ½.	St. Helena.
Calcita.	Shining-leaved	G. H. ¼.	Madeira and the Azores.
DIDELTA.	DIDELTA.		
Carnofa.	Succulent-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Spinofa.	Opposite-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
DIGITALIS.	FOX-GLOVE.		
Canarienfis.	Canary Shrubby.	G. H. ½.	Canary Islands.
Sceptruni.	Madeira Shrubby.	G. H. ½.	Madeira.
DIONÆA, Muscipula.	VENUS'S FLY-TRAP.	G. H. ¼.	Carolina.
DIOSCOREÆA.	DIOSCOREA.		
Alata.	Winged-stalked.	S. ¼.	Both Indies.
Sativa.	Cultivated, or Yam.	S. ¼.	West Indies.
DIOSMA.	DIOSMA, or African Spiræa.		
Oppofitifolia.	Opposite-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Capenfis.	Cape.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Hirfuta.	Hairy-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Ericoides.	Heath-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Odorata.	Sweet-scented.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Imbricata.	Imbricated.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Ciliata.	Ciliated.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Crenata.	Crenated.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Uniflora.	One-flowered.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Pulchella.	Oval-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.

DISANDRA,

DISANDRA, Prostrata.	DISANDRA, Trailing.	G. H. 4.	Madeira.
DODONÆA.	DODONÆA.		
Viscosa.	Broad-leaved.	S. 2.	The Tropics.
Angustifolia.	Narrow-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
DOLICHOS.	DOLICHOS.		
Pruriens.	Horse-Eye Bean, or Do-		
	lichos.	S. 2.	West Indies.
Urens.	Cow-Itch.	S. 2.	Same.
Reticulatus.	Netted-leaved.	S. 2.	North Part of New South Wales.
Bulbosus.	Bulbous.	S. 4.	West Indies.
Lignosus.	Purple.	S. 2.	East Indies.
DRACÆNA.	DRACÆNA.		
Draco.	Dragon-Tree.	D. S. 2.	East Indies.
Ferreæ.	Purple.	S. 2.	China.
Marginata.	Aloe-leaved.	S. 2.	Island of Bourbon.
Ensisfolia.	Sword-leaved.	S. 4.	East Indies.
DRACOCEPHALUM.	BALM OF GILEAD, or Canary		
	Dragon's Head.	G. H. 2.	Canary Islands.
DRACONTIUM, Pertusum.	DRAGON, Perforated.	S. 2.	West Indies.
DURANTA.	DURANTA.		
Plumieri.	Smooth.	S. 7.	Hot Parts of South Ame- rica and West Indies.
Ellisia.	Prickly.	S. 2.	Same.
EBENUS, Cretica.	EBONY OF CRETE.	G. H. 2.	Island of Crete.
ECHIUM.	VIPER'S BUGLOSE.		
Fruticosum.	Shrubby.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Candicans.	Hoary-Tree.	G. H. 2.	Madeira Islands.
Giganteum.	Gigantic.	G. H. 2.	Canary Islands.
Lævigatum.	Smooth-stalked.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.

ECHITES.	SAVANNA-FLOWER, or Echites.
Suberc&a.	Oval-leaved. S. ½. Jamaica.
Torulosa.	Climbing. S. ½. Same.
Umbellata.	Umbelled. S. ½. Same.
EHRETIA.	EHRETIA, or Bastard-Cherry.
Tinifolia.	Tinus-leaved. S. ½. West Indies.
Bourreria.	Oval-leaved. S. ½. Same.
ELÆAGNUS.	OLEASTER, or Wild-Olive.
Orientalis.	Oriental. G. H. ½. Asia Minor.
Latifolia.	Oval-leaved. S. ½. Ceylon.
ELÆODENDRUM, Ori- entale.	ELÆODENDRUM, Oriental. S. ½.
ELATE, Sylvestris.	ELATE, Prickly-leaved. S. ½. East Indies.
ELEPHANTOPUS.	ELEPHANT'S FOOT.
Scaber.	Rough-leaved. S. ¼. East Indies.
Tomentosus.	Woolly-leaved. S. ¼. South Carolina and Flo- rida.
EMPETRUM, Album.	CROW-BERRY, White. G. H. ½. Portugal.
EMPLEURUM, Scrrulatum.	EMPLEURUM, Cape. G. H. ½. Cape of Good Hope.
EPIDENDRUM.	EPIDENDRUM.
Cochleatum.	Many-flowered. S. ¼. West Indies.
Fragrans.	Sweet-scented. S. ¼. Jamaica.
Entifolium.	Sword-leaved. S. ¼. China and Japan.
ERICA.	HEATH.
Lutea.	Yellow. G. H. ½. Cape of Good Hope.
Halicacaba.	Purple-stalked. G. H. ½. Same.
Monsoniana.	Bladder-flowered. G. H. ½. Same.
Mucosa.	Mucous. G. H. ½. Same.
Urceolaris.	Hairy-flowered. G. H. ½. Same.
Marifolia.	Maram-leaved. G. H. ½. Same.

ERICA.

ERICA.

Scoparia.	Small Green-flowered.	G. H. h.	South of Europe.
Cruenta.	Bloody-flowered.	G. H. h.	Cape of Good Hope.
Ramentacea.	Slender-branched.	G. H. h.	Same.
Perfoluta.	Blush-flowered.	G. H. h.	Same.
Strigosa.	Dwarf-downy.	G. H. h.	Same.
Abietina.	Fir.	G. H. h.	Same.
Triflora.	Three-flowered.	G. H. h.	Same.
Baccans.	Arbutus-flowered.	G. H. h.	Same.
Fascicularis.	Cluster-flowered.	G. H. h.	Same.
Retorta.	Recurved-leaved.	G. H. h.	Same.
Pyramidalis.	Pyramidal.	G. H. h.	Same.
Umbellata.	Umbelled.	G. H. h.	Portugal.
Corifolia.	Slender-twigged.	G. H. h.	Cape of Good Hope.
Paniculata.	Paniced.	G. H. h.	Same.
Empetrifolia.	Crow Berry-leaved.	G. H. h.	Same.
Margaritacea.	Pearl-flowered.	G. H. h.	Same.
Spumosa.	Six-angled.	G. H. h.	Same.
Capitata.	Woolly.	G. H. h.	Same.
Petiolata.	Rosemary-leaved.	G. H. h.	Same.
Tubiflora.	Tube-flowered.	G. H. h.	Same.
Curviflora.	Curve-flowered.	G. H. h.	Same.
Conspicua.	Long-tubed, Yellow.	G. H. h.	Same.
Cerinthoides.	Honeywort-flowered.	G. H. h.	Same.
Viscaria.	Clammy-flowered.	G. H. h.	Same.
Comosa.	Tufted-flowered.	G. H. h.	Same.
Concinna.	Flesh-coloured.	G. H. h.	Same.
Maffoni.	Tall-downy.	G. H. h.	Same.
Plukenetii.	Smooth-twigged Pencil- flowered.	G. H. h.	Same.

ERICA.

ERICA.

Petiveri.	Downy-twigg'd Pencil flowered.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Grandiflora.	Great-flowered.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.

ERIGERON, Fætidum. ERIGERON, Stinking. G. H. ʒ. Africa.

ERINUS.

ERINUS.

Fragrans.	Dark-flowered.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Var.	Yellow-flowered.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.

ERIOCEPHALUS.

ERIOCEPHALUS.

Africanus.	Cluster-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Racemosus.	Silvery-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.

ERYNGIUM, Fætidum.

ERYNGO, Stinking, or Fever-

Weed. S. ʒ. West Indies

ERYTHRINA.

CORAL-TREE.

Herbacea.	Herbaceous.	G. H. ʒ.	South Carolina.
Carnea.	Flesh-coloured.	S. ʒ.	Mexico.
Corallodendrum.	Smooth-leaved.	S. ʒ.	West Indies.
Spinosa.	Prickly Three-leaved.	S. ʒ.	Hot Parts of America.
Picta.	Black-spined.	S. ʒ.	Same, and East Indies.
Cristagalli.	Cock's-Comb.	S. ʒ.	Brazil.

EUCALYPTUS, Obliqua. EUCALYPTUS, Oblique-leaved. G. H. ʒ. Botany Bay, New South Wales.

EUCLEA, Racemosa.

EUCLEA, Round-leav-

ed. G. H. ʒ. Cape of Good Hope.

EUCOMIS.

EUCOMIS.

Nana.	Dwarf.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Punctata.	Spotted.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Undulata.	Wave-leaved, or Fritil- lary.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.

EUCOMIS.

EUCOMIS.

Regia.

Tongue-leaved, or Fritil-
lary.

G. H. 2. Cape of Good Hope.

EUGENIA.

Malaccensis.

EUGENIA.

Broad-leaved.

S. 2. East Indies.

Jambos.

Narrow-leaved.

S. 2. Same.

EUPATORIUM.

Dalea.

EUPATORIUM.

Shrubby.

S. 2. Jamaica.

Odoratum.

Sweet-scented.

S. 2. Same.

EUPHORBIA.**SPURGE.**

Antiquorum.

Triangular.

D. S. 2. East Indies.

Canariensis.

Canary.

D. S. 2. Canary Islands.

Heptagona.

Seven-angled.

D. S. 2. Cape of Good Hope.

Mammillaris.

Warty-angled.

D. S. 2. Same.

Cereiformis.

Naked.

D. S. 2. Same.

Officinarum.

Officinal.

D. S. 2. East Indies and hot Parts
of Africa.

Tetragonis.

Four-angled.

D. S. 2. Same.

Neriifolia.

Oleander-leaved.

D. S. 2. East Indies.

Meloformis.

Melon.

G. H. 2. Cape of Good Hope.

Caput-Medusæ.

Medusæ's Head.

D. S. 2. Hot Parts of Africa.

Major.

Great Medusæ's Head.

D. S. 2. Same.

Minor.

Small Medusæ's Head.

D. S. 2. Same.

Geminata.

Least Medusæ's Head.

D. S. 2. Same.

Clava.

Club.

G. H. 2. Cape of Good Hope.

Anacantha.

Scaly.

D. S. 2. Hot Parts of Africa.

Mauritanica.

Mauritanian.

G. H. 2. Africa on the Mediter-
ranean.

Pifcatoria.

Smooth Spear-leaved.

G. H. 2. Madeira and Canaries.

Balsamifera.

Balsam.

G. H. 2. Canary Islands.

EUPHORBIA.

EUPHORBIA.

Tirucalli.	Indian-Tree.	D. S. ½.	East Indies.
Tithymaloides, Myrtifolia.	Myrtle-leaved.	D. S. ½.	Brazil.
Padifolia.	Laurel-leaved.	D. S. ½.	Same.
Mellifera.	Honey-bearing.	G. H. ½.	Madeira.
Heterophylla.	Various-leaved.	S. ½.	West Indies.
Cotinifolia.	Venus Sumach-leaved.	S. ½.	New Spain.
Læta.	Mezerion-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Canaries.
Pithyufa.	Juniper-leaved.	G. H. ½.	South of Europe.
Juncea.	Linear-leaved.	G. H. ¼.	Island of Madeira.
Serrata.	Narrow Notched- leaved.	G. H. ¼.	South of Europe.
Punicea.	Scarlet-flowered.	S. ½.	Jamaica.
Sylvatica, Variegata.	Variegated-Wood.	G. H. ½.	Spain, Italy, and South of France.
Scandens.	Climbing.	D. S. ½.	

FAGARA.

FAGARA, or Iron-Wood.

Pterota.	Lentifolius-leaved.	S. ½.	Jamaica.
Tragodes.	Prickly-leaved.	S. ½.	West Indies.
Piperita.	Ash-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Japan.
FALKIA, Repens.	FALKIA, Creeping.	G. H. ¼.	Cape of Good Hope.
FERRARIA, Undulata.	FERRARIA, Wave-leaved- Cape.	G. H. ¼.	Cape of Good Hope.

FICUS.

FIG-TREE.

Nymphæifolia.	Water-Lilly-leaved.	S. ½.	East Indies.
Religiofa.	Malabar Fig, or Indian-God- Tree.	S. ½.	Malabar.
Benjamina.	Oval-leaved.	S. ½.	East Indies.
Bengalensis.	Bengal.	S. ½.	Same.

FICUS.

FICUS.

Pendunculata.	Willow-leaved.	S. ʒ.	South America.
Lucida.	Shining-leaved.	S. ʒ.	East Indies.
Indica.	Indian.	S. ʒ.	Same.
Virens.	Round-fruited.	G. H. ʒ.	Canaries.
Venofa.	Wave-leaved.	S. ʒ.	East Indies.
Costata.	Upright Heart-leaved.	S. ʒ.	Same.
Racemofa.	Cluster-fruited.	S. ʒ.	Same.
Pertufa.	Laurel-leaved.	S. ʒ.	Hot Parts of South America.
Stipulata.	Trailing.	S. ʒ.	China and Japan.
Heterophylla.	Rough-leaved.	S. ʒ.	East Indies.
Coriacea.	Leathery-leaved Dwarf.	S. ʒ.	Same.
FLACOURTIA, Ramontchi.	FLACOURTIA, Shining-leaved.	S. ʒ.	Madagascar.
FLAGILLARIA, Indica.	FLAGILLARIA, Indian	S. ʒ.	East Indies and Guinea.
FORSKOHLEA, Candida.	FORSKOHLEA, Rough.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
FUCHSIA, Coccinea.	FUCHSIA, Scarlet-flowered.	S. ʒ.	Chili.
FUSANUS, Compressus.	FUSANUS, Flat-stalked.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.

GALEGA.

Grandiflora.	Rose-coloured.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Pallens.	Pale-coloured.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Stricta.	Upright.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Purpurea.	Purple.	S. ʒ.	East Indies.
GALENIA, Africana.	GALENIA, African.	G. H. ʒ.	Most temperate Parts of Africa.

GARDENIA.		CAPE JASMINE, or Gardenia.	
Florida.	Single-flowered.	S. ½.	Cochin-China, China, Japan, S. Sea Islands, and Cape of G. Hope.
Florepleno.	Double-flowered.	S. ½.	Same.
Thunbergia.	Starry-flowered.	S. ½.	Same.
Latifolia.	Broad-leaved.	S. ½.	East Indies.
Rothmannia.	Spotted-flowered.	S. ½.	Africa.
Dumetorum.	Spiny.	S. ½.	East Indies.
Aculeata.	Round-leaved, Thorny.	S. ½.	West Indies.
GENIPA, Americana.	GENIPA, American.	S. ½.	Hot Countries of America.
GENISTA.		GENISTA.	
Canariensis.	Canary, or Cytifus.	G. H. ½.	Spain and Canaries.
Linifolia.	Flax-leaved, or Broom.	G. H. ½.	Spain.
GENTIANA.		GENTIAN.	
Viscosa.	Clammy.	G. H. ¼.	Canary Islands.
Maritima.	Procumbent Sea.	G. H. ¼.	South of Europe and the Azores.
GEOFFROYA, Inermis.	GEOFFROYA, Smooth or Baf-		
	tard Cabbage-Tree.	S. ½.	Jamaica.
GERANIUM.		CRANE'S-BILL.	
Hirsutum.	Various-leaved.	G. H. ¼.	Cape of Good Hope.
Pinnatum.	Pinnated.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Rapaccum.	Carraway-leaved.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Lobatum.	Vine-leaved.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Trifide.	Night-smelling.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Flavum.	Carrot-leaved.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Tabulare.	Rough-stalked.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Alchimilloides.	Lady's Mantle-leaved.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Odoratissimum.	Sweet-scented.	G. H. ¼.	Same.

GERANIUM.

GERANIUM.

Groffularoides.	Gooseberry-leaved.	G. H. 4.	Cape of Good Hope.
Anceps.	Angular-ftalked.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Myrrhifolium.	Myrrh-leaved.	G. H. 5.	Same.
Tenuifolium.	Fine-leaved.	G. H. 5.	Same.
Carnofum.	Fleſhy-ftalked.	G. H. 5.	Same.
Ceratophillum.	Horn-leaved.	G. H. 5.	Canary Iſlands and Mo- rocco.
Gibboſum.	Gouty Night-fmel- ling.	G. H. 5.	Cape of Good Hope.
Fulgidum.	Celandine-leaved.	G. H. 5.	Same.
Quercifolium.	Great Oak-leaved.	G. H. 5.	Same.
Var.	Small Oak-leaved.	G. H. 5.	Same.
Radula.	Multifid, or Raſp-leav- ed.	G. H. 5.	Same.
Graveolens.	Strong-ſcented.	G. H. 5.	Same.
Papilionaceum.	Butterfly.	G. H. 5.	Same.
Inquinans.	Scarlet-flowered.	G. H. 5.	Same.
Hybridum.	Baſtard.	G. H. 5.	Same.
Zonale.	Common Horſe-ſhoe.	G. H. 5.	Same.
Coccineum.	Scarlet-flowered.	G. H. 5.	Same.
Argent.	Silver-edged.	G. H. 5.	Same.
Aur.	Gold-ftriped.	G. H. 5.	Same.
Heterogamum.	Lee and Kennedy's Red- flowered.	G. H. 5.	
Monſtrum.	Mrs. Norman's Cluſter- leaved.	G. H. 5.	
Bicolor.	Earl of Bute's Two-co- loured.	G. H. 5.	
Vitifolium.	Balm-ſcented.	G. H. 5.	Cape of Good Hope.

GERANIUM.

Capitatum.	Rose-scented.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Glutinosum.	Clammy.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Cucullatum.	Hooded.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Angulosum.	Marshmallow-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Acerifolium.	Maple-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Cordatum.	Heart-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Var.	Curled Heart-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Tetragonum.	Square-stalked.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Peltatum.	Peltated.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Lateripes.	Ivy-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Cortusæfolium.	Cortusa-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Africa.
Crassicaule.	Thick-stalked.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Cotyledonis.	Holyhock-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Island of St. Helena.
Ovale.	Oval-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Betulinum.	Birch-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Lanceolatum.	Spear-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Tricuspidatum.	Three-pointed.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Acetofum.	Sorrel.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Scabrum.	Rough-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Crispum.	Curled-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Adulterinum.	Hoary Trifid-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Exstipulatum.	Soft-leaved Trifid.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Crassifolium.	Upright.	G. H. ¼.	Island of Cyprus.
Incarnatum.	Flesh-coloured.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Chamædryoides.	Dwarf.	G. H. ¼.	Minorca.
Anemonesolium.	Smooth.	G. H. ½.	Madeira.
Canescens.	Silky-leaved.	G. H. ¼.	Cape of Good Hope.
Incanum.	Hoary.	G. H. ¼.	Same.

GESNERA.

GESNERIA.	GESNERIA.		
Tomentosa.	Woolly.	S. ƥ.	Jamaica.
Humilis.	Dwarf.	S. ƥ.	New Spain.
GETHYLLIS.	GETHYLLIS.		
Villofa.	Hairy.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Ciliaris.	Fringed.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Spiralis.	Spiral.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
GLADIOLUS.	CORN-FLAGG.		
Tubiflorus.	Long-tubed.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Plicatus.	Hairy.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Strictus.	Upright Blue.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Var.	Upright Purple.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Trifidis.	Square-stalked.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Carinatus.	Spotted-stalked.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Blandus.	Bluish-coloured.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Angustus.	Narrow-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Flavus.	Yellow.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Securiger.	Copper-coloured.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Viridis.	Green-flowered.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Crispus.	Curled.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Bicolor.	Two-coloured.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Gramineus.	Grass-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Cardinalis.	Superb.	G. H. ʒ.	
GLOBULARIA.	GLOBULARIA.		
Longifolia.	Long-leaved.	G. H. ƥ.	Madeira.
Alypum.	Three Tooth-leaved.	G. H. ƥ.	South of Europe.
Spinosa.	Prickly-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
GLORIOSA, Superba.	SUPERB-LILLY.	S. ʒ.	East Indies and Guinea.
GLOXINIA, Maculata.	GLOXINIA, Spotted, or Perennial Martynia.	S. ʒ.	New Spain.

GLYCINE.

GLYCINE.	GLYCINE.		
Reticulata.	Netted-leaved.	S. ʒ.	Jamaica.
Bituminosa.	Clammy.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Monophylla.	Simple-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Caribæa.	Trailing.	S. ʒ.	West Indies.
GNAPHALIUM.	EVERLASTING.		
Arboreum.	Tree.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Grandiflorum.	Great-flowered.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Ericoides.	Heath-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Patulum.	Spreading.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Craffifolium.	Thick-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Maritimum.	Sea.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Orientele.	Broad-leaved Eastern.	G. H. ʒ.	The most temperate Parts of Africa.
Var.	Narrow-leaved East- ern.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Rutilans.	Shining-flowered.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Cymosum.	Branching.	G. H. ʒ.	The most temperate Parts of Africa.
Odoratissimum.	Sweet-scented	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Helianthemifolium.	Dwarf Cistus-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Declinatum.	Creeping.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Glomeratum.	Cluster-flowered.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
GNIDIA.	GNIDIA.		
Simplex.	Flax-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Sericea.	Silky.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Oppositifolia.	Opposite-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
GOMPHRENA, Perennis.	AMARANTH-GLOBE.	S. ʒ.	South America.
GOUANIA, Domingensis.	CHAW-STICK.	S. ʒ.	West Indies.

GORDONIA.

GORDONIA, Lafianthus.	LOBLOLLY-BAY,		
	Smooth.	G. H. ʒ.	Carolina.
GORTERIA.	GORTERIA.		
Rigens.	Great-flowered, or		
	Rigid.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Squarrosa.	Cobweb.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Ciliaris.	Ciliated.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Fruticosa.	Shrubby.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Cernua.	Drooping.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
GOSSYPIUM.	COTTON-TREE.		
Religiosum.	Spotted-barked.	S. ʒ.	East Indies.
Arboreum.	Tree.	S. ʒ.	Same.
GRATIOLA, Monnieria.	GRATIOLA, Thyme-leaved.	S. ʒ.	Both Indies and South Sea Islands.
GREWIA.	GREWIA.		
Occidentalis.	Elm-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Orientalis.	Oriental.	S. ʒ.	East Indies.
Salvifolia.	Sage-leaved.	S. ʒ.	Same.
GRONOVIA, Scandens.	GRONOVIA, Climbing.	S. ʒ.	Jamaica.
GUAJACUM, Officinale.	LIGNUM-VITÆ, or Officinal		
	Guajacum.	S. ʒ.	West Indies.
GUAREA, Trichilioides.	GUAREA, Ash-leaved.	S. ʒ.	Paraguay.
GUILANDINA.	BONDUC, or Nicker-Tree.		
Bonduc.	Yellow.	S. ʒ.	Both Indies.
Bonducella.	Grey.	S. ʒ.	Same.
Moringa.	Smooth.	S. ʒ.	Island of Ceylon and Coast of Malabar.
GUNNERA, Perpenfa.	GUNNERA, Marsh Marigold- leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.

HEMANTHUS.

HÆMANTHUS.	BLOOD-FLOWER, or Hæmanthus.	
Coccineus.	Scarlet.	G. H. ۲. Cape of Good Hope.
Puniceus.	Wave-leaved.	G. H. ۲. Africa.
Pubescens.	Downy-leaved.	G. H. ۲. Cape of Good Hope.
Ciliaris.	Fringed.	G. H. ۲. Same.
Toxicarius.	Fan-leaved.	G. H. ۲. Same.
Spiralis.	Spiral-stalked.	G. H. ۲. Same.
HÆMATOXYLUM, Cam-	LOGWOOD-TREE.	S. ۲. Mexico and New Spain.
pechianum.		
HALERIA, Lucida.	HONEY-SUCKLE, African-	
	Fly.	G. H. ۲. Cape of Good Hope.
HALORAGIS, Cercodia.	HALORAGIS, Whorled-	
	flowered.	G. H. ۲. New Zealand.
HAMELLIA, Grandiflora.	HAMELLIA, Great-flowered.	S. ۲. West Indies.
HEBENSTRETIA, Cordata.	HEBENSTRETIA, Heart-	
	leaved.	G. H. ۲. Cape of Good Hope.
HEDYSARUM.	HEDYSARUM.	
Alhagi.	Prickly.	G. H. ۲. Syria and Asia Minor.
Strobiliferum.	Beech-leaved.	S. ۲. East Indies.
Canescens.	Rough-leaved.	S. ۲. West Indies.
Tortuosum.	Twisted-podded.	S. ۲. Vera Cruz.
Junceum.	Slender-branched.	S. ۲. East Indies and Jamaica.
Paniculatum.	Panicled.	S. ۲. Virginia.
Crinitum.	Crooked-podded.	S. ۲. East Indies.
* Movens.	Chinese Moving-Plant.	S. ۲. Same and China.
HELICONIA, Bihai.	PLANTAIN WILD, or Baf-	
	tard.	S. ۲. West Indies.

* This Plant has not been long enough in the Thirk Stove to determine whether it is perennial or biennial, but it appears to be perennial. (See HEDYSARUM in the Discourse upon the Propagation and Culture of the Plants of this Catalogue.)

HELICTERES.	HELICTERES, or Screw-Tree.
Baruenfis.	Small-fruited. S. ʒ. West Indies.
Ifora.	Great-fruited. S. ʒ. Jamaica.
HELIOCARPUS, Americana.	HELIOCARPUS, American. S. ʒ. Vera-Cruz.
HELIOPHILA.	HELIOPHILA.
Coronopifolia.	Buck's-Horn. G. H. ʒ. Cape of Good Hope.
Incana.	Hoary. G. H. ʒ. Same.
HELIOTROPIUM, Peru-	HELIOTROPE, or Peruvian-
vianum.	Turnfole. S. ʒ. Peru.
HERITIERA, Littoralis.	LOOKING-GLASS PLANT. S. ʒ. Ceylon, and the other East Indian Islands.
HERMANNIA.	HERMANNIA.
Althæifolia.	Marshmallow-leaved. G. H. ʒ. Cape of Good Hope.
Plicata.	Plaited-leaved. G. H. ʒ. Same.
Candicans.	White. G. H. ʒ. Same.
Alnifolia.	Alder-leaved. G. H. ʒ. Same.
Odorata.	Sweet-scented. G. H. ʒ. Same.
Hyffopifolia.	Hyffop-leaved. G. H. ʒ. Same.
Lavendulifolia.	Lavender-leaved. G. H. ʒ. Same.
Denudata.	Smooth. G. H. ʒ. Same.
HERNANDIA, Sonora.	JACK IN A BOX. S. ʒ. West Indies.
HIBISCUS.	HIBISCUS.
Præmorfus.	Round-leaved Shrub- by. G. H. ʒ. Cape of Good Hope.
Populneus.	Poplar-leaved. S. ʒ. East Indies and South Sea Islands.
Tiliaceus.	Lime-Tree-leaved. S. ʒ. East Indies.
Spinifex.	Prickly-fruited. S. ʒ. West Indies.
Ficulneus.	Fig-leaved. S. ʒ. Ceylon.
Speciofus.	Smooth. G. H. ʒ. South Carolina.

HIBISCUS.

Manihot.	Palmated.	S. ʒ.	China and Japan.
Abelmoschus.	Target-leaved, or Musk.	S. ʒ.	Both Indies.
Æthiopicus.	Dwarf Wedge-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Mutabilis.	Changeable Rose.	S. ʒ.	East Indies.
Var. Florepleno.	Double-flowered.	S. ʒ.	Same.
Rosa, Sinensis.	China-Rose.	S. ʒ.	Same.
Var. Florepleno.	Double-flowered.		Same.
HIPPIA, Frutescens.	HIPPIA, Shrubby.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
HIPPOCREPIS, Balearica.	VETCH, Shrubby Horse-		
	Shoe.	G. H. ʒ.	Minorca.
HIPPOMANE, Mancinella.	MANCHINEEL-TREE.	S. ʒ.	West Indies.
HIRTELLA, Americana.	HIRTELLA, American.	S. ʒ.	West Indies.
HURA, Crepitans.	SAND-BOX-TREE.	S. ʒ.	Mexico and West Indies.
HYACINTHUS, Revolutus.	HYACINTH, Wave-leav-		
	ed.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
HYDROCOTYLE, Asiatica.	PENNYWORT, African.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
HYMENÆA, Courbaril.	LOCUST-TREE.	S. ʒ.	West Indies
HYOSCYAMUS, Aureus.	HENBANE, Golden-flower-		Island of Crete, & other
	ed.	G. H. ʒ.	Eastern Parts. Would be better in the Stove in Winter.

HYPERICUM.

ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Balearicum.	Warted.	G. H. ʒ.	Majorca.
Foliofum.	Shining.	G. H. ʒ.	Azores.
Florebundum.	Many-flowered.	G. H. ʒ.	Madeira.
Canariense.	Canary.	G. H. ʒ.	Canary Islands.
Ægypticum.	Egyptian.	G. H. ʒ.	Egypt.
Reflexum.	Reflex-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Island of Teneriff.
Glandulosum.	Glandulous.	G. H. ʒ.	Madeira.

HYPERICUM.

HYPERICUM.

Tomentosum.	Woolly.	G. H. 4.	South of Europe.
Perfoliatum.	Perfoliate.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Coris.	Heath-leaved.	G. H. 7.	Asia Minor and South of Europe.
Monogynum.	Chinese.	G. H. 7.	China.
Crispum.	Curled-leaved.	G. H. 4.	Greece.

HYPOXIS.

HYPOXIS.

Decumbens.	Trailing.	S. 4.	Jamaica.
Plicata.	Plaited-leaved.	G. H. 4.	Cape of Good Hope.
Stellata.	Spotted-flowered.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Aquatica.	Aquatic.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Serrata.	Channel-leaved.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Villofa.	Hairy.	G. H. 4.	Same.

JACQUINIA.

JACQUINIA.

Armilaris.	Obtuse-leaved.	S. 7.	Carthagen and West Indies.
Rufifolia.	Prickly.	S. 7.	Island of Cuba.

JASMINUM.

JASMINE.

Sambac.	Arabian.	S. 7.	Arabia and East Indies.
Var. Florepleno.	Common Double.	S. 7.	Same.
Var. Flo. Ampliff. Pleno.	Great-flowered Double, or Tuscan.	S. 7.	Same.
Hirsuta.	Hairy.	S. 7.	Same.
Glaucum.	Glaucous-leaved.	G. H. 7.	Cape of Good Hope.
Azoricum.	Azorian.	G. H. 7.	Azores and Madeira.
Odoratissimum.	Yellow, Indian.	G. H. 7.	Same.
Grandiflorum.	Spanish, or Catalo- nian.	G. H. 7.	East Indies.

IATROPHA.

Curcas.
Multifida.
Manihot.
Urens.

PHYSIC-NUT.

Angular-leaved. S. ʒ. Warm Parts of America.
French. S. ʒ. Same.
Eatable-rooted, or Casava. S. ʒ. Same.
Stinging. S. ʒ. Brasil.

IBERIS.

Semperflorens.

CANDY-TUFT.

Broad-leaved Ever-
Green. G. H. ʒ. Persia and Sicily.
Gibraltar. G. H. ʒ. Gibraltar.

ILEX, Perada.

HOLLY, Thick-leaved

Smooth. G. H. ʒ. Madeira.

ILLECEBRUM.

Javanicum.
Suffruticosum.

ILLECEBRUM.

Spear-leaved. S. ʒ. East Indies.
Shrubby, or Knot-
Grass. G. H. ʒ. South of Europe.
Mountain, or Knot-
Grass. G. H. ʒ. Same.
Creeping. S. ʒ. Buenos Ayres.

Paronychia.

Achyrantha.

ILLICIUM, Floridanum.

ANISEED-TREE, Red-

flowered. G. H. ʒ. Florida.

INDIGOFFERA.

Pforaloides.

INDIGO.

Long-spiked. G. H. ʒ. Cape of Good Hope.
White. G. H. ʒ. Same.
Scarlet-flowered. G. H. ʒ. Same.
Dwarf. G. H. ʒ. Same.
Leathery-leaved. G. H. ʒ. Same.
Angular-stalked. G. H. ʒ. Same.
Narrow-leaved. G. H. ʒ. Same.
Dyers. S. ʒ. East Indies.
Silvery-leaved. S. ʒ. West Indies.

Candicans.

Amæna.

Sarmentosa.

Coriacea.

Cytifoides.

Angustifolia.

Tinctoria.

Argentea.

IPOMÆA.

IPOMÆA.

Rubra.

Tuberosa.

IRIS.

Martinicensis.

Ciliata.

Tricuspis.

Bituminosa.

Sufiana.

ITEA, Cyrilla.

JUSSIËUA, Repens.

JUSTICIA.

Coccinea.

Ecbolium.

Orchioides.

Hyfopifolia.

* Adhatoda.

IXIA.

Rofea.

Aulica.

Bulbifera.

Aristata.

Var.

Villofa.

Flexuofa.

Polyftachia.

Longiflora.

IPOMÆA.

Upright.

Tuberous-rooted.

IRIS.

Martinico.

Fringed-leaved.

Single-flowered.

Clammy.

Chalcedonian.

ITEA, Intire-leaved.

JUSSIËUA, Creeping.

JUSTICIA.

Scarlet-flowered.

Long-spiked.

Broom-leaved.

Hyfop-leaved, or Snap-

Tree.

Malabar-Nut.

IXIA.

Rofe-coloured.

Cluster-flowered.

Bulb-bearing.

Purple-flowered Beard-

ed.

Violet-flowered Beard-

ed.

Dark-red.

Bending-ftalked.

Many-spiked.

Long-flowered.

S. ½. Carolina.

S. ¼. Weft Indies.

S. ¼. Ifland of St. Lucia.

G. H. ¼. Cape of Good Hope.

G. H. ¼. Same.

G. H. ¼. Same.

G. H. ¼. Perfia

G. H. ½. North Carolina.

S. ½. Hot Parts of America.

S. ½. Brafilis.

S. ½. Eaft Indies.

G. H. ½. Cape of Good Hope.

G. H. ½. Canary Iflands.

S. ½. Malabar and Ceylon.

G. H. ¼. Cape of Good Hope.

G. H. ¼. Same.

G. H. ¼. Same.

G. H. ¼.

G. H. ¼.

G. H. ¼. Cape of Good Hope.

G. H. ¼. Same.

G. H. ¼. Same.

G. H. ¼. Same.

* See JUSTICIA in the Propagation and Culture of the Plants of this Catalogue.

IXIA.

Plantaginea.	Fox-Tail.	G. H. 4.	Cape of Good Hope.
Scillaris.	Squill-flowered.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Marginata.	Broad-leaved.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Patens.	Spreading-flowered.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Maculata.	Spotted.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Deufta.	Copper-coloured.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Crocata.	Common Crocus-flower-		
	ed.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Var.	Red Crocus-flowered.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Squallidapatula.	Spreading Squallid.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Stricta.	Upright Squallid.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Crispa.	Curled-leaved.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Falcata.	Sickle-leaved.	G. H. 4.	Same.
IXORA, Coccinea.	IXORA, Scarlet.	S. 4.	East Indies.

KÆMPFERIA, Galanga.

GALANGALE. S. 4. East Indies.

KIGGELARIA, Africana.

KIGGELARIA, African. G. H. 4. Cape of Good Hope.

KYLLINGIA, Triceps.

KYLLINGIA, Three-headed S. 4. Both Indies.

LACHENALIA.

LACHENALIA.

Orchioides.	Spotted-leaved.	G. H. 4.	Cape of Good Hope.
Pallida.	Pale-flowered.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Contaminata.	Mixed-coloured.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Tricolor.	Narrow-leaved Three-		
	coloured.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Var.	Broad-leaved Three-		
	coloured.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Pendula:	Pendulous.	G. H. 4.	Same.
Viridis.	Green-flowered.	G. H. 4.	Same.

LACHNÆA,

LACHNÆA, Conglomerata.	LACHNÆA, Cluster-head- ed.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
LAGERSTRÆMIA, Indica.	LAGERSTRÆMIA, Indian.	S. ʒ.	Patna in the East Indies
LANARIA, Plumosa.	LANARIA, Woolly.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
LANTANA.	LANTANA, or American Viburnum.		
Trifolia.	Three-leaved.	S. ʒ.	West Indies.
Camara.	Various-coloured.	S. ʒ.	Same.
Odorata.	Sweet-scented.	S. ʒ.	Same.
Erecta.	Upright.	S. ʒ.	Jamaica.
Involucrata.	Round-leaved.	S. ʒ.	West Indies.
Meliffæfolia.	Balm-leaved.	S. ʒ.	Same.
Scabrida.	Rough.	S. ʒ.	Same.
Aculeata.	Prickly Nettle-leaved.	S. ʒ.	Same.
Africana.	Ilex-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
LAURUS.	BAY-TREE.		
Cassia.	Cassia, or Bastard Cinna- mon.	S. ʒ.	West Indies.
Persea.	Avocado-Pear.	S. ʒ.	Same.
Fœtans.	Madeira-Laurel, or Till.	G. H. ʒ.	Madeira and Canary Islands.
Borbonia.	Bay, Broad-leaved Caro- lina.	G. H. ʒ.	Virginia and Carolina.
Æstivalis.	Willow-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Virginia and Maryland.
Indica.	Bay Royal, or Indian- Laurel.	G. H. ʒ.	Madeira.
Camphora.	Camphire-Tree.	G. H. ʒ.	Japan.
Cinnamomum.	Cinnamon-Tree.	S. ʒ.	Ceylon.
Chloroxylon.	Laurel Jamaica.	S. ʒ.	Jamaica.
LAVANDULA.	LAVENDER.		
Stœchas.	French.	G. H. ʒ.	South of Europe.

LAVANDULA.

LAVANDULA.

Viridis.	Madeira.	G. H. h.	Madeira.
Dentata.	Tooth-leaved.	G. H. h.	Spain and Asia Minor.
Pinnata.	Pinnated.	G. H. h.	Madeira.

LAVATERA.

Olbia.	Downy-leaved.	G. H. h.	South of France.
Triloba.	Three-lobed.	G. H. h.	Spain.
Lusitanica.	Portugal.	G. H. h.	Portugal.

LAWSONIA.

Inermis.	Smooth.	S. h.	Egypt and East Indies.
Spinosa.	Prickly.	S. h.	Both Indies.

LEEAE.

Æquata.	Shrubby.	S. h.	East Indies.
Crispa.	Fringe-stalked.	S. u.	Cape of Good Hope.

LEONTICE, Leontopetalum.

LION'S-LEAF. G. H. u. Asia Minor.

LEPIDIUM.

Subulatum.	Awl-leaved.	G. H. h.	Spain.
Divaricatum.	Divaricated.	G. H. h.	Cape of Good Hope.

LEUCOJUM.

SNOW-DROP. G. H. u. Cape of Good Hope.

LEYSERA, Gnaphaloides.

LEYSERA, Woolly. G. H. h. Cape of Good Hope.

LICIUM.

Japonicum.	Japan.	G. H. h.	Japan.
Afrum.	African.	G. H. h.	Cape of Good Hope.
Boerhaviæfolium.	Glaucous-leaved.	S. h.	Peru.

LIGHTFOOTIA.

Oxycoccoides.	Lance-leaved.	G. H. h.	Cape of Good Hope.
Subulata.	Awl-leaved.	G. H. u.	Same.

LIMEUM, Africanum.

LIMEUM, African. G. H. u. Cape of Good Hope.

LIMODORUM.

Altum.	Tall.	S. u.	West Indies.
Speçtabile.	Chinese.	S. u.	Hottest Parts of China.

LIMONIA.

LIMONIA, Monophylla.	LIMONIA, Simple-leaved.	S. ½.	East Indies.
LINUM.	FLAX.		
Narbonense.	Narbonne,	G. H. ¼.	South of France.
Suffruticosum.	Upright.	G. H. ½.	Spain.
Arboreum.	Tree.	G. H. ½.	Island of Candia.
Africanum.	Shrubby.	G. H. ½.	Africa.
LIPARIA, Villosa.	LIPARIA, Woolly.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
LITHOSPERMUM, Orientalis.	GROMWELL, Yellow, or Bugloss.	G. H. ¼.	Levant.
LOBELIA.	LOBELIA.		
Pinifolia.	Pine-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Surinamensis.	Shrubby.	S. ½.	West Indies.
Triquetra.	Tooth-leaved.	G. H. ¼.	Cape of Good Hope.
Pubescens.	Downy-leaved.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Longiflora.	Long-flowered.	S. ¼.	Jamaica.
Affurgens.	Tree.	S. ½.	Same.
Minuta.	Leafy.	G. H. ¼.	Cape of Good Hope.
Erinus.	Small-spreading.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Coronopifolia.	Buck's-Horn.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
LOTUS.	TREFOIL.		
Jacobæus.	Bird's-Foot, Dark-flowered.	S. ½.	Island of St. James, one of the Cape Verd Islands.
Creticus.	Silvery.	G. H. ½.	Spain and Asia Minor.
LYCHNIS, Coronata.	LYCHNIS, Chinese.	G. H. ¼.	China and Japan.
LYCIUM.	BOX-THORN.		
Japonicum.	Japan.	G. H. ½.	Japan.
Afrum.	African.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Boerhaviæfolium.	Glaucous-leaved.	S. ½.	Peru.
Var. Barbarum Vulgare.	Willow-leaved.	G. H. ½.	South of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

LICIUM.

LICIUM.

Chinense.

Chinense.

G. H. 2. South of Europe, Asia,
and Africa.

Europæum.

European.

G. H. 2. South of Europe.

LYCOPODIUM, Helveticum. LYCOPODIUM, Spread-
ing.Madeira and Switzer-
land. G. H. 4.

MAHERNIA, Pinnata.

MAHERNIA, Winged.

G. H. 2. Cape of Good Hope.

MALPIGHIA.

BARBADOES-CHERRY.

Glabra.

Smooth-leaved.

S. 2. West Indies.

Punicifolia.

Pomegranate-leaved.

S. 2. Same.

Nitida.

Shining-leaved.

S. 2. Same.

Urens.

Stinging-leaved.

S. 2. Brasils.

Angustifolia.

Narrow-leaved.

S. 2. West Indies.

Canescens.

Downy-leaved.

S. 2. Same.

MALVA.

MALLOW.

Spicata.

Spiked.

S. 2. Jamaica.

Scoparia.

Small Yellow-flowered
upright.

S. 2. Peru.

Angustifolia.

Narrow-leaved.

S. 2. Mexico.

Bryonyfolia.

Briony-leaved.

G. H. 2. Cape of Good Hope.

Lactea.

Panicked.

S. 2.

Capensis.

Gooseberry-leaved.

G. H. 2. Cape of Good Hope.

Ægyptia.

Palmated.

S. 4. Egypt.

MAMMEA, Americana.

MAMMEE, American.

S. 2. Jamaica and Hispaniola.

MANGIFERA, Indica.

MANGO-TREE.

S. 2. All the hottest Parts of
Asia.

MARANTA.

INDIAN ARROW-ROOT.

Arundinacea.

Cut & Indented-flowered.

S. 4. New Spain & W. Indies.

Galanga.

True Indian Arrow-Root,
with intire Flowers.

S. 4. Mexico.

MARRUBIUM.

MARRUBIUM.	HOREHOUND, White.		
Africanum.	African.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Pseudodiſtamnus.	Shrubby.	G. H. 2.	Iſland of Candia.
Acetabuloſum.	Saucer-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Same.
* MARTYNNIA, Perennis.	MARTYNNIA, Perennial, or Spotted Gloxinia.	S. 2.	Carthagera and New Spain.
MASSONIA.	MASSONIA.		
Latifolia.	Broad-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Anguſtifolia.	Narrow-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Same.
MEDEOLA.	MEDEOLA.		
Aſparagoides.	Broad-leaved Shrubby.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Anguſtifolia.	Narrow-leaved Shrub- by.	G. H. 2.	Same.
MEDICAGO, Arborea.	MOON-TREFOIL, or Tree- Medick.	G. H. 2.	Italy.
MELALEUCA, Leucadendron.	MELALEUCA, Aromatic.	S. 2.	New Caledonia.
MELANTHIUM.	MELANTHIUM.		
Capenſe.	Spotted-flowered.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Viride.	Green-flowered.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Triquetrum.	Ruſh-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Monopetalum.	One-petaled.	G. H. 2.	Same.
MELIA.	BREAD-TREE.		
Azedarach.	Common.	G. H. 2.	Syria.
Sempervirens.	Evergreen.	S. 2.	Eaſt Indies.
MELIANTHUS.	HONEY-FLOWER.		
Major.	Great.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Minor.	Small.	G. H. 2.	Same.
MELICOCCA, Bijuga.	MELICOCCA, Winged- leaved.	S. 2.	Jamaica.

* See GLOXINIA.

MELISSA.	BALM.		
Cretica.	Cretan.	G. H. ½.	South of Europe.
Fruticosa.	Shrubby	G. H. ½.	Spain.
MELOCHIA, Pyramidata.	MELOCHIA, Piramidal.	S. ½.	Brafil.
MELODINUS, Scandens.	MELODINUS, Climbing.	S. ½.	New Caledonia.
MENTHA, Canariensis.	MINT, Shrubby Canary.	G. H. ½.	Island of Canary.
MENYANTHES, Ovata.	BUCK-BEAN, Oval-leav-		
	ed.	G. H. ¼.	Cape of Good Hope.
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.	FIG-MARYGOLD.		
Ciliatum.	Ciliated.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Humifusum.	Narrow-leaved Icy.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Geniculiflorum.	Jointed.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Noctiflorum.	Night-flowering.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Splendens.	Shining.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Umbellatum.	Umbelled.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Expansum.	Houseleak-leaved.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Testiculare.	Short White-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Calamiforme.	Quill-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Digitatum.	Blunt-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Pallens.	Channel-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Cordifolium.	Heart-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Bellidiflorum.	Daisy-flowered.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Deltoides.	Delta-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Var.	Great Delta-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Var.	Small Delta-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Barbatum.	Shrubby-bearded.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Var.	Small Dwarf-bearded.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Var.	Great Dwarf-bearded.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Hispidum.	Purple-flowered Brist-		
	ly.	G. H. ½.	Same.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

Var.	Striped-flowered	Bristly.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Var.	Pale-flowered	Bristly.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Villosum.	Hairy-stalked.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Bracteatum.	Bracteated.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Scabrum.	Rough.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Reptans.	Creeping.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Emarginatum.	Notched-flowered.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Uncinatum.	Small Hook-leaved.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Var.	Great Hook-leaved.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Spinosum.	Thorny.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Tuberosum.	Tuberous-rooted.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Tenuifolium.	Slender-leaved.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Stipulaceum.	Upright Shrubby.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Læve.	Upright White-wood-			
	ed.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Deflexum.	Bending.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Australe.	New Zealand.		G. H. 2.	New Zealand.
Crassifolium.	Thick-leaved.		G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Falcatum.	Sickle-leaved.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Glomeratum.	Cluster.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Brevifolium.	Short-leaved.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Loreum.	Leathery-stalked.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Filamentosum.	Thready.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Acinaciforme.	Cymetar-leaved.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Forficatum.	Forked.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Edule.	Eatable.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Bicolorum.	Two coloured.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Aureum.	Golden.		G. H. 2.	Same.
Micans.	Glittering.		G. H. 2.	Same.

MESEM-

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

Groffum.	Gouty.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Brachiatum.	Three-forked.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Rostratum.	Heron-beaked.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Compactum.	Dotted Thick-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Veruculatum.	Spit-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Molle.	Soft.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Glaucum.	Glaucous-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Corniculatum.	Long-leaved horned.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Var.	Short-leaved horned.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Tortuosum.	Twisted-leaved.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Echinatum.	Yellow-echinated.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Var.	White-echinated.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Ringens, Caninum.	Dog's-Chop.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Felinum.	Cat's-Chop.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Dolabriforme.	Hatchet-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Difforme.	Deformed.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Albidum.	White.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Linguiforme.	Broad Tongue-leaved.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Var.	Narrow Tongue-leaved.		
	ed.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Var.	Long Tongue-leaved.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Pugioniforme.	Dagger-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Viridiflorum.	Green-flowered.	G. H. ½.	Same.

MESSERCHMIDIA, Fruticosa.

MESSERCHMIDIA, Shrubby,

G. H. ½. Canary Islands.

MICHELIA, Champacca.

(A Stove Plant in the Oxford Garden, Lancashire.)

MIMOSA.

MIMOSA.

MIMOSA.

Verticillata.	Whorled-leaved.	G. H. ½.	New South Wales.
Simplicifolia.	Simple-leaved.	S. ½.	Island of Tanna.
Unguifcati.	Four-leaved.	S. ½.	West Indies.
Purpurea.	Purple, or Soldier- Wood.	S. ½.	Same.
Circinalis.	Spiral.	S. ½.	Same.
Scandens.	Climbing.	S. ½.	Both Indies.
Virgata.	Long-twiggled.	S. ½.	West Indies.
Julibrissin.	Smooth-Tree.	G. H. ½.	Levant.
Speciosa.	Bladder Senna-leaved.	S. ½.	East Indies.
Latifiliqua.	Broad-podded.	S. ½.	West Indies.
Glauca.	Glaucous.	S. ½.	America.
Grandiflora.	Great-flowered.	S. ½.	East Indies.
Cornigera.	Horned, or Cuckold- Tree.	S. ½.	South America.
Nilotica.	Egyptian.	S. ½.	Arabia and Egypt.
Farnesiana.	Sweet-scented, or Sponge- Tree.	S. ½.	St. Domingo.
Asperata.	Hairy-podded.	S. ½.	Vera Cruz.
Cæsia.	Grey.	S. ½.	East Indies.
Pennata.	Small-leaved.	S. ½.	Same.
Intsia.	Angular-stalked.	S. ½.	Same.
Pudica.	Humble-Plant.	S. ½.	Brazil and W. Indies.
Sensitiva.	Sensitive-Plant.	S. ½.	Same.
MIRABILIS.	MARVEL OF PERU.		
Dichotoma.	Forked.	S. ¼.	Mexico.
MONETIA, Barlerioides.	MONETIA, Four-spined.	S. ½.	East Indies.

MONSONIA.

MONSONIA.	MONSONIA.	
Speciosa.	Fine-leaved.	G. H. 4. Cape of Good Hope.
Lobata.	Broad-leaved.	G. H. 4. Same.
MONTINIA, Caryophyllacea.	MONTINIA, Sea-Purflain-	
	leaved.	G. H. 2. Cape of Good Hope.
MORÆA.	MORÆA.	
Vegeta.	Small-flowered Grass-	
	leaved.	G. H. 4. Cape of Good Hope.
Var.	Great-flowered Grass-	
	leaved.	G. H. 4. Same.
Iridioides.	Sword-leaved.	G. H. 4. Same.
Lugens.	Dark-flowered.	G. H. 2. Same.
MORUS, Tinctoria.	FUSTIC-WOOD, or Dyer's	
	Mulberry.	S. 2. Jamaica and Brasil.
MURRAYA, Exotica.	MURRAYA, Ash-leaved.	S. 2. East Indies.
MUSA, Sapientum.	BANANA-TREE.	S. 2. Both Indies, Africa, and
Paradisiaca:	Plantain-Tree.	S. 2. that Part of Georgia
		in Asia where Tour-
		nefort has fixed the
		Terrestrial Paradise.
MYRICA.	CANDLE BERRY-MYRTLE.	
Quercifolia.	Smooth Oak-leaved.	G. H. 2. Cape of Good Hope.
Var.	Hairy Oak-leaved.	G. H. 2. Same.
Cordifolia.	Heart-leaved.	G. H. 2. Same.
MYRSINE.	MYRSINE.	
Africana.	African.	G. H. 2. Cape of Good Hope.
Retusa.	Round-leaved, or Ta-	
	maja.	G. H. 2. Azores.

MYRTUS.

MYRTUS.

Pimenta.
 Var.
 Communis, Romana.

Italica.
 Argent. Variegat.
 Aur. Variegat.
 Ruficifolia.

Notata.
 Trilatifolia.

Buxifolia.
 Aur. Variegat.

Bœtica.
 Florepleno.
 Lusitanica.
 Belgica.
 Mucronata.

Zeylanica.
 Tomentofus.
 Gregii.
 Chytraculea.
 Zuzygium.
 Mofchata.

MYRTLE.

Jamaica-Pepper, Allspice, or
 Long-leaved Pimento. S. h. West Indies.
 Short-leaved. S. h. Same.
 Common Broad-leaved Ro- South of Europe, and the
 man-Myrtle. G. H. h. temperate Parts of Asia
 and Africa.

Italian, or Upright. G. H. h. Italy.
 Silver-striped. G. H. h. Same.
 Gold-striped. G. H. h. Same.
 Butcher's Broom-leav-
 ed. G. H. h. Same.

Gold-tipped. G. H. h. Same.

Three-leaved, or Jew's-
 Myrtle. G. H. h. Same.

Box-leaved. G. H. h. Same.

Gold-striped. G. H. h. Same.

Orange-leaved. G. H. h. Same.

Double-flowered. G. H. h. Same.

Portugal. G. H. h. Same.

Broad-leaved, Dutch. G. H. h. Same.

Rosemary-leaved. G. H. h. Same.

Ceylon. S. h. Island of Ceylon.

Woolly-leaved. S. h. China.

Round-leaved. S. h. Dominica.

Forked. S. h. Jamaica.

Oval-leaved. S. h. West Indies.

Nutmeg. G. H. h. South of Europe, and the
 temperate Parts of Asia
 and Africa.

MYRTUS.

Argent.	Silver-striped.	G. H. ƒ.	South of Europe, and the temperate Parts of Asia and Africa.
Argent. Variegat.	Bloched-leaved.	G. H. ƒ.	Same.
Crifata.	Bird's-Nest, or Cock's-Comb.	G. H. ƒ.	South of Europe, and the temperate Parts of Asia and Africa.
Aur. Punctata.	Gold-dotted.	G. H. ƒ.	Same.
Argent. Variegat.	Silver-striped.	G. H. ƒ.	Same.
Thymifolia, Mucronata.	Thyme-leaved Myrtle.	G. H. ƒ.	South of Europe.
Argent. Variegat.	Silver-striped.	G. H. ƒ.	Same.

NEPETA, Virginica.

CAT-MINT, American. G. H. ʒ. North America.

NERIUM.

OLEANDER, or Rose-Bay.

* Latifolium.	Common Double.	S. ƒ.	Both Indies.
Oleander.	Common.	G. H. ƒ.	Spain, Portugal, and Levant.
Alba.	White.	G. H. ƒ.	This is found mostly in the Island of Crete, is tenderer than the Common Rose-Bay, and requires a very good Green-House.
Florepleno.	Double-white, (Tender.)	S. ƒ.	Same.
Variegatifolium.	Striped-leaved.	S. ƒ.	Same.
Odorum.	Sweet-scented.	S. ƒ.	East Indies.

* We are not yet positively certain of what Plant or Stock the Common Double OLEANDER is a Variety.

NERIUM.

Antidysentericum.	Oval-leaved.	S. ½.	East Indies.
Coronarium.	Broad-leaved.	S. ½.	Same.
NICOTIANA, Fruticosa.	TOBACCO, Shrubby.	G. H. ½.	China.
NISSOLIA, Fruticosa.	NISSOLIA, Shrubby.	S. ½.	South America.
NYCTANTHES, Arbortrifida.	NYCTANTHES, Square-stalk- ed, or Sorrowful-Tree.	S. ½.	East Indies.
NYMPHÆA, Nelumbo.	WATER-LILLY, Peltated.	S. ¼.	Both Indies.
OCYMUM, Gratissimum.	BASIL, Shrubby.	S. ½.	East Indies.
ŒNOTHERA, Rofea.	ŒNOTHERA, or Shrubby Tree-Primrose.	G. H. ¼.	Peru and Guiana.
OLEA.	OLIVE.		
Europæ, Communis.	Common European.	G. H. ½.	South of Europe.
Longifolia.	Long-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Latifolia.	Broad-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Ferruginea.	Iron-coloured.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Obliqua.	Twisted-leaved	G. H. ½.	Same.
Buxifolia.	Box-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Capensis, Coriacea.	Leathery-leaved Cape.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Undulata.	Wave-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Americana.	American.	G. H. ½.	Carolina and Florida.
Excelsa.	Laurel-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Madeira.
Fragrans.	Sweet-scented Chinese, or Quaj-fa.		Cochin-China, China, and Japan.
OLYRA, Latifolia.	OLYRA, Broad-leaved.	S. ¼.	West Indies.
OMPHALEA, Triandra.	OMPHALEA, Long-leaved.	S. ½.	Jamaica.

ONONIS.	REST-HARROW.		
Cœnua.	Hanging-podded.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Geminata.	Two-flowered.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Natrix.	Yellow-flowered Shrub-		
	by.	G. H. ʒ.	South of France & Spain.
Crispa.	Curled-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Spain.
OPHIOXYLUM, Serpenti-	OPHIOXYLUM, Scarlet-		
num.	flowered.	S. ʒ.	East Indies.
ORCHIS.	ORCHIS.		
Carnea.	Great-flowered Cape.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Bicornis.	Yellow-flowered.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
ORIGANUM.	DITTANY.		
Dictamnus.	Cretan.	G. H. ʒ.	Island of Crete.
Sipyleum.	Of Mount Sipylus.	G. H. ʒ.	Asia Minor.
Tournefortii.	Of Amergos.	G. H. ʒ.	Island Amergos.
Ægyptiacum.	Egyptian-Marjorum.	S. ʒ.	Egypt.
ORNITHOGALUM.	STAR OF BETHLEHEM.		
Niveum.	Snowy.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Latifolium.	Broad-leaved.	S. ʒ.	Egypt and Arabia.
Arabicum.	Great-flowered.	S. ʒ.	Same.
Thyrifoides.	Yellow-flowered Spear-		
	leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Var.	White-flowered Spear-		
	leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Caudatum.	Long-spiked.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Nutans.	Neapolitan.	G. H. ʒ.	Italy.
ORONTIUM, Japonicum.	ORONTIUM, Japan.	D. S. ʒ.	Japan.
OSTEOSPERMUM.	OSTEOSPERMUM.		
Spinosum.	Prickly.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Pififerum.	Smooth.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.

OSTE-

OSTEOSPERMUM.

Moniliferum.	Poplar-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Rigidum.	Rigid.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Cæruleum.	Blue-flowered.	G. H. ½.	Same.

OSYRIS, Alba.

POET'S-CASSIA. G. H. ½. France, Spain, and Italy.

OTHONNA.

RAGWORT, African.

Cacalioides.	Tuberous.	G. H. ¼.	Cape of Good Hope.
Bulbosa.	Bulbous.	D. S. ¼.	Same.
Denticulata.	Dentated.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Pectinata.	Wormwood-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Abrotanifolia.	Southernwood-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Coronopifolia.	Buck's-Horn.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Tenuissima.	Fine-leaved.	D. S. ½.	Same.
Arborefcens.	Tree.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Lingua.	Tongue-leaved.	G. H. ¼.	Same.

OXALIS.

WOOD-SORREL.

Monophylla.	Simple-leaved.	G. H. ¼.	Cape of Good Hope.
Purpurea.	Purple.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Violacea.	Violet-coloured.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Caprina.	Goat's-Foot.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Incarnata.	Flesh-coloured.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Hirta.	Hairy.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Verficolor.	Striped-flowered.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Flava.	Narrow-leaved.	G. H. ¼.	Same.

* *PALMS DESCRIBED IN MILLER'S DICTIONARY,**whose Descriptions vary much from the Palms mentioned in different Parts of this Work.*

“ PALMA, Dactylifera.	DATE PALM-TREE.	Africa and the Eastern Countries.
“ Cocos.	Cocoa-Nut.	Maldives and the Desert Islands of the East Indies.
“ Spinofa.	Great-Macaw.	Carribee Islands.
“ Altissima.	Tallest.	Vera-Cruz.
“ Gracilis.	Cabbage-Tree.	West Indies.
“ Olcofa.	Oily.	Africa.
“ Prunifera.	Palmetto, or Thatch.	The Honeycomb Rocks in Jamaica.
“ Polipodifolia.	Sago.	Japan and the Rocky Mountains of Malabar.
“ Pumilæ.	Dwarf.	Old Vera-Cruz.
“ Americana.	Soft-leaved.	Spanish West Indies.
“ Draco.	Dragon-Tree.	Cape Verd Islands and Madeiras.”
PALLASIA, Halamifolia.	PALLASIA, Downy.	S. 12. Peru.
PANAX, Aculeatum.	PANAX, Prickly.	S. 12. China or America.
PANCRATIUM.	PANCRATIUM.	
Mexicanum.	Mexican.	S. 24. Mexico.
Caribbæum.	Caribbean.	S. 24. West Indies.
Carolinianum.	Carolina.	S. 24. Jamaica and Carolina.
Illyricum.	Illyrian.	G. H. 24. South of Europe.
Litorale.	Tall.	S. 24. West Indies.
Verecundum.	Narcissus-leaved.	S. 24. East Indies.
Amboinenfe.	Broad-leaved.	S. 24. Amboina.

* See PALMA in the Discourse on the Propagation and Culture of the Plants of this Catalogue.

PANDANUS.

PANDANUS, Odoratissimus.	SCREW-PINE, or Sweet-scent- ed Pandanus.	S. ½.	East Indies and South Sea Islands.
PANICUM, Arborefcens.	PANICK GRASS-TREE.	S. ½.	East Indies.
PARIETARIA, Arborea.	PELLITORY-TREE.	G. H. ½.	Canary Islands.
PARKINSONIA, Aculeata.	PARKINSONIA, Prickly.	S. ½.	West Indies
PASPALUM, Scrobiculatum.	PASPALUM, Dimpled.	S. ¼.	East Indies.
PASSERINA, Filiformis.	SPARROW-WORT, Afri- can.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
PASSIFLORA.	PASSION-FLOWER.		
Serratifolia.	Notched-leaved.	S. ½.	West Indies.
Maliformis.	Apple-fruited, Grana- dilla.	S. ½.	Same.
Quadrangularis.	Square-stalked.	S. ½.	Same.
Alata.	Winged.	S. ½.	Same.
Laurifolia.	Laurel-leaved, or Water- Lemon.	S. ½.	Same.
Rubra.	Red-fruited Granadilla.	S. ½.	Same.
Vespertilio.	Bat-winged.	S. ½.	New Spain.
Rotundifolia.	Round-leaved.	S. ½.	Same.
Punctata.	Dotted.	S. ½.	Peru.
Glauca.	Glaucous-leaved.	S. ½.	Cayenne.
Minima.	Dwarf.	S. ½.	Terra-Firma and Island of Curaffao.
Heterophylla.	Narrow-leaved.	S. ½.	West Indies.
Suberofa.	Cork-barked.	S. ½.	Same.
Holofericea.	Silky-leaved.	S. ½.	Vera-Cruz.
Hirsuta.	Hairy.	S. ½.	West Indies.
Ciliata.	Ciliated.	S. ½.	Jamaica.
Pedata.	Curled-flowered.	S. ½.	West Indies.
Lutea.	Yellow.	S. ¼.	Jamaica and Virginia.

PASSIFLORA.

PASSIFLORA.		
Incarnata.	Three-leaved.	G. H. 4. Virginia and other Parts of North America.
Cærulea.	Common.	G. H. 5. Brasils.
Glabra.	Three-lobed.	S. 5. Jamaica.
PAULLINIA.	PAULLINIA.	
Barbadensis.	Barbadoes.	S. 5. West Indies.
Curassavica.	Shining-leaved.	S. 5. Island of Curassao.
Polyphylla.	Parfley-leaved, or Supple- Jack.	S. 5. West Indies.
PENÆA.		
Mucronata.	Heart-leaved.	G. H. 5. Cape of Good Hope.
Squamosa.	Scaly.	G. H. 5. Same.
PENTAPETES, Erythroxyton.	RED-WOOD, St. Helena.	S. 5. Island of St. Helena.
PERIPLOCA.		
Secamone.	Green.	G. H. 5.
Lævigata.	Smooth.	G. H. 5. Canary Islands.
Africana.	African.	G. H. 5. Cape of Good Hope.
PETIVERIA.		
Alliacea.	Common.	S. 5. Jamaica.
Octandra.	Dwarf.	S. 5. West Indies.
PHARNACEUM, Incanum.	PHARNACEUM, Linear- leaved.	G. H. 5. Cape of Good Hope.
PHASEOLUS, Caracalla.	KIDNEY-BEAN, Twisted-flow- ered, or Snail-Flower.	S. 4. East Indies.
PHILADELPHUS.		
Scoparius, Linifolius.	Cook's Tea-Plant, or Narrow- leaved Philadelphus.	G. H. 5. New Zealand.
Myrtifolius.	Myrtle-leaved.	G. H. 5. Same.

PHILADELPHUS.

PHILADELPHUS.

Aromaticus.	Sweet-scented.	G. H. ʒ.	New Zealand.
Laniger, Canescens.	Hoary.	G. H. ʒ.	New South Wales.
Piliger.	Hairy.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.

PHILLIS, Nobla.

BASTARD HARE'S- EAR.	G. H. ʒ.	Canary Islands.
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PHLOMIS.

PHLOMIS.

Leonurus.	Narrow-leaved, or Lion's- Tail.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Leonotis.	Dwarf-shrubby.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Nepetæfolia.	Cat-Mint-leaved, or Lion's- Tail.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Purpurea.	Purple.	G. H. ʒ.	Portugal and Italy.
Lychnitis.	Sage-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.

PHŒNIX, Dactylifera.

DATE PALM-TREE, Male.	S. ʒ.	Asia Minor and all the hot Eastern Countries.
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Dactylifera, Femina.	Female.	S. ʒ.	Same.
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PHYLICA.

PHYLICA.

Ericoides.	Heath-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Pubescens.	Downy.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Eriophoros.	Pale-flowered.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Plumosa.	Woolly-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Callofa.	Heart-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Spicata.	Spiked.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Buxifolia.	Box-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Stipularis.	Stipuled.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.

PHYLLANTHUS.

PHYLLANTHUS.

Emblica.	Shrubby.	S. ʒ.	East Indies.
Epiphillanthus.	Serrated-leaved, or Sea- Side-Laurel.	S. ʒ.	Jamaica.

PHYSALIS.	WINTER-CHERRY.	
Somnifera.	Clustered.	G. H. ½. Spain and Spanish America.
Aristata.	Bearded.	G. H. ½. Canary Islands.
Curassavica.	Curassavian.	S. ¼. Curassao.
Viscosa.	Clammy.	S. ¼. New Spain.
Peruviana.	Peruvian.	S. ½. Peru.
PHYTEUMA, Pinnata.	RAMPION, Winged-leaved.	
		G. H. ¼. Island of Crete.
PHYTOLACCA.	PHYTOLACCA.	
Octandra.	White-flowered.	S. ¼. Mexico.
Icofandra.	Red.	S. ¼. East Indies.
Dodecandra.	African.	S. ½. Hot Parts of Africa.
Dioica.	Tree.	S. ½. Brasils.
Vulgaris.	Branching, or Virginian-Poke.	G. H. ½. Virginia.
PIPER.	PEPPER.	
Amalago.	Long-Pepper-Tree, Rough-leaved.	S. ½. Jamaica.
Obtusifolium.	Blunt-leaved.	S. ¼. West Indies.
Polytachyon.	Many-spiked.	S. ¼. Jamaica.
Pulchellum.	Small-leaved.	S. ¼. Same.
Reticulatum.	Nettle-leaved Brasilian.	S. ¼. Brasils.
PISCIDIA, Erythrina.	DOGWOOD, Jamaica.	S. ½. West Indies.
PISONIA, Aculeata.	PISONIA, Prickly, or Fin-grigo.	S. ½. Jamaica.
PISTACIA.	MASTICK-TREE.	
Lentiscus.	Common.	G. H. ½. South of Europe and Asia Minor.
Var.	Narrow-leaved.	G. H. ½. Same.
		PITCAIRNIA.

PITCAIRNIA.	PITCAIRNIA.		
Bromeliæfolia.	Scarlet.	S. ½.	Jamaica.
Angustifolia.	Narrow-leaved.	S. ½.	Island of Santa Cruz.
Latifolia.	Broad-leaved.	S. ½.	West Indies.
PITTOSPORUM, Coriaceum.	PITTOSPORUM, Thick-		
	leaved.	G. H. ½.	Madeira.
PLECTRANTHUS, Fruti-	PLECTRANTHUS, Shrub-		
cofus.	by.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
PLINIA, Pedunculata.	PLINIA, Pedunculated.	S. ½.	Brazil.
PLOCAMA, Pendula.	PLOCAMA, Pendulous.	G. H. ½.	Canary Islands.
PLUMBAGO.	LEAD-WORT.		
Zeylanica.	Ceylon.	S. ½.	Island of Ceylon.
Rosea.	Rose-coloured.	S. ½.	Same.
Scandens.	Climbing.	S. ½.	South America.
PLUMERIA.	PLUMERIA.		
Rubra.	Red.	S. ½.	Jamaica.
Alba.	White.	S. ½.	Same.
Obtusifolia.	Blunt-leaved.	S. ½.	West Indies.
POINCIANA.	FLOWER-FENCE.		
Pulcherima.	Barbadoes.	S. ½.	Both Indies.
Elata.	Smooth.	S. ½.	East Indies.
POLIANTHES, Tuberosa.	TUBE-ROSE, Common.	S. ¼.	East Indies.
Florepleno.	Double-flowered.	S. ¼.	Same.
POLYGALA.	MIKWORT.		
Braçteolata.	Spear-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Myrtifolia.	Myrtle-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Spinosa, Ovalifolia.	Oval-leaved, Prickly.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Angustata.	Narrow-leaved Prick-		
	ly.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Heisteria.	Heath-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.

POLYPODIUM.	POLYPODY.		
Aureum.	Golden.	S. 2.	West Indies.
Trifoliatum.	Three-leaved.	S. 2.	Same.
Patens.	Pubescent.	S. 2.	Same.
Elongatum.	Cut-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Madeira and Azores.
Axillare.	Slender.	G. H. 2.	Madeira.
Umbrosum.	Madeira-Wood.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Æmulum.	Dwarf-Madeira.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Effusum.	Spreading.	S. 2.	Jamaica.
PORTLANDIA, Grandiflora.	PORTLANDIA, Great- flowered.	S. 2.	Jamaica.
PORTULACA.	PURSLANE.		
Anacamferos.	Round-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Patens.	Panicled.	S. 2.	West Indies.
PORTULACARIA, Afra.	PURSLANE-TREE.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
POTERIUM.	BURNET.		
Caudatum.	Smooth-shrubby.	G. H. 2.	Canary Islands.
Spinosum.	Prickly-shrubby.	G. H. 2.	Asia Minor.
POTHOS, Cordata.	POTHOS, Heart-leaved.	S. 2.	Hot Parts of America.
PRASIUM, Majus.	HEDGE-NETTLE, Great- Spanish.	G. H. 2.	Spain, Italy, and the Island of Crete.
PRINOS, Lucidus.	WINTER-BERRY, Shin- ing.	G. H. 2.	
PROTEA.	PROTEA.		
Serraria.	Cut-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Sphærocephala.	Round-headed.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Spicata.	Spiked.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Conocarpa.	Toothed-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Pinifolia.	Pine-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Racemosa.	Downy-flowered.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Aulacea.	Widow-Wail-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Same.

PROTEA.

PROTEA.

Grandiflora.	Great-flowered.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Umbellata.	Umbelled.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Nana.	Dwarf.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Linearis.	Linear-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Cinerea.	Grey.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Scolymus.	Small Smooth-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Mellifera.	Honey-bearing Red-		
	barked.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Plumofa.	Feather-flowered.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Parviflora.	Small-flowered.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Hypophylla.	Trifid-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Pallens.	Pale.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Conifera.	Cone-bearing.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Levifanus.	Branching.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Strobilina.	Obtuse-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Saligna.	Willow-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Argentea.	Silvery, or Silver-		
	Tree.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Speciosa.	Oblique-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Totta.	Upright-smooth.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Hirta.	Hairy.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Pubera.	Downy-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Cynaroides.	Round-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.

PRUNUS, Occidentalis.

LAUREL, West Indian. S. ½. Jamaica.

PSIDIUM.

GUAVA.

Pyriferum.	White.	S. ½.	West Indies.
Pomiferum.	Red.	S. ½.	Same.

PSORALEA.

PSORALEA.

Pinnata.	Winged-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Aculeata.	Prickly.	G. H. ½.	Same.

PSORALEA.

PSORALEA.

Braçteata.	Oval-spiked.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Spicata.	Long-spiked.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Angustifolia.	Narrow-leaved.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Hirta.	Hairy.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Decumbens.	Trailing.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Repens.	Creeping.	G. H. ¼.	Same.
Bituminosa.	Bituminous.	G. H. ½.	Italy & South of France.
Glandulosa.	Striped-flowered.	S. ½.	Peru.
Palæstina.	Herbaceous.	G. H. ¼.	Levant.
Americana.	American.	G. H. ¼.	Madeira.

PSYCHOTRIA, Asiatica. PSYCHOTRIA, Asiatic. S. ½. Hot Parts of Asia.

PTERIS.

BRAKE, or Pteris

Longifolia.	Long-leaved.	S. ¼.	West Indies.
Arguta.	Sharp-notched.	G. H. ¼.	Madeira and Cape of Good Hope.
Serrulata.	Various-leaved Pteris.	S. ¼.	Japan, China, & Ceylon.

PTEROCARPUS, Buxifolius. PTEROCARPUS, Box-leaved. S. ½. West Indies.

PTERONIA.

PTERONIA.

Camphorata.	Aromatic.	G. H. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Stricta.	Cluster-flowered.	G. H. ½.	Same.
Oppositifolia.	Forked.	G. H. ½.	Same.

PUNICA, Nana.

POMEGRANATE-TREE,

Dwarf. S. ½. West Indies.

QUAJ-FA. (See Olea Fragrans.)

QUASSIA, Simaruba. QUASSIA, Winged-leaved. S. ½. West Indies.

RAJANIA, Cordata.

RAJANIA, Black Briony-
leaved.

S. ¼. West Indies.

RANDIA,

RANDIA, Mitis.	RANDIA, Shrubby.	S. h.	Vera Cruz & Barbadoes.
RAUVOLFIA.	RAUVOLFIA.		
Nitida.	Shining-leaved.	S. h.	New Spain.
Canescens.	Hairy-leaved.	S. h.	Same.
RELHANIA, Squarrosa.	RELHANIA, Cross-leav-		
	ed.	G. H. h.	Cape of Good Hope.
RESEDA, Glauca.	RESEDA, Glauous.	G. H. u.	South of Europe.
RHAMNUS.	RHAMNUS.		
Oleoides.	Olive-leaved.	G. H. h.	Spain.
Crenulatus.	Teneriffe.	G. H. h.	Island of Teneriffe.
Colubrinus.	Pubescent, or Red-Wood.	S. h.	Bahama Islands.
Glandulosus.	Madeira.	G. H. h.	Madeira and Canary Islands.
Ellipticus.	Oval-leaved.	S. h.	Jamaica.
Prinoides.	Prinus-leaved.	G. H. h.	Cape of Good Hope.
Myrtacinus.	Wiry.	S. h.	Guinea.
Jujuba.	Blunt-leaved.	S. h.	East Indies.
Lotus.	Barbary.	G. H. h.	Barbary.
RHAPIS.	RHAPIS.		
Flabelliformis.	Creeping-rooted, or Ground-		
	Ratan.	S. h.	China and Japan.
Arundinacea.	Simple-leaved.	G. H. h.	Carolina.
RHUS.	SUMACH.		
Succedaneum.	Red-Lac.	G. H. h.	China and Japan.
Cominia.	Jamaica.	S. h.	Jamaica.
Tomentosum.	Woolly-leaved.	G. H. h.	Cape of Good Hope.
Villosum.	Hairy.	G. H. h.	Same.
Viminale.	Willow-leaved.	G. H. h.	Same.
Angustifolium.	Narrow-leaved.	G. H. h.	Same.
Lævigatum.	Smooth-leaved.	G. H. h.	Same.

RHUS.

RHUS.

Lucidum.	Great Shining-leaved.	G. H. ƒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Var.	Small Shining-leaved.	G. H. ƒ.	Same.
Semialatum.	Service-leaved.	S. ƒ.	Macao.

RIVINA.

RIVINA.

Humilis.	Downy.	S. ƒ.	West Indies.
Lævis.	Smooth.	S. ƒ.	Same.
Octandra.	Climbing.	S. ƒ.	Same.

ROBINIA, Violacea.

ROBINIA, Ash-leaved. S. ƒ. West Indies.

ROELLA.

ROELLA.

Ciliata.	Ciliated.	G. H. ƒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Squarrofa.	Trailing.	G. H. ƒ.	Same.

RONDELETIA.

RONDELETIA.

Americana.	American.	S. ƒ.	West Indies.
Hirta.	Hairy.	S. ƒ.	Jamaica.
*ROSA, Sinica.	CHINESE-ROSE.	G. H. ƒ.	China.

ROYENA.

BLADDER-NUT African.

Lucida.	Shining-leaved.	G. H. ƒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Villofa.	Heart-leaved.	G. H. ƒ.	Same.
Glabra.	Myrtle-leaved.	G. H. ƒ.	Same.
Hirsuta.	Hairy-leaved.	G. H. ƒ.	Same.
Polyandra.	Oval-leaved.	G. H. ƒ.	Same.

RUBIA.

MADDER.

Lucida.	Shining-leaved.	G. H. ƒ.	Majorca.
Fruticosa.	Prickly-leaved.	G. H. ƒ.	Canary Islands.
Angustifolia.	Narrow-leaved.	G. H. ƒ.	Minorca.

RUELLIA.

RUELLIA.

Blechum.	Thick-spiked.	S. ƒ.	South America.
Strepens.	Vorticiled.	S. ƒ.	Carolina.

* This is a ROSE, and not an HIBISCUS.

RUELLIA.

Clandestina. Three-flowered. S. 2. Barbadoes.

Biflora. Two-flowered. S. 2. Carolina.

RUMEX.

DOCK.

Arifolius. Halbert-leaved. G. H. 2. Cape of Good Hope.

Lunaria. Sorrel-Tree. G. H. 2. Canary Islands.

RUSCUS, Androgenus.

BUTCHER'S-BROOM, Climb-

ing. G. H. 2. Canary Islands.

RUTA.

RUE.

Chalepensis. Broad-leaved African. G. H. 2. Cape of Good Hope.

Var. Narrow-leaved. G. H. 2. Same.

Pinnata. Winged-leaved. G. H. 2. Canary Islands.

SACCHARUM, Officinarum. SUGAR-CANE, Common. S. 2. Both Indies and Africa.

SALICORNIA, Arabica.

GLASS-WORT, Jointed Ara-

bian. S. 2. Arabia.

SALSOLA.

SALT-WORT.

Sericea. Silky. G. H. 2. Cape of Good Hope.

Prostrata. Trailing. G. H. 2. South of Europe.

SALVIA.

SAGE.

Dentata. Tooth-leaved. G. H. 2. Cape of Good Hope.

Syriaca. Syrian. G. H. 2. Syria.

Scabra. Rough-leaved. G. H. 2. Cape of Good Hope.

Rugosa. Wrinkled-leaved. G. H. 2. Same.

Mexicana. Mexican. S. 2. Mexico.

Formosa. Shining-leaved. S. 2. Peru.

Nubia. Nubian. G. H. 2. Cape of Good Hope.

Coccinea. Scarlet-flowered. S. 2. West Indies.

Abyssinica. Abyssinian. G. H. 2. Africa.

Canariensis. Canary. G. H. 2. Canary Islands.

SALVIA.			
Africana.	Blue-flowered Afri-		
	can.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Aurea.	Gold-flowered Afri-		
	can.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Paniculata.	Panicled.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
SAMARA, Pentandra.	SAMARA, Pentandrous.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
SAPINDUS.			
SOAP-BERRY.			
Edulis.	Chinefe Lee-Chee.	S. ʒ.	China & Cochin China.
Saponaria.	Soap-Berry Common.	S. ʒ.	West Indies.
Rigida.	Ash-leaved.	S. ʒ.	Same.
SATUREJA.			
SAVORY.			
Juliana.	Linear-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Italy.
Thymbra.	Virticiled.	G. H. ʒ.	Island of Candia.
Viminea.	Twiggy.	S. ʒ.	Jamaica.
SAXIFRAGA, Sarmentosa.	SAXIFRAGE, Chinefe.	G. H. ʒ.	China and Japan.
SCABIOSA.			
SCABIOUS.			
Rigida.	Rough-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Attenuata.	Narrow-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Africana.	African.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Cretica.	Cretan.	G. H. ʒ.	Crete and Sicily.
Graminifolia.	Grass-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Alps of Switzerland and Italy.
SCHINUS.			
MASTICK-TREE.			
Molle.	Peruvian.	S. ʒ.	Mexico and Peru.
Arcira.	Brazilian Mastick.	S. ʒ.	Brazil.
SCHOTIA, Speciosa.	SCHOTIA, Lentiscous-leav-		
	ed.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.

SCILLA.

SCILLA.	SQUILL.		
Maritima.	Red-rooted Official.	G. H. 2.	Spain, Sicily, and Syria.
Var.	White-rooted Offi-		
	nal.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Hyacinthoides.	Hyacinth.	G. H. 2.	Madeira.
SCIRPUS, Luzulæ.	RUSH, Clufter-Club.	S. 2.	East Indies.
SCROPHULARIA.	FIG-WORT.		
Frutescens.	Shrubby.	G. H. 2.	Portugal.
Mellifera.	Barbary.	G. H. 2.	Barbary.
SECURIDACA, Scandens.	SECURIDACA, Climbing.	S. 2.	West Indies.
SEDUM.	STONE-CROP.		
Divaricatum.	Spreading.	G. H. 2.	Madeira.
Nudum.	Naked-branched.	G. H. 2.	Same.
SELAGO.	SELAGO.		
Corymbosa.	Fine-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Ovata.	Oval-headed.	G. H. 2.	Same.
SEMPERVIVUM.	HOUSE-LEAK.		
Arboreum.	Tree.	G. H. 2.	Portugal and Asia Minor.
Variegatum.	Variegated.	G. H. 2.	
Canariense.	Canary.	G. H. 2.	Canary Islands.
Glutinosum.	Clammy.	G. H. 2.	Madeira.
Glandulosum.	Glandulous-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Tortuosum.	Gouty.	G. H. 2.	Canary Islands.
Monanthes.	Clustered.	G. H. 2.	Same.
SENECIO.	GROUNDSEL.		
Purpureus.	Purple.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Pseudo, China.	Chinese.	S. 2.	East Indies.
Cinereus.	Grey.	G. H. 2.	Cape of Good Hope.
Hastatus.	Spleen-Wort-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Same.
Lanceus.	Spear-leaved.	G. H. 2.	Same.

SENECIO.

Longifolius.	Long-leaved.	G. H. h.	Cape of Good Hope.
Halimifolius.	Succulent-leaved.	G. H. h.	Same.
Ilicifolius.	Ilex-leaved.	G. H. h.	Same.
Asper.	Rough-leaved.	G. H. h.	Same.
Rigidus.	Hard-leaved.	G. H. h.	Same.
SEPTAS, Capensis.	SEPTAS, Round-leaved.	G. H. u.	Cape of Good Hope.

SERAPIAS, Lingua.	HELEBORINE, Narrow-		
	leaved.	G. H. u.	South of Europe.

SERIPHIMUM, Cinereum.	SERIPHIMUM, Heath-leav-		
	ed.	G. H. h.	Cape of Good Hope.

SERRATULA, Speciosa.	SAW-WORT, Hairy-cup-		
	ed.	G. H. h.	Carolina and Georgia.

SESUVIUM, Portulacastrum.	SESUVIUM, Purslain-leav-		
	ed.	S. u.	West Indies.

SIDA.

Triquetra.	Triangular-stalked.	S. h.	West Indies.
Carpinifolia.	Hornbeam-leaved.	G. H. h.	Madeira.
Arborea.	Great-flowered.	S. h.	Peru.

SIDERITIS.

Canariensis.	IRON-WORT.		
	Canary.	G. H. h.	Canary Islands and Ma-
			deira.
Candicans.	Mullein-leaved.	G. H. h.	Madeira.
Syriaca.	Sage-leaved.	G. H. h.	Asia Minor.

SIDEROXYLON.

	IRON-WOOD.		
Inerme.	Smooth.	G. H. h.	Cape of Good Hope.
Melanophleos.	Laurel-leaved.	G. H. h.	Same.
Sericeum.	Silky.	S. h.	New South Wales.
Spinofum.	Thorny, or Argan.	G. H. h.	Morocco.
SINAPIS, Frutescens.	MUSTARD, Shrubby.	G. H. h.	Madeira.

SISYMBRIUM,

SISYMBRIUM, Milefolium.	SISYMBRIUM, Milfoil-leav-		
	ed.	G. H. h.	Canary Ilands.
SISYRINCHIUM, Latifolium.	SISYRINCHIUM, Broad-leav-		
	ed.	S. u.	West Indies.
SMILAX.	SMILAX, or Rough Bind-Weed.		
Zeylanica.	Ceylon.	S. h.	East Indies.
China.	Chinefe.	G. H. h.	China and Japan.
SOLANDRA, Grandiflora.	SOLANDRA, Great-flowered.	S. h.	Jamaica.
SOLANUM.	NIGHTSHADE.		
Auriculatum.	Ear-leaved.	S. h.	Madagafcar, Mauritius, and Bourbon.
Diphyllum.	Two-leaved.	S. h.	West Indies.
Dulcamara.	African Woody.	G. H. h.	Cape of Good Hope.
Laciniatum.	Cut-leaved.	S. u.	New Zealand.
Radicans.	Climbing.	S. u.	Peru.
Racemosum.	Wave-leaved.	S. h.	West Indies.
Corimbofum.	Oval-leaved.	S. u.	Peru.
Bonariense.	Tree.	G. H. h.	La-Plata.
Macrocarpon.	Smooth Flefhy-leaved.	S. h.	Peru.
Subinerme.	Spear-leaved.	S. h.	West Indies.
Muricatum.	Warted.	S. h.	Peru.
Campechiense.	Purple-spined	S. h.	New Spain.
Indicum.	Indian.	S. h.	Both Indies.
Carolinense.	Carolina.	G. H. u.	Carolina.
Sodomeum.	Black-spined.	G. H. h.	Cape of Good Hope.
Marginatum.	White.	G. H. h.	Same.
Stramonifolium.	Broad-leaved.	S. h.	West Indies.
Vespertilio.	Canary.	G. H. h.	Canary Ilands.
Tomentosum.	Woolly.	G. H. h.	Cape of Good Hope.

SOLANUM.

SOLANUM.

Ignium.	Red-spined.	S. h. Brasils.
Pseudocapsicum.	Winter-Cherry, Shrub- by.	G. H. h. Madeira.

SONCHUS.

SOW-THISTLE.

Fruticosus.	Shrubby.	G. H. h. Madeira.
Pinnatus.	Wing-leaved.	G. H. h. Same.
Radicatus.	Long-rooted.	G. H. h. Canary Islands.

SOPHORA.

SOPHORA.

Tomentosa.	Downy.	S. h. Ceylon and Jamaica.
Occidentalis.	Occidental.	S. h. West Indies.
Capensis.	Vetch-leaved.	G. H. h. Cape of Good Hope.
Aurea.	Golden-flowered.	G. H. h. Same.
Genistoides.	Brown-leaved.	G. H. h. Same.
Biflora.	Two-flowered.	G. H. h. Same.
Hirsuta.	Hairy.	G. H. h. Same.

SPARTIUM.

BROOM.

Contaminatum.	Narrow-leaved.	G. H. h. Cape of Good Hope.
Monospermum.	White-flowered, Single- seeded.	G. H. h. Spain and Portugal.
Sphærocarpum.	Yellow-flowered, Single- seeded.	G. H. h. Same.
Virgatum.	Spear-leaved.	G. H. h. Madeira.
Sericeum.	Silky.	G. H. h. Cape of Good Hope.
Cytifoides.	Cytifus-leaved.	G. H. h. Same.
Nubigena.	Cluster-flowered,	G. H. h. Canary Islands.
Spinofum.	Prickly-Broom, or Cy- tifus.	G. H. h. South of Europe.

SPATHELIA, Simplex.

SPATHELIA, Rhus-leaved. S. h. Jamaica.

SPERMACOCE,

SPERMACOCE, Verticillata.	BUTTON-WEED, Whorled- flowered.	S. ½.	Guinea.
SPHÆRANTHUS, Indicus.	SPHÆRANTHUS, Indian.	S. ¼.	East Indies.
SPONDIAS, Myrobalanus.	HOG-PLUMB, Yellow.	S. ½.	West Indies.
STACHYS.	STACHYS.		
Æthiopica.	Ethiopian.	G. H. ¼.	Cape of Good Hope.
Rugosa.	Rough.	G. H. ½.	Same.
STAPELIA.	STAPELIA, or Swallow-Wort.		
Variegata.	Variegated.	D. S. ½.	Cape of Good Hope.
Hirsuta.	Hairy.	D. S. ½.	Same.
Pulla.	Black-flowered.	D. S. ½.	Same.
Articulata.	Jointed.	D. S. ½.	Same.
Mammillaris.	Prickly.	D. S. ½.	Same.
STATICE.	THRIFT.		
Graminifolia.	Grass-leaved.	G. H. ¼.	
Pectinata.	Triangular-stalked.	G. H. ½.	Canary Islands.
Suffruticosa.	Narrow-leaved Shrub- by.	G. H. ½.	Alps and Siberia.
Monopetala.	Broad-leaved Shrubby.	G. H. ½.	Sicily.
Sinuata.	Scollop-leaved.	G. H. ¼.	Sicily and Asia Minor.
Mucronato.	Curled.	G. H. ¼.	Barbary.
STERCULIA.	STERCULIA.		
Fœtida.	Fœtid.	S. ½.	East Indies.
Platanifolia.	Maple-leaved.	S. ½.	Japan and China.
STEWARTIA, Malacoden- dron.	STEWARTIA, Spear-leav- ed.	G. H. ½.	Virginia.
STILAGO, Bunius.	CHINESE-LAUREL.	S. ½.	East Indies.
STILLINGIA, Sylvatica.	STILLINGIA, Wood,	G. H. ½.	Carolina.
STOKESIA, Cyanea.	STOKESIA, Blue-flower- ed.	G. H. ¼.	South Carolina.
			STRELITZIA,

STRELITZIA, Reginæ.	STRELITZIA, Canna-leaved.	S. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
STRUTHIOLA, Erecta.	STRUTHIOLA, Smooth.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
STRYCHNOS, Nuxvomica.	POISON-NUT.	S. ʒ.	East Indies.
STYRAX.	STORAX-TREE.		
Officinale.	Common.	G. H. ʒ.	Italy and Palistine.
Grandifolium.	Great-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	South Carolina.
Lævigatum.	Smooth.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
SWIETENIA, Mahogani.	MAHOGANY-TREE.	S. ʒ.	Jamaica and Bahama Islands.
TABERNÆMONTANA.	TABERNÆMONTANA.		
Citrifolia.	Citron-leaved.	S. ʒ.	Jamaica.
Laurifolia.	Laurel-leaved.	S. ʒ.	Same.
TAMARINDUS, Indica.	TAMARIND-TREE.	S. ʒ.	Egypt and both Indies.
TAMUS, Elephantipes.	TAMUS, Tuberous.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
TANACETUM.	TANSY.		
Suffruticosum.	Shrubby.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Flabelliforme.	Fan-leaved.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
TARCHONANTHUS, Cam- phoratus.	FLEA-BANE, African Shrub- by.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
TAXUS, Elongata.	YEW-TREE, African.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
TECTONA, Grandis.	TEAK-WOOD, or Indian- Oak.	S. ʒ.	East Indies and Africa.
TERMINALIA.	TERMINALIA.		
Catappa.	Broad-leaved.	S. ʒ.	East Indies.
Angustifolia.	Narrow-leaved.	S. ʒ.	Same.
TETRAGONIA.	TETRAGONIA.		
Fruticosa.	Shrubby.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Decumbens.	Trailing.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Herbacea.	Herbaceous.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.

TEUCRIUM.

TEUCRIUM.

Niffolianum.
Fruticans.
Latifolium.
Marum.

Afiaticum.
Inflatum.
Abutiloides.
Maffilienfe.
Betonium.
Heterophyllum.

THEA.

THEOBROMA.

Cacao.
Guazuma.

THESIUM, Amplexicaule.

THRINAX, Parviflora.

THYMBRA.

Spicata.
Virticillata.

THYMUS.

Filiformis.
Maffichina.

TILLANDSIA, Lingulata.

GERMANDER.

Trifid-leaved. G. H. 2. Spain.
Narrow-leaved Tree. G. H. 2. Same.
Broad-leaved Tree. G. H. 2. Same.
Marum, or Cat-

Thyme. G. H. 2. Same.
Afiatic. G. H. 2. Asia Minor.
Thick-fpiked. S. 2. Jamaica.
Mulberry-leaved. G. H. 2. Madeira.
Sweet-scented. G. H. 2. South of France.
Hoary. G. H. 2. Madeira.
White-leaved Tree. G. H. 2. Same.

TEA.

THEOBROMA.

Chocolate-Nut-Tree. S. 2. On the River Amazons.
Baffard Cedar, or Elm-leav-
ed Theobroma. S. 2. Jamaica.

THESIUM, Heart-leav-

ed. G. H. 2. Cape of Good Hope.

FAN-PALM, Small Jamaica. S. 2. Jamaica.

THYMBRA.

Spiked. G. H. 2. Asia Minor.
Virticiled. G. H. 2. Spain and Italy.

THYME.

Small-leaved. G. H. 2. Balearic Islands.
Maffick. G. H. 2. Spain.

TILLANDSIA, Tongue-leav-

ed. S. 2. Jamaica.

TOURNEFORTIA.	TOURNEFORTIA.		
Volubilis.	Climbing.	S. h.	Jamaica.
Suffruticosa.	Hoary-leaved.	S. h.	Carthagera.
Cymosa.	Broad-leaved.	S. h.	Same.
Humilis.	Dwarf.	S. h.	Campeachy.
TRACHELIUM, Diffusum.	THROAT-WORT, Shrub-		
	by.	G. H. h.	Cape of Good Hope.
TRADESCANTIA.	SPIDER-WORT.		
Geniculata.	Knotted.	S. u.	West Indies.
Dicolor.	Two-coloured-leaved.	S. u.	Peru.
Malabarica.	Grass-leaved.	S. u.	East Indies.
TRICHOMANES, Canariense.	FERN, or Hare's-Foot Tri-		Portugal, Madeira, and
	chomanes.	G. H. u.	Canaries.
TRIOPTERES, Jamaicensis.	TRIOPTERES, Jamaica.	S. h.	Jamaica.
TRIUMFETTA.	TRIUMFETTA.		
Lappula.	Prickly-seeded.	S. h.	Jamaica and Brasil.
Bartramia.	Currant-leaved.	S. h.	East Indies.
Semitriloba.	Mallow-leaved.	S. h.	West Indies.
TROPÆOLUM.	INDIAN-CRESS.	S. u.	Peru.
Florepleno.	Double-flowered, or Tro-		
	pæolum.	S. u.	Same.
TULBAGIA, Alliacea.	TULBAGIA, Narcissus-leav-		
	ed.	G. H. u.	Cape of Good Hope.
TULIPA, Breyniana.	TULIP-CAPE.	G. H. u.	Cape of Good Hope.
TURNERA.	TURNERA.		
Ulmifolia.	Elm-leaved.	S. h.	Hot Parts of America.
Angustifolia.	Spear-leaved.	S. h.	Same.

URENA.

URENA.	URENA:		
Lobata.	Angular-leaved.	S. h.	China.
Sinuata.	Cut-leaved.	S. h.	Malabar.
URTICA, Nivea.	NETTLE, Chinese, or White-		
	leaved.	S. h.	China and East Indies.
VACCINIUM.	WHORTLE-BERRY.		
Arctostaphylos.	Madeira.	G. H. h.	Madeira and Asia Minor.
Meridionale.	Jamaica.	S. h.	Jamaica.
VARRONIA, Curassavica.	VARRONIA, Long-spiked.	S. h.	Brazil.
VERBENA.	VERVAIN.		
Tryphylla.	Three-leaved.	G. H. h.	Chili.
Mexicana.	Mexican.	S. u.	Mexico.
Nodiflora.	Creeping.	S. u.	Jamaica.
VERBESINA.	VERBESINA.		
Alata.	Winged-stalked.	S. u.	On River Amazons.
Gigantea.	Tree.	S. h.	West Indies.
VERONICA, Decussata.	SPEEDWELL, Cross-leav-		
	ed.	G. H. h.	Falkland Islands.
VINCA.	PERIWINKLE.		
Rosea.	Madagascar, Red.	S. h.	Island Madagascar.
Albo.	Madagascar, White.	S. h.	Same.
VIOLA, Arborefcens.	VIOLET, Shrubby.	G. H. h.	Spain.
VITEX.	CHASTE-TREE.		
Trifolia.	Three-leaved.	S. h.	East Indies.
Negundo.	Five-leaved.	G. H. h.	China.

VITIS, Vinifera.	VINE-TREE the Com- mon.	S. and G. H. ʒ.	Supposed has been a Na- tive of Asia only, but the Vine-Tree is found in most of the warm Parts of the temperate Zones. (See VITIS in the Dif- course on the Propa- gation and Culture of the Plants of this Ca- talogue.)
VOLKAMERIA.	VOLKAMERIA.		
Aculeata.	Prickly.	S. ʒ.	West Indies.
Inermis.	Oval-leaved Smooth.	S. ʒ.	East Indies.
Var.	Long-leaved Smooth.	S. ʒ.	Same.
WACHENDORFIA.	WACHENDORFIA.		
Thyriflora.	Simple-stalked.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Paniculata.	Panicled.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
WITHERINGIA, Solanacea.	WITHERINGIA, Yellow- flowered.	S. ʒ.	Guiana.
XANTHIUM, Fruticosum.	XANTHIUM, Shrubby.	S. ʒ.	Peru.
XERANTHEMUM.	XERANTHEMUM.		
Vestitum.	Upright.	G. H. ʒ.	Cape of Good Hope.
Fulgidum.	Great Yellow-flower- ed.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Speciosissimum.	Shewy.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
Retortum.	Trailing.	G. H. ʒ.	Same.
XIMENIA, Americana.	XIMENIA, American.	S. ʒ.	West Indies.

XYLOPHYLLA.

XYLOPHYLLA.

Latifolia.

Falcata.

SEA-SIDE-Laurel.

Broad-leaved.

Narrow-leaved.

S. I. Jamaica.

S. I. Bahama Islands.

YUCCA, Aloifolia.

ADAM'S-NEEDLE, Aloc-

leaved.

G. H. I. Buenos Aires.

ZAMIA.

Furfuracea.

Integrifolia.

Debilis.

Pungens.

Cycadis.

Var.

ZAMIA.

Broad-leaved.

Dwarf.

Long-leaved.

Needle.

Entire Narrow-leaved.

Trifid Narrow-leaved.

S. I. West Indies.

S. I. East Florida.

S. I. West Indies.

G. H. I. Cape of Good Hope.

G. H. II. Same.

G. H. II. Same.

ZYGOPHYLLUM.

Cordifolium.

Maculatum.

Album.

Morgfana.

Sessilifolium.

Var.

BEAN-CAPER.

Heart-leaved.

Spotted-flowered.

White.

Four-leaved.

Round-capsuled Sessile-

leaved.

Oval-capsuled Sessile-

leaved.

G. H. I. Cape of Good Hope.

G. H. I. Same.

D. S. I. Canary Islands.

G. H. I. Same.

IN the preceding CATALOGUE many Plants are described as Green-House Plants, that perhaps will bear our ordinary winters in warm sheltered borders in Devonshire, the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, and several of the Southern counties of England, without the protection of glass: But it should be remembered, I write in that part of Yorkshire where the North and North-East winds almost always prevail in the early part of spring; whose chilling blasts cause a kind of second winter, frequently more fatal in its effects than the real one, which would in these parts inevitably kill the tender plants alluded to; which plants, I apprehend, in a severe winter, even in the most sheltered parts of England, would, without protection, be often destroyed.

My original intention was only to have given a CATALOGUE of the ABIDING PLANTS for the Stove and Green-House, because I conceived that the preservation of ANNUALS and BIENNIALS of those departments by seed was very precarious; and that many of them which were produced in perfection some years since, might not at this time be found in Britain. But reflecting that many Ladies and Gentlemen, curious in Exotics, carefully endeavour to preserve the seeds of tender ANNUALS and BIENNIALS, that they are frequently continued for a number of years in the same place (especially where the Gardener is a man of understanding, and feels a pleasure in his employer's amusement) that many of the ANNUAL and BIENNIAL PLANTS make a brilliant appearance both in flower and leaf; and that I am bound by every tie of gratitude to the very honourable persons who have given me their encouragement, I with pleasure add a LIST of ANNUALS and BIENNIALS, which in this kingdom do require the protection of a Stove or Green-House, and are at present, or have been, cultivated in the British Gardens.

THE
 C A T A L O G U E
 OF
 A N N U A L S A N D B I E N N I A L S.

A ACALYPHA.	ACALYPHA.	
American.	American.	S. ☉.
Indica.	Indian.	S. ☉.
ACHANIA, Pilosa.	ACHANIA, Hairy.	S. ♂.
ÆSCHINOMENE.	ÆSCHINOMENE.	
Jamaicensis.	Jamaica Hairy.	S. ☉.
Sesban.	Egyptian.	S. ♂.
AGROSTIS.	BENT-GRASS.	
Indica.	Indian.	S. ☉.
Leuta.	Forked.	S. ☉.
AIZOON.	AIZOON.	
Canariense.	Purflain-leaved.	G. H. ☉.
Hispanicum.	Spanish.	G. H. ☉.
Lanceolatum.	Panicled.	G. H. ♂.
AMARANTHUS.	AMARANTHUS.	
Melancholicus.	Two-coloured.	S. ☉.
Tricolor.	Three-coloured.	S. ☉.
	AMARANTHUS.	

AMARANTHUS.

Polygamus.	Hermaphrodite.	S. ☉.
Gaugeticus.	Oval-spiked.	S. ☉.
Polygonoides.	Spotted-leaved.	S. ☉.
Sanguineus.	Bloody, or Spreading.	S. ☉.
Flavus.	Pale.	S. ☉.
Cruentus.	Various-leaved.	S. ☉.
Spinofus.	Prickly.	S. ☉.

AMMANNIA.

Latifolia.	Broad-leaved.	S. ☉.
Debilis.	Cluster-flowered.	S. ☉.

ANACYCLUS, Valentinus.

ANACYCLUS, Fine-leaved.	G. H. ☉.
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ANDROPOGON.

ANDROPOGON.

Barbatum.	Bearded.	S. ☉.
Fasciculatum.	Many-spiked.	S. ☉.

ANDRYALA.

ANDRYALA.

Pinnatifida.	Winged-leaved.	G. H. ♂.
Crithinifolia.	Sapphire-leaved.	G. H. ♂.

ANTIRRHINUM, Bicorné.

TOAD-FLAX, Horned.	G. H. ☉.
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ARACHIS, Hypogæa.

EARTH-NUT, American.	S. ☉.
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ARCTOTIS.

ARCTOTIS.

Calendulacea.	Marygold-flowered.	G. H. ☉.
Grandiflora.	Great-flowered.	G. H. ♂.
Argentea.	Silvery.	G. H. ♂.
Paradoxa.	Camomile-leaved.	G. H. ♂.
Dentata.	Fine-leaved.	G. H. ☉.

ARGEMONE, Mexicana.

POPPY, Prickly.	S. ☉.
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ARTEDIA, Squaimata.

ARTEDIA, Fennel-leaved.	G. H. ☉.
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ARTEMISIA.

ARTEMISIA.	WORMWOOD.	
Maderafpatana.	Madras.	S. ☉.
Minima.	Leaf.	S. ☉.
ASTER, Tenellus.	STAR-WORT, Dwarf.	G. H. ♂.
ATHANASIA, Africana.	ATHANASIA, African.	G. H. ☉.
ALOPECURUS, Indicus.	FOXTAIL-GRASS, Giant.	S. ☉.
ATROPA, Physaloides.	DEADLY NIGHTSHADE, or Peruvian	
	Blue-flowered Atropa.	S. ☉.
AYENIA, Puffilla.	AYENIA, Smooth.	S. ♂.
BALLOTA, Disticha.	HOREHOUND, Betony-leaved Black.	S. ☉.
BARBERICA, Longifolia.	BARBERICA, long-leaved.	S. ♂.
BASELLA.	MALABAR-NIGHTSHADE.	
Rubra.	Red.	S. ♂.
Alba.	White.	S. ♂.
BEGONIA, Humilis.	BEGONIA, Rough-leaved.	S. ☉.
BETA, Patula.	BEEET, Spreading.	G. H. ♂.
BIDENS, Nodiflora.	BIDENS, Sessile-flowered.	S. ☉.
BOMBAYA, Scandens.	BOMBAYA, Climbing.	S. ☉.
BORAGO.	BORAGE.	
Indica.	Indian.	G. H. ☉.
Africana.	African.	G. H. ☉.
BROWALLIA.	BROWALLIA.	
Demissa.	Spreading.	S. ☉.
Elata.	Upright.	S. ☉.
BRYONIA, Scabrella.	BRYONY, Bristly.	S. ☉.
BUBON, Macedonicum.	BUBON, or Macedonian Parsley.	G. H. ♂.

CACALIA.	CACALIA.	
Sonchifolia.	Sow-Thistle-leaved.	S. ☉.
Perophyllum.	Perforated.	S. ☉.
CALCEOLARIA.	CALCEOLARIA.	
Pinnata.	Winged-leaved.	S. ☉.
Fothergillii.	Spatula-leaved.	G. H. ♂.
CAMPANULA, Prifmatocarpus.	BELL-FLOWER Long-capsuled.	G. H. ☉.
CAPRARIA.	SWEET-WEED.	
Lucida.	Shining.	G. H. ♂.
Humilis.	Dwarf.	S. ☉.
CAPSICUM, Annuum.	CAPSICUM, Annual, feveral Varieties.	S. ☉.
CARDIOSPERMUM.	HEART-SEED.	
Halicacabum.	Smooth-leaved.	S. ☉.
Corindum.	Parfley-leaved.	S. ☉.
CARDUUS, Cafabonæ.	FISH-THISTLE.	G. H. ♂.
CASSIA.	CASSIA.	
Diphylla.	Two-leaved.	S. ♂.
Abfus.	Four-leaved.	S. ☉.
Tora.	Oval-leaved, or Wild Senna.	S. ☉.
Senna.	Egyptian, or Senna.	S. ☉.
Liguftrina.	Privet-leaved.	S. ♂.
Chamæcrista.	Dwarf.	S. ☉.
CELOSIA.	COCK'S-COMB.	
Cristata.	Common.	S. ☉.
Argentea.	Silvery.	S. ☉.
Coccinea.	Scarlet, or Chinefe.	S. ☉.
Caftrenfis.	Branched.	S. ☉.
Monfonia.	Downy.	S. ☉.
Trigyna.	Oval-leaved.	S. ☉.

CELOSIA.

CELOSIA.		
Nodiflora.	Knotted.	S. ☉.
Procumbens.	Procumbent.	S. ☉.
CELSIA.	CELSIA.	
Arcturus.	Scallop-leaved.	G. H. ♂.
Cretica.	Great-flowered.	G. H. ♂.
CHENOPODIUM.	GOOSE-FOOT.	
Atriplicis.	Purple.	S. ☉.
Laterale.	Branching Oblong-leaved.	S. ☉.
CINERARIA, Viscosa.	CINERARIA, Clammy.	G. H. ♂.
CLEOME.	CLEOME.	
Heptaphylla.	Seven-leaved.	S. ☉.
Pentaphylla.	Five-leaved.	S. ☉.
Triphylla.	Three-leaved.	S. ☉.
Viscosa.	Viscous.	S. ☉.
Spinosa.	Prickly.	S. ☉.
Ornithopodioides.	Bird's-Foot.	S. ☉.
CLITORIA, Parviflora.	CLITORIA, Small-flowered.	S. ☉.
COLDENIA, Procumbens.	COLDENIA, Trailing.	S. ☉.
COLUTEA, Herbacea.	COLUTEA, Herbaceous.	G. H. ☉.
COMMELINA, Spirata.	COMMELINA, Spear-leaved.	S. ☉.
CONCHRUS.	CONCHRUS.	
Lappaceus.	Bur.	S. ☉.
Echinatus.	Rough-spiked.	S. ☉.
Ciliaris.	Ciliated.	S. ☉.
CONIUM, Africanum.	HEMLOCK, Rue-leaved.	S. ☉.
CONIZA, Patula.	FLEA-BANE, Spreading.	S. ☉.
CONVOLVULUS.	BIND-WEED.	
Hederaceus.	Great Purple.	S. ☉.
Medium.	Arrow-headed.	S. ☉.

CONVOLVULUS.

Nil.	Great Blue.	S. ☉.
Tridentatus.	Trifid.	S. ☉.
Purpureus.	Purple.	S. ☉.
Obscurus.	Hairy.	S. ☉.
Muricatus.	Round-stalked.	S. ☉.
Macrocarpos.	Long-fruited.	S. ☉.
Pentaphyllus.	Five-leaved.	S. ☉.
Pes-Capræ.	Thick-leaved.	S. ☉.

CORCHORUS.

Olitorius.	Bristly-leaved.	S. ☉.
Æstuans.	Hornbeam-leaved.	S. ☉.
Capfularis.	Heart-leaved.	S. ☉.

CORIS, Monspeliensis.

CORIS, Montpelier. G. H. ♂.

CORNUCOPIÆ, Cucullatum.

CORNUCOPIÆ, Hooded. G. H. ☉.

COTULA.

Anthemoides.	Dwarf.	S. ☉.
Coronopifolia.	Buck's-Horn.	G. H. ☉.
Turbruata.	Radiated.	G. H. ☉.

CRASSULA.

Expanfa.	Awl-leaved.	D. S. ☉.
Retroflexa.	Orange-flowered.	G. H. ☉.
Lineolata.	Channelled.	D. S. ♂.
Centauroides.	Centaury-flowered.	D. S. ♂.
Dichotoma.	Forked.	D. S. ☉.
Glomerata.	Smooth-stalked Cluftered.	D. S. ☉.
Pulchella.	Reflex-leaved.	G. H. ☉.
Aloeoides.	Spiked-flowered.	D. S. ♂.
Capitella.	Square-spiked.	D. S. ♂.

CRASSULA.

CRASSULA.		
Sparfa.	Alternate-leaved.	D. S. ♂.
Diffusa.	Diffuse.	D. S. ♂.
CRITHMUM, Latifolium.	SAMPHIRE, Wedged-leaved.	G. H. ♂.
CROPIS.		
Filiformis.	Fine-leaved.	G. H. ♂.
Succulenta.	Fleshy-leaved.	G. H. ♂.
CROTON.		
Argenteum.	Silvery-leaved.	S. ♂.
Lobatum.	Various-leaved.	S. ♂.
CROTALARIA.		
Verrucosa.	Blue-flowered.	S. ♂.
Juncea.	Channel-stalked.	S. ♂.
Retusa.	Wedge-leaved.	S. ♂.
Lotifolia.	Lotus-leaved.	S. ♂.
Axillaris.	Two-flowered.	S. ♂.
Incana.	Hoary.	S. ♂.
Pallida.	Pale-flowered.	S. ♂.
Triflora.	Three-flowered.	G. H. ♂.
CUCUMIS.		
Colocynthus.	Bitter.	S. ♂.
Prophetarum.	Globe.	S. ♂.
Auguria.	Round-fruited Prickly.	S. ♂.
Melo.	Common Melon.	S. ♂.
Dudaim.	Apple-shaped.	S. ♂.
Chate.	Hairy.	S. ♂.
Flexuosus.	Serpent-Cucumber, or Melon.	S. ♂.
CUCURBITA.		
Lagenaria.	Bottle.	S. ♂.
Citrullus.	Water-Melon.	S. ♂.
CYNOSURUS.		

CYNOSURUS.	DOG'S-TAIL-GRASS.	
Coracanus.	Thick-spiked.	S. ☉.
Indicus.	Indian.	S. ☉.
DATURA.	THORN-APPLE.	
Ferox.	Rough.	S. ☉.
Fastuosa.	Purple.	S. ☉.
Metel.	Hairy.	S. ☉.
Lævis.	Smooth-capuled.	S. ☉.
DELPHINIUM, Staphisagria.	LARKSPUR, Palmated, or Stavef-	
	acre.	G. H. ♂.
DOLICHOS.	DOLICHOS.	
Lablab.	Black-seeded.	S. ☉.
Sinenfis.	Chinefe.	S. ☉.
Unguiculatus.	Bird's-Foot.	S. ☉.
Sesquipedalis.	Long-podded.	S. ☉.
Minimus.	Small.	S. ☉.
Scarabæoides.	Silvery-leaved.	S. ☉.
Eniformis.	Scymitar-podded.	S. ☉.
Biflorus.	Two-flowered.	S. ☉.
EBENUS, Pinnata.	EBONY, Pinnated.	G. H. ♂.
ECLIPTA.	ECLIPTA.	
Erecta.	Upright.	S. ☉.
Latifolia.	Oval-leaved.	S. ☉.
Prostrata.	Trailing.	S. ☉.
ETHULIA, Conozoides.	ETHULIA, Panicked.	S. ☉.

EUPHORBIA.

EUPHORBIA.	SPURGE.	S. ☉.
Hypericifolia	St. John's-Wort-leaved.	S. ☉.
Prostrata.	Trailing Red.	S. ☉.
Hyffopifolia.	Hyffop-leaved.	S. ☉.
EVOLVULUS.	EVOLVULUS.	
Alfinoides.	Chick-Weed-leaved.	S. ☉.
Linifolius.	Flax-leaved.	S. ☉.
FORSKOHLEA, Angustifolia.	FORSKOHLEA, Narrow-leaved.	G. H. ☉.
FUMARIA, Veficaria.	FUMATORY, Bladdered.	G. H. ☉.
GALEGA, Pifcatoria.	GOAT'S-RUE, or Galega Woolly.	S. ♂.
GISEKIA, Pharnacioides.	GISEKIA, Trailing.	S. ☉.
GLYCINE, Debilis.	GLYCINE, Hairy.	S. ♂.
GNAPHALIUM, Undulatum.	EVERLASTING, Waved.	G. H. ☉.
GORTERIA.	GORTERIA.	
Perfonata.	Annual.	G. H. ☉.
Echinata.	Prickly.	G. H. ☉.
GOSSYPIUM.	COTTON.	
Herbaceum.	Common.	S. ☉.
Barbadense.	Barbadoes.	S. ♂.
HABENSTRETIA, Dentata.	HABENSTERTIA, Dentated.	G. H. ♂.
HASSELQUISTIA, Egyptiana.	HASSELQUISTIA, Egyptian.	G. H. ☉.
HEDYSARUM.	HEDYSARUM.	
Mumularifolium.	Moneywort-leaved.	S. ☉.
Gangeticum.	Oval-leaved.	S. ☉.
Maculatum.	Spotted.	S. ☉.
Vefpertilianis.	Bat-winged.	S. ♂.

HEDYSARUM.

HEDYSARUM.

Flexuosum.	Waved-podded.	S. ☉.
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HELIOPHILA, Filiformis.

HELIOPHILA, Divaricated.	G. H. ☉.
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HELIOTROPIUM.

HELIOTROPE.

Indicum.	Indian.	S. ♂.
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Parviflorum.	Small-flowered.	S. ☉.
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Curaffavicum.	Glaucous.	S. ☉.
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HIBISCUS.

HIBISCUS.

Solandra.	Mapple-leaved.	S. ☉.
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Subdariffa.	Various-leaved.	S. ☉.
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Surattensis.	Prickly-stalked.	S. ☉.
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Esculentus.	Eatable, or Ocro.	S. ☉.
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HIPPIA, Integrifolia.

HIPPIA, Annual.	S. ☉.
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HOLCUS.

HOLCUS, or Millet.

Sorghum.	Indian.	S. ☉.
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Saccharatus.	Yellow-seeded.	S. ♂.
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HYOSCYAMUS, Aurens.

HENBANE, Shrubby.	G. H. ♂.
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HYOSERIS, Pygmæa.

HYOSERIS, Dwarf.	G. H. ☉.
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ILLECEBRUM.

ILLECEBRUM.

Lanatum.	Woolly.	S. ♂.
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Aristatum.	Bearded.	G. H. ♂.
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Divaricatum.	Forked.	G. H. ☉.
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Sessile.	Sessile-flowered.	S. ☉.
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IMPATIENS, Balsamina.

BALSAM, with many Varieties.	S. ☉.
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INDIGOFERA, Enneaphylla.

INDIGO, Trailing.	S. ☉.
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IPOMÆA.

IPOMŒA.	IPOMŒA.	
Quamoclit.	Fine-leaved.	S. ☉.
Triloba.	Three-lobed.	S. ☉.
Bona Nox.	Prickly.	S. ☉.
Pectigridis.	Palmated.	S. ☉.
JUSSIEUA, Erecta.	JUSSIEUA, Red-stalked.	S. ☉.
JUSTICIA.	JUSTICIA.	
Sexangularis.	Chick-Weed-leaved.	S. ☉.
Malabarica.	Malabar.	S. ☉.
Pectoralis.	Forked.	S. ☉.
Ciliaris.	Ciliated.	S. ☉.
LACTUCA, Indica.	LETTUCE, Indian.	S. ☉.
LANTANA, Annua.	LANTANA, Annual.	S. ☉.
LAVENDULA.	LAVENDER.	
Carnosa.	Thick-leaved.	S. ♂.
Multifida.	Canary.	S. ♂.
LOBELIA.	LOBELIA.	
Debilis.	Slender.	G. H. ☉.
Laurentia.	Italian.	G. H. ☉.
Erinoides.	Trailing.	G. H. ☉.
Lutea.	Yellow.	G. H. ☉.
LOTUS.	BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL.	
Glaucus.	Glaucous.	G. H. ♂.
Arabicus.	Arabian, or Red-flowered.	G. H. ☉.
MALACHRA, Capitata.	MALACHRA, Heart-leaved.	S. ☉.
MANULEA, Tomentosa.	MANULEA, Woolly.	G. H. ♂.

MARTYNIA.	MARTYNIA.	
Proboscidea.	Hairy.	S. ☉.
Longiflora.	Long-flowered.	S. ☉.
MELAMPODIUM, Humile.	MELAMPODIUM, Dwarf.	S. ☉.
MELOCHIA, Corchorifolia.	MELOCHIA, Red.	S. ☉.
MELOTHRIA, Pendula.	MELOTHRIA, Pentalous.	S. ☉.
MESEMBRIANTHEMUM.	FIG-MARYGOLD.	
Nodiflorum.	Egyptian.	G. H. ☉.
Caducum.	Small.	G. H. ♂.
Crystallinum.	Diamond, or Ice-Plant.	G. H. ☉.
Apetatum.	Dwarf Spreading.	G. H. ☉.
Tripolium.	Plain-leaved.	G. H. ♂.
Populosum.	Angular-stalked.	G. H. ♂.
Limpidum.	Transparent.	G. H. ☉.
Pinnatifolium.	Pinnated.	G. H. ☉.
Sessilifolium.	Sessile-flowered.	G. H. ☉.
Glabrum.	Smooth.	G. H. ☉.
Helianthoides.	Spatula-leaved.	G. H. ☉.
Pomeridianum.	Great Yellow-flowered.	G. H. ☉.
MICROPUS, Supinus.	MICROPUS, Trailing.	G. H. ☉.
MILIUM, Cimicinum.	MILLET-GRASS, Spotted.	S. ☉.
MILLERIA, Quinqueflora.	MILLERIA, Five-flowered.	S. ☉.
MOMORDICA.	BALSAM-APPLE, or Momordica.	
Balsamina.	Male.	S. ☉.
Charantia.	Hairy.	S. ☉.
Luffa.	Egyptian.	S. ☉.
Operculata.	Rough-fruited.	S. ☉.
MONSONIA, Ovata.	MONSONIA, Undulated.	G. H. ♂.

NICOTIANA.

NICOTIANA.

Paniculata.

Glutinosa.

TOBACCO.

Panicled.

Clammy-leaved.

S. ☉.

S. ☉.

OCYMUM.

Basilicum.

Minimum.

Sanctum.

Tenuiflorum.

Polytachyon.

Menthoides.

Molle.

BASIL.

Common Sweet.

Buff.

Purpled-stalked, or Sacred-Herb.

Slender-spiked.

Many-spiked.

Mint-leaved.

Heart-leaved.

G. H. ☉.

S. ☉.

S. ☉.

S. ☉.

S. ☉.

S. ☉.

S. ☉.

OLDENLANDIA, Corymbosa.

ONONIS, Viscosa.

ORIGANUM, Marjoranum.

ORYZA, Sativa.

PANICUM.

Sericeum.

Indicum.

Crus-Corvi.

Colanum.

Coloratum.

Repens.

Niliaceum.

Capillare.

OLDENLANDIA, Hyffop-leaved.

REST-ARROW, Clammy.

MARJORUM, Knotted, or Sweet.

RICE.

PANIC-GRASS.

Silky.

Indian.

Crow's-Foot.

Purple.

Coloured.

Slender.

Millet.

Hair-panicled.

S. ☉.

G. H. ☉.

G. H. ♂.

S. ☉.

PARTHENIUM, Hyfterophorus.

PASPALUM.

Paniculatum.

Distichum.

PASSIFLORA, Fœtida.

FEVERFEW, Baffard.

PASPALUM.

Panicled.

Two-spiked.

PASSION-FLOWER, Stinking.

PEDALIUM, Murex.	PEDALIUM, Prickly-fruited.	S. ☉.
PENTAPETES, Phænicea.	PENTAPITES, Scarlet-flowered.	S. ☉.
PERILLA, Ocyroides.	PERILLA, Balm-scented.	S. ☉.
PEROTIS, Latifolia.	PEROTIS, Spiked.	S. ☉.
PHARNACEUM, Dichotomum.	PHARNACEUM, Forked.	S. ☉.
PHASEOLUS.	KIDNEY-BEAN.	
Lunatus.	Scymitar-podded.	S. ☉.
Trilobus.	Sweet-scented.	S. ☉.
Semi-erectus	Dark Red-flowered.	S. ☉.
Max.	Hairy-podded.	S. ☉.
PHLOMIS.	PHLOMIS.	
Zeylanica.	White.	S. ♂.
Caribæa.	West Indian.	S. ☉.
Nepetifolia.	Cat-Mint-leaved.	S. ☉.
PHYLLANTHUS, Neruri.	PHYLLANTHUS, Annual.	S. ☉.
PHYSALIS.	WINTER-CHERRY.	
Pubescens.	Woolly.	S. ☉.
Prostrata.	Trailing Bule-flowered.	S. ☉.
Minima.	Small.	S. ☉.
PIPER, Pellucida.	PIPER, Shining-leaved.	S. ☉.
PLECTRANTHUS, Punctatus.	PLECTRANTHUS, dotted.	G. H. ♂.
POA.	*MEADOW-GRASS.	
Abyffinica.	Smooth Upright.	G. H. ☉.
Tenella.	Small.	S. ☉.
Ciliaris.	Ciliated.	S. ☉.
POLLICHIA, Campestris.	POLLICHIA, Whorled-leaved.	G. H. ♂.
POLYGONIUM, Tinctorium.	POLYGONIUM, Dyer's.	G. H. ♂.
POLYMNIA, Abyffinica.	POLYMNIA, Upright.	S. ♂.
PORTULACA, Quadrifida.	PURSLAIN, Creeping Annual.	S. ☉.

PSORALEA.

PSORALEA.	PSORALEA.	
Corylifolia.	Nut-leaved.	S. ☉.
Enneaphylla.	Nine-leaved.	S. ☉.
Leporina.	Downy-spiked.	S. ☉.
Foliofa.	Leafy.	S. ☉.
PUCIDANUM, Aureum.	SULPHUR-WORT, Golden.	G. H. ♂.
RESEDA, Diffetala.	RESEDA, Flax-leaved.	G. H. ♂.
RICINUS, Communis.	PALMA CHRISTI, Common, or Castor- Oil-Nut.	S. ♂.
ROELLA, Decurrens.	ROELLA, Decurrent.	G. H. ☉.
SAXIFRAGA, Hederacea.	SAXIFRAGE, Ivy-leaved.	G. H. ☉.
SCHWENKIA, Americana.	SCHWENKIA, American.	S. ♂.
SCOPARIA, Dulcis.	SCOPARIA, Sweet.	S. ☉.
SCROPHULARIA, Glabrata.	FIG-WORT, Spear-leaved.	G. H. ♂.
Arguta.	Slender Upright.	G. H. ☉.
SELAGO.	SELAGO.	
Spuria.	Linear-leaved.	G. H. ♂.
Fasciculata.	Clufter-flowered.	G. H. ♂.
SENECIO.	GROUNDSEL.	
Rellinatus.	Grafs-leaved.	G. H. ♂.
Cornus.	Drooping.	S. ☉.
Erubescens.	Blush-coloured.	G. H. ☉.
Venuftus.	Winged-leaved.	G. H. ☉.
SESAMUM.	SESAMUM, or Oily-Grain.	
Orientale.	Oriental,	S. ☉.
Indicum.	Indian.	S. ☉.
SIDA.	SIDA.	
Spinofa.	Prickly.	S. ☉.
		SIDA.

SIDA.

Rhombifolia.	Rhombus-leaved.	S. ♂.
Alnifolia.	Alder-leaved.	S. ⊙.
Cordifolia.	Heart-leaved.	S. ⊙.
Periplocifolia.	Great Bindweed-leaved.	S. ♂.
Jatrophoides.	Mulberry-leaved.	S. ⊙.
Occidentalis.	Downy.	S. ⊙.
Americana.	Woolly.	S. ⊙.
Abutilon.	Broad-leaved.	S. ⊙.
Afiatica.	Small-flowered.	S. ⊙.
Indica.	Rough-capuled.	S. ⊙.
Crispa.	Curled.	S. ⊙.
Cristata.	Crested.	S. ⊙.

SIDERITIS, Romana.

IRON-WORT, Roman. G. H. ♂.

SIGESBECKIA, Orientalis.

SIGESBECKIA, Oriental. S. ⊙.

SILENE.

CATCHFLY.

Gigantea.	Gigantic.	G. H. ♂.
Craffifolia.	Thick-leaved.	G. H. ♂.
Ornata.	Dark-coloured.	G. H. ♂.
Undulata.	Wave-leaved.	G. H. ♂.

SMITHIA, Sensitive.

SMITHIA, Sensitive. S. ⊙.

SOLANUM.

NIGHTSHADE.

Æthiopicum.	Ethiopian.	G. H. ⊙.
Melongena.	EGG-PLANT.	G. H. ⊙.

SPERMACOCE, Tuspida.

BUTTON-WEED, Procumbent Brift-

ly. S. ⊙.

SPILANTHUS.

SPILANTHUS.

Pseudo, Acmeila.	Spear-leaved.	S. ⊙.
Albus.	White-flowered.	S. ⊙.

SPILANTHUS.

SPILANTHUS.

Acmella.	Balm-leaved.	S. ☉.
Salivacea.	Yellow-flowered.	S. ☉.
Oleracea.	Eatable.	S. ☉.

STATICE, Echioides. THRIFT, Rough-leaved. G. H. ♂.

TETRAGONIA.

Echinata.	Hedge-Hog.	G. H. ♂.
Expanfa.	Horned.	G. H. ♂.
Cryftallina.	Diamond.	G. H. ☉.

TRADESCANTIA, Cristata. SPIDER-WORT, Crested. S. ☉.

TRAGEA, Urens. TRAGEA, Stinging.

TRIANTHEMA.

Monogyna.	Purflain-leaved.	S. ☉.
Decandra.	Trailing.	S. ☉.

TRIBULUS, Maximus. CALTROPS, Great. S. ☉.

TRICHOSANTHES, Anguina. SNAKE GOURD. S. ☉.

TRIPSACUM, Hermaphroditum. TRIPSACUM, Hermaphrodite. S. ☉.

TROPÆOLUM, Peregrinum. TROPHÆOLUM, Fringed-flowered S. ☉.

TURNERA.

Ulnifolia.	Elm-leaved.	S. ♂.
Ciftoides.	Betony-leaved.	S. ☉.

VALANTIA, Filiformis. CROSS-WORT, Leaf. S. ☉.

VERBASCUM, Hæmorrhoidale. MULLEIN, Madeira. G. H. ♂.

VERBENA.

Indica.	Indian.	S. ☉.
Jamaicenfis.	Jamaica.	S. ♂.
Prifmatica.	Germander-leaved.	S. ♂.

VERBESINA,

VERBESINA, Nodiflora.	VERBESINA, Sessile-flowered.	S. ☉.
VINCA, Parviflora.	PERIWINKLE, Small-flowered.	S. ☉.
WALTHERIA, Americana.	WALTHERIA, American.	S. ♂.
XANTHIUM.	XANTHIUM.	
Orientale.	Oriental.	S. ☉.
Spinofum.	Spiny.	S. ☉.

OBSERVATIONS

O B S E R V A T I O N S

ON THE

STOVE, THE HOT-HOUSE GRAPE, &c.

I Shall here add a few words upon the hot-house GRAPE, and some observations on the STOVE, which may be useful.

A GENERAL STOVE, that is, a stove which at once is calculated for the convenient culture and preservation of various plants and flowers from hot climates, and in which the PINE-APPLE and GRAPE can also be matured in the highest state of perfection, is, I presume, what every gentleman of rank and fortune would wish to possess. In it he would always find a source of pleasing entertainment, and be amply supplied with the most delicious fruits.

In the morning or the evening of a summer's day, how delightful is it to visit a capacious well-regulated stove, and at once to breathe the perfumes arising from a thousand aromatics and beautiful flowers, and satiate the eye with a variety of verdure. And how still more pleasing to enjoy its genial warmth and vigorous vegetation, when contrasted with the cold and dreary scenes of winter.

A general stove, similar to that described in this book, is what I do, with all submission, strongly recommend, not only on account of the ease with which it is managed, and the elegant appearance it gives to the plants when properly arranged, but as the most æconomical plan that I have yet seen.

Where several apartments are under one roof, and communicate immediately with each other, much expence in the fabrick is saved, the plants they contain may be viewed at once, and the sight is far more grand and striking than where the collection of exoticks is deposited in separate conservatories; for in passing and repassing to and from different buildings, you lose much of their collective beauty.

By an addition of wings or end-apartments, the main body of the stove is kept much warmer than if it stood alone, and therefore is best calculated to preserve, at the least expence of fire, (which is no small consideration in many parts of England) Tropical Curiofities; and the body of the stove being entered by a flight of steps* from each wing, the floor is thereby so much raised as to make the centre part a proper height to fruit the PINE-APPLE in the highest degree of excellence; and a great deal of trouble in draining the ground where it happens to be of a spongy

* Under which steps, without the least inconvenience or loss of room, at each end of the centre building, may be placed a water cistern for the use of the stove; for nothing can be more disgustful either to the sight or smell, than when those cisterns are fixed in the centre, or in any conspicuous part of the hot-house; besides, every inch of space within the glass is valuable.

or wet nature is thereby avoided: The floor of the wings or appendages to the stove being kept nearly upon a level with the outer ground, makes the entrance free and easy, and gives to the wings an additional height, which is a most important advantage; for by that means you may draw out of the centre department the PALM, BANANA, and other tall-growing plants, when they have there attained too high growth, and in one wing carry them on to perfection; and in the other wing you are almost enabled, even in the severest winters, from the proper warmth which the main body of the stove affords, without the aid of an additional fire-flue to preserve throughout the year rare and tender plants, which require a very good green-house: And by observing the following short directions, the health and beauty of all the plants is warranted, viz.—A free admission of air in summer into each department at all times of the day when the wind is not troublesome; and in winter by keeping up a constant regular heat in the stoves, never below 60, or 50 at lowest, and in the green-house wing never below 40 of Fahrenheit, by an enjoyment of proper light, and plenty of air when ever there is no frost, fumigating the houses with TOBACCO about three times in the whole year, and washing the flues with BRIMSTONE, as directed in the Discourse upon the Propagation and Culture of the Plants of this Catalogue, under the article MELIA.

A GENERAL STOVE, 160 feet in length, and of proper width and height, is capable of containing a prodigious collection of plants for the satisfaction of the curious.

The clearing influence of the morning sun, especially in the early parts of spring, being of the greatest advantage to all plants contained in the hot-house, I should wish the front of the stove not to be fixed due South, but to have a little inclination to the East.

The PINE-APPLE stove is of all other apartments the most proper place, in every part of this kingdom, for successfully maturing, in the highest perfection, that delicious fruit the GRAPE, and indeed at little or no expence; for the same artificial heat that is required in the successful culture of the PINE-APPLE, will also answer well for GRAPES. I wish it to be universally understood, that VINES, when confined to the rafters of a stove of proper height, are not prejudicial to the PINE-APPLE PLANT, but on the contrary afford to it a very friendly shade during the hot months: Notwithstanding some people have asserted, but without any foundation in truth, that the PINE and GRAPE will not succeed together.

The natural soil of the border on the outside of the stove, into which the roots of the VINE are designed to run, should have due consideration.

If the soil be naturally wet, it should be carefully drained, and by proper contrivances freed from any continuance of superfluous water, either caused by rain, or arising from too much moisture or sponginess in the natural soil; for its continuance in a strong soil would be prejudicial to the roots of most plants (save AQUATICKS) as well as the VINE. But I would by no means from thence infer, that a loamy soil on a firm clay or other found, but cold bottom, should be rejected for the stove VINE.

Most

Most writers are agreed upon this point, that a strong soil produces in abundance the largest grapes: But some of them add, that their flavor in such a situation is defective, and abounds much more with watery juice than the GRAPES of those VINES which are planted in a light earth, upon a dry open bottom.

I so far agree with them, that when the VINE is planted in our country, in common Vine-Houses, or other places, where the artificial heat is not kept equal to that in a good PINE-APPLE stove, I should incline to a natural light soil, upon a sand, gravel, lime-stone, or chalk bottom; but if the VINE is to receive the benefits of an hot-house, I by no means advise the rejection of a loamy soil upon a clay bottom: Nay, indeed, where there is a choice of soil, I should give a decided preference to the strong loam for the STOVE-GRAPE. I conceive it to be highly improbable that GRAPES, if the berries are grown even to the largest size, ripened well in the PINE-STOVE, should derive a watery or vitiated taste, from the natural earth being a loamy or strong soil upon a clay. All crudities whatever, that might in other situations or circumstances arise from such a cause, will, most assuredly, be effectually conquered by the powerful action of the sun, and the constant body of dry air contained in a PINE-APPLE stove during the time of the growing and ripening of the GRAPE.

The finest flavored and largest hot-house GRAPES, in this kindom, are grown in STRONG SOILS, upon CLAY BOTTOMS. I am in no want of testimony to support this assertion; but as I have been studiously careful to avoid prolixity, I hope that every candid person will admit the force of
the

the above reasons to be sufficient for my not entering into a full detail of facts. I cannot, however, omit to mention the opinion of one able gardener on this subject.

Being led by curiosity last summer to visit the justly celebrated collection of curious Exoticks at ORFORD in LANCASHIRE, the seat of JOHN BLACKBURNE, Esq; I called at HEATON-HOUSE, the residence of Lord GREY DE WILTON in that county, where I found the best hot-house GRAPES I had ever seen, both in the size of the berry, and delicacy of their flavor, under the management of his Lordship's Gardener, Mr. STEPHENS, whose abilities in his station do him honour. Struck with the rich appearance of the HEATON GRAPE, I fancied the VINES must grow upon strong clay to bring their fruit to the perfection in which I beheld it; but being somehow prevented from making the proper enquiries of Mr. STEPHENS upon the spot, I wrote to him, and in November, 1791, was favored with his answer, which I shall, in his own words, here insert.

“ SIR,

“ I observe what you say relative to the GRAPES. The natural soil
 “ and bottom of our garden many people would think very un-
 “ favorable; the former a stiff unkindly soil, and the latter a strong
 “ clay, naturally very wet, being under a hill. But notwithstanding
 “ this seemingly unfavorable soil and situation, no finer GRAPES
 “ were ever produced in England than ours; so that no gardener has
 “ any

“ any excuse relative to the soil or situation of his garden ; for good
“ GRAPES, with the assistance of an hot-house, may be got in any
“ part of Great-Britain. But at the same time when I say this, I do
“ not say they will succeed without preparation ; for that they will
“ not do any where. I must tell you once for all, that the finest
“ and largest GRAPES are produced from a cold stiff bottom, drained
“ round the house and border. It is impossible to have super-
“ excellent GRAPES from a light soil and dry bottom. Believe me
“ to be, with great Respect,

“ Your most obedient,

“ And faithful Servant,

“ JOHN STEPHENS.

“ HEATON-HOUSE, 4th November, 1791.”

Note. Since the receipt of the above letter (which is a strong and convincing proof of the superior knowledge of the writer of it in his profession) and its introduction into this work, the author has to regret the sudden death of Mr. STEPHENS.

Due attention having been paid to the natural soil of the intended border in the front of the stove for the VINES, the next thing to be considered is a proper preparation of such border; which border may be of any breadth from ten to forty feet, as the situation of the place will allow.

If the natural soil be a light earth upon a sand, gravel, chalk, or limestone bottom, it should be trenched three feet deep, provided the soil will admit of it; but if too shallow, then raise the border by adding more fresh earth till you get your depth, and enrich the whole with good decayed cow's dung.

Should the natural soil of the intended Vine border be a strong loamy earth upon a clay or other cold bottom, then do not sink the border so deep as is above recommended for the light earth, but raise it higher, which will cause the superfluous water to drain off with greater ease. Indeed the centre part of the general stove, given in this book, is so contrived, that the outer border in the front will, as it were, of necessity be so much raised, as almost to save trenching, draining, and laying underground bottoms, which are extremely expensive operations. Let such border consist of equal proportions, well mixed, of horse dung, taken from an old or exhausted Melon or Cucumber-bed, and from the surface or turfy part of some good light earth, dug from a pasture or common; and if the grass roots of such light earth are decayed by having been previously thrown into an heap, and frequently turned, it will be more proper for the purpose than if used in its fresh state.

I am averse to a complicated mixture of earths and manures in the management either of the field or garden, (such combinations being in general not very useful, but always expensive and troublesome) or to any attempt to render intricate and mysterious a plain and easy subject. There is no doubt but that the compositions which I have pointed out, will effectually answer their intention in the different soils above described.

I do not advise a covering of gravel or turf upon the VINE border, where the particular situation of the place does not absolutely require it; for I am well persuaded that a light digging of the border, both in the spring and autumn, will be found of essential service to the VINES; and an annual renewing of the border in the autumn, by an addition of a good quantity of proper manure, and mulching of it with stable litter in the early part of spring, will likewise be of great assistance both to the plant and fruit in its early growth.

Any scheme of agriculture or horticulture, let the expence in manure be ever so liberal, unless the soil is properly plowed or dug, can be of no real advantage; and therefore, by a parity of reasoning, I should prefer an open border for the VINE, managed in the above method, where it can be done with propriety, to a border filled with manures in the usual way; frequently consisting of a very whimsical variety of materials, covered up by a platform of gravel or turf. The open border will, at all times, give access to the rains and dews, admit the rays of the sun to have their free operation, be meliorated and fertilized by the frosts and snows in

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winter,

winter, and with facility imbibe the innumerable elementary particles that float the air, and continually enrich the soil when properly tilled.

The planting of the stove VINE is very material, and a point to be particularly observed, for on a proper attention to it much depends.

The front fire-flue in the hot-house should always be so contrived as to permit the VINE to be planted within the stove, close to the front-wall, so placed that the roots, when they begin to grow, may push freely into the border, through certain small arches left for that purpose in the ground-work or foundation of that wall, about six inches below the surface of the outer border. The health of the VINE will by this method be insured, for the roots will always find sufficient nourishment to support the luxuriant growth of the tree, and carry on its fruit to perfection.

In the plan of the stove given, the fire-flue runs exactly two feet ten inches distant from the stem of the VINE, which being planted within the stove, is perfectly out of all danger from the frost, and being placed at an exactly proper distance from the flue, is secured from too strong fire-heat; by which plain and easy contrivance the sap is very early put in motion in the plant, and, by the genial warmth it receives from the stove, continues to circulate without check or interruption, which prevents many fatal accidents that frequently befall the GRAPE in the spring, where the VINE is planted in the usual way, to the no small disappointment of the master and the gardener.

In the common cultivation of a stove, a fire-flue runs in the front wall, the VINE is planted on the outside of it, and introduced into the stove by an aperture in the wall, sometimes directly under, but in general immediately above the front flue; in either of which cases, the stem of the VINE approaches far too near the strong fire-heat that runs within such flue; and in spite of boxes, bandages, and other apparatus, it feels the violent effects of extreme heat and cold, and thereby, notwithstanding the gardener's utmost exertions, often receives great injury: But which it is apprehended may be prevented by the mode of planting the VINE above pointed out, and further explained in the plan of the General Stove; and undoubtedly every wise man would use his endeavours to prevent diseases by previous necessary cautions.

By the above method of planting the VINE-TREE, the cares of the gardener are greatly relieved; the VINE will be durable, extremely vigorous, abundantly prolific, and will come into a state of bearing much earlier than when planted in any other way; a proof of which may be found in the Thirsk Stove, attested by many gentlemen of distinction and curiosity, who have there viewed the experiment intirely to their satisfaction.

The VINES in that hot-house were planted in November and December 1789, and in the small space of eighteen months, that is, in the month of June, 1791, a number of fine bunches of GRAPES, in high perfection, were cut.

I do not conceive it a matter of necessity to place the stove and green-house in the kitchen-garden; their management is widely different, and, for many good reasons, I think they had better occupy separate situations.

There is generally some convenient place contiguous to the houses of the great, in which the stove and green-house might be erected, without offence to any particular view; and being near at hand, the plants and fruit contained in the building, could, without inconvenience, be at all times viewed by the owner, by means of a private walk from the mansion. This frequent visitation would give life and energy to the gardener, who would have an emulation to shew each flower and fruit in perfect health and vigour, and its easy access would be a perpetual inducement to the ladies to superintend and enjoy its delightful beauties.

At the request of several of my most respectable friends, I have touched upon a compost for the VINE; and I mean, for their further satisfaction, to add a word or two upon the earths proper to form a composition for growing, in the greatest vigour, each plant contained in the stove and green-house; which earths I shall (in their natural state) distinguish by **STRONG LOAM, LIGHT SANDY EARTH, and LIGHT MIXED EARTH.**

S T R O N G L O A M.

The STRONG LOAM must, at some convenient opportunity in summer, be got from a good old pasture or common, where the soil inclines to a clay, by digging only six inches deep from the surface; for the grass roots that depth, when decayed, will greatly fertilise the soil. This turfy part must have mixed with it an equal quantity of the very best stable dung or neat's dung, that has passed a state of thorough fermentation, and is perfectly decayed; and the whole must then be well cut with spades and thrown into an heap. In the autumn and winter following, lose no opportunity of turning the heap and cutting it very small. If the winter should prove frosty, the whole will by the spring be properly mixed and digested, provided it has been well labored.

L I G H T S A N D Y E A R T H.

The LIGHT SANDY EARTH must be dug only six inches deep from the surface, and should be got from a moor or old pasture, where the soil is naturally of a very light or sandy nature. This earth should have no manure whatever in it, for the use of it will be occasionally to mix with the strong manured soil to reduce its cohesiveness, or to grow succulents, and other plants and shrubs that require light dry soil without manure. The whole of this light earth must be thrown up in an heap, well turned, and cut to pieces in winter, and by the ensuing spring it will be in high perfection for use.

LIGHT

L I G H T M I X E D E A R T H .

The LIGHT MIXED EARTH consists of the sweepings of paved streets, which it is best to collect in a damp, not dusty, state, any time in summer or autumn. It requires to be laid in an heap, and turned as frequently as possible in winter, and it will be in a fit state for use in the spring. This mixed earth is made up of various soils; and a number of manures, both animal and vegetable, are nicely compounded and incorporated in it, beyond the power of art to equal; and any plant that requires a light soil, and which would be hurt by an application of manures in any other way, is not injured by the manure contained in this mixed earth, but thrives prodigiously in it. This earth, by reason of the action or friction of the wheels of carriages, horses feet, and various other things, is rendered of an extremely prolific nature, which it retains, and is very useful indeed in the management of stove and green-house plants.

I know of no necessity that there is to be prepared with any other sorts of soil than those above described, provided they are kept in separate heaps; for they may be at any time occasionally mixed, so as to prepare, for immediate use, a composition that will keep in high preservation the most rare and tender plant in the universe.

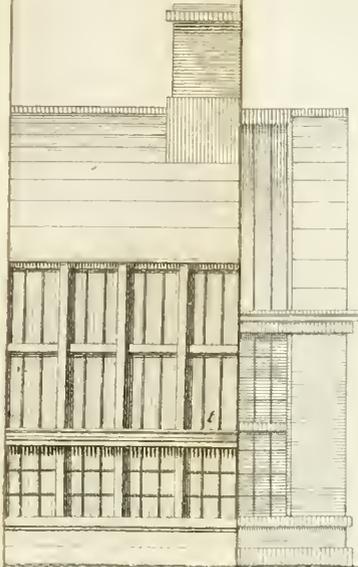
REMARKS

EXPLANATION of the PLAN of the GENERAL STOVE.

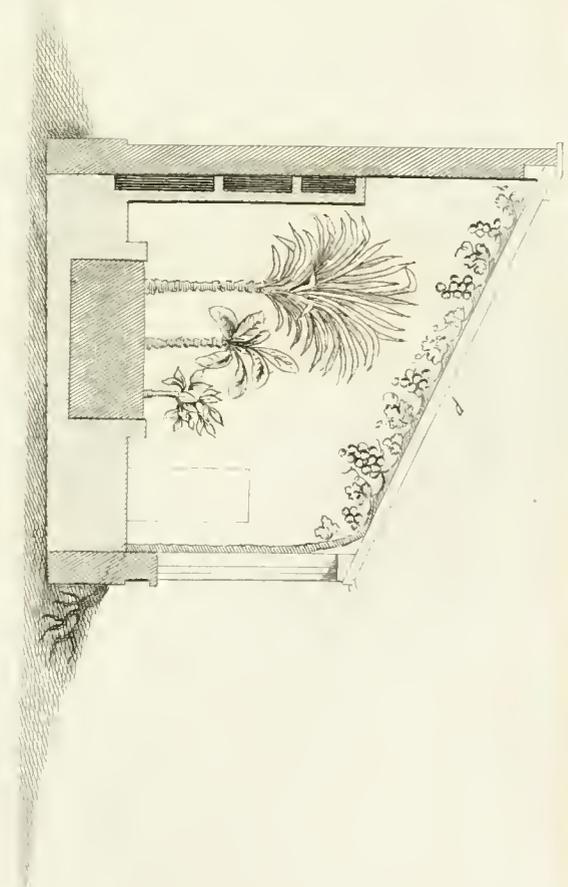
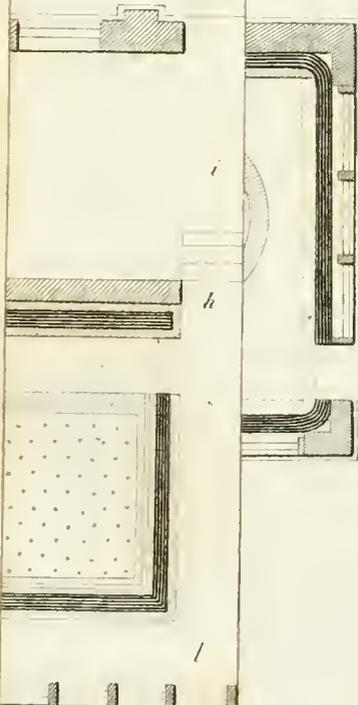
- a a a a.* Bark-Pits, and Area for Plants.
- b b b b.* The Flues.
- c c c c.* The Fire-Places.
- d.* The Distance from the Stem of the Vine in the Stove to the Fire-Flue.
- e e.* Water Cisterns, over which the Steps go, at the Entrance into the Centre Part of the Stove from the Wings.
- f.* East Wing, with a Bark-Pit, for the Reception of tall Exotics from the Centre Part of the Stove.
- g.* West Wing, or Green-House Part.
- h.* Back-way into the Centre of the Stove.
- i.* Stove-Room.
- k k.* Coal-Houses, or Close Sheds.
- l l l l l l l l.* The Walks.
- m.* Common Chimney for all the Flues.
- n n n n.* Angles at the East and West Ends of the Bark-Pits in the Centre of the Stove, upon a Level with the Back Walk, upon which may be placed some Dry Stove Plants.
- o.* Section of the Centre Part of the Stove.
- p.* Section of the Wings.
- q.* Level of the Border in the Front of the Stove.
- r.* Foundation of the Front Wall.
- s.* Apertures in Foundation of Front Wall for the Vine Roots to run into the Border in Front of Stove.
- t.* Lead Spout that catches the Water in Front of Stove.
- v.* Pipe that conveys the Water from one Half of the Roof to the Cistern in the East Wing.
- w.* Pipe that conveys the Water from the other Half of the Roof into the Cistern in the West Wing.

It should be remarked, that Hot-Houses erected within the last Half Century have, in general, a Bark-Pit towards the Back Wall, for the Principal or Fruiting Pine-Apple Plants, and another for the Succession Plants, in the Front of the Fruiting-Pit; which requiring the Building to be of wide Dimensions, of Necessity demands a strong Body of Fire-Heat to sufficiently warm the internal Air of the House in Winter: But Stoves of narrower Dimensions, built after the Plan here given, need but one Fire-Place (without Shutters or other Covering over the Roof-Glasses) to heat sufficiently about forty Feet in Length of the Stove. Whereas to guard against the Effects of excessive cold Weather, Double-pitted Stoves ought to have two Fire-Places for the above Length of Building.

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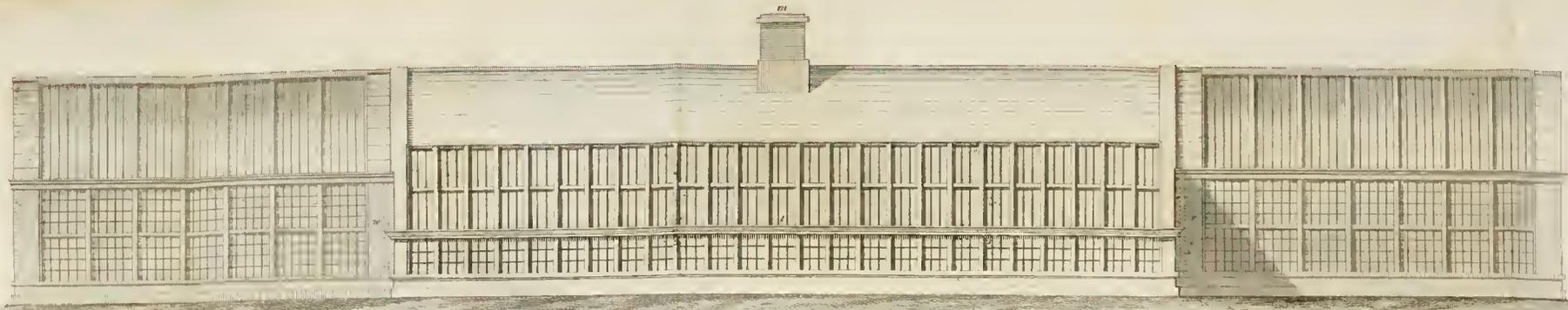
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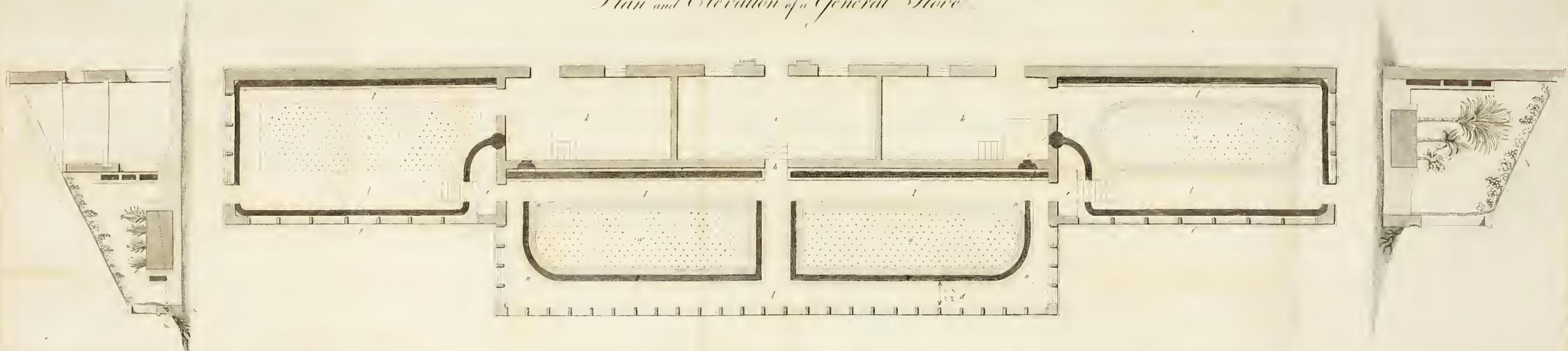
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Record sculp.

Pl. I. according to det. of



Plan and Elevation of a General Stove.



Scale of 10 20 30 40 50 Feet

R E M A R K S

O N T H E

H I S T O R Y O F G A R D E N I N G, &c.

IMPRESSED with every grateful sentiment, I beg leave, with all possible submission, to tender my warmest thanks to the very honorable supporters of my endeavor. To reflect upon the high honor that has been done me, is gratifying in the extreme!

By the nature of the foregoing work, I have been precluded from introducing any remark on the history of gardening, and deprived of an opportunity of contrasting the modern with the ancient taste; but with great humility I now venture (my engagements being fulfilled) to hope for the indulgence of offering to my readers a few lines upon those subjects, fully relying upon their candour to pardon any defect or impropriety.

Gardening is one of the first arts that stands recorded in the annals of the world! It ever afforded the most rational and pleasing relaxation, and men of sense thirst after its improvements.

It

It is matter of surprife that the prefent ftile of gardening is of fo late a date ; for in MILTON's time (who died in 1674) we are clearly informed that it had not been introduced into England.

It is not above feventy years fince Evergreens, Box, and Yew Hedges, cut and pruned into animals and various ftrange forms, were the wonder of Britain, as they ftill are, and, for good reafons, muft continue to be of Sweden, and other Northern countries.

The approach to every houfe of confequence was, at the time alluded to, by a range of fmall gardens, compofed of gravel-walks, with grafs-plots or flower-borders on the fides ; each little garden rifing above the other, (generally by fteps) and divided by walls and iron gates ; and it was much later than the above date, before fuch barbarifms began to fubfide, and make way for true and natural elegance.

Nothing was perhaps more conducive to the introduction of the amiable fimplicity of nature into the gardens of this kingdom, and confequent banifhment from thence of the abfurd fcenes of art above alluded to, than the univerfal reading of a celebrated paper in the GUARDIAN, which, I think, muft continue to operate as the ftrongeft antidote againft a return of the deformities of Garden Tonsure, and the almoft exploded tafte of Garden Sculpture. (See the GUARDIAN, vol. II. page 346. No. 173.

Who

Who can sufficiently admire the boundless imagination of MILTON, our great and celebrated poet, in his description of the GARDEN of EDEN! Though MILTON was surrounded by darkness, and lived at a time when the above-mentioned fantastic figures were the only furniture of our principal gardens, he thought them far beneath that OMNIPOTENT HAND which planted PARADISE! He viewed with an intellectual prophetic eye the delightful prospect of modern gardening in perfect elegance! And his description of the GARDEN of EDEN being a true and magnificent picture of the present style, I shall beg leave to quote it at length as the standard of taste.

(MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, book 4. page 85. line 223.)

———Southward “ Through EDEN went a river large,
 “ Nor chang'd his course, but through the shaggy hill
 “ Pass'd underneath ingulph'd, for God had thrown
 “ That mountain as his garden mound, high rais'd
 “ Upon the rapid current, which through veins
 “ Of porous earth, with kindly thirst updrawn,
 “ Rose a fresh fountain, and with many a rill
 “ Water'd the garden.”

Thence united, fell
 Down the steep glade and met the nether flood,
 Which from his darksome passage now appears;
 And now divided into four main streams,
 Runs diverse, wand'ring many a famous realm
 And country, whereof here needs no account;

R

But

But rather to tell how, if art could tell,

How “ From that saphir fount the crisped brooks

“ Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,

“ With mazy error under pendent shades

“ Ran nectar, visiting each plant, and fed

“ Flow’rs worthy of Paradise, which NOT NICE ART

“ IN BEDS AND CURIOUS KNOTS, but NATURE BOON

“ Pour’d forth profuse ON HILL, AND DALE, AND PLAIN,

“ Both where the morning sun first warmly smote

“ The OPEN FIELD, and where the unpierc’d shade

“ Imbrown’d the noontide-bow’rs.—Thus was this place,

“ A HAPPY RURAL SEAT OF VARIOUS VIEW :

“ Groves whose rich trees wept od’rous gums and balm ;

“ Others, whose fruit burnish’d with golden rind,

“ Hung amiable, Hesperian fables true ;

“ If true, here only, and of delicious taste :

“ Betwixt them lawns, or level downs, and flocks

“ Grazing the tender herb, were interpos’d

“ Or palmy hillock ; or the flow’ry lap

“ Of some irriguous valley spread her store,

“ Flow’rs of all hue, and without thorn the rose.

“ Another side, umbrageous grots and caves

“ Of cool recess, o’er which the mantling vine

“ Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps

“ Luxuriant : Meanwhile murm’ring waters fall

“ Down the slope hills, dispers’d or in a lake,

“ That

“ That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd,
“ Her crystal myrror holds, unite their streams.”

PARADISE was bounded by our poet in the following words, which convey to the mind as grand imaginations as can be well conceived.

(See book 4. page 83. line 134. PARADISE LOST.)

“ The champain head
“ Of a steep wilderneys ; whose hairy fides
“ With thicket overgrown, grotesque and wild,
“ Access denied ; and over-head up grew
“ Insuperable height of loftiest shade,
“ Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
“ A fylvan scene ; and as the ranks ascend,
“ Shade above shade, a woody theatre
“ Of stateliest view.—Yet higher than their tops
“ The verd'rous wall of Paradise upsprung,
“ Which to our general Sire gave prospect large
“ Into his nether empire.”

The description of the GARDEN of EDEN was wrote by MILTON above fifty years before the present mode of gardening was begun to be introduced into England ; which circumstance ought ever to be remembered, or we or our posterity might very naturally suspect that the poet drew his picture from some real garden, and by that means he would be dif-

honorably deprived of the great merit to which his wonderful abilities have so just a claim.

Does it not appear very strange that no great man, no enlightened mind in all that time, who had read the poet's elegant plan, should attempt to carry it into execution? A garden gave admission to every beauty that a thorough knowledge of nature could portray! MILTON's genius was as a star of the first magnitude! And his sublime description of the GARDEN of EDEN will ever remain the admiration of future ages.

By keeping within our eye the propriety and beauties of landscape, we shall alike avoid the geometrical formalities of the old, and the strange and irregular whims of the Chinese gardens at this day.

In this Island we now seem to have discovered, and to hold up to others, the TRUE MODEL OF GARDENING. LET OTHER COUNTRIES MIMIC TASTE, AS THEY MIMIC LIBERTY!! But here, by softening the rigours of Nature, and minutely attending to her delightful traits, let Britain reign triumphant IN SIMPLE GRACEFUL ELEGANCE!

Every piece of ground has some variation from another; and of course the natural disposition of each should have particular attention paid to it in making improvements. Its small or striking incidents may then be easily turned to advantage, and a disagreeable sameness be always avoided.

The possessor should be, and in general is, the best designer of his own improvements. He is intimately acquainted with each Oak and Beech; and silently observes many things that a stranger to the spot, though employed to draw a picture upon paper, either never sees, or has no leisure to remark.

Should no relapse to formality again take place, how gay and charming will each hill and vale appear! The bright example of the man of taste and fortune, will be found to have its due operation on the mind of the enlightened yeoman, and by degrees give suited elegance to the farm and hamlet.

AN
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CATALOGUE
OF
ABIDING PLANTS,
WITH A REFERENCE TO THEIR
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PROPAGATION AND CULTURE

OF THE

P L A N T S

CONTAINED IN THE FOREGOING ESSAY.

TO avoid as much as possible unnecessary and tiresome repetition in the brief account that I am about to give of the Propagation and Culture of the Abiding Plants (whilst in their infant state) contained in the preceding Catalogue, the different degrees of fermented or bottom-heat that is necessary to vegetate the seeds and strike the cuttings, will not be attempted to be described or introduced. Some seeds and cuttings will require a very active heat, some more moderate, and others (of plants that are tolerably hardy) will even succeed during the summer months in our open borders; all which, with a very small portion of experience, and by observing in the Catalogue the description of the plant, and where it comes from, the Gentleman, and the Gardener, will soon discover, and stand in need of no other guide.

One other general remark may here be proper to be made, which is, that the seeds and cuttings of all Tender Exotics should be sown and planted in very small-sized pots; and indeed the young plants themselves

A

should

should always be cultivated in pots small in proportion to their size. This observation will hold good throughout the whole of the following work, and prevent the necessity of naming that circumstance in the propagation and culture of each plant. Due attention to that matter will be found extremely proper and useful in the general management of all Tender Hot-House and Green-House Plants. And all Tender Seedlings and New-potted Plants, when they are removed into single pots, should be shaded from the Sun until they have struck fresh root, or the heat whereof will most likely destroy them at that critical time.

Doubtless there are various methods of managing the propagation and culture of Tender Exotics; nay, almost every Horticulturist has a way or method peculiar to himself: But what I am about to introduce upon the subject, has been drawn chiefly from practice and attention, and what has been adopted in the Thirsk Conservatory, and in general proved successful.

As it is my intention to keep back from the public no information within my power to give, so my sincerest wishes are, that what I do impart may be found useful.

The Generic name is intended as a reference to the respective plant, or family of the same name, in the Catalogue of Abiding Plants. And the different earths and compositions, mentioned as proper in the propagation and culture of the plants, are fully treated upon and explained in the foregoing Essay.

ABROMA.

ABROMA.—Propagated by seed, which I am told soon loses its vegetating quality, so should be gathered in its native country when full ripe, and sent hither in bees-wax, in the manner directed at the end of this Work; and when they arrive here, must be treated as other seeds of curious plants from the hot parts of the world.—When Young JAQUIN was in England (whose father gave a fine painting of the ABROMA in Flower and Fruit, from a garden specimen) he said that they had succeeded at Vienna in making it ripen seed, by placing it in a fervent heat, and giving it an immense deluge of water.—By that culture a strong plant flowered plentifully last summer (1791) in the Thirsk Stove, but not appearing inclined to shew fruit, the head of the plant was cut off, having, indeed, grown too lofty for the stove; but it is still alive.—A cutting of this plant struck root in that hot-house, but the severity of the winter (1791) destroyed it.

ABRUS.—Propagated by seed.—Should be sown in rich light earth, but, previous to sowing the seed, it should be steeped forty-eight hours in water, and should be often watered before it appears.

ACHANIA.—Propagated by seed.—Sow in light earth.—When ready, transplant into the light mixed earth;—water occasionally.

ACHILLEA.—Propagated by seed, which may be sown upon a very moderate hot-bed, or upon a warm common border, being pretty hardy, and by slipping their heads and planting them in a shady border in summer;—water occasionally.

ACHRAS.—Propagated in the same way as the ABROMA, but does not require heat and water in excess.

ACHYRANTHES.—All propagated by seed sown in light earth, and MURICATA also, by parting its roots;—give occasional waterings.

ACORUS.—Propagated by seed, and by parting its roots, is managed in the same manner as ACHYRANTHES MURICATA.

ACROSTICHUM.—Propagated by seed sown in light earth, and by off-fets, or parting its roots, same as last.

ADANSONIA.—Propagated by seed sown in light earth, as the ACHRAS.

ADELIA.—Propagation and culture same as ADANSONIA.

ADIANTUM.—Propagated by parting the roots; plant in pots filled with pebbles and sandy earth.

ADONIS.—Propagated by off-fets planted in rich strong earth;—water occasionally.

ÆGIPHILA.—Propagation and culture same as ADANSONIA.

ÆSCHYNOMENE.—Propagated by seed as the last.

AGAPANTHUS.

AGAPANTHUS.—Propagated by off-sets from the roots; use the strong loam, and water occasionally.—Pretty hardy.

AGAVE.—Propagated by off-sets, which in some sorts arise from the roots;—by young plants from the decaying flower stem;—and by taking off some of the larger roots when plants are shifted, which experience will teach the Horticulturist; all to be planted in pots filled with sandy earth.—The large leaves of some of the sorts have been known to emit roots in the Thrift Stove.

AGROSTIS.—Propagation and culture same as **ACORUS**.

AITONIA.—Propagated by seed and cuttings, sown or planted in rich earth;—water occasionally.

AIZOON.—Propagated by cuttings in sandy earth;—be sparing of water.

ALBUCA.—All propagated by off-sets from the roots;—plant them in strong loam;—in summer water freely.

ALETRIS.—The first sort, or **ALETRIS FRAGRANS**, is propagated by crown-tufts or suckers, which are sent out towards their tops, must be laid a week to heal the wounded part, and then planted in good light earth;—water sparingly.—The Cape sorts are propagated by off-sets from the roots planted in strong earth;—and the Ceylon and Guinea **ALOE** must have light loam, and water occasionally.

ALLA-

ALLAMANDA.—Propagated as the AITONIA, but requires a stronger heat.

ALLIUM.—Propagated by off-fets from the roots ;—plant in rich light earth, and water occasionally.

ALOE.—All the ALOES are mostly propagated by off-fets from the roots, which must lay to dry for a few days, if apparently moist where wounded, without the off-fets have very strong fibres ;—and also by flipping off some of the under leaves from the old plant, drying them for a week or two before they are planted ;—plant in sandy earth ;—fix the leaves therein about one inch and an half deep ;—a small quantity of water is required sometimes.

ALSTRÆMERIA.—Propagated by seed and parting the roots ;—plant them in a rich light soil, and give little water.

AMARILLIS.—All propagated by off-fets, or parting the roots ;—plant them in a light rich soil ;—give little water.

AMBROMA.—(See ABROMA.)

AMBROSIA.—Propagated by cuttings or seed.—If by cuttings, stick them in summer in a shady border, transplant into pots of the light mixed earth, and remove them into the green-house, afterwards into the stove, if you please, for the plant will like that treatment.

AMELLUS.

AMELLUS.—Same propagation as AMBROSIA.

AMOMUM.—Propagated by parting the roots into small pieces in spring before they begin to push ;—plant them in sandy earth, and be sparing of water, particularly in winter.—In winter keep the pots plunged in bark bed, otherwise the roots will shrink.

ANACARDIUM.—Propagated by the nuts sown singly in small pots of light earth ;—transplant the second season, for if they are disturbed the first summer they will rarely survive winter.—When these plants first appear they make great progress, but afterwards are at a stand for many months, and frequently go off.

ANAGALLIS.—Propagated by seed and off-sets from the root planted in rich light earth ;—water occasionally.

ANAGYRIS.—Propagated by laying the tender branches, and by seed sown in light earth, which latter method is far preferable to layers ;—give moderate waterings.

ANCISTRUM.—Propagated by off-sets from the roots, planted in loamy good earth ;—and likewise by seed sown and managed in the usual way ;—water occasionally.

ANDROMEDA.—Propagated by seed and cuttings ;—use strong loam, and water moderately.

ANDRO-

ANDROPOGON.—Its propagation the same as AMOMUM.

ANDRYALA.—Propagated same as ANCISTRUM, but use a light dry foil;—will almost bear our winters.

ANNONA.—All propagated by seed sown in light earth;—must be transplanted as soon as possible into the light mixed earth to gain strength before winter.—Cuttings of the above plants, managed in the usual way, have succeeded in the Thrift Stove;—give moderate waterings.

ANTHEMIS.—Same propagation and culture as ANDROMEDA;—is pretty hardy.

ANTHERICUM.—All same propagation and culture as ANCISTRUM.

ANTHOLYZA.—All same propagation and culture as ANCISTRUM.

ANTHOSPERMUM.—Propagated by cuttings, planted in summer in a border of light earth;—watered moderately, and give shade till struck root.

ANTHYLLIS.—All same propagation and culture as the ANTHOSPERMUM.

ANTIRRHINUM.—Propagated by seeds sown in pots of light earth, managed as usual—by cuttings in a warm border during the summer months;—shade and water occasionally.

APEIBA.

APEIBA.—Propagated by seeds and cuttings, in pots of light good earth ;—transplant early, and use water moderately.

APOCYNUM.—Same propagation and culture as the last.

APONOGETON.—Propagated in the same way as the **ANTIRRHINUM**.

ARALIA.—Propagated by seed, which remain in the earth one year ;—sow them in light earth.—This plant is also propagated by suckers in the spring, arising from the roots ;—water occasionally.

ARCTOTIS.—All the shrubby sorts propagated by cuttings, planted in a warm border in summer ;—when transplanted remove them into the green-house ;—the herbaceous perennial plants by parting their roots ;—use loamy earth, and water moderately.

ARCTOPUS.—Same propagation and culture as the herbaceous perennial plants of the **ARCTOTIS**.

ARDISIA.—Same propagation and culture as the shrubby **ARCTOTIS**.

ARDUINA.—Propagated by seed or cuttings, sown and planted in light earth, afterwards transplant into loamy earth ;—water occasionally.

ARECA.—This plant, which is a palm, is propagated by seed, which should be brought over in wax (see the method in this work) planted

as fresh as possible in pots of light rich earth ;—to be refreshed with water, and have free air in the stove in warm weather.

ARETHUSA.—Same propagation and culture as the herbaceous perennial
ARCTOTIS.

ARISTEA.—Same propagation and culture as the last.

ARISTOLOCHIA.—The two first sorts are propagated by cuttings and feed ;—use light earth.—The feeds are one year before they come up.—The two latter sorts by feed sown as above, and also by parting the roots, and planting in loamy soil ;—water occasionally.

ARTEMISIA.—Propagated in the same way as the shrubby ARCTOTIS.

ARTOCARPUS.—Propagated by feed, which must be got from the ripe fruit, and brought over carefully in wax, that the outward air may be excluded ;—sow them immediately in rich light earth, and water occasionally.—(See the method of packing feeds, so as to be conveyed in a vegetating state to distant countries, recommended in this work.)

ARUM.—All propagated by off-fets or suckers from their roots, planted in pots of strong rich earth ;—water occasionally.

ARUNDO.—Propagated by parting the roots ;—plant in very rich earth, and supply plentifully with water in summer.

ASCLEPIAS.

ASCLEPIAS.—All the sorts, save the sixth, are propagated by sowing the seeds in pots of light sandy earth, and also by cuttings, managed in the usual way.—The sixth, by parting the roots early in the spring;—let water be used moderately.—The finest plants are produced from seed.

ASCYRUM.—Propagated by laying its branches, and by cuttings planted in a shady border;—give water occasionally.

ASPALATHUS.—All the sorts propagated by seeds sown in light earth, and afterwards managed in the usual way.

ASPARAGUS.—All the sorts are propagated by parting the roots in April, and planting them in good light earth;—also by seed sown and managed in the usual way.

ASPHODELUS.—Propagated by seed and parting its roots;—plant and sow in a border of light earth;—are pretty hardy, but some of them should be removed into the green-house in autumn, for fear of accidents by a severe winter or spring.

ASPLENIUM.—Propagation and culture same as the last.

ASTER.—Propagated by cuttings, which should be struck in summer in a shady border, transplanted into pots of loamy earth, and in autumn removed into the green-house.

ATHANASIA.—All the sorts are propagated by seed and cuttings ;—they should be sown and planted as soon as possible in the spring, and treated with the open air in summer, be kept abroad till October, when they should be housed ;—require good strong earth and moderate watering.

ATRAPHAXIS.—Propagated by cuttings ;—transplant into strong earth ;—water freely in summer, and moderately in winter.

ATRIPLEX.—Same propagation and culture as the last.

ATROPA.—Propagation and culture same as **ATRAPHAXIS**, but requires the light mixed earth.

AUCUBA.—This curious and beautifully variegated plant may be grown from cuttings in light good earth ;—gentle watering is necessary.—There is now a rooted cutting in the Third Stove.

BACCHARIS.—Propagated by seed, parting the roots and cuttings ;—pretty hardy, but require protection from our strong frosts and severe springs ;—a plentiful supply of water in warm weather ;—use light loam.

BANISTERIA.—The Author hopes to give the whole family **BANISTERIA** at a future time, when he has obtained a satisfactory account of them, which hitherto he hath not been able to accomplish. They
are

are, however, all propagated by seed, which should be gathered (in the countries where they grow naturally) very ripe; for being of the same quality of the maple, they soon lose their vegetative quality, therefore should be packed up and sent over in wax, in the manner pointed out in this work. CORNELIUS SMELT, Esq; lately very politely presented me with some fine-looking seeds of the *BANISTERIA BENGALENSIS*; but, for want of the above precaution of packing, they would not grow. After they arrive here, they must be treated as other seeds from the hot countries.

BARLERIA.—Propagated by seed, which must be treated in the usual way.

BAUHINIA.—All propagated by seed;—the wood being extremely hard, will not succeed by layers or cuttings;—sow in pots of fine light earth, and be careful that the roots are not hurt in transplanting;—water moderately.

BEGONIA.—Propagated by seed, cuttings, and suckers;—requires light sandy earth, and little water.

BELLONIA.—Propagated by seed sown in light earth, and likewise by cuttings, planted early in the summer.

BESLERIA.—All propagated by seed sown in good light earth;—when transplanted and struck root, require frequent moderate waterings.

BEURERIA,

BEURERIA.—Same propagation as BELLONIA, only must be very sparingly watered.

BIDENS.—Propagated by seed sown and managed in the usual way, and also by parting the roots ;—use a composition of one-third the strong loam, one-third the light mixed earth, and the remaining third part the siftings of rotten tan ;—water freely in summer, and occasionally in winter.

BIGNONIA.—All propagated by seed, and some of them, especially the third, by layers ;—the seeds must be sown in light mixed earth ;—give no water till they appear, and then they must be frequently dewed ;—get them transplanted into single pots as early as possible, to acquire strength before winter.

BISCUTELLA.—Propagated by seed and cuttings, managed in the usual way.

BIXA.—Propagated by seed ;—sow early in the spring in light earth ;—transplant into the light mixed earth as soon as possible, to gain strength before winter ;—keep them very warm in that season and water sparingly, else they will cast their leaves and die.

BLÆRIA.—Propagated by seed and cuttings ;—use rich strong earth, and moderate waterings.

BLECHNUM.

BLECHNUM.—Propagated by parting the roots;—use strong earth, and water occasionally.

BOCCONIA.—Propagated by seed;—sow in light earth, then transplant into the light mixed earth;—keep them in the tan for eighteen months;—water gently in winter, but very freely in summer, and they will in that space make stately and singularly curious plants.

BOERHAVIA.—The propagation and culture of the perennial sorts are the same as the *BIDENS*, and the last sort must have same propagation and culture as *BLÆRIA*, save that the light mixed earth must be used here.

BOMBAX.—Propagation and culture same as *BOCCONIA*, except less water.

BONTIA.—Propagation by seed and cuttings;—culture same as *BOMBAX*.

BORASSUS.—Propagated by seed brought from abroad in wax;—(see directions for that purpose given in this work;—) and its culture is the same as *ARECA*.

BORBONIA.—Propagated by laying the lowest branches in the manner of *CARNATIONS*, but by seed is far the best;—sow in light earth;—transplant into strong soil;—use water frequently, but in moderation.

BOSEA.—Propagated by cuttings in the spring;—transplant into a loamy mixture of earth.

BRA-

BRABEJUM.—Same propagation and culture as BOSEA.

BROMELIA.—This prince of vegetables, and all its numerous family, are, in Britain, propagated by feed, crowns, and suckers.—Their culture is so universally known by the gardeners of this island, and hath been treated upon so profusely by various writers, that it seems quite unnecessary in this place for me to make any additional remarks thereon; but at once, for every information regarding the management of the PINE-APPLE Plant, beg leave to refer to Mr. SPEECHLY'S valuable Treatise on the Culture of the Pine-Apple, wherein the Author has fully displayed his great practical abilities;—which book Mr. SPEECHLY has informed us was given to the public under the arrangement and attention of A. HUNTER, M. D. a gentleman well known for his literary acquirements, and the constant friend of improvement.

BROSIMUM.—Same propagation and culture as BELLONIA.

BRUCEA.—The knowledge of this plant's qualities and culture are yet denied me, although I have endeavoured to obtain the plant where I hoped for success.

BRUNIA.—Propagated by feed and cuttings;—culture same as BLÆRIA.

BRUNSFELSIA.—Propagated by feed and cuttings, sown and planted in light earth, and transplanted into the light mixed earth;—to be kept
warm

warm in winter ;—is at present rather a scarce plant ;—water moderately, but frequently in summer ;—give very little in winter.

BRYONIA. Propagated by seed sown in light earth, and by off-sets or parting the roots, which are to be planted in strong good soil ;—water moderately.

BUBON.—Propagated by seed, which must be sown as fresh as possible, and when transplanted must have a loamy mixture of earth, and be moderately watered.

BUCHNERA.—Same propagation and culture as **BUBON**.

BUDDLEA.—Managed same as the last.

BUPHTHALMUM.—Propagated by cuttings ;—expose the old plant to the air some time before you take the cuttings, they will then strike more freely ;—plant them in good loamy soil ;—give occasional waterings.

BUPLEURUM.—The shrubby sorts propagated by cuttings ;—the first by parting its roots ;—all require a loamy soil, and moderate waterings.

BURSERIA.—Same propagation and culture as the **BRUNSFELSIA**.

BUTONICA.—Propagation and culture same as the last.

BYSTROPOGON.—Propagated by cuttings taken in the early part of summer ;—transplant into small pots of the light mixed earth ;—water occasionally.

CACALIA.—This family are all propagated by cuttings (save *SCANDENS*, which is by off-sets or parting the roots) which must be laid to dry some days to heal their wounds ;—plant them in pots of the sandy earth ;—when struck transplant them into pots filled with same earth, only add a few small pebbles at the bottom of the pot ;—they require gentle waterings in summer, and but very little in winter.

CACTUS.—Propagation and culture the same as *CACALIA*, save the *MELON THISTLES*, which are propagated by seed sown in light sandy earth kept very dry ;—after the seed is up, the plants must be put six or eight into a halfpenny pot, where they may remain for one year, and then transplanted singly ;—give very little water to the family *CACTUS* in summer, in winter be still more sparing, and to the *MELON THISTLE* give none at all.

CADIA.—The same observation as at *BRUCEA*.

CÆSALPINIA.—All propagated by seed sown in light earth ;—dew the earth now and then ;—when the seeds arise, get them pricked into single pots as soon as possible filled with the light mixed earth, and give air and water freely in the summer months to strengthen the plants,

plants, in order to support the first winter, in which season keep them warm, and give a little water occasionally.

CALEA.—Same propagation and culture as the last.

CALENDULA.—Propagated by cuttings, that is the shrubby sorts, and the second by slips from the head like THRIFT;—all require strong earth, and moderate waterings in summer;—be more sparing in winter.

CALLA.—Propagated by off-sets from the roots, which must be planted in strong loamy earth, and have moderate waterings.

CALLICARPA.—Propagation and culture same as CÆSALPINIA.

CALLISIA.—Propagated by parting its roots;—plant in a light loamy mixture, and water occasionally.

CALYCANTHUS.—May be propagated by cuttings in a moderate heat in the stove, provided they are planted in loamy earth in the early part of summer;—keep damp and close covered.

CAMELLIA.—Propagation and culture the same as the last;—rooted cuttings of which plant may be seen in the Thirsk Stove.—The plants in the second year must be inured to the green-house, and in winter must have little water, for their roots are very soft and subject to rot with too much wet.—We are told that this beautiful exotic flowers so bril-

liantly in the Island of Haynan, that the plants are there bought up at a high price for the sole use of the Emperor of China.

CAMPANULA.—Propagation and culture the same as the CALENDULA, and also by suckers or off-sets from the roots.

CAMPHOROSMA.—Propagated by seed and cuttings, sown and planted in pots of light earth ;—transplant into the light mixed earth ;—water plentifully in summer, but very moderately when the weather is damp or frosty.

CANELLA.—Propagated by seed, and also by cuttings in light earth ;—transplant into a light loamy mixture ;—water moderately in summer, but be sparing in winter.

CANNA.—Propagated by seed, and also by suckers from the roots, sown and planted in light earth ;—transplant into strong rich earth, and water freely.

CAPPARIS.—Propagated by sowing the seed brought from abroad in wax, or by cuttings ;—use light earth, and transplant into the light mixed earth mixed with pebbles ;—water very little.

CAPRARIA.—Same culture and propagation as the CANELLA, but the two last sorts require less heat.

CAPSICUM.—Propagated by seed and cuttings ;—sow and plant in light earth ;—transplant into good loam ;—water freely.

CARICA.

CARICA.—Propagated by seed;—sow them in light earth;—when fit transplant them into the light mixed earth, in which they thrive prodigiously.—Some seeds were sown in the Thirsk Stove the 20th of April, 1791, and by the 1st of September following made a handsome appearance, being about four feet high, proportionably thick, and furnished with large leaves.—Use great care when you are removing them into larger pots, for when the earth falls off, the plant will rarely survive it;—water in hot weather moderately, in winter very seldom.

CAROLINEA.—Propagation and culture the same as **CANELLA**.

CARPESIUM.—Propagated by seed sown in light earth, and also by offsets or parting the roots, planted in loamy earth;—water moderately.

CARTHAMUS.—Propagated by side-shoots slipped from the branches, and planted in pots of sandy earth;—transplant them into the light mixed earth, and give water very sparingly.

CASSIA.—All propagated by seeds sown in sandy earth;—transplant them into the light mixed earth, in which they will grow vigorously;—they require little water, and warm air in winter.

CASSINE.—Propagated by seed and by layers, performed in the same manner as for **CARNATIONS**, but the layers must not be taken off in less than eighteen months;—use loamy light earth, and water occasionally.

CASSYTHA.

CASSYTHA.—Propagated by cuttings, to be taken in June, and treated in the usual method;—use light loamy earth, and give occasional waterings.

CASUARINA.—Propagated as the CASSIA, and the culture the same as that plant.

CATESBÆA.—Same propagation and culture as the CASSIA, but in the Thirsk Stove thrives better in loamy soil than the light mixed earth.—The seeds should be brought over in wax or other proper substance, to exclude the outward air.—The plants make little progress for four or five years, and are at present rather scarce in Europe.

CEANOTHUS.—The first is propagated as the CATESBÆA, but too much water will destroy it even in summer;—in winter it must be dewed sometimes.—The second is propagated by cuttings in June, which is far preferable to layers;—they like a light loam.

CECROPIA.—Same propagation and culture as the CATESBÆA.

CEDRELA.—Propagation and culture same as the last.

CELASTRUS.—This family are propagated by seeds, which frequently do not come up the first year, by laying the branches, and by cuttings taken in April, and several of them by suckers from the roots;—they must have a rich loamy earth, except the second and fifth, which must have the light mixed earth.

CELOSIA.

CELOSIA.—Propagated by off-fets or parting the roots;—plant in good rich earth, and water moderately.

CELTIS.—Propagated by feed;—fow in pots of light earth;—the feed feldom rifes the first year;—transplant in light loam, and water moderately.

CENTAUREA.—This family are pretty hardy, but are not proof againft our fevere winter and a cold fpring.—They are propagated by feeds and parting the roots, and the fourth alfo by cuttings.—There is no nicety in their culture.

CERATONIA.—Propagated by feeds, which muft be brought over in their pods fresh;—fow them in light earth;—water moderately.

CERBERA.—Propagated by fowing its nuts or fruit in light earth;—transplant into the light mixed earth;—a cutting from a plant in the Thirfk Stove has ftruck root;—water very fparingly.—The kernel of the nut is of fo deadly a poifon, that the native Indians themfelves know of no antidote to expel it.

CERCODIA.—Propagated by cuttings;—transplant into loamy earth;—water moderately.

CEROPEGIA.—Same propagation and culture as the laft.

CESTRUM.

CESTRUM.—Propagated by seed and cuttings ;—sow and plant in light loam.—Should the seeds not come up in seven weeks, they will lay in the earth till the spring following.—Choose the cuttings from the lower part of the plant, always cut them about four inches long ;—plant five or six of the cuttings in a halfpenny pot, press the earth pretty close, and give water immediately ;—indeed the method of pressing the earth pretty close and giving a little water, is the best for all woody cuttings.—When the cuttings have made root, pot them singly, water them, and if their leaves flag, be sure to give them shade, or they will quickly die.—Plants from seed are the handsomest, but cuttings are the readiest method of propagation, which holds good (with some few exceptions) in all plants that can be risen by those methods.—Be careful of winter water, for too much moisture will carry off the plants in a cold or damp season.

CHAMÆROPS.—Propagated by seed sown in small pots of light sandy earth ;—if they do not stand too close in the pot where sown, should remain therein till second year ;—transplant into the light mixed earth.—This plant has been also propagated in the Thirsk Stove, by off-sets taken from the lower parts of the old plant, which seem to grow pretty freely ;—never injure the roots of any of the palms in removal, and water moderately.

CHEIRANTHUS.—All propagated by seed and cuttings ;—plant in light loam, and water moderately.

CHENO-

CHENOPODIUM.—Propagated by cuttings, planted in a shady border in summer ;—transplant singly into pots filled with loamy earth.

CHIOCOCCA.—Propagated by seeds, managed in the same manner as the seeds of other woody plants from Jamaica.

CHIRONIA.—Two first propagated same as CHEIRANTHUS, but their stalks being of a soft nature, must be preserved in a dry glass-case, and not in a common green-house in winter ;—the last by parting the roots or off-sets.

CHLORANTHUS.—Propagation and culture same as the CESTRUM.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.—Same propagation and culture as CHEIRANTHUS.

CHRYSOCOMA.—Propagation and culture same as last.

CHRYSOBALANUS.—This plant is propagated by seed, which must have the same treatment as other tender woody plants from the West Indies ;—must be placed in the tan-bed of the stove in winter, and be indulged with warm air in that season.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM.—Propagation and culture same as the ANNONA.

CINCHONA.—Propagation and culture same as last.

CINERARIA.—This family of plants are pretty hardy, and all are propagated by seed, parting the roots, and cuttings;—love loamy earth, and do not dislike water.

CISSAMPELOS.—Treatment same as the shrubby **CINERARIA**.

CISSUS.—Propagation and culture same as **CHYSOBALANUS**.

CISTUS.—All pretty hardy, and are propagated by seed, save those which do not produce seed in Britain, which are raised by cuttings in summer upon a warm shady border.—It is not amiss to have a few of each branch of this family placed in the green-house, to guard against the inclemency of such a frost as we are now experiencing (22d Dec. 1791.)

CITHAREXYLUM.—Propagated by seed, which must be treated in same way as the seeds of other plants of the same nature from the hot countries.—The plants are best preserved in winter in a dry stove, or airy glass-case.

CITRUS.—The propagation and culture of the whole of the elegant family of the **CITRUS**, is so ably and fully explained by **MILLER**, in his *Gardener's Dictionary* (and which has found its way even into almost every *Gardener's Calender*) that I here beg leave to refer my Readers to **MILLER'S** Directions.—A long discourse upon such subjects would by no means be proper or convenient with the plan of this publication.

CLEMATIS.

CLEMATIS.—Propagated by seed ;—but laying the branches in July is the best method.—The layers must be of the tender branches of the same year's growth, carefully performed by pegging, and raising the top of the shoot upright three or four inches above ground ;—use light loam ;—cover the pot with rotten cow's dung to prevent the earth from drying, whereby less water will be required, for too much moisture rots the tender roots.—A scarce and most beautiful sort of the **CLEMATIS** is now in the Thirlk Stove, risen from a cutting.

CLEOME.—Propagated by seed, which must be treated as the seeds of other tender woody plants from the hot parts of the world.—The Author has seen several of these plants ;—apprehends they may be grown by cuttings, but has not yet had opportunity of trying the experiment.

CLERODENDRUM.—Propagation and treatment same as **CITHAREXYLUM**.

CLETHRA.—Propagated by seed and cuttings ;—is pretty hardy ;—plant in light loam ;—water moderately.

CLIFFORTIA.—All propagated by cuttings in a shady border during the summer months ;—water frequently.

CLINOPODIUM.—Propagated by seed and parting their roots ;—plant and sow them in light but rich loam, composed of the mixed light earth,

a small proportion of the strong manured soil, and a little rotten tan, which is the best imitation of the rich low soils of South Carolina.

CLITORIA.—Propagation and culture same as the last, but omit the decayed tan.

CLUSIA.—These plants abound with a milky juice, and require same treatment as EUPHORBIA.

CLUYTIA.—Propagation and culture same as the CLIFFORTIA.

CNEORUM.—Propagation and culture same as the CISTUS.

COCCOLOBA.—Propagation and culture same as the ANNONA.

COCOS.—These palms require the very same propagation and culture as the CABBAGE-TREE (see ARECA.)—The Cocoa-Nuts should be quite ripe when gathered, which is seldom the case with those brought over to England for use, and should they sprout in their voyage, so much the better.

COFFEA.—Propagated by sowing the seed fresh gathered from the tree;—many of the berries will produce two plants, which soon entangle if not transplanted quickly after they come up;—use the light mixed earth, for the COFFEE-TREE delights in it.—If the berries are to be sent to a distance, make use of the wax preparation.—Water moderately.

COIX.

COIX.—Propagated by seed and parting the roots;—make use of light loamy soil, and moderate waterings.

COLCHICUM.—Propagation and culture same as Coix, but is pretty hardy.

COLLINSONIA.—Same propagation and culture as the last.

COLUMNEA.—Propagated by parting its roots about the latter end of the month of January.—The top of this plant dies down yearly, and its roots in winter should not have a drop of water, for they are then in a dormant state.—About February, or early in the spring, renew the earth by adding a little of the light mixed soil;—with this treatment the plants flower beautifully in the Thirsk Stove.—It will grow also from cuttings of the stalks in summer, when small scaly buds appear at the setting on of the leaves.

COLUTEA.—All propagated by seed and cuttings, and the second by off-sets or parting the roots;—use loamy earth;—water occasionally.

COMMELINA.—Propagated by seed and parting the roots.—The seed must have the same treatment as other seeds of such-like plants from hot countries, and the off-sets must be planted in loamy soil;—water sparingly in winter.

COMOCLADIA.—Propagated by seed, which must be sown in light earth;—transplant into light loam;—water freely in summer, but be more sparing in winter.

CO-

CONIUM.—Propagated by seed and cuttings taken in any of the summer months ;—transplant into strong earth ;—water occasionally.

CONOCARPUS.—Same propagation as COMOCLADIA, but requires a great deal more water.

CONVALLARIA.—This beautiful little plant is propagated by parting the roots ;—plant in light loam, and give occasional waterings.

CONVOLVULUS.—This family are all propagated by seed sown in light earth ;—the woody forts must be transplanted in lighter earth than the herbaceous perennial kinds ;—the woody forts may also be propagated by cuttings in any of the summer months, and the herbaceous perennials by off-sets from the roots ;—water all occasionally ;—but the fleshy-rooted ones very sparingly.

CONYZA.—All the forts, save the last, may be propagated by seed and cuttings, planted in the summer months in a shady border ;—transplant into light loam ;—the last by seeds and off-sets from the roots, and requires a strong rich earth ;—water occasionally.

COPAIFERA.—This rare plant is very scarce in Europe, seeds having been found difficult to be brought over good ;—they should be packed in wax ;—sow them and let them have the same culture as the COMOCLADIA, but be more sparing of water.

CORCHORUS.

CORCHORUS.—Same treatment as the last.

CORDIA.—This little family of elegant flowering-shrubs are propagated by seed, which should be brought over in wax from their native countries;—when they arrive here must be sown in pots of light earth, and transplanted into the light mixed earth;—the seeds will appear in about two months;—be very sparing in water.—A small piece of the wood laid on a pan of lighted coals will perfume a large house.

COREOPSIS.—Propagated by off-sets from the roots, planted in light loam;—water freely in summer.

CORNUTIA.—Same treatment as the CORDIA.

CORONILLA.—Propagated by sowing the seed in light earth, and also by cuttings in any of the summer months;—make use of the light mixed earth in their future culture.

CORYPHA.—Same culture as the CABBAGE-TREE (see ARECA.)—It may not be amiss to introduce in this place a method by which (as I have been told) both this, and many other of the rare palms, may be propagated:—For although I am not prepared to warrant success, yet as seeds of those wonderfully curious plants are difficult to obtain from the distant regions of their native countries, it will be well worth the trial of the curious who are in possession of those great rarities.—The method is as follows:—Certain knots that grow upon
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the interior parts of the roots of those palms, must be cut off with a small portion of the root at each end ; then plant the cutting in light earth in a small pot, plunge it in a good heat, and give little or no water.

COSTUS.—Propagation and culture exactly the same as the **GINGER** (see **AMOMUM.**)

COTULA.—Propagated by seed and cuttings ;—use the light mixed earth ;—water occasionally.

COTYLEDON.—Propagation and culture the same as **CACALIA.**—They should be kept in winter in a dry stove or airy glass-case, for the perspiration from green-house plants would be apt to spoil them, by making their leaves fall off, if not quite kill the plants ;—give very little water, but never let their leaves shrivel for want of moisture, that would be the other extreme.

CRAMBE.—Propagated by seed sown upon a warm border ;—transplant into pots of loamy earth ;—use water as occasion requires.

CRASSULA.—Many of this family are exceedingly curious, in the manner of the growth of their leaves and stems.—They are all cultivated in the same manner as the **COTYLEDON**, but require, upon the whole, more water.

CREPIS.

CREPIS.—Propagation and culture same as COREOPSIS.

CRESCENTIA.—Propagated by seed and cuttings.—If by seed, they must be brought over in the fruit, or packed up in wax, for they soon lose their growing quality ;—and both seeds and cuttings are to be treated in the same manner as the CUSTARD-APPLE (see ANNONA.)

CRINUM.—Same propagation and culture as the AMARILLIS, only this family (to keep them healthy in winter) require more water and rather stronger soil.

CROTALARIA.—Propagated by seed sown in light earth, and transplanted into good loamy soil ;—water occasionally.

CROTON.—Same propagation and culture as the CALABASH (see CRESCENTIA.)

CRUCIANELLA.—Propagation and culture same as the woody sorts of the CONYZA.

CUCUBALUS.—Propagation and culture same as the herbaceous perennial CONYZA.

CUPRESSUS.—Propagated by seed brought over in their cones from the Cape ;—sow them in light earth, and transplant into loamy earth ;—water occasionally ;—this is a pretty hardy plant.

CURCUMA.—Propagation and culture same as the GINGER (see AMOMUM).

CURTISIA.—Same treatment as the CUPRESSUS.

CYANELLA.—Propagation and culture same as the CRINUM, only require less water.

CYCAS.—Propagation and culture same as the Great East Indian FAN-PALM (see CORYPHA.)—Both these plants are in the Third Stove, and the first (the true SAGO-PALM) was produced from a thick stem or cutting, which was given to the Author, and, by its appearance, seemed to have been cut from some part of the body of an old plant.

CYLCAMEN.—Are properly hardy plants, as such their culture is improper here; but being rather of a tender nature, and beautiful when in flower, I have mentioned them, and a few may be introduced into the green-house.—(See CYCLAMEN, MILLER'S DICTIONARY.)

CYLISTA.—Propagation and culture same as CROTON.

CYNANCHUM.—All are propagated by seed, cuttings, and parting the roots, save the second, which must be by laying down the tender branches in summer;—use a sandy soil;—manage the seed in the same way as those which come from same country, and water with caution, according to the nature of the plants.

CYNOSURUS.

CYNOSURUS.—Propagated by seed and parting the roots;—plant in loamy earth, and give occasional waterings.

CYPERUS.—All propagated and treated as the CYNOSURUS.

CYRILLA.—Propagation and culture same as last.

CYRTANTHUS.—Same propagation as the CYNOSURUS, but requires less heat and stronger earth.

CYTISUS.—Propagated by seed and cuttings, in the same manner as the CORONILLA.

DAIS.—Propagation and culture same as DALECHAMPIA, save that it must have stronger earth and more water.

DALECHAMPIA.—Propagated by seed, off-sets, or suckers from the roots;—sow the seeds in pots of light earth as early in the spring as possible;—transplant, when three inches high, into single pots of the light mixed earth, and give water occasionally.—It will not be improper to caution the ladies from touching the leaves, as they sting immoderately.

DAPHNE.—Propagated by seed and cuttings, and its culture same as DALECHAMPIA, but requires rather less water.

DATURA.—Propagation and culture same as the last.

DECUMARIA.—Same propagation and culture as DALECHAMPIA.

DIANTHUS.—Propagated by seed and parting the roots ;—culture same as DAIS.

DICKSONIA.—Must have the same treatment as DAIS.

DIDELTA.—Propagation and culture same as the DAIS.

DIGITALIS.—Same treatment as the last, save that the seeds must be sown in autumn, or they will not rise till the year following.

DIONÆA.—In its native country this is an abiding plant, but it has with great difficulty been preserved here.

For the satisfaction of the ingenious naturalist, I will here give a description of this extraordinary production at large ; although it be a deviation from my fixed plan.

Every one skilled in natural history, knows that the MIMOSA, or SENSITIVE PLANTS, close their leaves and bend their joints upon the least touch : But no end or design of Nature has yet satisfactorily appeared to us from these surprising motions ; they soon recover themselves again, and their leaves are expanded as before. But the plant
which.

which I am now going to describe, shews that Nature may have some view towards its nourishment, in the formation of the upper joint of its leaf like a machine to catch food ; upon the middle of this lies the bait for the unhappy insect that becomes its prey.

Many minute red glands that cover its inner surface, and which perhaps discharge sweet liquor, tempt the poor animal to taste them, and the instant these tender parts are irritated by its feet, the two lobes rise up, grasp it fast, lock the rows of spines together, and squeeze it to death. And further, lest the strong efforts for life, in the creature thus taken, should serve to disengage it, three small erect spines are fixed near the middle of each lobe among the glands, that effectually put an end to all its struggles ; nor do the lobes ever open again while the dead animal continues there. But it is nevertheless certain, that the plant cannot distinguish an animal from a vegetable or mineral substance ; for if we introduce a straw or a pin between the lobes, it will grasp it full as fast as if it was an insect.

Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, a native of PHILADELPHIA, informs us that they grow in shady wet places, and flower in July and August ; that the largest leaves which he has seen, were about three inches long, and an inch and a half across the lobes ; and observes that the glands of those that were exposed to the sun were of a beautiful red colour, but those in the shade were pale, and inclining to green. It is now become an inhabitant of some gardens in this country, and merits the attention of the curious.

This

This plant is herbaceous, and grows in the swamps of North-Carolina, near the confines of South-Carolina, about the latitude of thirty-five degrees North; where the winters are short, and the summers very hot. The roots are squamous, sending forth but few fibres, like those of some Bulbs; and are perennial. The leaves are many, inclining to bend downwards, and are placed in a circular order; they are jointed and succulent; the lower joint, which is a kind of stalk, is flat, longish, two-edged, and inclining to heart-shaped. In some varieties they are serrated on the edges near the top. The upper joint consists of two lobes, each lobe is of a semi-oval form, with their margins furnished with stiff hairs, like eye-brows, which embrace or lock in each other when they close; this they do when they are inwardly irritated.

The upper surface of these lobes are covered with small red glands, each of which appears, when highly magnified, like a compressed arbutus berry.

Among the glands, about the middle of each lobe, are three very small erect spines. When the lobes inclose any substance, they never open again while it continues there. If it can be shoved out so as not to strain the lobes, they expand again; but if force is used to open them, so strong has nature formed the spring of their fibres, that one of the lobes generally snaps off rather than yield.

The stalk is about six inches high, round, smooth, and without leaves, ending in a spike of flowers. The flowers are milk white, and stand on foot-stalks, at the bottom of each of which is a little painted bractea or flower-leaf.

Its sensitive quality will be found in proportion to the heat of the weather, as well as the vigour of the plant.

Our summers are not warm enough to ripen the seed; or possibly we are not yet sufficiently acquainted with its culture.

In order to try farther experiments, to shew the sensitive powers of this plant, some of them may be planted in pots of light moor earth, preserved in a good green-house in winter, and placed in pans of water in the stove in summer, where the heat of such a situation, being like that of its native country, will make it surprisngly active.

DIOSCORÆA.—The first is propagated by laying down its branches in the usual way, and by seed, treated as other seeds of a similar nature from the same countries; and the **YAM** is cultivated by cutting and planting its roots in pots of light loamy earth, in the same way as we do **POTATOES**.

DIOSMA.—All this family are propagated by cuttings, planted in the summer months in small pots filled with light loamy earth, plunged in moderate heat, shaded in the day-time, and frequently sprinkled with

with water ;—when struck, transplant and place them in a shady spot till they have struck root afresh ;—preserve them in a dry airy green-house in winter, and set them abroad in summer.

DISANDRA.—Same propagation and culture as the DIANTHUS (save less water and a light loamy soil.)

DODONÆA.—Same propagation and culture as DALECHAMPIA.

DOLICHOS.—All propagated by seeds ;—but it is the second year before the plants will flower and produce pods ;—the fourth may also be propagated by parting its roots ;—use light loam, and water occasionally.

DRACÆNA.—Propagation of this family of curiosities as follows :—The first and third the same as the CABBAGE-TREE (see ARECA ;)—the second by slips or cuttings from the sides or top of the plant ;—and the fourth by parting the roots ;—all thrive well in the Thirst-Stove, planted in the light mixed earth ;—water very sparingly.

DRACOCEPHALUM.—Propagated by seed and cuttings in the summer months ;—water freely.

DRACONTIUM.—Propagated easily by cuttings planted in sandy earth ;—water occasionally in summer, very sparing in winter.

DURANTIA.

DURANTA.—Propagated by seed and cuttings, which require same management in general as other plants from hot parts of the world.

EBENUS.—Propagated by seed;—sow in light loam, and preserve the plant in winter in an airy glass-case.

ECHIUM.—This family's propagation and culture is the same as the EBENUS;—but being succulent, they require very little water.

ECHITES.—Same propagation and treatment as the EBENUS.

EHRETIA.—Propagated by seed, which must be brought over in wax, and sown as soon as they arrive, or they will lose their growing quality;—use a light loam.—They will also grow from layers and cuttings, but never make so handsome plants as from seed.

ELÆAGNUS.—The first is propagated by laying its shoots in autumn, and the other by seed, which must be treated in the same way as seeds of other tender plants from the same country.

ELÆODENDRUM.—Propagation and culture the same as the last.

ELATE.—Same propagation and culture as the EHRETIA.

ELEPHANTOPUS.—Propagation by seed sown in light earth, and also by parting the roots;—should be well supplied with water in summer.

EMPETRUM.—Propagated by seed and cuttings;—use light earth, and water occasionally.

EMPLEURUM.—Same propagation and culture as the last, but plant in stronger earth, and use rather more water.

EPIDENDRUM.—All propagated and managed in the same way as the Sword-leaved DRACÆNA (see DRACÆNA.)

ERICA.—Most of the species of this family may be propagated in the same way as the hardier kinds of MYRTLES, but require poorer earth, (see MYRTUS.)—However, as I have not myself been very conversant in their culture, I have endeavoured to procure proper information upon the subject, and am happy to give my readers the following account of a peculiar method of propagating the HEATHS, which I received from a gentleman on whose knowledge I can with safety depend.

“ HEATHS are propagated by layers in pots of bog-earth, plunged
 “ in a North aspected border;—some sorts strike in one year, but
 “ others require two before they emit roots.—In the latter case, re-
 “ move the pots in winter into a shady part of a common green-
 “ house, where no fire is used, and in April or May following (as
 “ the season admits) place them in their former situation in the North
 “ border.—

“ border.—The HERBACEA, MEDITERANEA, AUSTRALIS, and
“ TRIFLORA, do from cuttings.”

Note.—HERBACEA, MEDITERANEA, and AUSTRALIS, mentioned by my kind and respectable friend, being hardy plants, are not introduced into our Catalogue.

ERIGERON.—Propagated by seed and parting the roots in the usual way;—use loamy earth, and water occasionally.

ERINUS.—Propagated by seed, and also by parting the roots in autumn;—must have a loamy soil without manure, for dung is apt to rot the plants;—the strong loam (without dung) with a proportion of the light mixed earth, is the best composition;—water occasionally.

ERIOCEPHALUS.—Propagated by cuttings, planted in the early part of summer in a shady border;—remove the plants into the green-house on the approach of winter;—use good loam, and water occasionally.

ERYNGIUM.—Propagation and culture same as ERINUS, save that it has no objection to manure.

ERYTHRINA.—All propagated and treated in the same way as the EHRETIA, save the first, which may also be propagated by parting its roots.

EUCALYPTUS.—I cannot speak with certainty as to the propagation of this plant;—but most of the South Sea woody plants will grow from cuttings, with the same treatment as cuttings from plants of similar latitudes in the other hemisphere.

EUCLEA.—Propagation and culture same as **ERIOCEPHALUS**.

EUCOMIS.—Management same in all respects as the **ERINUS**.

EUGENIA.—Propagated by the nuts brought over from their native country in wax;—sow immediately in the light mixed earth;—transplant into loamy earth;—use water pretty freely.—In the Thirsk Stove is a large and beautiful plant of the **JAMBOS**, from which cuttings have been taken, and (managed in the usual way) are now in vigorous growth;—they were struck in light loam in the tan-bed of the stove.

EUPATORIUM.—Propagated by seed, which must be sown in light earth, and treated in the same way as other seeds of tender plants from the same country.

EUPHORBIA.—This family of wonderfully strange plants are propagated and managed in the same way as the **CACALIA**, save with this difference, that if the cuttings are not taken off at a joint, they will surely rot.—Some of the most succulent must lay one month to dry;—they abound with a milky juice of a caustic nature, which, upon
being

being cut, flows out freely, but should be stopped, by applying dry sand or earth to the wounded parts.

FAGARA.—All propagated by seed sown in small pots of light earth ;—when the young plants are ready to transplant, place them in single pots of light loam ;—shade them till they have struck root, and water occasionally.

FALKIA.—Propagated by seed, but generally by parting the roots ;—use loamy earth, and water pretty freely in summer.

FERRARIA.—Propagated by seed and off-sets ;—if by seeds, they should be sown in pots of light earth, and managed as the seeds of other tender Exotics ;—if by off-sets, they must be planted in good loamy earth, and have occasional waterings.—It is very singular in this plant, that the roots only vegetate every other year, and sometimes every third year, remaining in the intermediate time very sound and good, though in a dormant state.

FICUS.—The propagation and culture of these plants, which abound with a milky juice, is nearly the same as the INDIAN-FIG (see CACTUS) — only the cuttings must be laid in the shade two or three days to heal their wounds ;—plant in sandy earth ;—too much moisture will infallibly destroy them.

FLACOURTIA.

FLACOURTIA.—Here I am also under the necessity of referring my Reader to my remark upon the BRUCEA and CADIA.—I must own it would give me secret pleasure to behold and carefully cultivate this plant, in honourable remembrance of the brave and celebrated FLACOURT.

FLAGELLARIA.—Same propagation and culture as the FAGARA.

FORSKOHLEA.—Same propagation and culture as the FALKIA.

FUCHSIA.—Propagated by seed, suckers, layers, and cuttings;—it requires no more attention than other plants in general from the same country.—It thrives so well in the Thirsk Stove in the light mixed earth, that in the course of two years it has grown about eight feet high.—Every person that can boast a stove should have this beauty;—it flowers throughout summer;—it is surprisngly elegant in scarlet and purple.

FUSANUS.—Propagation and management same as the EUCLIA.

GALEGA.—All propagated by seed, to be sown in light earth, and when fit, to be transplanted into loamy soil, and managed like other plants from the same countries;—and the last may also be increased by parting its roots;—give water occasionally.

GALENIA.

GALENIA.—Propagation same as the last, that is, the shrubby sorts.

GARDENIA.—These elegant shrubs, whose flowers highly perfume the air, may be successfully propagated by cuttings.—The method that has been used in the Thirsk Stove is this:—Take the cuttings from the tender shoots, preserving a small part of riper wood (not hard) to the end of each;—plant them in small pots of loamy earth, plunge them in the tan-bed, cover them close with a hand-glass, and shade them till they have struck root.

GENIPA.—Propagated by cuttings;—plant in light loam when transplanted;—use water in summer freely.

GENISTA.—Propagated by seed as other such-like plants;—are pretty hardy.

GENTIANA.—Propagated by parting its roots in autumn;—use light loam, and water very seldom in winter.

GEOFFROYA.—Propagated by seed, and managed as others of the same nature from the same island.

GERANIUM.—All the family GERANIUM may be propagated in Britain by seed, cuttings, off-sets, parting the roots, or by layers;—for the most succulent, use the light mixed earth, and for those which are of a more woody nature, plant them in light loam.—The limits

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of this work will not admit of a more particular description of their propagation and treatment, but I must refer to MILLER'S GARDENERS DICTIONARY for other information, under GERANIUM.

GESNERIA.—Propagated by feed, which must be managed in the ordinary way, as others from the same countries of the same nature, only, if possible, these feeds should be sown in the autumn, or they will remain long in the earth before they come up.

GETHYLLIS.—Propagated by parting the roots, which must be planted in strong loamy earth, and have water occasionally.

GLADIOLUS.—All propagated and managed in the same manner as the CAPE FERRARIA (see FERRARIA.)

GLOBULARIA.—All propagated by feed managed in the usual way, and the last also by parting its roots ;—use the light mixed earth, and water occasionally.

GLORIOSA.—Propagated by parting the roots ;—plant them in pots, suited to their size, in the mixed light earth, early in the spring ;—place the root horizontally in the pot ;—give little or no water till the shoot appears, then water moderately, and also whilst they are in leaf and flower.—The roots should be kept perfectly dry in winter, or they will rot.—The best method to preserve the plants, is to take up

the

the roots when the plant has done growing in autumn, and preserve them in dry Calais-sand in the stove till you plant them in the spring.

GLOXINIA.—Propagation and culture exactly the same as the COLUMNEA.—By that method this curious plant, whose flowers, when blown in perfection, emit a high perfume, is in perfect beauty all the summer in the Thirsk Stove.

GLYCINE.—These plants are risen from seed, and treated in the same way as other plants of the like nature from the same countries.

GNAPHALIUM.—This family of curious shrubs are all risen from seed, but more generally, and with greater expedition, by slips or cuttings from the branches;—they readily strike root in moderate heat;—give a slight shade;—use loamy earth, and water when required.

GNIDIA.—Their propagation and culture same as GLYCINE.

GOMPHRENA.—Same treatment as the GETHILLIS, but requires light earth.

GORDONIA.—Propagated by seed, which must be treated in the same way as the seeds of other tender plants from that country.

GORTERIA.—Propagation and culture same as the ARCTOTIS, or by stripping the small heads from the stalks in the summer months,

pricked into pots filled with light loam, plunged into a moderate heat, and covered with a hand-glass.

GOSSYPIUM.—Propagated by seed sown in pots of light earth early in the spring;—transplant as soon as possible into light loam, and give occasional waterings.—They frequently will, in autumn following, bear flowers, and perfect their pods and seeds.—Keep them warm in winter, or they will go off.

GOUANIA.—Same propagation and culture as GESNERA.

GRATIOLO.—Propagated by parting its roots;—plant them in loamy earth, and supply plentifully with water in summer.

GREWIA.—All may be propagated by layers, but by cuttings is far the better method;—take them in March;—plant in pots filled with loamy earth;—shade them from the heat of the sun in the middle of the day;—transplant them in March or autumn; that is, never disturb them when in full leaf;—give occasional waterings.

GRONOVIA.—Propagation and culture same as GRATIOLO, but requires less water.

GUAJACUM.—Same propagation and culture as the GESNERA, but seeds should be brought over in wax.

GUAREA.

GUAREA.—Same treatment as *Gossypium*.

GUILANDINA.—Propagated by seed;—sow them in the light mixed earth, but the two first will not grow for years without being steeped in water:—The better method is to put them in the tan under the bottom of the pot till they have sprouted, and then put the sprouted seed carefully into the earth in the pot;—water in winter will cause the plants to rot immediately, and in summer they must have it very sparingly.

GUNNERA.—Same propagation and culture as the *Gratiola*.

HÆMANTHUS.—All propagated by off-sets from the roots, but as they do not produce many, they are more easily risen from seed, which they will produce in England;—sow seed in light earth immediately after it is ripe;—as soon as the plants are ready, shift them into pots of loamy earth;—refresh with water in summer, but be very sparing of it in winter.

HÆMATOXYLUM.—Propagated by seed, which is sown and managed in the usual way as other seeds of tender plants from the hot regions.

HALERIA.—Propagated by cuttings taken in the spring months;—plant in pots of loamy earth, and immediately give a little water;—they will soon strike root;—when transplanted, water freely.

HALORAGIS.—(See the remark at EUCALYPTUS.)

HAMELLIA.—Same propagation and culture as HÆMATOXYLUM.

HEBENSTRETIA.—Same propagation and culture as GRATIOLA;—but use light loam.

HEDYSARUM.—All this family are propagated by seed, which must be sown in light earth, and when fit to move, must be planted into the light mixed earth.—The CHINESE MOVING PLANT has, by some writers, been given as a biennial, by others as an abiding plant; in this place I cannot determine that point, as the plant has not been long enough in my possession, but it appears in the Thirsk Stove as if it would continue longer than two years, and I rather conceive it to be perennial or abiding. I wish to inform my readers that its motion is voluntary, and not occasioned by the same causes as either the DIONÆA or MIMOSA's. In a calm afternoon after a hot morning, when every thing is still within the stove, and the internal air not agitated, the small leaves in different parts of the plant will constantly keep rising up and falling down.

HELICONIA.—The same propagation and culture as GRONOVIA.

HELICTERES.—The propagation and culture are the same as other woody plants from the same hot countries, namely, by seed and cuttings, managed in the usual way.

HELIO-

HELIOCARPUS.—Same treatment as the last.—The seed of this plant differs in its vegetative quality from most other seeds produced in the hot regions, as they will, if laid in a dry airy place, keep good for ten or twelve years.

HELIOPHILA.—All require the same treatment as the HALERIA.

HELIOTROPIUM.—Propagated by seed sown in light earth, and transplanted into the light mixed earth;—it is also easily raised by cuttings in the summer months, but plants from seed are handsomest;—water freely.

HERITIERA.—Same treatment as HELICTERES.

HERMANNIA.—Propagated generally by cuttings;—take them in the summer months;—plant them in a shady border;—water till they have taken good root;—transplant into pots filled with loamy earth.

HERNANDIA.—Propagated by seed, treated in the usual way as the seeds of other tender woody plants from the same country;—use great care to keep the ball of earth entire in shifting the plants into larger pots;—water occasionally.

HIBISCUS.—This elegant family of plants are easily propagated by seed, treated in the same manner as the HEDYSARUM, only let the earth for these be rather more loamy;—the woody sorts will grow very
freely

freely from cuttings taken in any of the summer months, managed in the usual way.—I cannot help mentioning the surprising growth of a one year old seedling plant of the *MUTABILIS*, raised in the Thirsk Stove, from a seed given me by CORNELIUS SMELT, Esq.—This seedling completely fills a pot of 20 inches diameter over the top, and is a sufficient load for two strong men; the branches spread in a beautiful and regular head, five feet; its trunk is five inches and a half round, and two inches in diameter, and the plant from the surface of the pot to the top is eight feet high.

HIPPIA.—Same propagation and treatment as *HERMANNIA*.

HIPPOCREPIS.—Propagated by seed, sown and managed in the same way as the *HEDYSARUM*.

HIPPOMANE.—Propagated by seed, in the same way as the *HERNANDIA*.—This tree abounds with a milky juice (highly deleterious) so requires but little water in summer, and scarcely any in winter.

HIRTELLA.—Propagation and culture same as the last, but requires more water.

HURA.—This fine plant, whose ample leaves retain a peculiar verdure all the year, is propagated by seed sown in light earth, in the usual way;—give it water freely in summer.—By the appearance of a plant which I saw in Mr. WEDDELL'S stove near RIPON, I have no doubt
but

but that the plant may be propagated by cuttings, properly managed and taken in the summer months.

HYACINTHUS.—Propagated by parting its roots;—plant in loamy earth, and water occasionally.

HYDROCOTYLE.—Propagated by seed in the usual way, also by parting its roots;—use the light mixed earth;—water occasionally.

HYMENÆA.—Propagated by seed sown in light earth;—only put one seed in a pot.—They partake much of the nature of the **CASHEW-NUT-TREE** (see **ANACARDIUM.**)

HYOSCYAMUS.—Propagated by cuttings in any of the summer months;—use the light mixed earth, and water occasionally.—Is a tender plant, and requires a good green-house in winter.

HYPERICUM.—All the shrubby sorts may be propagated by seed, cuttings taken in the summer months, and by suckers from the roots;—the herbaceous perennial sorts by seed and parting the roots;—the Chinese may be propagated by slips from the roots, and laying the branches in the spring;—use the light mixed earth;—give occasional waterings.

HYPOXIS.—All propagated and managed as the **HYDROCOTYLE.**

JACQUINIA.

JACQUINIA.—Propagated by seed, which must be sown and treated in the usual way as other seeds of such-like plants from the same countries.

JASMINUM.—This family of plants, of extraordinary beauty and fragrance, may all be propagated by seed, and by laying down the branches;—but the method by which they have all been freely grown in the Thirsk Stove, is by cuttings, chosen and managed in the same way as the **DOUBLE CAPE JASMINE** (see **GARDENIA**.)—Indeed I dislike laying the branches of the **DOUBLE ARABIAN JASMINE**, for I lost a beautiful full-grown plant by that means.—A small layer or two to be sure struck root, but that was a poor compensation for the loss of a large mother plant.—It should be remarked, that the three last sorts flower best by being placed in the stove in summer, and preserved in the green-house in winter.

JATROPHA.—The **CASAVA** is propagated by cutting its stalks into lengths of six or eight inches, which when planted soon strike root;—and all the others in the same manner as the **MANCHINEEL-TREE** (see **HIPPOMANE**.)

IBERIS.—Propagated by cuttings, which must be planted in sandy earth;—when transplanted, give them moderate waterings.

ILEX.—Propagated by seed sown in the usual manner.

ILLECEBRUM.

ILLECEBRUM.—All propagated by seed;—the shrubby sort also by cuttings, and the herbaceous perennial kinds likewise by parting the roots;—the whole require the same treatment as the different sorts of the **HIBISCUS**.

ILLICIUM.—Propagated by seed sown and managed in the same manner as the **JACQUINIA**;—the young branches laid in soft loamy earth will sometimes strike.—Two plants have at different times been grown from cuttings in the Thirsk Stove.—Indeed it is a plant of difficult propagation and culture, which is the cause of its scarcity in Europe.

INDIGOFERA.—All managed in the same way as the **ILLECEBRUM**.

IPOMŒA.—The shrubby sort is propagated by seed;—the herbaceous perennial by suckers or off-sets from the root;—use loamy earth, and water occasionally.

IRIS.—All propagated by off-sets from the roots, which should be planted in light loamy earth;—give moderate waterings.

ITEA.—Propagated by seed and cuttings managed in the usual way;—make use of the same composition as that named for the **CLINOPodium**.

JUSSIEUA.—Propagated by seed, sown and managed in the same way as others from the same hot country.

JUSTICIA.—All may be propagated by sowing their seed in light earth.—

If the seeds do not rise the first year, they must continue till the next, for they frequently will not grow till the second year;—provided the seeds are not risen, place the pots in any part of the stove the first winter, and the second spring give them fresh heat;—but most of these plants will grow freely from cuttings;—the last, or **MALABAR-NUT**, is so free a grower, that it thrives best in the greenhouse, although a native of the hot climate of Malabar and Ceylon.

IXIA.—Propagation and culture of this family exactly the same as the **CAPE FERRARIA** (see **FERRARIA**.)

IXORA.—Same propagation and culture as the **JACQUINIA**.

KÆMPFERIA.—Propagated by parting the roots;—use the light mixed earth;—water sparingly in winter, and treat it the same as the **GINGER** (see **AMOMUM**.)

KIGGELARIA.—May be propagated by layers, but by cuttings is the better method, for the layers are frequently three years in striking, and indeed the cuttings are very difficult to get to emit roots;—use the same method with the cuttings as directed for the **GARDENIA**, and afterwards treat the plants in the same way as **MYRTLES** (see **MYRTUS**.)

KYLLINGIA.

KYLLINGIA.—Same propagation and culture as the KÆMPFERIA.

LACHENALIA.—Propagation and culture exactly the same as the IXIA and FERRARIA.

LACHNÆA.—Same management as KIGGELARIA.

LAGERSTRÆMIA.—Propagated by seed sown in pots of light earth ;—sprinkle the earth with water occasionally till the plants arise ;—when fit to remove, plant them singly into pots of the light mixed earth ;—give a little water, and shade them till they have again struck root.

LANARIA.—Same treatment as the LACHENALIA.

LANTANA.—All propagated by seed, which requires the same management as the seeds of the LAGERSTRÆMIA ;—but all this family are easily raised from cuttings planted in light loam, and occasionally watered ;—yet the handsomest plants are by seed.

LAURUS.—The propagation and culture of this odoriferous and justly celebrated family of plants are as follow :—The first, second, seventh, eighth, and ninth, are by seed, which should be gathered full ripe in their native countries, and brought over in wax ;—on their arrival here, sow them in pots of light earth, and when fit shift them into pots of the light mixed earth, and treat them as other plants of the

like nature from the same hot countries.—The third, fourth, fifth, and sixth sorts may easily be propagated by layers in the usual method;—but still where berries even of these can be procured, they make the handsomest plants, and therefore seed should be preferred.—These latter sorts love loamy earth, and all require occasional waterings in summer, but very little in winter.

LAVANDULA.—This family is pretty hardy, are all of them risen from seed, and also by cuttings, planted in any of the summer months in a shady border;—water them occasionally;—let them be transplanted into light loamy earth, and remain abroad till autumn.

LAVATERA.—Propagation and culture same as the last.

LAWSONIA.—All propagated and managed in the same way as the COFFEE-TREE (see COFFEA) but be rather more sparing in water.—The leaves of the first sort are used by the *Egyptian ladies* to colour their nails yellow, which they esteem very ornamental.

LEEA.—The first sort is propagated by seed and cuttings in the usual way, and requires the light mixed earth;—the other by off-sets from the roots, and requires strong loam;—water occasionally.

LEONTICE.—Propagated by seed and off-sets from the roots, sown and planted in the usual way;—requires light loam, and a plentiful supply of water.

LEPIDIUM.

LEPIDIUM.—Propagated by seed and cuttings in the same way as LAVENDULA.

LEUCOJUM.—Propagated by off-sets from the roots;—requires strong loam, and water occasionally.

LEYSERA.—Propagation and culture same as LAVENDULA.

LIGHTFOOTIA.—Same management as the LEEA.

LIMEUM.—Propagation and culture same as the LEUCOJUM.

LIMODORUM.—Propagated by off-sets from the roots, which should be parted when the plants are least vigorous;—plant them in soft loamy earth, and water with caution.—With this treatment they flower well in the Thrisk Stove.

LIMONIA.—Propagation and culture same as LAVENDULA, save that a hot-bed must here be used instead of a common border.

LINUM.—Same management as the LEEA.

LIPARIA.—Same propagation and culture as the shrubby sorts of the LEEA.

LITHO-

LITHOSPERMUM.—Propagated by seed;—sow as soon as ripe;—use loamy earth;—harden the plants in open air till autumn;—water occasionally.

LOBELIA.—All the shrubby kinds are risen from seed, and like light loamy earth;—the herbaceous perennials by seed and parting the roots;—treat them severally as other tender Exotics from the same countries.

LOTUS.—Are propagated by seed, in the same manner as the seeds of similar plants from the same countries.

LYCHNIS.—Propagation and culture the same as the herbaceous perennials of the LOBELIA.

LYCIUM.—All propagated by seed, cuttings, and layers, treated in the usual way;—make use of the light mixed earth, and give occasional waterings.

LYCOPODIUM.—Same propagation and treatment as the LYCHNIS.

MAHERNIA.—Propagation and culture same as the LOTUS.

MALPIGHIA.—The propagation and culture of this family exactly the same as the BASTARD-CHERRY (see ETHRETIA.)

MALVA.

MALVA.—Propagated by seed, cuttings, layers, and parting the roots, managed as other plants of the same nature, the productions of the same countries.

MAMMEA.—This tree is propagated by seed.—The seeds or nuts (which are as hard as a marble) must be sent over in wax to prevent the loss of their vegetative quality ;—require a most lively heat to make them grow ;—but the best method is to put the stone under the bottom of the pot in the tan, and when sprouted, place it in the pot filled with light loam.—In three months the roots will have filled the small pot, at which time you must search the plant with care, and release it from the hard shell which will adhere to it ;—this operation is necessary, but must be done with light fingers ;—afterwards treat the plant in the same manner as the **COFFEE-TREE** (see **COFFEA**.)

MANGIFERA.—Propagated by seed, which are not so hard as the last, but must be sent over in wax ;—plant in pots of light earth, and treat them in the same manner as the **MAMMEA**.—Or the seeds may, in their own country, be sown in boxes of light earth, pretty close together, letting them remain there till the plants have acquired proper size and strength to bear the voyage, in which they must be defended from the spray of the sea, and be now and then watered (but very sparingly) when they enter the temperate climates.

MARANTA.—Propagated by parting their roots in March ;—plant in light loam, and water sparingly till the green leaves appear, but after their
appear-

appearance, give it freely all summer:—In autumn their leaves decay.—In winter plunge the pots in the tan-bed, and give very little water, for they are then inactive, and water would rot them;—the tan keeps them moist enough.—The last sort, or TRUE INDIAN ARROW-ROOT, is cultivated in the gardens of the West Indies, being a remedy for the sting of wasps and other noxious insects. It extracts the poison of the MANCHINEEL-TREE, and it is said that the Indians expel with it the poison of their arrows and darts, and by this method: They take up the root, cleanse it from dirt, mash it, and then apply it as a poultice to the wounded part; it draws out the poison, and heals the wound. It also stops a gangreen if applied before it is gone too far. If endowed with these sovereign qualities, it is a most inestimable plant.

Note. May it not be worth the attention of the faculty to try some experiments with it in cancerous disorders?

MARRUBIUM.—All propagated by seed sown in the light mixed earth, and managed in the usual way;—also by parting the roots of the first;—and the two others likewise by cuttings.

MARTYNIA.—(See GLOXINIA.)

MASSONIA.—Propagation and culture same as the LEUCOJUM.

MEDEOLA.—Propagated and managed same as the LOTUS.

MEDICAGO.

MEDICAGO.—Propagated by seed managed in the usual way.

MELALEUCA.—(See observation upon the EUCALYPTUS.)

MELANTHIUM.—Propagation and culture same as the LEUCOJUM.

MELIA.—Both propagated by sowing the seed or nuts as soon as possible in pots of light earth;—treat them as others of the same nature from the same countries.—They are subject to the Red Spider; as soon as a leaf turns yellow it is sure to be there, and demands immediate attention.*—It is said the pulp which surrounds the nut is of a poisonous quality.—I give this hint as a caution.

MELIANTHUS.—Both propagated by side-shoots, and cuttings taken in the spring;—use the light mixed earth;—water occasionally.—The plants are pretty hardy.

MELICOCCA.—Must be treated in the same way as the BEAD-TREE, (see MELIA.)

MELISSA.—Propagated by seed and cuttings, sown and planted in the spring in pots, and treated in the usual way.

* I am told that the best method of destroying this pernicious insect, is to put a proper quantity of FLOUR OF SULPHUR into the wash which is used for white-washing houses, and apply it with a brush to the hot parts of the flues in the stove. Good effect will soon appear from its effluvia, and the disagreeable smell will be of no long continuance.

MELOCHIA.—Propagation and culture same as the COPAIFERA.

MELODINUS.—Same propagation and culture as MELALEUCA.

MENTHA.—Same management as the MELISSA.

MENYANTHES.—Propagated by seed and parting the roots ;—use the strong loam, and water occasionally.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.—The whole of this numerous family require exactly the same propagation and culture as the CACALIA and COTYLEDON.—I must not pass over them without mentioning that some of the sorts produce most beautiful flowers, and are well worth the peculiar care of the curious horticulturist.

MESSERSCHMIDIA.—Propagated by seed, sown and managed in the usual way ;—also by cuttings taken in any of the summer months ;—use loamy soil, and water occasionally.

MICHELIA.—Propagated by cuttings in the early part of summer ;—use light loam, and manage them in the usual way.

MIMOSA.—This family of delicate and most curious Exotics are all raised from seed, usually sown in the spring ; but I should wish them to be sown as soon as ever the seeds are received, whether it happens in the spring or not, especially if the seed has come from
abroad,

abroad, for I have found by experience that they will not long keep good.—They have no different method of treatment from other seeds of tender woody plants from the countries of which these plants are native.—Use the light mixed earth, and water the plants occasionally.—They should not be suffered to root much through the bottom of the pot into the tan, for in drawing up the pots the roots will be broke, and thereby greatly injure the plant.—I have heard that no cattle will browse upon the SENSITIVE and humble plants in their native countries, and that their leaves and branches contain a slow but sure poison, which the Indians can extract, and with it kill by degrees.—If these plants have so destructive a quality, how wonderfully are they endowed with sensibility to caution the unwary against too great freedom, and to shun the lurking danger.

MIRABILIS.—The first is propagated by seed, which requires to be sown in light loam, and to have moderate waterings.—The second requires the like treatment, and in Yorkshire must have protection, though in the vicinity of London it is said to be a hardy plant.

MONETIA.—Propagated by seed, which must have similar treatment as other seeds which come from the same hot and distant regions.

MONSONIA.—These beautiful flowers are risen from seed in the common way;—also by off-sets or parting the roots;—plant in loamy earth, and give water occasionally.

MONTINIA.—Propagated by seed and cuttings, both managed in the common method;—use loamy earth, and give moderate waterings occasionally.

MORÆA.—All propagated by seed sown in pots of light loam, and treated the same as others from the same country.—The herbaceous-perennial sorts may also be propagated by parting their roots or bulbs, which should be planted in good loam;—they will by this method flower much sooner than if risen by seed.

MORUS.—This plant grows very freely from seed;—sow in light earth;—when the plants are up and fit to remove, plant them into single pots filled with light loam, and water occasionally.

MURRAYA.—Propagated in the same way as the **MORUS**.

MUSA.—These rare and wonderful plants, celebrated for their food and shade, are propagated by suckers, which sometimes arise even when the plants are vigorous, but more plentifully when they are mismanaged or stinted in their growth;—plant them in any of the summer months in pots of light earth;—when they begin to grow freely, shift them into larger pots filled with fine rich loam;—give them water in plenty in summer, and moderately in winter.—Contrary to the general rule let these plants have pots large in proportion to their size.

MYRICA.

MYRICA.—All propagated by laying down their branches in the usual method, but they do not take root freely;—they will also grow (but not well) from cuttings, managed in the same way as the **DOUBLE CAPE JASMINE** (see **GARDENIA.**)—It is not unworthy of remark here, that a large plant of the first sort has, in the **Thirsk Garden**, put up a number of suckers, by which method it seems it may be also increased.

MYRSINE.—Propagation and culture same as the last.

MYRTUS.—The propagation and early culture of this beautiful family of Evergreens are as follow:—Make choice of cuttings of all the hardy sorts in June or July, from the most vigorous young shoots, with a little part of the wood that is beginning to harden, which is better than if quite ripe, for if it is quite hardened, it would, before planting, require to be twisted at the bottom;—strip off the leaves from the bottom part of the cutting, cut the lower end of it horizontally and quite smooth with a very sharp pen-knife;—plant the cuttings in light rich loam, close the earth well about them, and water immediately;—place the pots under a common hot-bed frame in exhausted dung or tan, which will keep them in a moist state;—shade in the heat of the day;—give air in proportion to the warmth of the season, and water gently every two or three days as the earth in the pots require it;—transplant into rich loam, composed of equal parts of the strong loam and the light mixed earth; when transplanted, keep them in a somewhat sheltered situation till autumn,
when

when they must be houfed;—water plentifully in fummer, but moderately in winter.—The tender forts may be propagated by feed, which must be brought over in wax, and fown in pots of the fame fort of earth as the others, but must be plunged in the tan-bed of the stove, and have a very vigorous heat.—I have been told that the ALLSPICE, WOOLLY-LEAVED, and other tender MYRTLES, will grow by cuttings in a moderate warmth, which I am the more apt to believe, as last autumn some ALLSPICE cuttings feemed to have struck root with me, but the feverity of this early winter (1791) foon put an end to their exiftence.—However I have many times before tried to ftrike the cuttings of the tender forts of this family, and always failed.

NEPETA.—Propagated by feed and parting its roots in the common way;—it is pretty hardy;—ufe fandy foil.

NERIUM.—When in perfection there is not, I think, a more brilliant plant in the creation than the DOUBLE OLEANDER.—The fymmetry of its ftem, the beautiful form and verdure of its leaves, added to the profufion of richly-variegated fweet-fcented flowers that crown the plant, compels me here to proclaim it a favourite.

These plants will grow either by cuttings or layers;—the latter is the furer method;—perform the work as you do for common CARNATIONS;—ufe the fame preparation of earth as for MYRTLES (fee MYRTUS;)—water freely in fummer, but in winter very fparingly,
efpecially

especially the double sorts, which do best when, during the winter, kept in a very good green-house, and in the spring removed from thence into the stove, to swell their buds and flower there.—With this treatment the **DOUBLE OLEANDER** has been deservedly admired in the Third Stove by many beholders.

NICOTIANA.—Propagated by seed sown and managed in the usual way.

NISSOLIA.—Propagated by seed, and the culture the same as is usual for other plants from the same country.

NYCTANTHES.—Propagation by layers, in the very same way as the **DOUBLE OLEANDER** (see **NERIUM**;)—also by cuttings, managed as the **DOUBLE CAPE JASMINE** (see **GARDENIA**.)

NYMPHÆA.—This and many other kinds of **WATER-PLANTS** from the hot countries cannot, without great difficulty and an expensive apparatus, be cultivated here with propriety; for unless there is a proper contrivance to hold standing water in the stove in which the plants are to be planted or the seeds sown, they will not succeed.—Such water will very soon stagnate, become offensive, and by its damp effluvia be pernicious to other plants; so that a proper stove apartment should be contrived on purpose for their reception, for I do not think them proper furniture for the general hot-house, nor is it worth while for any but the scientific botanist to cultivate them in the stove.

OCYMUM.

OCYMUM.—Propagated by seed and cuttings in the usual way.

ŒNOTHERA.—Same propagation and culture as the last.

OLEA.—All propagated by laying down their tender branches in the manner practised for other tender trees and shrubs;—they are two years in striking;—use the light mixed earth;—water sparingly;—so far the British culture.—Fine plants are annually brought over from the South of Europe, which is the best way of obtaining the EUROPEAN OLIVE-TREES.—I have heard that the Chinese, by a preparation of the flowers of the sweet-scented OLIVE or QUAI-FA, give a scent to the fine Teas.—To be sure the smell of the flower of that elegant Evergreen resembles the perfume of the fine Teas, but it is incomparably more fragrant.

OLYRA.—Propagation and culture same as the MONSONIA, but require lighter earth and less water.

OMPHALEA.—Same treatment as the NISSOLIA.

ONONIS.—All propagated by seed, cuttings, and parting the roots in the usual way.

OPHIOXYLUM.—Same treatment as the NISSOLIA.

ORCHIS.—Propagated by off-sets from the roots;—use good loam, and water occasionally.

ORIGA-

ORIGANUM.—All propagated by seed, cuttings, and parting the roots;—use sandy earth;—water occasionally.

ORNITHOGALUM.—Easily propagated by suckers or off-sets from the roots;—those of the Cape require strong loam;—the others lighter earth, and more heat;—water freely in summer, but more moderately in winter.

ORONTIUM.—Same treatment as the tender herbaceous perennial FIG-MARYGOLDS (see MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.)

OSTEOSPERMUM.—Same propagation and culture as the ONONIS.

OSYRIS.—Same treatment as the last.

OTHONNA.—All propagated by seed, cuttings, and slips from the roots in the usual way;—are pretty hardy:—In summer the shrubby sorts require abundance of water;—the herbaceous perennial kinds not so much.

OXALIS.—All same treatment as the last;—are pretty hardy.

PALMA.—MILLER'S PALMS.—The different sorts of these great curiosities will be found under their several heads, in various parts of the CATALOGUE of ABIDING PLANTS, which amount to a far greater

number than those described by MILLER: However I thought it not amiss to place MILLER'S LIST of PALMS, such as they are, in a body before my readers. But all the species that we can enumerate, seem only an epitome of the wonderful family of the PALM; for in the natural history of the Island of Luconia or Manilla, we are informed that there are forty well-known and distinct species of the PALM in the frequented parts of that Island, the principal of which are the SAGO-TREES. I regret much to observe that the PALM is not more freely introduced into the British conservatories, for there is not a more noble or curious sight in the vegetable world than some of the FAN-PALMS, witness the two noble CORYPHA UMBRACULIFERA at Orford, Lancashire. They do honour to the worthy gentleman who is their owner.

PALLASIA.—Same propagation and culture as other woody plants from that country.

PANAX.—Requires the same treatment as the last; but I believe it is most readily propagated by cuttings, managed in the usual way as the cuttings of other shrubs from the same countries.—As I am told the seeds will not even grow in China, it should seem that this plant is a native of the hot parts of America.

PANCRATIUM.—All propagated by suckers or off-sets from the roots;—use light loam, and water occasionally;—give those from the hot countries more heat than those from the more temperate regions.

PANDANUS.

PANDANUS.—Propagated by seed sown in light loam, and treated in the same way as other seeds of tender woody plants from the hot parts of the earth.

PANICUM.—Same treatment as the PANDANUS.

PARKINSONIA.—Propagation and culture same as the last.

PARIETARIA.—Propagated easily from seed in the usual way.

PASPALUM.—Propagation and culture same as the tender PANCRATIUMS.

PASSERINA.—Propagated by cuttings, in the same way as the hardy sorts of MYRTLE, (see MYRTUS) and also by seed in the usual method.

PASSIFLORA.—The whole of this extraordinary beautiful and celebrated family of plants are propagated by seed, but more speedily, and with much greater ease, by cuttings taken in any of the summer months;—plant five or six of them together in a small pot filled with light loam pressed close, and then gently watered;—when struck root, plant them into separate pots filled with rich light loam;—water pretty freely in summer, but sparingly in winter.—The second sort, or GRANADILLA, at Harewood-House in Yorkshire, under the management of Mr. ROBERT CHAPMAN (Lord HAREWOOD's Gardener) whose abilities and professional skill are of the first rate, seems perfectly at home, and to

enjoy as much health and vigour as if it were in the Island of Jamaica.—The culture of the full-grown plant is as follows:—In December the plant (which should be trained with one main stem till it reaches the roof of the stove) is pruned, and only two or three joints or eyes of the young wood from the stem left upon it;—in that state the plant remains (in the same pot or tub) in the tan-bed of the stove till February or March, when it usually begins to make young shoots;—the roots or ball of earth is then cut intirely round within six inches of the stem (provided it is in a cubical pot or tub of two feet square) immediately adding fresh soil, and giving water to settle the earth;—keep the stove close, and shade the plant till it has struck fresh roots, when it may have air and water;—requires a great supply of water whilst in blossom, and the large fruit are swelling.—The possessor of a stove of any elegance, will be highly gratified with the extraordinary beauty of the GRANADILLA and WATER-LEMON, in case he manages them as above directed; for they are splendid ornaments.

PAULLINIA.—Propagation and culture by seed and cuttings, sown and managed as the seed of other tender woody plants from the same countries, but they have no beauty whatever to recommend them.

PENÆA.—Same treatment as the PASSERINA.

PENTAPETES.—Propagation and culture same as PANDANUS.

PERIPLOCA.

PERIPLOCA.—All propagated by cuttings, and also by seed in the same way as the **PARIETARIA**.

PETIVERIA.—Are plants of no beauty, and have a rank smell;—however they may be easily propagated by seed in the usual way.

PHARNACEUM.—Same propagation and culture as the **PETIVERIA**.

PHASEOLUS.—Propagated by seed sown in light earth in the usual way.

PHILADELPHUS.—(See the remark upon **EUCALYPTUS**.)

PHILLIS.—Culture and propagation same as the **PASSERINA**.

PHLOMIS.—Propagated by seed and cuttings in the usual way;—are all of them pretty hardy.

PHŒNIX.—Same culture and propagation as the **GREAT FAN-PALM** and **CABBAGE-TREE** (see **ARECA**.)

PHYLICA.—All propagated by cuttings, which may be taken and planted either in the spring or in August;—if in August, they will do in a shady border without any artificial heat;—but if in spring, they must have a gentle heat.

PHYLALNTHUS.

PHYLLANTHUS.—Are propagated by seed, which should be brought over in wax, and sown in light loam, be carefully transplanted, and have gentle waterings.—The second sort is a very curious shrub, the leaves are of a shining green, and the flowers are produced upon the edges of the leaves, which appear singularly beautiful.

PHYSALIS.—All propagated by seed, parting the roots, or by cuttings in the usual way, but those from the hot countries require a greater heat than the others.

PHYTEUMA.—Propagated by seed sown in the usual way, and also by parting the roots;—plant in the light mixed earth;—water occasionally.

PHYTOLACCA.—Propagation and culture same as **PHYSALIS**.

PIPER.—The first sort is propagated by seed sown in light loam, and requires moderate waterings.—The other sorts by parting their roots, or by suckers, or off-sets from them;—require same earth, but very little water.—They will likewise grow by cuttings, which should be laid to dry a few days in the shade (especially the blunt-leaved) before they are planted, being of a succulent nature.

PISCIDIA.—Propagated by seed;—use light earth, and manage in the usual way.

PISONIA.

PISONIA.—Propagation and culture same as the **PIPER**.

PISTACIA.—Generally propagated in England by layers of the young branches, for their seed often miscarry if they happen not to have been gathered from trees that grow near the male;—use light loam;—water moderately.

PITCAIRNIA.—All propagated and managed in the same way as the **PISCIDIA**.

PITTOSPORUM.—Propagated by seed, and also by cuttings, sown and planted in the usual way in any of the summer months;—use light loam, and water occasionally.

PLECTRANTHUS.—Same treatment as the last.

PLINIA.—Propagation and culture same as **PITCAIRNIA**.

PLOCAMA.—Same propagation and treatment as **PITTOSPORUM**.

PLUMBAGO.—All propagated by seed, layers, cuttings, and sometimes by off-sets from the roots;—their treatment does not differ from other such-like tender plants from the same hot climates.—In the Thirls Stove they are planted in earth composed of two parts of the light mixed earth, and one part the strong loam;—they flower always;—water moderately;—the rose-coloured requires less water than the others.

PLUMERIA.—These curious plants are all propagated by seed, and also by cuttings;—if by seed, sow in light earth, and when fit, transplant them into sandy soil;—if by cuttings, take them from the plants early in the spring, for being extremely succulent, they must lay two months upon the flues of the stove before they are planted, or they will surely rot;—plant them in sandy earth, and afterwards treat them as the EUPHORBIA.

POINCIANA.—These beautiful exotic shrubs are risen from seed sown in light earth in February, or as soon in the year as possible, and watered occasionally;—get them transplanted as soon as they are ready into the light mixed earth, and use the utmost diligence to get the plants forward in summer, in order to face the winter, for I have not been able in the Thirsk Stove to carry a weak plant over winter.—I must remark, that Mr. STEWART, (a very skilful and ingenious man in his profession) gardener to JOHN BLACKBURNE, Esq; M. P. grows these plants from strong cuttings, which I think is a very good method, for those strong woody cuttings are far better able to face our winters than weak and tender seedlings.

POLIANTHES.—Propagated by off-sets from the roots;—plant in light loam;—water occasionally;—plunge them in the tan-bed of the stove, and they will flower brilliantly.

POLYGALA.—All propagated by seed, which should be sown in light loamy earth, and when the plants are come up, they must be transplanted

planted and treated as ORANGES and MYRTLES (see CITRUS and MYRTUS.)

POLYPODIUM.—All propagated by parting their roots;—use loamy earth;—water occasionally.

PORTLANDIA.—This plant is raised from seed sown in light earth, and managed in the same way as other woody plants from that island.

PORTULACA.—Propagated by cuttings;—plant in light loam;—being rather succulent, water sparingly.

PORTULACARIA.—Propagation and culture same as the last, but requires more water.

POTERIUM.—Same propagation and culture as the last.

POTHOS.—Propagated by parting its roots;—plant in loam;—water occasionally.

PRASIUM.—Same propagation and culture as PORTULACARIA.

PRINOS.—Same management as the last.

PROTEA.—The whole of this family from the Cape of Good Hope, some of which are the greatest ornaments of our green-houses, are

propagated by seed, which must be sown in light loam;—in summer use water with caution, in winter very sparingly.—From their appearance I have no doubt but that many of them may be grown by cuttings, although I have not yet had an opportunity of making the trial fairly.—The cuttings of the SILVER-TREE with me have failed, but they were planted in September, which is far too late in the year.

PRUNUS.—Propagated by seed and cuttings in the usual way.

PSIDIUM.—Propagated by seed, which should either be brought over in the fruit, or packed in wax, as directed for small seeds in this work;—use rich light loam;—water freely in summer, but moderately in winter.—There are now two fine plants in the Thirsk Hot-House, only three years old, at least ten feet high, one of which plants has, last summer, produced near twenty fruit, some of which ripened, and the germ of the seed appears fresh and likely to succeed.—The seeds have been sown in the Thirsk Stove, and grow extremely well.

PSORALEA.—All propagated by seed;—use light loam, and treat them in the usual way.

PSYCHOTRIA.—Propagated by seed, treated in the same way as the seeds of other woody plants from the hot countries.

PTERIS.—Propagated by dividing their roots;—plant in sandy earth, and use water sparingly.

PTERO-

PTEROCARPUS.—Propagation and culture same as the Psidium.

PTERONIA.—All require the same treatment as the Psoralia.

PUNICA.—Propagated by layers in the usual method.—In one year they will be rooted ;—use strong rich earth ;—water occasionally.

QUAJ-FA.—(See OLEA.)

QUASSIA.—Propagation and culture same as the Guava (see Psidium.)

RAJANIA.—Propagated by seed and off-sets, which must have the same treatment as the Pteris.

RANDIA.—Propagated by seed ;—sow in light earth ;—transplant into light mixed earth.—This appears a very tender plant, and to make little progress.—This winter has carried many of those plants off in the Thirk Stove, although they were two years old from seed, and had every proper indulgence.

RAUVOLFIA.—May be propagated both by seed and cuttings.—If by seed, sow and transplant in light earth ;—the shells being hard, require a continued strong heat to make them sprout.—If by cuttings,

(being a milky plant) let them lay a while in the shade to heal their wounds;—plant in sandy earth, and give little water.

RELHANIA.—Propagated by seed and cuttings in the usual way.

RESEDA.—Propagated by seed and parting the roots;—plant in light loam, and give occasional waterings.

RHAMNUS.—All propagated by seed and cuttings, which must be treated in the usual way;—many of them are pretty hardy.—The tender sorts must have greater heat than those from more temperate climates.

RHAPIS.—These plants, which are of the family of the PALM, require the same management as the FAN-PALM (see CORYPHA.)

RHUS.—The first sort must be either propagated by layers in the usual way, or by taking cuttings from the roots;—plant them in light earth, and water very sparingly.—All the rest are easily propagated both by seed and cuttings, sown and planted in loamy earth, and managed in the common way.

RIVINA.—All propagated easily by seed, and also by cuttings in the usual way.

ROBINIA.—Same treatment as the last.

ROELLA.

ROELLA.—The first is propagated by seed and cuttings, the latter by parting its roots, all managed in the usual way;—require loamy earth, and occasional waterings.

RONDELETIA.—Are propagated by seed, and must have the same treatment as other tender plants from the same countries.

ROSA.—Propagation and culture same as the woody sorts of the HIBISCUS.

ROYENA.—All propagated by layers, but as they are long in putting out roots, the better method is by cuttings, in the same manner as hath been directed for the DOUBLE CAPE JASMINE (see GARDENIA.)

RUBIA.—Propagation and culture same as ROELLA.

RUELLIA.—All propagated by seed, which if they are permitted to scatter in the neighbouring pots in the stove, will grow without other care;—also by parting the roots;—use light loam;—water occasionally.

RUMEX.—Propagated by seed sown and managed in the usual way.

RUSCUS.—Same treatment as the last.

RUTA.—Very easily propagated by seed and cuttings in the common method.

SACCHARUM.

SACCHARUM.—Propagated in England by taking slips from the old plants in the spring months, which should have roots or fibres to them;—plant in rich light loam, and if the plants are healthy, you can scarcely over-water them in summer;—in winter they will require to be often refreshed.

SALICORNIA.—Propagation and culture same as RONDELETIA.

SALSOLA.—Same treatment as the ROYENA.

SALVIA.—All propagated by cuttings, seed, and dividing the roots;—use the light mixed earth, and water freely in summer.

SAMARA.—Same propagation and culture as the hardier sorts of the SALVIA.

SAPINDUS.—Propagated by seed, which must be managed in the usual way.—Although the seedling plants make great progress in the stove in summer, they rarely survive the winter, unless they are in the summer months hardened a little by placing them in the open air;—use the light mixed earth.

SATUREJA.—Propagated by seed and cuttings in the usual way.

SAXIFRAGA.—Easily propagated by its wiry runners like the STRAWBERRY;—use loam;—is pretty hardy.

SCABIOSA.

SCABIOSA.—Same culture and treatment as the SATUREJA.

SCHINUS.—Propagated by seed in the usual way;—use light loam.

SCHOTIA.—Same propagation as the last, but use stronger loam, and give it less heat, being pretty hardy.

SCILLA.—All propagated by seed, but most expeditiously by off-sets from the roots;—use light earth, and water occasionally.

SCIRPUS.—Propagated by parting the roots;—use loamy earth;—water freely.

SCROPHULARIA.—Propagated by seed and by parting the roots in the common method.

SECURIDACA.—Propagated by seed sown in light earth, and treated in the usual way as other plants from the same hot country.

SEDUM.—Propagated by cuttings of the stalks, parting the roots, or by seed;—they are pretty hardy;—use sandy earth, and water occasionally.

SELAGO.—Propagated by seed, and also by cuttings, as other fern-like plants from the same country;—use loamy earth, and occasional waterings.

SEMPERVIVUM.

SEMPERVIVUM.—Propagated by cuttings, and by slips from the head of the plant, which must be treated in the same way as the COTYLEDON, and the last by parting its roots.

SENECIO.—All the herbaceous perennial sorts are propagated by parting their roots, and the shrubby kinds by seed and cuttings ;—use loamy earth for the herbaceous perennials, and the light mixed earth for the others ;—after which give them all the usual culture.

SEPTAS.—Same treatment as the SQUILL (see SCILLA.)

SERAPIAS.—Is pretty hardy, and may be propagated by seed and parting the roots ;—use light earth, and water occasionally.

SERIPHIIUM.—Propagated by seed and cuttings in the usual way ;—use loam ;—water occasionally.

SERRATULA.—Propagated by seed sown in light loam, and managed in the usual way.

SESUVIUM.—Propagated by parting the roots ;—use light loam, and give little water.

SIDA.—All propagated by seed in the same manner as the SERRATULA.

SIDERITIS.—Are all pretty hardy ;—propagated by seed, which should be sown in autumn ;—use light loam, and water occasionally.

SIDE-

SIDEROXYLON.—May be all propagated by layers and cuttings, but both are uncertain methods, and the plants never thrive when so propagated.—The best way to raise these plants is by seed sown and managed as the last.

SINAPIS.—Same propagation and culture as the last.

SISYMBRIUM.—Propagation and culture same as the *SIDERITIS*.

SISYRINCHIUM.—Same treatment as *SESUVIUM*.

SMILAX.—Propagated by seed in the usual way, but are rambling troublesome plants of no beauty.

SOLANDRA.—Propagated by seed, which must be sown in light earth, and managed in the same way as other tree-seeds from that hot island.—This handsome plant may also be propagated by cuttings;—there is one plant now in the Thirsk Stove grown from a cutting, whose leaves are very ornamental.

SOLANUM.—All this family are propagated by seeds and cuttings, managed in the usual way;—use light loamy earth;—water very freely in summer, but more sparingly in winter.

SONCHUS.—Propagated by seed in the usual way;—is pretty hardy.

SOPHORA.—All propagated by seed in the same way as others of the like nature from the same countries.

SPARTIUM.—All propagated by seed sown in light earth;—must have the usual management.

SPATHELIA.—Same propagation and culture as the SIDA.

SPERMACOCE.—Propagation and culture same as the SIDA.

SPHÆRANTHUS.—Same propagation and culture as the SESUVIUM.

SPONDIAS.—Propagated by seed and cuttings, treated in the same way as other tender tree exotics.—If by seed, the nuts or stones should either be brought over in the fruit or in wax.

STACHYS.—Propagated by seed, dividing the roots, and also by cuttings;—use loamy earth, and manage in the usual way.

STAPELIA.—All propagated and managed in the same way as the CACALIA;—observe that the cuttings should be taken or slipped off at a joint, for if they are cut in the fleshy parts, they are almost sure to rot, and before planting they must lay to heal a few days in a dry but shady place.

STATICE.—All propagated by seed, slips, and cuttings in the usual way;—use light earth, and give necessary waterings.

STER-

STERCULIA.—Propagated by seed, and treated in the same way as the
SIDA.

STILAGO.—Same propagation and culture as the SIDA.

STILLINGIA.—Propagated by seed sown in loamy earth;—give the
usual management.

STOKESIA.—Propagation and culture same as the STACHYS.

STRELITZIA.—This rare plant is obtained with difficulty;—it must be
ripen by seed got from its native country, which are not easily come
at;—I am told it sometimes throws up suckers from the roots;—
I have not yet been able to obtain a plant, but I believe it is in
Yorkshire, in the admirable collection of R. A. SALISBURY, Esq.

STRUTHIOLA.—Same propagation and management as the STILLINGIA.

STRYCHNOS.—Propagation and culture same as the last.

STUARTIA.—Are propagated by cuttings, and also by seed;—the
cuttings must be managed in the same way as the MYRTLES (see
MYRTUS,) but they frequently miscarry;—and good seeds are very
difficult to be obtained.

STYRAX.—This family are propagated by seed sown and managed in
the usual way.

SWIETENIA.—Propagated by seed sown in light earth.—The seeds should be brought over in wax, if from Jamaica, or they will not grow; but if they are from the Bahama Islands, they will succeed without that precaution.—Their management is in the usual way.

TABERNÆMONTANA.—Propagated by seed and cuttings;—sow the seed in the light earth, and transplant into the light mixed earth;—the cuttings should lay to heal a day or two in a dry shady place;—as they abound with a milky juice, give water sparingly.

TAMARINDUS.—Propagated by seed sown in light earth;—when fit, transplant them into pots of the light mixed earth, and water moderately.

TAMUS.—Propagated by seed, and also by off-sets from the roots;—use strong loamy earth, and water occasionally.

TANACETUM.—Propagated by seed and cuttings;—is pretty hardy;—use the light loam, and manage in the usual way.

TARCHONANTHUS.—Same propagation and culture as the last.

TAXUS.—Propagated by seed, and culture same as the TANACETUM.

TECTONA.—Propagation and culture same as TAMARINDUS.

STER-

TERMINALIA.—Propagation by seed, and same treatment as the last.

TETRAGONIA:—The two first are propagated by cuttings, which should be taken in July, and plunged into a shady border of light earth, but before planting, the cuttings should be dried two or three days, for they are full of moisture;—transplant into light sandy earth, and give little water.—The last by parting the roots;—plant them in strong loam;—water occasionally.

TEUCRIUM.—All propagated either by parting the roots or by slips, which must be taken off in the summer months;—prick them out into a border of light loam, cover them close with a hand-glass, and shade them from the sun till they have struck root;—transplant into light loam, and water occasionally.

THEA.—This celebrated plant is propagated by seed, and very easily from cuttings, in the usual method, but the seed should be brought over in wax.—The author is informed, that all the sorts of TEA are gathered from one and the same plant, (see BELL'S TRAVELS) which in England he advises to be treated as a green-house plant, and not as a hardy plant.—It is possible there may be some little difference found in the appearance of the leaves of the plants, but he does not think himself fully authorized from thence to give (as he hath been advised) two distinct species of the TEA-PLANT.

THEOBROMA.—Propagation and culture same as the MANGO-TREE,
(see MANGIFERA.) THESIUM.

THESIUM.—Same propagation and culture as the TETRAGONIA.

THRINAX.—Propagation and culture same as CORYPHA ;—also by off-sets or slips from the bottom of the plant, which frequently have rooted fibres, by which latter method three plants have been propagated in the Thirsk Stove.

THYMBRA.—Propagation and culture same as the TEUCRIUM.

THYMUS.—Same treatment as the last.

TILLANDSIA.—Propagation and culture same as the TAMARIND-TREE,
(see TAMARINDUS.)

TOURNEFORTIA.—All propagated by seed and cuttings managed in the usual way, but the seeds frequently do not grow the first year.

TRACHELIUM.—Same treatment as the TEUCRIUM.

TRADESCANTIA.—Propagated by seed, and also by suckers from the root, which it puts out pretty freely ;—use light loam ;—water occasionally in summer, but be very sparing of it in winter.—There is a plant in the Thirsk Stove of the DISCOLOR, which has formed a stem near eighteen inches high.

TRICHOMANES.—Propagated by parting the roots ;—use light loam, and water very seldom. TRI-

TRIOPTERES.—Propagated by cuttings in the usual way.

TRIUMFETTA.—All propagated by seed, and require the same treatment as the **TAMARIND-TREE** (see **TAMARINDUS.**)

TROPÆOLUM.—Propagated by seed, also by parting the roots;—use the light mixed earth;—water moderately.

TULBAGIA.—Propagated by seed, and also by parting the roots;—requires loamy earth, and gentle waterings.

TULIPA.—Same propagation and culture as the last.

TURNERA.—Propagation and culture same as the **GUAVA** (see **PSIDIUM.**)

URENA.—Culture and propagation same as the last.

URTICA.—Propagated by seed;—sow in light earth;—transplant into the light mixed earth;—use water moderately.

VACCINIUM.—Propagated by seed and cuttings managed in the usual way.

VARRONIA.—Propagation and culture same as the **URTICA.**

VERBENA.

VERBENA.—The first is propagated by cuttings, the others by seed and parting their roots ;—use the light mixed earth, and water occasionally.

VERBESINA.—The first is propagated by seed, and the latter by seed and cuttings, managed in the usual way.

VERONICA.—Propagated by seed and cuttings, managed as MYRTLES, (see MYRTUS.)

VINCA.—These splendid Evergreens, which flower always, are easily raised from suckers, layers, and cuttings, performed in the usual way ;—require good loam and plenty of water.

VIOLA.—Propagated by seed and cuttings in the common way.

VITEX.—Propagated by seed, layers, and cuttings.

VITIS.—The propagation and culture of this most valuable plant in Britain, is best performed in the hot-house, where the fruit of every species and variety is brought to the highest perfection.—As many known varieties are of a hardy nature, and adapted extremely well to the green-house, a short List is subjoined, distinguishing those to which the hot-house is necessary, and those which may be serviceably cultivated in the green-house: At all events, it is hoped the VINE-TREE will no longer be considered as an alien or out-cast of the British conservatories.

As

As to the propagation, culture, and practical management of the VINE within the stove and green-house, I shall beg leave to be silent, and refer my readers to Mr. SPEECHLY'S late TREATISE upon the CULTURE of that PLANT, where abundant matter and information upon them points will be found.

A LIST of VINES for the STOVE and GREEN-HOUSE.

FOR THE STOVE.

FOR THE GREEN-HOUSE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. St. Paul, or Real White Tokay. | 15. Blue Frontinac. |
| 2. Black Hambrough. | 16. White Sweet Water. |
| 3. White Muscat of Alexandria. | 17. Black Sweet Water. |
| 4. Black Damascus. | 18. White Muscadine. |
| 5. Red Syracuse. | 19. Miller's Burgundy. |
| 6. Syrian. | 20. Small Black Cluster. |
| 7. Black Tripoli. | 21. Early Black July Grape. |
| 8. White Frontinac. | 22. St. Peter's Grape. |
| 9. Grisly Frontinac. | 23. Amber Grape. |
| 10. Red Frontinac. | 24. Red Hambrough. |
| 11. Black Frontinac. | 25. Black Muscadine. |
| 12. Flame Tokay. | |
| 13. Royal White Muscadine. | |
| 14. Black Lombardy. | |

VOLKAMERIA.—These elegant shrubs are easily raised by cuttings in any of the summer months ;—use the light loam ;—water freely in summer ;—sparingly in winter.

WACHENDORFIA.—Are easily increased by parting their roots ;—plant them in loamy earth, and water occasionally.—At best they are plants of little beauty or worth.

WITHERINGIA.—The same propagation and culture as the last.

XANTHIUM.—Propagated by seed and cuttings in the usual manner.

XEMENIA.—Propagated by sowing the nuts in light earth, and treating them in the same way as others from the same country.

XERANTHEMUM.—All propagated by cuttings, save the second, which is by parting the roots, and it requires strong loam ;—the others light loam ;—water moderately.

XYLOPHYLLA.—Propagated by seed, and treated as the last.

YUCCA.—Propagated by seed in the same way as the PALMS, but generally by young heads, which the plants put out at the top after they

they have done flowering;—sometimes by suckers from the roots, but it is a bad method, for I planted a root-sucker in the Thrisk Stove upwards of two years ago, which has not grown in size at all, though it still looks quite fresh and healthy.

ZAMIA.—Propagated and managed in the same manner as the PALMS
(See CORYPHA and also THRINAX.)

ZYGOPHYLLUM.—All propagated by seed and cuttings in the usual way;—require light loamy earth, and moderate waterings.

D I R E C T I O N S

FOR THE

P R E S E R V A T I O N O F S E E D S, &c.

THE best method to preserve large seeds, nuts, and acorns for a whole year or upwards unplanted in a state of vegetation, with a view to bring over the most valuable seeds from the East and West Indies, and other remote and hot parts of the globe.

Choose out the plumpest and most ripe seeds, nuts, or acorns, wipe them very clean, then take melted bees wax, pour it over a China plate about half an inch deep; as soon as the wax is cool, but still pliable, cut out with a pen-knife as much as will inclose one seed, &c. wrap it round and roll it between the hands till the edge of the wax is perfectly united, and not the least crack to be perceived, and so cover as many seeds, singly, as you mean to pack up. When they are quite cold and hard, prepare an oval chip box of about seven inches long, four and a half broad, and three and a half deep; into this pour melted bees wax to the depth of an inch and a half, and when you can bear your finger in the wax without any inconvenience, lay the covered seeds, &c. at the bottom in rows as close as you can together, afterwards other rows over them till the box is full,

full, and when the first wax begins to cool, pour some more wax, that is barely fluid, over the uppermost feeds till they are quite covered. In order to cool the box as soon as possible, place it near a window in the shade, where the sash is raised a little to let a stream of cold air upon it; when the whole is almost cold, if the wax has shrunk a little here and there and left some chinks, let them be immediately filled up with very soft wax, pressing it very close and smooth. After the wax is quite cold and hard, put on the cover of the box, and place it in the coolest and driest part of the ship, to prevent the bees wax from being affected with the heat of the East and West Indies, which far exceeds our hottest summers.

No other substance or mixture whatever is comparable to bees wax; but the chief care in the process, is to mind that the bees wax is not applied too hot.

Small feeds in their pods may be preserved by being placed thinly on pieces of paper, cotton, or linen cloth, that have been dipped in wax, then rolled up tight, and well secured from air by a further covering of bees wax, and afterwards hung up in an airy and cool part of the ship's cabin.

F I N I S.

EXPLANATION of the PLAN of the GREEN-HOUSE in the IONIC ORDER.

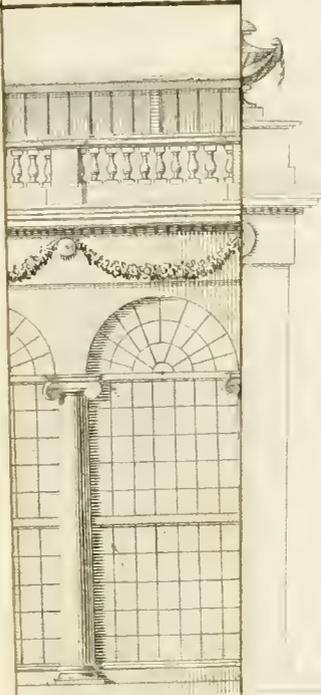
- a.* Circular Area in Front of the Plants.
- b b b b.* The Flues, over which are the Walks to view and attend the Plants.
- c.* Area for Plants.
- d d.* Aviary and Tea-Room.
- e.* Stairs to Roof.
- f f.* Fire-Places.
- g g.* Coal-Houfes, or Clofe Sheds.
- h.* Back Room.
- i i.* Water Cisterns, to be supplied from the Roof of the Building.
- k k k k.* Platform or Landing upon the Steps.
- l l l.* Steps at the Front and Ends of the Green-House.
- m m.* Roof of the Green-House, the upper Part of which in Front is Glafs, and the lower Part, with a circular Platform, Lead.

A sufficient Number of Apertures in the Flag-Walks must be left, and covered with Brass-Grate, in order to admit the heated Air freely into the Body of the Green-House.

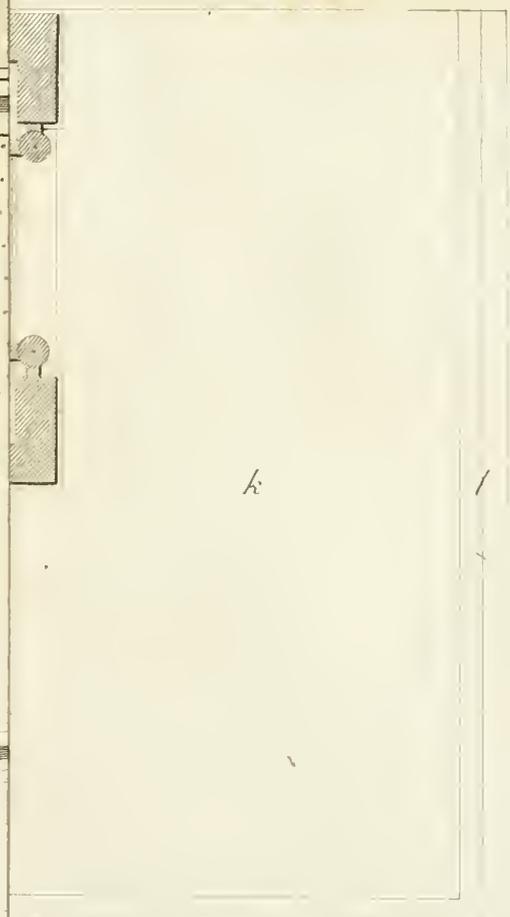
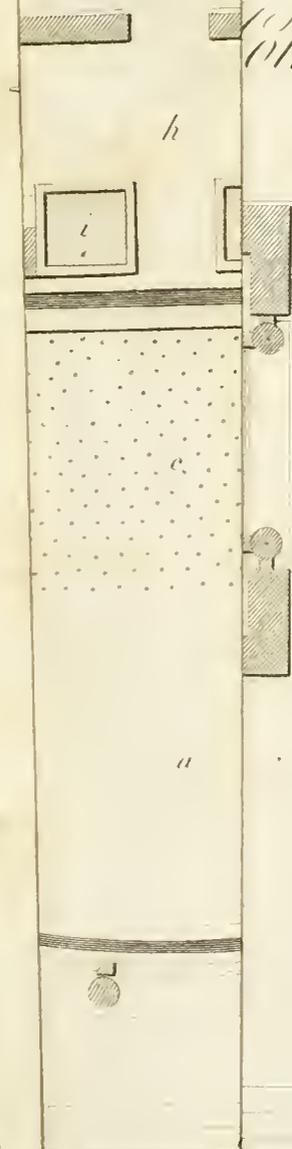
The common Chimney, as in the Plan of Mr. SALISBURY'S Green-House, is here extremely necessary to be adopted, in order to prevent the Smoak from discolouring the Outside of the Building, to hinder the Soot from falling upon the Plants, and to keep the Leaves clean and beautiful.

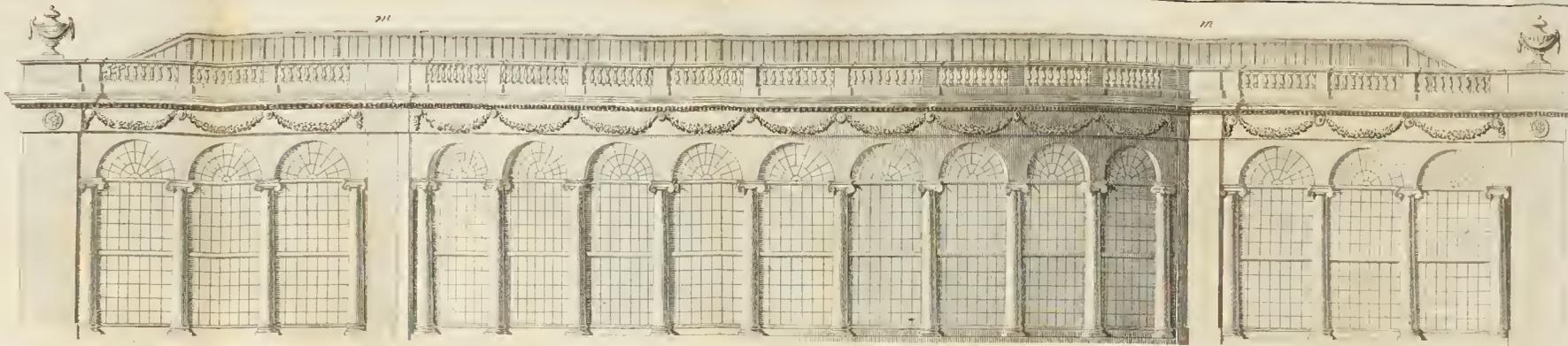
The Size of the Squares of Glafs should be about 8 Inches by 6 Inches, lap over about $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an Inch, and the Groove in the Wood-Work to receive them about an Inch deep; they will then be seldom hurt even with the severest Hail-Storm, provided they are not tacked down, or strained by the Glazier, which is often the Case, and is a very pernicious Custom: That Point ought to have proper Attention.

A Covering or Shutters to the Glafs of the Green-House, or Stove, in the coldest Season, is not advised, being unnecessary, and attended with great Inconvenience.



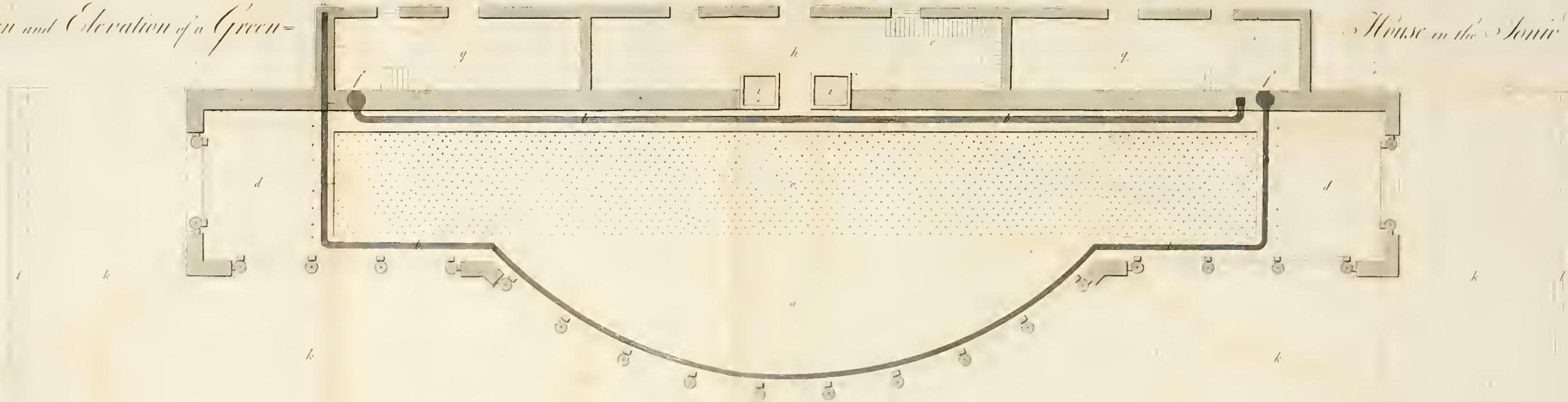
House in the Ionic Order.





Plan and Elevation of a Green-

House in the Ionic Order



EXPLANATION of the PLAN of the GREEN-HOUSE, after the
GREEN-HOUSE of RICHARD-ANTHONY SALISBURY, Esq; at CHAPEL-
ALLERTON, near LEEDS, in the County of YORK.

a a. Fire-Places.

b b. Back Wall, in which the Flue from the West Fire-Place has two Returns.

c c. Water Cisterns, one supplied with Water from the Front Roof, and the other from the
Back Roof of the Green-House.

d d d d d. Flues, over which are the Walks to view and attend the Plants.

Apertures in the Walks, covered with Brass Grates, to let the heated Air freely into the
Body of the House.

e e e c. Area for Plants.

f f. Chimneys in the Back Wall of the Sheds, which are the Vents of the Flues*.

g g. Coal-Houses or Close Sheds.

h. Back Room.

i. Section of the Green-House.

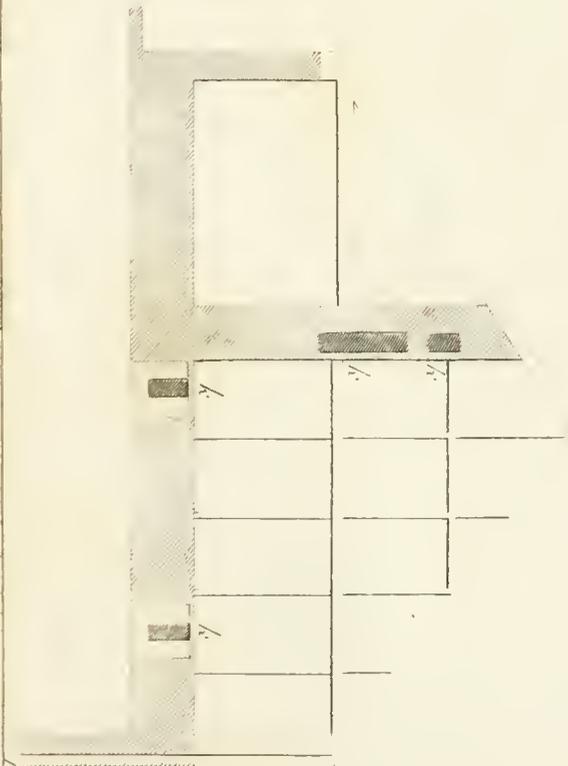
k k k k. Ends of the Flues in the Floor and Back Wall of the Green-House.

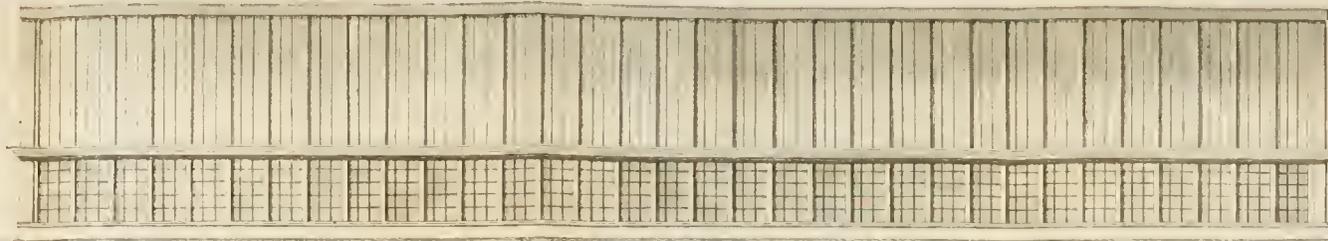
l. Opening in the Ground for the Front Sashes to go down into, by which Air is given, and
Free Passages are made into the Green-House in Front.

* A common Chimney, after Mr. SALISBURY'S Plan, for the Vents of all the Flues, built at
a considerable Distance from the Green-House, I am told, keeps the Plants clean, by preventing
the Soot from falling upon the Glass Roof, and entering the Body of the House.

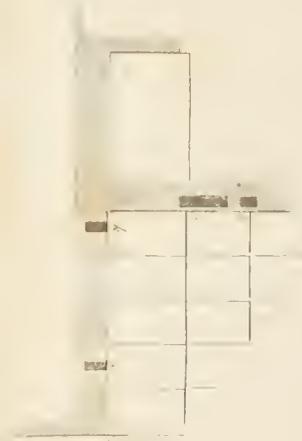
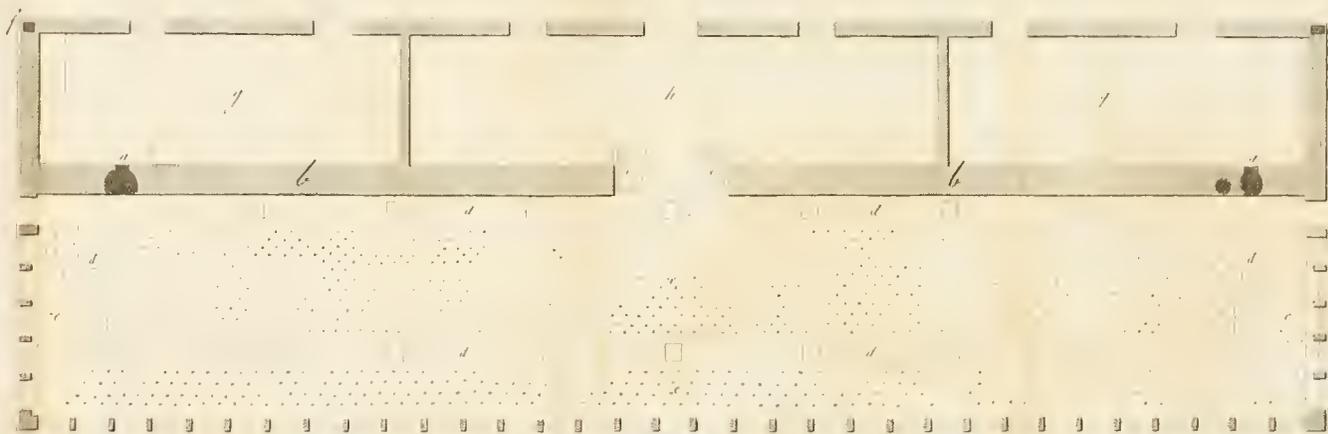
For the Size of the Glass Squares, see Explanation of the Plan of the Green-House in the
Ionic Order.

Card.





Plan of a Green House after the Green House of Richard Anthony Salisbury Cray at Chapel Hill ten miles South of the County of York.



E R R A T A.

In the subscribers' names, instead of The Rev. D'Arcy Nelson, read The Rev. Tho. D'Arcy Nelson.

Instead of The Rev. Matthew Paine, read The Rev. Matthew Raine.

And in the first line, page 123 of the book, instead of the word Cultivation, read Construction.

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