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Selection of
HEXANDRIAN PLANTS,

Belonging to the Natural Orders

Amaryllidæ

AND

LILIACÆ,

From Drawings

BY *M. Edward Bury,*

Liverpool.

ENGRAVED by R. HAVELL.

This Work is most respectfully dedicated

To Her Royal Highness

PRINCESS VICTORIA

by her Obedient humble Servant,

R. Havell

*Valued by W. F. W.
at 55 (211). 1927
(This item is
very rare)*



PREFACE.

An endeavour to preserve some memorial of the brilliant and fugitive beauties of a particularly splendid and elegant tribe of plants, first gave rise to this work; and having enjoyed considerable, perhaps unusual, advantages, in the very great liberality with which specimens were supplied, both from public and private collections, it became a favorite recreation, to describe them as simply and naturally as possible, with both pen and pencil. Flattered by the opinion of her friends, and encouraged by competent judges of the fidelity of the Poetside, Mrs. Edward Bury has yielded to their wishes, and ventured to lay them before the public. To render them more worthy, she has availed herself of the help and instructions of the Messrs. Shepherd, Curator of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, in examining the Plants themselves, with reference to the best Authorities within her reach; those she has freely quoted freely, as cited as synonyms whenever their application appeared to her plain and distinct; where doubt, or intricacy seem to exist, she leaves it for wiser heads to correct. Having no pretensions whatever, either to scientific knowledge, or extensive research, any attempt at lengthened technical descriptions, is purposely avoided; but for this defect some consolation may be found in Sir J. E. Smith's opinion on this subject, that "Truth does not require hard words." Following therefore the advice of that enlightened and highly distinguished Benefactor of Natural Science, she has merely "aimed at writing common sense in plain English," and relies on the indulgence and courtesy of those more able and learned preservers, or generous admirers of botanical pursuits, who may be induced to peruse the feeble attempts, of an Amateur.

Far better thanks than she well knows how to express, are due to many friends (some also to whose cherished memory only, the tribute can now be paid, for the great assistance and support which has been conferred during the progress of the undertaking, particularly to Richard Harrison, Esq.; to Mr. Shepherd, and Mr. Henry Shepherd; also for the kind appreciation of the President of the Horticultural Society, T. Knight, Esq.; and it is a proud distinction to be permitted to record, the liberal and valued encouragement and information, so kindly given at its commencement, by that bright example in the paths of Literature and Science, the late William Baynes, Esq. The Work has costed many hours of delightful occupation, and the labours of the pencil have been ably assisted by those of the Engreaver. Indulgence is again entreated for all errors and imperfections, as she has been able only to gloss a few lines, from a harvest so rich, "arranged in all the glory" of rainbow hues.

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SYSTEMATIC INDEX.

AMARYLLIDÆ.—FIRST DIVISION.

CHARACTERIS.

Bulbous roots; Seed-vessels below the flower; Calyx and Corolla combined together, in six divisions or parts, three outer and three inner; Stamens six, in number, having the filaments two, or joined together by their dilated bases, sometimes called the Corona, or Cup, as in *Phoradendron*; Style simple, and having the stigma in three divisions; Seed-vessel three-celled, each cell containing many seeds, or a berry containing three grains; Leaves simple, with parallel veins, generally spear-shaped, sometimes heart-shaped; Stems naked; Flower-buds usually enclosed in spathe.

EXAMPLES GIVEN IN THIS SECTION.

GENUS.	PAGE.	GENUS.	PAGE.
1 <i>Croton Enderbomei</i>	29	25 <i>Amaylla Andica</i>	19
2 " <i>Overtonii</i>	32	53 " <i>Phrypantha var.</i>	53
3 " <i>Petalostictis</i>	31	60 " <i>Conoclinium</i>	9
4 " var. <i>Petalostictis</i> or <i>Zeyheriana</i>	20	67 " <i>Silene</i>	38
5 " <i>Dryandra</i>	45	68 " <i>Delandiera</i>	44
6 " <i>Aspasia</i>	4	69 " <i>Zeigleria</i>	95
7 " <i>Sesleria</i>	26	70 " <i>Mexico</i>	55
8 " <i>Overtonii</i>	18	71 " <i>Overtonii</i>	95
9 " <i>Reinwardtii</i> or <i>Vaccinaria</i>	21	72 " <i>Speyeria major</i>	41
10 " <i>Dryandra</i>	17	73 " <i>Paniculata</i>	6
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12 <i>Amaylla Longifolia glabra</i>	42	75 <i>Orthis</i> , <i>Hymenocallis</i>	14
13 " <i>Schubertiana</i> var. <i>jozsa-pinkii</i>	7	76 <i>Erythrorhiza</i> , <i>Crotolaria</i>	17
14 " <i>Johanna-Schubertiana</i> , <i>parviflora</i>	46	77 " <i>Bassia</i>	13
15 " <i>Pala</i>	5	78 " <i>Candollea</i>	19
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17 " <i>Sagittalis</i>	31	80 <i>Vallisneria spiralis major</i>	35
18 " <i>Hurstonii</i>	21	81 <i>Proserpinaca</i> , <i>Colobium</i>	10
19 " <i>Stictocallis</i>	43	82 " <i>Amurensis</i>	37
20 " <i>Bulbocoma</i>	43	83 " <i>Amurensis</i>	38
21 " <i>Regina</i>	55	84 " <i>Syrinx</i>	47
22 " <i>Johanna</i>	1	85 " <i>Arbutifera</i>	20
23 " <i>Pulchra</i>	53		

HEMEROCALLIDÆ.

The Day-lilies, a division of the Liliaceæ; having the Stamens in bundles; the Seed-vessel contained within the flower; possessing most other characters similar to many of the Amaryllidæ.

EXAMPLES.

GENUS.	PAGE.	GENUS.	PAGE.
1 <i>Hemerocallis Canadensis</i>	50	2 <i>Hemerocallis Japonica</i>	50

LILIACEÆ.

Of the various containing the green liliaceæ, having the Seed-vessel contained within the flower, which consists of Calyx and Corolla combined together, and in six divisions; Stamens six; Style one; Stigma three-lobed; Trich three-celled, many seeded; Bulbs usually; Stems clothed with leaves; Leaves simple, with parallel veins; either spear-shaped or oval; Flowers large and showy.

EXAMPLES.

1 <i>Lilium Candidum</i>	35	11 <i>Lilium</i> , <i>Vilce</i> , <i>Montana</i>	25
2 " <i>Figuratum</i>	9	12 " <i>Chlorostictum</i>	25
3 " <i>Longiflorum</i>	9	13 " <i>Pyramidatum</i>	49
4 " <i>Convallium</i>	11	14 " <i>Pomposum</i>	26
5 " <i>Thurbergi</i>	25	15 " <i>Vilce</i>	21

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then proceeds to a literature review, highlighting the key findings and gaps in the existing research. The methodology section describes the research design, data collection, and analysis techniques used in the study. The results section presents the findings of the research, and the discussion section interprets these findings in the context of the research objectives and existing literature. Finally, the conclusion summarizes the main findings and provides recommendations for future research.

The research findings indicate that there is a significant positive relationship between the variables studied. This suggests that the factors investigated have a meaningful impact on the outcome variable. The results also show that certain variables are more influential than others, providing valuable insights into the underlying mechanisms of the relationship.

In conclusion, this study contributes to the understanding of the relationship between the variables and offers practical implications for the field. Further research is needed to explore the underlying causes and consequences of the findings, and to test the generalizability of the results to other contexts.

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	99. <i>Amorpha</i> sp.
	100. <i>Amorpha</i> sp.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed explanation of how to categorize these transactions and how to use a double-entry system to ensure that the books are balanced. It also discusses the importance of regular audits and how to identify and correct errors before they become significant.

The second part of the document focuses on the practical aspects of bookkeeping. It provides a step-by-step guide to setting up a ledger and how to enter transactions. It also discusses the importance of keeping the books up to date and how to use the information to make informed business decisions. The document includes several examples of how to record transactions and how to calculate the profit and loss for a given period. It also discusses the importance of keeping the books secure and how to protect them from theft and damage.

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Drawn by M^r E. Barry, Liverpool

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONI.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured by R. Havell.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONI.

NEW SPECIES AMARYLLIDACEÆ. LINNÆÆ.

Flowers—stem about sixteen inches high, much striated with dark purple, and very glossy—leaves dark, luxuriant, and a good deal variegated, especially towards the point—corolla of a dark blood-red colour, with a fringed lobes in the throat—tube brown—number of flowers varying from four to eight.

This Lily is sufficiently worthy of distinction from its parental appearance, but not more so, as being the first hybrid *Amaryllis* on record, and having caused many learned disputes on the subject, for the investigation of which, those who are interested are referred to a Paper by J. R. GRAY, Esq. published in the *Horticultural Transactions*, vol. 4. p. 418 to the several *Essays* by the Honourable W. HANMER, and a Paper by Mr. LINDLEY, *Horticultural Transactions*, vol. 5. p. 437. Hybrid plants of every possible degree and variety of mixture are now become so general and numerous, that it seems equally vain and useless to attempt to trace their parentage in every instance, and many seedlings from *Amaryllis* Begonia and others have obtained the appellation of "*Johannes*." The prototype is said to have been first raised about the year 1760, from the seed of *Volula* impregnated with *Formosensis*, by Mr. JENSON, a maker of gold hoes for walden, in the town of Fines, and the present specimen is from one of the original bulbs presented by Mr. JOHNSON to the late EDWARD PALMER, Esq. of Fairfield, near Liverpool. The striped markings of the stem and leaves, are a pretty evident characteristic of the true *Johannes*.

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The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin, operating profit margin, and return on investment. These calculations are essential for understanding the company's financial performance and identifying areas for improvement. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the company's performance to industry benchmarks and providing a clear explanation of any significant variances.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the findings and offers recommendations for future actions. It highlights the strengths of the company's financial management and identifies areas where further attention is needed. The document concludes by emphasizing the importance of ongoing monitoring and reporting to ensure the company remains financially sound and competitive in the market.



Drawn by Mrs E. Bury, Liverpool.

LILIUM JAPONICUM.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell

LILIUM JAPONICUM

NEW GARDEN LILIUMS.—LXXXV

This Lily has been generally described and figured as one flowered. In the *Horticultural Transactions*, vol. 4 p. 558 it is stated that our knowledge of *Lilium japonicum* as a native of Japan, was derived first from KERR's *Botanical Magazine*, page 871, and afterwards from THUNBERG'S *Flora Japonica*, page 134. from the accounts of both these writers it appears to produce only one flower on a stem in its native country, but such is the estimate of Mr. HANCOCK it had produced three flowers on one stem. The specimen from which this drawing was made grew in the Liverpool Botanic Garden, in a plot of light black loam, shaded by high hedges...there they have flourished for a series of years with such strength and luxuriance of growth, that many stems rise to four or five feet in height, producing five or six flowers on each. *L. japonicum* is a larger and may perhaps be designated a coarse plant than *Cochlidium* or *Longiflorum* to both of which it is nearly allied. The purple markings on the back, together with the tinge of Linnæus' red colour diffuse through the petals especially on the first exposure, give a charming richness of appearance, which is enhanced by the deep shade of the firm hollow bells, and massive hoarding pedicel and stems.

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Drawn by M^{rs} E. Barry, Liverpool.

NERINE AUREA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by T. Agnew & Sons, Manchester.

NERINE AUREA.

NAT. ORDER: AMARYLLIDACEÆ.—Liliaceæ.

Amaryllis Aurea Bot. Mag. 1859.

PLANTAE.—Stem nearly two feet high, solid, slightly compressed, glabrous, supporting 4 or 6 flowers of brilliant gold colour, inclining to orange on the inside, yellowish outside, and having a greenish keel up the centre of each petal. Petals narrow, ruffled, and very much ciliated at the edges, especially the three inner ones. Style and filaments pale orange and straight. Stigma small, thick, coriaceous colour. Anthers brownish. The style considerably longer than the corolla. Three of the filaments are longer, and three shorter.—Pedicels yellowish green, short and unequal, green green, bluntly apex curved. Spathe brown, thin, transparent, divided into two leaf segments and three or four narrow ones, or imperfect bracts.—Leaves strongly veined, the most lateral ones only an inch and half broad, blue-green and very glaucous on the back, and the margins turned down from the front so as to form a narrow border up each side of the leaf.—Habit resembles that of *Portulacaria* in shape, but is of a paler brown colour. Flours in Autumn and was first introduced into this country from China by Dr FORBES in 1857.



CRINUM AUGUSTUM.

NEW ORLEANS, 1850.

Crinum angustum and *Crinum umbellatum* being both in flower together at the Liverpool Botanic Garden on the 15th May, 1850, afforded an excellent opportunity of examining the recorded distinctions between these two very similar, and equally noble and beautiful plants. The proportions, length of the style and filaments, varied considerably in different flowers on both plants, the majority probably being of about equal length. The petals of *angustum* were decidedly somewhat broader and of a lighter and redder hue, and this also appeared to vary a good deal, according to the state of expansion and progress of growth of the individual flower. The principal difference seems to consist in the *bractea* which is a single one broader and flatter, while in *umbellatum* they taper off more gradually to a point. The accompanying drawing was from a plant in the Botanic Garden of R. H. B. Esq. in August. There were twenty nine flowers on the Umbellatum with pedicels from one to two inches long. The spathe divided into five broad segments, and several narrow ones, each flower bearing also its own narrow spathe or subulate strap-shaped bract. As is the case with very many plants of this tribe, there sometimes occur long hairs among the sheaths of the roots, spathe and upon the stem part of it, in many others they are either deciduous or so small, as to escape notice.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The text also highlights the need for regular audits to detect any discrepancies or errors early on.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the company's revenue streams. This includes a comparison of sales from different markets and product lines. The analysis shows that while sales in the domestic market have remained stable, there has been a significant increase in international sales, particularly in emerging markets.

The third section focuses on the company's expenses and cost management strategies. It identifies areas where costs have increased, such as raw materials and labor, and discusses the measures taken to mitigate these increases. The author also mentions the implementation of new technologies to improve operational efficiency and reduce waste.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the company's overall financial performance. It notes that despite the challenges faced, the company has managed to maintain a strong position in the market and is well-positioned for future growth. The author expresses confidence in the company's ability to continue to innovate and expand its operations in the coming years.



Drawn by M^{rs} E. Dury Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS PICTA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Handl.

AMARYLLIS PICTA.

NEW FORM AMARYLLIDIS—L. G. S. G.

TEXT, from the midvein to the division of the petals, one inch and of a rich deep brown, produced by the dark red markings suffused with yellowish green, which latter colour extends beyond the red and divides slightly the petals, particularly up the centre, for half their length. Whole length of the flower nearly six inches. Petal and stem white, green towards the base. The throat fringed. Petals of a pale cream colour, the two uppermost inner petals strongly marked with dark carmine streak towards the throat. The substance is thick and spongy giving to the flower a *stiff* or the peculiar solid appearance of *Lilium japonicum*, but the edges considerably waved. Flowers raised on their pedicels much in the position of those of *Hiemalis*.

From some mistake of label it cannot be ascertained positively whether the bulb was imported from *Mirandoua*, or raised from seed of *Saxandriloua*, in the collection of R. Hamner Esq. where it flowered as here represented in April, 1823. There is a strongly marked character of individuality in the whole appearance of the plant, and if not a distinct species, it is at least a very beautiful novelty as a variety.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The text also highlights the need for regular audits and reconciliations to identify any discrepancies or errors early on.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle. This process involves ten distinct steps, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate how they are applied in a real-world business context.

The third part of the document focuses on the classification of accounts. It distinguishes between assets, liabilities, and equity, and further breaks these down into current and non-current categories. The text also discusses the treatment of contra-accounts and how they affect the overall balance sheet.

Finally, the document concludes with a discussion on the importance of transparency and ethical behavior in accounting. It stresses that accountants have a duty to provide accurate and unbiased information to all stakeholders, and that this is essential for the long-term success and sustainability of any organization.

the same time, the number of species in the genus *Chironomus* has increased from 20 to 30.

There are a number of reasons why the number of species in the genus *Chironomus* has increased. First, the number of species in the genus *Chironomus* has increased because of the discovery of new species. Second, the number of species in the genus *Chironomus* has increased because of the discovery of new species.

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Drawn by M^r E. Barry, Liverpool.

AMANTLIS FORMOSISSIMA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell, London.

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA.

Not known AMARYLLIDACEAE—Liliaceae.

Jacobus Lily. Bot. Mag. 42

As far as this plant has been known in England since 1658, it is still as great a favourite as ever from the great beauty of the flowers as well as their easy culture. It is said to be a native of North and South America, and Italy, but in this country it certainly does not best and blooms most freely in a moderate shade heat. The stems seldom bear more than one flower on each, and rise alternately on opposite sides the bulb, so that one grows up as the other falls.

The segments of the corolla are separate, quite down to the receptacle, and stand in two rows, six, three being up, and three downwards, giving a very shell appearance to the flower, as if it had a long taper waist. The edges of the outer lower petals roll inward so much as completely to envelop the lower half of the stamens near their base, these are of unequal length, but generally three of them are rather longer than the others. There is a minute scale at the base of each like the rudiments of a nectary. Drawn from a very old plant at Exwick.

the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for public services. As the population ages, there is a need for more social security and health care services. In addition, the demand for education and training has increased, leading to a larger public sector workforce.

Another reason for the increase in public sector employment is the expansion of government activities. Governments have taken on more responsibilities in areas such as infrastructure development, social welfare, and environmental protection. This expansion has led to a corresponding increase in the number of public employees.

Finally, the increase in public sector employment can be attributed to the growth of the public sector as a share of the economy. In many countries, the public sector has become a significant part of the economy, and this has led to a corresponding increase in the number of public employees.

Despite the increase in public sector employment, there are still many challenges facing the public sector. One of the main challenges is the need to improve efficiency and productivity. Governments need to find ways to do more with less, and this often means restructuring the public sector workforce.

Another challenge is the need to attract and retain talent. The public sector often offers lower wages and benefits compared to the private sector, which can make it difficult to attract and retain the best talent. Governments need to find ways to make the public sector more attractive to potential employees.

Finally, there is a need to improve the quality of public services. As the public sector workforce grows, it is important to ensure that the quality of services remains high. This often means investing in training and development for public employees.

In conclusion, the public sector has become an increasingly important part of the economy in many countries. While there are many challenges facing the public sector, there are also many opportunities for improvement. By addressing these challenges and opportunities, governments can ensure that the public sector continues to provide high-quality services to the public.

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Drawn by M^{rs} E. Baye Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS SOLANDRIIFLORA VAR.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured, by H. J. H. London.

AMARYLLIS SOLANDRIFLORA (Sw.)

NY 05616 AMARYLLIDACEAE Liliaceae

A very beautiful seedling specimen of *Amaryllis Solandriana* and *A. Jelskii* var. *T. solandriana* are most elegantly fringed with rose-color round their edges. The very white gladiolus is developed and scarcely at all fringed. Some are found at a foot and a half high, very gemstone, purple for six inches near the bulb. Leaves twenty-two inches long, two inches broad in their widest part, not much channelled nor strongly ribbed. Tube of the flower six inches, greenish-purplish and striated with a yellowish green. The whole plant has a most delicate appearance, almost fern-like, but affording a delightful contrast among its long egg-shaped leaves as surrounded it, in the *Londoner* display in Mr. R. HARRISON'S hot-houses, April, 1828. The seed from which this leaf was raised, & sown at Edinburgh in October, 1826.



Drawn by Mr. E. Bury Liverpool.

LILY LONGIFLORUM.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Smeeth London.

LILIUM LONGIFLORUM.

Var. *DAVIDI*—LILIUM L. GARDNER.

Bull. Mag. 300

Stems, nearly three feet high, bearing four or five flowers of a very pure white, the tube corolla's exterior and of slightly shaded with pale green. The usual length of the flowers is seven inches, very fragrant. The leaves are scattered round the stem, but none so numerous as of larger than those of *L. longi-Candidum*, bright green, dark on the upper surface, lighter beneath, marked with about seven longitudinal ribs. They become somewhat narrower towards the base of the stem. There were no rotten leaves in the plant from which this specimen was taken. It belonged to Mrs. EDWARD CHURCH, and was shown as a prize-flower, at the meeting of the Liverpool Floral and Horticultural Society, 29th May 1820, when the permission was most obligingly given it to Mr. HENRY SUTTON, to cut the different stems if flowers were represented. In the *Edinburgh Register* it is said to have been "first introduced from China by Mr. HORTON and SIBTHY, in a name incorrectly if bestowed 13 May, 1821," bearing only one flower, but the same of those on the present plant.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 2001).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increase in the number of people in the world. The world population is expected to increase from 6 billion in 1999 to 9 billion in 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in population is expected to be most pronounced in the developing countries.

Another reason for the increase in the number of undernourished people is the increase in the number of people who are living in poverty. The number of people living on less than \$1 per day has increased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2000 (World Bank 2001).

There are a number of reasons for this increase in poverty. One of the main reasons is the increase in the number of people who are living in the developing countries. The number of people living in the developing countries has increased from 3 billion in 1990 to 5 billion in 2000 (World Bank 2001).

Another reason for the increase in poverty is the increase in the number of people who are living in the least developed countries. The number of people living in the least developed countries has increased from 0.5 billion in 1990 to 0.8 billion in 2000 (World Bank 2001).

There are a number of reasons for this increase in poverty in the least developed countries. One of the main reasons is the increase in the number of people who are living in the least developed countries. The number of people living in the least developed countries has increased from 0.5 billion in 1990 to 0.8 billion in 2000 (World Bank 2001).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (12.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the growth of the public sector. The public sector has grown from 10.5 million in 1990 to 12.5 million in 2000, an increase of 20%.

Another reason is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector. The number of people employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million in 1990 to 12.5 million in 2000, an increase of 20%.

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AMARYLLIS CORREIENSIS.

NAT. ORDER. AMARYLLIDACEÆ. JANNEY.

Roots, light yellowish brown, round, with a narrow neck, from which sprout a bunch of five or six leaves, quite erect at first, afterwards green, shaded with purple, channelled, the veins stand up nearly erect, and have a transparent purple margin. Lower down on the bulb rises the scape, twenty-four inches high, and with cylindrical glaucous, and lobes nearly white towards the base and outside only tinged with purple above, a second stem is rising beside it.

Spathes, brown, transparent, and striated. Two flowers are spotted on long unequal pedicels, which are regularly shaded with purple and white throughout. Perianth dark green, indistinctly three-lobed. The colour of the flower is a brilliant carmine with some whitish streaks and a green stripe more than half way along each petal, and sometimes dark red veins, all longitudinal, occasionally branched but never reticulated. The three outer petals are broader than the three inner ones, and the upper outer petal broader, and the lower inner petal narrower than the others, the stamens are of unequal lengths, but all of them shorter than the perianth style and filaments dark coral-red, anthers brown, covered with bright yellow pollen, stigma, three-lobed, downy, purpleish nectary, whitish green fringed with white hairs, clasping the handle of filaments, and very distinct though scarcely one fourth the size of the nectary in *Asteris* or *Polypetalis*, and the flower not expanding so widely. This is apparently a new species, belonging to Mr. HAMILTON'S division, *Hypocostema*, with which it agrees in every respect except in the usual pedicels.—Mr. HAMILTON obtained it from the Padre of Corroca, in one of the Sierras of the Organ Mountains in *Revol*: the bulb was labeled "rare and valuable," and is now in flower for the first time at *Asplenophyl* 17th January, 1859.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, employee salaries, and utility bills. It also outlines the proper procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of double-entry bookkeeping to ensure that the books balance.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin and the current ratio. These calculations are essential for understanding the company's financial health and performance. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the company's results to industry benchmarks and historical data to identify trends and areas for improvement. Finally, it provides a summary of the findings and offers recommendations for future actions based on the analysis.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (15.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the elderly population. The Department of Health (1998) has set out a strategy for the care of the elderly, which includes a commitment to improve the health of the elderly population and to ensure that they have access to the services they need.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health of the elderly population; (2) to ensure that the elderly population has access to the services they need; and (3) to ensure that the elderly population is protected from abuse. The strategy is being implemented through a number of initiatives, including the development of new services and the improvement of existing services.

The Department of Health (1998) has also set out a number of key objectives for the care of the elderly population. These include: (1) to reduce the number of elderly people who are in long-term care; (2) to improve the quality of care for elderly people in long-term care; and (3) to ensure that elderly people have access to the services they need.

The Department of Health (1998) has also set out a number of key actions for the care of the elderly population. These include: (1) to improve the health of the elderly population; (2) to ensure that the elderly population has access to the services they need; and (3) to ensure that the elderly population is protected from abuse.

The Department of Health (1998) has also set out a number of key indicators for the care of the elderly population. These include: (1) the number of elderly people who are in long-term care; (2) the quality of care for elderly people in long-term care; and (3) the number of elderly people who have access to the services they need.

The Department of Health (1998) has also set out a number of key challenges for the care of the elderly population. These include: (1) the need to improve the health of the elderly population; (2) the need to ensure that the elderly population has access to the services they need; and (3) the need to ensure that the elderly population is protected from abuse.

The Department of Health (1998) has also set out a number of key opportunities for the care of the elderly population. These include: (1) the need to improve the health of the elderly population; (2) the need to ensure that the elderly population has access to the services they need; and (3) the need to ensure that the elderly population is protected from abuse.

The Department of Health (1998) has also set out a number of key messages for the care of the elderly population. These include: (1) the need to improve the health of the elderly population; (2) the need to ensure that the elderly population has access to the services they need; and (3) the need to ensure that the elderly population is protected from abuse.

The Department of Health (1998) has also set out a number of key conclusions for the care of the elderly population. These include: (1) the need to improve the health of the elderly population; (2) the need to ensure that the elderly population has access to the services they need; and (3) the need to ensure that the elderly population is protected from abuse.



Describ. by M^r E. Barry, Liverpool.

PANCRAETHUM CALATHINIFOLIUM.

Engraved, Drawn & Coloured, by H. Howell, London.

PANCRATIUM CALATHINUM

Cup-shaped Pancratium. Bot. Rep. 215.

NEW YORK—WASHBURN & LITTLE

This very rare *Pancratium* was received by R. HANSEN, Esq. from BREWER and BREWER in his *Hollands*, as here represented, in April, 1841. It is pronounced to be the habit of *P. Americanum* in its sheathed stem, its cup-shaped anthers, and the course, way in which the stamens may bend down within the cup, even after the flower is fully expanded; they spring from this position with a sudden jerk, attended doubtless, as is the business to scatter the pollen on the pistil, which is nearly straight, and so long as the anthers, consequently the stigma is elevated considerably above the anthers. The plant at death the size of *Americanum*, but the latter of 1 region is unglad, as the above described *Pancratium* with a colored corolla. It Culture from the bulb is nearly globular, the sheathed part of the stem usually covered with green, and about one foot high to the separation of the leaves and flowers; which rises two feet six inches more, is solid and hollowed, narrowing as it rises, and not more than three-eighths the above, there is a sharp ridge up each side, and it is green and glaucous. The leaves do not survive in perfection until after the flower is past, they then attain nearly three feet in length.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of accounts to identify any discrepancies early on.

In addition, the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: identifying the accounting cycle, journalizing, posting, determining debits and credits, preparing a trial balance, adjusting entries, preparing financial statements, and closing the books. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the process. The document also discusses the importance of maintaining proper documentation and the role of the accountant in ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The second part of the document focuses on the preparation of financial statements. It explains how to calculate net income, prepare the income statement, and determine the ending balances for the balance sheet and equity account. The document also discusses the importance of providing a clear and concise explanation of the financial results, including a discussion of the company's performance and any significant changes in the financial position.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the accountant in ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations. It emphasizes that the accountant is responsible for providing accurate and reliable financial information to the company's management and stakeholders. The document also discusses the importance of maintaining proper documentation and the role of the accountant in ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations.



CRANI PEDUNCULATI.

CAPILLO ANTENDR. 1. CAPILLO MENTIGANS.

Drawn by M^r E. Shary, Liverpool.

Printed by W. & A. G. Wood, Manchester.

CRINUM PEDUNCULATUM.

NEW ZEALAND—MARVILLE'S LILY.

This is a plant of irregular growth, having the neck of the bulb lengthened out into a smooth, green, hair-lined stem, resembling that of the *Platanus*, it is green at first, and very solid, measuring above half-inch in circumference, and fifteen or sixteen inches in height, before it separates into leaves: these are very numerous, and measure a yard and half and some even two yards in length, and six inches in breadth, having a very deep channel along the centre, and from twenty-seven to thirty ribs on each side, which, when seen against the light, are beautifully transparent. The flower stems rise from among the leaves, and the height from the surface of the soil, to each crossing angle of flowers, frequently exceeds six feet.

The flowers are white, supported on green, unequal pedicels: the tube of the flower, longer than in *Crinum discolorum*, pale yellowish green. Filaments, nearly horizontal, curving upwards towards the extremities, where they are purple-anthers, long and yellowish: style, purple, shorter than the filaments, surmounted by a smooth, flat, triangular stigma, which, when viewed through a magnifier, appears purple in the centre, and delicately fringed with white hairs. The root was sent by Dr. COCKER, to the Liverpool Botanic Garden, where it flowers freely every summer. Native of New Holland.

PAPILLIO ANTLASIA

the species name.

PAPILLIO METEORUS

the species name.

Printed by G. B. Whittaker, Wellington, New Zealand.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of journals and ledgers. The second part of the document focuses on the reconciliation process, which is essential for identifying and correcting errors. It describes how to compare the company's records with bank statements and other external sources to ensure that the numbers match. The document also discusses the importance of regular audits and the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and maintaining the accuracy of the financial statements. Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points and a call to action for the management team to ensure that all these practices are followed consistently.



Drawn by Miss E. Bury Liverpool.

LILIUM CANADENSE.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured by P. Howell

LILIUM CANADENSE.

N. DENCK. (LILIACEÆ. LILIACÆ.)

The very graceful heading of the slender flower-stalks, is one of the striking features of this plant. The petals are rather ruffled back, like those of the *Martinique*, although in other respects it approaches to the diameter of *Lilium superbum*, and a native of Canada. There is a variety of Canadian still much darker flowered. Both sorts blossom luxuriantly in July and August, at the *Lovington*. Before flowering, in a border of bog earth shaded by high hedges, from nearly three or four wheels of flowers, one above the other, form a splendid pyramid. It is figured in the *Botanical Magazine*, No. 800, as one flowered, but described as varying in the number of flowers, from one to five, and in the description of the variety *Robinsoni Magnificum*, 828. *Mitchellii* is referred to, as stating the usual number of flowers in wild specimens to be three.



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.2 billion (UNESCO 2003).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. First, the population of the world has increased from 5 billion in 1987 to 6 billion in 2003. Second, the number of people who are illiterate in the world has increased from 1.1 billion in 1987 to 1.2 billion in 2003. Third, the number of people who are illiterate in the world has increased from 1.1 billion in 1987 to 1.2 billion in 2003. Fourth, the number of people who are illiterate in the world has increased from 1.1 billion in 1987 to 1.2 billion in 2003. Fifth, the number of people who are illiterate in the world has increased from 1.1 billion in 1987 to 1.2 billion in 2003.

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Fifth, the number of people who are illiterate in the world has increased from 1.1 billion in 1987 to 1.2 billion in 2003.

Sixth, the number of people who are illiterate in the world has increased from 1.1 billion in 1987 to 1.2 billion in 2003.

Seventh, the number of people who are illiterate in the world has increased from 1.1 billion in 1987 to 1.2 billion in 2003.

Eighth, the number of people who are illiterate in the world has increased from 1.1 billion in 1987 to 1.2 billion in 2003.

Ninth, the number of people who are illiterate in the world has increased from 1.1 billion in 1987 to 1.2 billion in 2003.

Tenth, the number of people who are illiterate in the world has increased from 1.1 billion in 1987 to 1.2 billion in 2003.

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Nineteenth, the number of people who are illiterate in the world has increased from 1.1 billion in 1987 to 1.2 billion in 2003.

Twentieth, the number of people who are illiterate in the world has increased from 1.1 billion in 1987 to 1.2 billion in 2003.



1. ZEPHYRANTHES CARINATA.

2. ZEPHYRANTHES ROSEA.

Drawn by Miss E. Huxley Liverpool

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by T. Havell.

ZEPHYRANTHES CARINATUS.

NEW GARDEN—UNIVERSITY HERBARIUM.

These pretty plants may be at first sight distinguished from *Anemylis*, by the erect position of the flowers, and also by the position of the filaments, which diverge very early from the ovary, and assuming the descent as of each petal, so as to form a sort of anvil. Petals diverse, not, stigma deeply three-lobed, white. Pedicels divaricate, as long as the flower. Buds, under the names of *Zephyranthes* *Carinatae*, and *Zephyranthes* *Ginsbiflora* have been received from Peru and Mexico, at the Liverpool Garden, and by Mr. HANSON, which induce so exactly alike, that even Mr. HERBY HANSONIAN'S acute botanical discrimination, could not discover any difference, when we examined several plants of both, in flower at the same time, in May, 1843.

All the species are said in the *Botanical Register*, to be natives of West-ern America, and hence probably the origin of the name *Zephyranthes*, given by Mr. HANSON, signifying literally 'The flower of the West wind,' and greatly short of *Zephyrus* least in some respects of an Oriental descent a fiction; for though the roots will live and grow in a warm border, in most seasons, the beauty of the flowers is entirely destroyed by exposure to the elements. First brought to England from Mexico, in 1843.

ZEPHYRANTHES ROSA

This exquisitely delicate herb is so similar in form and habit to the above, as scarcely to appear distinct from it in description, but it is less than half the size, and of a deeper rose-color, the leaves also are smaller, and its time of flowering is later. The specimen was from R. HANSON'S, Dec. 10th Jan, 1843. M. GONZALEZ thinks it is probably the *Anemylis* *Munda* of Kunth, in the "New Species Plantarum" the last edition of the *Herbarium* *Cantuariense*, records its introduction from the Hawaiian, in 1844.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of journals and ledgers. The second part of the document focuses on the reconciliation process, which is essential for identifying and correcting any discrepancies between the recorded amounts and the actual bank statements. It provides a step-by-step guide to performing a bank reconciliation, including how to identify outstanding checks and deposits in transit. The final part of the document discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the financial records. It provides a checklist of items to be reviewed and offers suggestions for improving the overall efficiency of the accounting process.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.3 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 200 million to 350 million. The number of people aged 15–64 years has increased from 2.5 billion to 3.5 billion.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in the number of people in the world. One of the main reasons is the increase in life expectancy. People are living longer and longer, and this is leading to an increase in the number of people in the world. Another reason is the increase in the number of people who are having children. This is leading to an increase in the number of people in the world.

The increase in the number of people in the world is leading to a number of problems. One of the main problems is the increase in the number of people who are poor. This is leading to a number of social and economic problems. Another problem is the increase in the number of people who are unemployed. This is leading to a number of social and economic problems.

The increase in the number of people in the world is leading to a number of environmental problems. One of the main problems is the increase in the number of people who are using natural resources. This is leading to a number of environmental problems. Another problem is the increase in the number of people who are polluting the environment. This is leading to a number of environmental problems.

The increase in the number of people in the world is leading to a number of health problems. One of the main problems is the increase in the number of people who are suffering from chronic diseases. This is leading to a number of health problems. Another problem is the increase in the number of people who are suffering from mental health problems. This is leading to a number of health problems.

The increase in the number of people in the world is leading to a number of social problems. One of the main problems is the increase in the number of people who are living in poverty. This is leading to a number of social problems. Another problem is the increase in the number of people who are living in slums. This is leading to a number of social problems.

The increase in the number of people in the world is leading to a number of economic problems. One of the main problems is the increase in the number of people who are unemployed. This is leading to a number of economic problems. Another problem is the increase in the number of people who are living in poverty. This is leading to a number of economic problems.

The increase in the number of people in the world is leading to a number of political problems. One of the main problems is the increase in the number of people who are living in poverty. This is leading to a number of political problems. Another problem is the increase in the number of people who are living in slums. This is leading to a number of political problems.

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Drawn by M^{rs} E. Davis Liverpool.

GRIFFINIA HYACINTHINA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Howell.

GRIFFINIA HYACINTHINA.

See *Genera AMARYLLIDACEAE*. I. 516, 67

Bot. Rep. 103

There are only three described species of Griffinia, all natives of South America, and named by Mr. Kunz in honour of the celebrated cultivator of bulbs, W. GARDNER, Esq. of South Lambeth.

G. Parviflora, and *G. Zosterocarpa*, both resemble *G. Hyacinthina*, but the one the first species introduced from Brazil (in 1833), and is longer and broader than the others. The most obvious distinction from *Amaryllis*, consists in the leaves, which are broad and flat, strongly ribbed with numerous longitudinal veins, and retted with transverse fibres, each leaf has a flattened fleshy foot-stalk, one or two inches in length. The flower-stem is somewhat compressed, having a sharp ridge up each side. Flower-stalks stout and purpleish. The petals are deeply separated, and the three upper, and the three lower, stand completely apart at two distances, as in *Narcissus Acon.* The three lower petals are also considerably veined at their edges, and of a paler violet colour. Anthers pale buff, stamens white or black, of unequal lengths, five of them lie in the direction of the lower petals, and the sixth stands upright, nearly hid in the channel of the outer upper petal. Pistil white, stigma very small.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and well-being of older people, and to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people.

The strategy for older people is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in their communities. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to achieve these aims, including: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in their communities.

The strategy for older people is a key document for the health care system, and it sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and well-being of older people, and to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to achieve these aims, including: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in their communities.

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Drawn by Miss S. Dury Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS PLATYPETALA.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured, by R. Beell.

AMARYLLIS PLATYPETALA.

NEW GARDEN—AMARYLLIDACEÆ. I. 188. 27

Bot. Rep. 1885.

THIS is one of the many beautiful conquests of *Ashley* and *Calyptella*, sent from Rio, by WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq. and forwarded as here is presented, at Mrs. ANNEA HARRISON's, the 29th of November, 1826. Mr. LINNÆUS considers it as a variety of *Amaryllis A. fida*, from which it differs in the more regularitate form of the flowers, in the greater breadth of the petals, which are of a much lighter scarlet, and have a decided green stripe along the centre of each. The fleshy nectary which surrounds the filament, in the mouth of the tube, is also white instead of green, and the stamens are more disposed in different directions than in *Ashley*. The ovary has a disposition to turn downwards rather than upwards. The leaves are glaucous and numerous.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (15.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for doing so in the White Paper on *Ageing Better* (Department of Health 1999).

The White Paper sets out a number of key objectives for the health care system, including the need to improve the quality of care for older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently for as long as possible.

One of the key challenges facing the health care system is how to meet the needs of older people in a way that is cost-effective and sustainable. This paper discusses some of the issues involved in this challenge, and offers some suggestions for how it might be addressed.

Introduction

The population of the UK is ageing, and the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to continue to rise in the coming decades. This has implications for the health care system, and for society as a whole.

Older people are more likely to have chronic health conditions, and to require more health care services than younger people. This is true of both men and women, and of those living in both urban and rural areas.

However, there are a number of factors that can influence the health and well-being of older people, and these can be targeted for intervention. These factors include:

- Lifestyle factors, such as diet, exercise, and smoking.
- Environmental factors, such as housing, and access to services.
- Social factors, such as isolation, and lack of support.

By addressing these factors, it is possible to improve the health and well-being of older people, and to reduce the need for health care services. This is a key objective of the White Paper on *Ageing Better*.

One of the key challenges facing the health care system is how to meet the needs of older people in a way that is cost-effective and sustainable. This paper discusses some of the issues involved in this challenge, and offers some suggestions for how it might be addressed.

Background

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AMARYLLIS CROCATA,

J. PABLO NESTOR BRANIL,

Drawn by M^r E. Bury Liverpool.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured by R. Havell London

AMARYLLI CROCATA.

Not dissimilar to AMARYLLIS L.—LILIACEAE

PETALS very much undulated on the edges, pointed, and strongly veined at the tips, of unequal length—indeed the fivefold difference of breadth, given by Mr. HORTON as a general character, to all his genus *Hypoleucis*, is very perceptible in most of this group. Colour a bright orange, with much green in the lobe and along the centre of each petal. Flowers expanding readily. Tube and flower-stalks of almost equal length, apical part as if soon withering away—Leaves three or less in rank, of a rich dark glossy green, very glaucous on the back, as is also the Esculentaria, so purple on either

This specimen was drawn at the Liverpool Botanic Garden, 3th February, 1826, from a bulb received by Mr. SIMONSON in 1810, from St. Paul in Brazil, together with a bulb of *Anacard* in Philadelphia, being the first introductions of both these beautiful species introduced into this country.

The Barkley is the *Papilio Nictis* of the *Linn. Syst. Nat.* p. 558 of the edition, Epiphyte, Arica. A native of Brazil.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that women are having children at a younger age and that there is a higher birth rate in developing countries.

Another reason why the world's population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that there is a higher life expectancy in developed countries and that there is a higher death rate in developing countries.

There are a number of other reasons why the world's population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are migrating from developing countries to developed countries has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that there is a higher standard of living in developed countries and that there is a higher death rate in developing countries.

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Drawn by Mrs E. Bury Liverpool.

CRISOM. GIGANTEUM.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell London.

ORINUM GIGANTEUM.

N^o. 8626.—(1861) 5. — Linn. 13.

Bot. Mag. 1816.

This plant, the *Crocus Petalobium* of Mr. Humeau, is also considered as a *Crocus* in the systematic Index, in the *Dictionnaire Menesien* published in 1828, although described in the work as a variety of *Aranyllis Oracis*, and specifically distinguished from *Zelchura* and of course some differences have since been pointed out, in the *Parliamentary Report*, vol. 7. An. 570. The figure in the *Menesien* differs a little in the shape of the petals, from the specimen here represented, and which was obligingly presented by Captain Humeau, Esq. of Liverpool, after it had obtained a prize, at the meeting of the Liverpool Hort. Socy. Society, 18th Aug. 1840.

The following description translated from the *Parmentier's synopsis plantarum* answers exactly to the present figure. "Leaves filament, flowers white, forming an umbel—petals white, concave, native of Adina.

The leaf is much expanded, and flattened at the base the flower is a perfectum, and the stamens and pedicel are suddenly bent down, almost at a right angle, above over the summit of the tube. Style, bright green, and far slenderer than the filaments, which are white, anthers yellow, but quickly turning brown when the pollen is shed, and the petals also, then soon look dusky and wither, even before the honey drops its seed. The leaves are of a very dark green, and sheathe alternately in the manner of *Sedum*, the scape grows from the bulb. Mr. S. states it as a very fine plant of this species, which he purchased in April, 1802, under the name of *Aranyllis Gigans*.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are living in poverty has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.6 billion (World Bank 2000).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the rapid population growth in the developing countries. The population of the world is expected to reach 8 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 2000). This increase in population will put a tremendous pressure on the world's resources, particularly in the developing countries. Another reason is the increasing inequality in the distribution of income and wealth. The rich countries are becoming richer, while the poor countries are becoming poorer (World Bank 2000).

There are a number of ways in which the world can reduce the number of people living in poverty. One way is to increase the rate of economic growth in the developing countries. This can be done by investing in infrastructure, education, and health care. Another way is to reduce the inequality in the distribution of income and wealth. This can be done by implementing policies that promote income redistribution, such as progressive taxation and social safety nets (World Bank 2000).

There are a number of challenges that the world faces in reducing poverty. One of the main challenges is the increasing inequality in the distribution of income and wealth. The rich countries are becoming richer, while the poor countries are becoming poorer. Another challenge is the rapid population growth in the developing countries. This increase in population will put a tremendous pressure on the world's resources, particularly in the developing countries.

There are a number of ways in which the world can overcome these challenges. One way is to increase the rate of economic growth in the developing countries. This can be done by investing in infrastructure, education, and health care. Another way is to reduce the inequality in the distribution of income and wealth. This can be done by implementing policies that promote income redistribution, such as progressive taxation and social safety nets (World Bank 2000).

There are a number of reasons why the world is not doing enough to reduce poverty. One of the main reasons is the increasing inequality in the distribution of income and wealth. The rich countries are becoming richer, while the poor countries are becoming poorer. Another reason is the rapid population growth in the developing countries. This increase in population will put a tremendous pressure on the world's resources, particularly in the developing countries.

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Drawn by Miss E. Bury Liverpool

CRINUM ORNATUM.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured, by R. Havell, London.

CRINUM ORNATUM.

Var. *Gracile*—ANDRILLI, l. l. c. 2210.

Bot. Mag. 1853.

Flowers arise springing from the side of the leaves, as in *Crinum Scutellum*, which it appears to resemble closely in its habit, and in a great deal of growth, but the petals are more pointed, and emerging at the extremities, as the flowers expand, which leaves the interior very naked. Flowers arising from the base to several inches in a very upright and gross leaves to about three inches in all diameters, but slightly webbed, and margined. It belongs to Mr. Hance's subdivision of *Crinum* 'the *Gracile*,' in which he enumerates ten species, the names of which seem to have been so differently assigned in various botanical works, as to render it in very difficult to distinguish. There is a letter to the treatment and varieties of some of these *Crinums*, from the Hon. and Rev. W. Hance to the Secretary of the Horticultural Society, in the 3d. vol. of the *Horticultural Transactions*, part 2, page 340, where several interesting experiments are recorded.

This Drawing is from a plant that blossomed in Mr. R. Hance's Botanic Garden, September, 1829.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts receivable, and accounts payable. It also outlines the procedures for reconciling these accounts and identifying any discrepancies.

The second part of the document focuses on the classification of expenses. It explains how to distinguish between capital expenditures and operating expenses, and how to allocate costs to different departments or projects. This section includes a table with columns for expense type, amount, and department, which is used to illustrate the process of cost allocation. The document also discusses the importance of proper documentation for all expenses, including receipts and invoices, and provides guidelines for how to organize and store these documents.

The third part of the document addresses the issue of budgeting and financial forecasting. It describes how to develop a budget based on historical data and market trends, and how to use this budget to monitor performance and make adjustments as needed. This section includes a discussion of the various factors that can affect financial performance, such as changes in demand, input costs, and exchange rates. It also provides a framework for conducting a variance analysis to identify the causes of any differences between actual results and the budget.

The final part of the document discusses the importance of regular financial reporting and communication. It explains how to prepare financial statements that are clear, concise, and easy to understand, and how to use these statements to communicate with management and other stakeholders. This section includes a discussion of the various types of financial reports that are typically prepared, such as the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement, and provides guidelines for how to format and present these reports.



Drawn by M^r E. Bury, Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS AFRICA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by P. Havell, London.

AMARYLLIS AULICA.

NAT. ORDER—AMARYLLIDACEÆ. LILIACEÆ.

Bot. Rep. 414

This Lily has been very happily named by Mr. Beck, both on account of its truly "aureally" appearance, and in so the pronounced manner in which the mouth of the tube is "enclosed" by a thick fleshy ring of a bright green colour, which contrasts well with the vivid streak of the petals, these separate completely from each other, when the flower is full blown, and the difference in flow breadth is conspicuous, the three outer ones, particularly the two lower, being much narrower than the others. They are all variegated with darker red veins, and the same darker coloring is strongly continued along the centre, close down to the crown, where it spreads, and breaks the green marks at the base of each petal, by a sort of very rich spotting, heightening the effect of our country's unobscured void. The stem is round, hollow, and green; the leaves large numerous and luxuriant; the whole plant is magnificent looking.

An elite of the finest importations from Brazil.

the 1990s, the number of cases of AIDS in Hong Kong has increased steadily.

The purpose of this study was to explore the social and cultural contexts of HIV/AIDS in Hong Kong. We were particularly interested in the ways in which the social and cultural contexts of Hong Kong have shaped the ways in which HIV/AIDS is perceived and understood. We were also interested in the ways in which the social and cultural contexts of Hong Kong have shaped the ways in which HIV/AIDS is prevented and controlled. We were particularly interested in the ways in which the social and cultural contexts of Hong Kong have shaped the ways in which HIV/AIDS is perceived and understood by young people in Hong Kong. We were also interested in the ways in which the social and cultural contexts of Hong Kong have shaped the ways in which HIV/AIDS is prevented and controlled by young people in Hong Kong.

The study was conducted in Hong Kong, a city of 6.5 million people, which is a member of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank. Hong Kong is a highly developed, free-market economy, and is one of the most densely populated cities in the world. Hong Kong is a multicultural society, and is home to a large number of ethnic groups, including Chinese, British, Indian, and others.

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Drawn by Mr E. Bury, Liverpool.

PANCRATIUM AMBLYENSE.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell, London.

PANCRATIUM AMBOINENSE.

NEW GAMES—UNCLASSIFIED & LOST.

Bot. May 1848.

The leaves form the most striking feature. They are oval-heart shaped, pointed, and strongly ribbed of a very bright yellow green, and in general appearance much resembling those of *Hemerocallis Javanica*. The Nectary is very small, and dissimilar from that of other *Pancretiums*, being formed merely of carinated, wedge-shaped protuberances from each side of the base of the filament.—The spathe bears a number of flowers which are nearly sessile.—In the *Paradise Lost* Garden, Mr. SUTTON names this plant "*Pancretium Nervifidum*" and says he believes it to be the true *P. Amboinense* of LINNÆUS, which latter name is also adopted by the Messrs. STRONG, of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, from a plant in which collection this drawing was made. Native of the Island of Amboina. Probably the same as the *Cinnam Nervosum* of Dr. PEARSON. Mr. HORTON has the genus of *Prophyta*, he says singularly in the fourth part of this plant, which he says has been named *Exposita* by Mr. SUTTON in the *Horticultural Transactions*, and the name is given to it by Professor LINNÆUS in the *Encyclopædia of Plants*.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.3 billion, and the number of children under 5 years of age has increased from 0.8 billion to 1.0 billion (UNICEF 2000).

There is a growing concern that the increase in the number of children in the world is leading to an increase in the number of children who are malnourished. In 1990, 28% of children under 5 years of age were malnourished, but by 2000, this figure had increased to 33% (UNICEF 2000). This increase in malnutrition is a result of a number of factors, including the increase in the number of children in the world, the increase in the number of children who are living in poverty, and the increase in the number of children who are living in areas of conflict. The increase in the number of children in the world is a result of the high birth rates in many developing countries. The increase in the number of children who are living in poverty is a result of the high unemployment rates in many developing countries. The increase in the number of children who are living in areas of conflict is a result of the high number of wars in the world.

Malnutrition is a major cause of child mortality and morbidity. It is a result of a number of factors, including the increase in the number of children in the world, the increase in the number of children who are living in poverty, and the increase in the number of children who are living in areas of conflict. Malnutrition is a result of a number of factors, including the increase in the number of children in the world, the increase in the number of children who are living in poverty, and the increase in the number of children who are living in areas of conflict. Malnutrition is a result of a number of factors, including the increase in the number of children in the world, the increase in the number of children who are living in poverty, and the increase in the number of children who are living in areas of conflict.

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IRIS PUMILA L.

CRINUM BROUSSONETI.

Nov. DE GRIS—AMBYLÉIDE E. LINDLEY.

Bot. Mag. 4141.

Ascription of Mr. Hemsley's very elegant natural groups of "THE CRINUMS," belonging to the *Aspidocarpus* Crinaceae, both round, with a length and width, and about 12 to 16 leaves smaller, numerous, spreading in every direction, rhizomatous, slightly quadrilateral, very smooth at the edges, not serrated at all generally, rather above or below, and from 1 to 2 inches long. Stems springing from the sides, purple at the base, and flattened, six inches to the spathe, which is three inches long, bright green, and dividing into two parts. Filaments white, with curved anthers, anthers pale-dusky yellow—pale purple for nearly an inch beyond the stigma, the divisions of which are white above, purple below. Flower very fragrant, closely resembling those of *Crinum Ornatum*, which however constantly produces five, six, or seven flowers in a single under the same bud of Mr. Hemsley's *Crinum*—whereas the general habit of *Hemsleyi* appears to be decidedly one-flowered, although it occasionally produces a two-flowered stem, a second one being raised after the first flower has gone off, but this is merely from extreme luxuriance of growth, and not a constant habit of the plant.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that women are now having children at a younger age, and that there is a higher birth rate in developing countries.

Another reason why the world's population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are now living longer, and that there is a higher death rate in developing countries.

There are a number of other reasons why the world's population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are migrating to other countries has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that there is a higher death rate in developing countries, and that there is a higher birth rate in developed countries.

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Drawn by M^{rs} E. Duxey, Liverpool.

CRINUM CRUENTUM.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured, by R. Havell, London.

CRINUM CREUTUM.

NEW GREEN-HOUSE-LIKE PLANT.—Linnæus.

Bot. Reg. 171

Flowers erect two feet and a half to the spathe, rising from the side of the mass of fibrage, but within one or two of the outside leaves—smooth, not glaucous, compressed and solid—of a clear bright green, paler near the bulb. Spathe thick and fleshy, dividing into two leaf-like segments, darkish green outside, paler within. Flowers sessile, each with a long narrow bract, resembling the spathe in colour and substance. Tube of the flower from seven to eight or ten, light green—petals purple, strap-shaped, of equal breadth, and strongly curved at the points—pistil and filaments purple, pistil generally, but not necessarily, longer than the filaments—anthers dark brown, covered with bright deep yellow pollen. Leaves five feet long, ribbed, slightly channelled, and growing very much towards the joints. This Crinum was first flowered by Mr. HENSON, who imported it from the East Indies, and it is still a very scarce plant: the present specimen flowered in the Liverpool Botanic Garden, the bulb is very much elongated at the neck, and so early as almost to lose the character of a true bulb, dark brown, raising itself almost entirely above the soil, and throwing out thick, tuberous, fleshy roots on every side.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.3 billion. This increase is due to the fact that the number of children under 15 years of age has increased in every country in the world, although the rate of increase has been slower in developed countries.

The increase in the number of children under 15 years of age has led to a corresponding increase in the number of children who are in need of education. In 1990, there were 1.1 billion children under 15 years of age in the world, and in 2000, there were 1.3 billion. This means that there are now 200 million more children in the world who need to be educated than there were in 1990.

The increase in the number of children in need of education has led to a corresponding increase in the number of children who are out of school. In 1990, there were 1.1 billion children under 15 years of age in the world, and in 2000, there were 1.3 billion. This means that there are now 200 million more children in the world who are out of school than there were in 1990.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion (UNESCO 2003).

There are many reasons for the increase in illiteracy. One of the reasons is that the population of the world is growing rapidly. Another reason is that the quality of education is declining in many countries. A third reason is that the cost of education is increasing, making it difficult for many people to afford it.

There are many ways to reduce illiteracy. One way is to improve the quality of education. Another way is to make education more affordable. A third way is to provide more opportunities for people to learn.

There are many challenges to reducing illiteracy. One challenge is that there are many people who are illiterate who do not have access to education. Another challenge is that there are many people who are illiterate who do not have the resources to learn.

There are many ways to overcome these challenges. One way is to provide more opportunities for people to learn. Another way is to provide more resources for people to learn. A third way is to provide more support for people who are illiterate.

There are many benefits to reducing illiteracy. One benefit is that it helps people to find better jobs. Another benefit is that it helps people to improve their lives. A third benefit is that it helps people to become more active citizens.

There are many ways to measure illiteracy. One way is to count the number of people who cannot read and write. Another way is to measure the percentage of people who are illiterate. A third way is to measure the number of people who are illiterate who are under the age of 15.

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Drawn by Mrs E. Perry, Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS PSITTACINA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by H. J. Wood, London.

AMARYLLIS PRITTACINA.

Var. *rosea*—AMARYLLIDÆ F.—Liliacæ.

Bot. Rey. 110. Hypocistis Prittacina Mr. Hance.

This bulb was received at the Liverpool Botanic Garden from St. Paul in the autumn of 1846. It is figured in the *Botanical Repository*, No. 116, from a plate of Mr. Gerrard's collection at South Lambeth, where it is said to have arrived for the first time in this country in March 1817, but the plant at the Liverpool Garden flourished in great perfection, and was destroyed by Miss Masson at that time sent to the Botanic Garden, in 1844.

The degree of red in the petals, as well as the form of the markings, seems to vary a good deal in different individual bulbs—perhaps some of the most beautiful are those in which the red stripes are gradually blended and intermixed with the leaf, a light green, which forms as it were, the ground colour of the petals. A fleshy ridge surrounds the filament at the mouth of the tube, though scarcely so thick the size of the ring or crown in *Ambly*, or *Calyptina*. The flowers of the parent *Amaryllis*, both at the Botanic Garden and at Mr. Hance's care much larger and richer than the figure in the *Repository*, but smaller in diameter specimens are also frequent. Mr. Hance has a magnificent seedling from *Peltocoma* at *St. Paul*.



Drawn by M^{rs} E. East

AMARYLLIS REGINÆ.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Hoare & Co. London

AMARYLLIS REGINÆ.

NOT FOUND AMARYLLIDÆE. Linn. s.

The plant here represented has been above thirty years in the Fairfield
Garden and flowered freely every spring. The following correct description
is taken from Professor Murray's edition of *Müller's Dictionary*, published in
1788. "It is green, scape round, sub-angreous. Each stem supports two,
three, or four flowers, rarely more; they are large, of a bright copper-colour
inclining to scarlet, with a bottom of a whitish green. The three outer petals
reversed at the tip, the three inner fringed at the base, the style red. The spathe
which covers the buds before they open, divides into two parts to the bottom,
standing on each side the neck of the stem. It flowered in Mr. PATERSON'S
Garden at Hoxton, in 1729, when the late De JONC D'ARVILLE, a celebrated
Aristocrat, caused a figure of it to be drawn, and wrote a false paragraph of it. It
he gave it the title of *Lacina Regina*, because it was on full beauty on the 1st of
July, which was the birth-day of the late Queen." *Caroline of Anspach*, with
"Gard. p. 11. The root-stem brought from Mexico, and it is therefore call'd
the Mexican Lily among Gardeners. It increases readily by offsets, or by
seed, by which so many varieties have been raised, that the original species
is scarce seen."



ZEPHYRANTHES TUBISPATHA.

Drawn by M^r E. Bury Liverpool.

ZEPHYRANTHES CANDIDA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured, by R. Hart London.

ZEPHYRANTHES TUBISPATHA AND CANDIDA.

NEW YORK: MACMILLAN, 1891.

THE small bulbs here represented in flower, were received from Beauvais with a number of others, under the name of "Alouette Lily," but the flowers besides being smaller, and destitute of the pink line of *Alouette*, have the petals broader, and not so deeply divided: the flower stalks much longer in proportion to the stem, and possess exactly the character given by Mr. HORTON to *T. hepatica*, "a very short leaf, enclosed within by a hood of the same size." The stamens are shorter than the pistil, of unequal length, and diverging, but not so regularly as in some of the *Zephyranthes*. A variety which appears nearly allied to this, is mentioned in the *Horticultural Register*, 1861. The present plant agrees with the description in the *Botanical Magazine*, No. 1591.

Zephyranthes Candida is larger, whiter, the petals more deeply divided, and they lag backwards when the flower is expanded, the ligament is more club-shaped the length from the pericarp to the bottom of the spathe, is scarcely above one-fourth of the whole length of the scape, whereas in *T. hepatica* it is nearly one-third: both the flowers and buds of *Candida* are more upright, and the stems are more pure. Leaves then, smooth, on 1 and 3-lb.

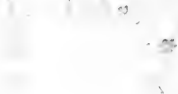


Figure 1. Magnitude of the acceleration response spectrum for a 1000 Hz sinusoidal vibration.

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AMARYLLIS FULGIDA.

NOT BEING AMARYLLIDÆ ^{VERMORELII}.

Bot. Rep. 226.

WALTON has paid attention to any one branch of natural history, must have felt the force of the truth so well explained by Mr. LINDLEY, in his observations on different systems of arrangements—namely, that "while few individuals only are known to the collector, he finds it an easy task to establish distinctions of genera and species, but as proportions to our collections are enlarged, difficulties and ambiguities begin, and "the greater the number of natural objects assembled together the more do we discover proofs that every thing passes by reasonable shades into something else."

Amaryllis Fulgida, *Crocata*, *Regina*, and some others, resemble each other very much, but as stated in the *Botanical Register*, *Amaryllis Fulgida*, "differs from *Crocata* and *Regina*, in the greater length of the tube of the corolla", as compared with the genera, "and from *Epipactis* and *Regina*, in having the throat smooth instead of crested with white hairs." It exceeds them all except perhaps *Crocata*, in height and the size of the foliage, and the dazzling colour of the flowers.

This species was reported by Mr. HARRISON from Brazil, and was drawn at Ayrleburgh, April 1836. Some of the leaves measured twenty-two inches in length and nearly three inches in breadth, the first flower-stem bearing a gilt flower, attained the height of thirty inches, and would probably have become somewhat taller, but was most generously cut for the completion of the present figure, a second scape immediately succeeded it, twenty-eight inches high and bearing six flowers, some smaller buds of the same species, were also in flower at *Assisio* HARRISON'S EAR, and differed slightly in the size and shape of the light coloured star in the centre.

*See *Principles of Geology* by CHARLES LYELL. Ed. Vol. II. Chapter I.—Diversity in the structure of species.

the 1990s, the number of Chinese immigrants has increased steadily, and the Chinese population in the United States has increased from 1.2 million in 1980 to 3.8 million in 2000 (U.S. Census Bureau 2001).

Chinese immigrants are a diverse group, with a wide range of characteristics and backgrounds. Many Chinese immigrants are young, highly educated, and have high income levels. They are often referred to as "new immigrants" or "high-tech immigrants." However, there are also many Chinese immigrants who are older, less educated, and have lower income levels. They are often referred to as "old immigrants" or "low-tech immigrants." The diversity of Chinese immigrants is reflected in their settlement patterns and social networks. Many Chinese immigrants live in ethnic enclaves, such as Chinatowns, where they can find a sense of community and support. However, many Chinese immigrants also live in non-ethnic enclaves, where they may face more challenges in adjusting to the new culture and society.

One of the most interesting aspects of Chinese immigration is the "brain drain" phenomenon. Many highly educated Chinese immigrants have emigrated to the United States in search of better job opportunities and higher salaries. This has led to a significant loss of talent and expertise from China, which has had a negative impact on the country's economic development. However, some argue that the brain drain is a necessary and natural process of globalization, and that it can also benefit China in the long run by returning immigrants who have gained valuable skills and experience in the United States.

In addition to the brain drain phenomenon, Chinese immigrants have also played a significant role in the economic development of the United States. Many Chinese immigrants have started successful businesses, particularly in the technology and service industries. They have also contributed to the growth of the Chinese American community, which has become an important part of the American social and cultural landscape. However, Chinese immigrants also face many challenges, such as discrimination, language barriers, and cultural differences. Understanding the experiences and needs of Chinese immigrants is important for promoting social integration and economic success.

One of the main challenges for Chinese immigrants is the language barrier. Many Chinese immigrants do not speak English fluently, which makes it difficult for them to communicate with others and find job opportunities. This is especially true for the older generation of immigrants, who may have grown up in a rural area and have limited exposure to English. Language barriers can also affect the social integration of Chinese immigrants, as they may have difficulty making friends and participating in community activities. However, many Chinese immigrants have found ways to overcome these challenges, such as taking English classes or joining language exchange programs.

Another challenge for Chinese immigrants is the cultural differences between their home country and the United States. Chinese culture is very different from American culture, and this can lead to misunderstandings and conflicts. For example, Chinese people value family and respect for authority, while Americans value individualism and equality. These differences can affect the way Chinese immigrants interact with others and adapt to the new culture. However, many Chinese immigrants have found ways to bridge the cultural gap, such as participating in cultural exchange programs and learning about American customs and values.

of the study. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Boards at the University of Toronto and the University of British Columbia. The study was conducted in accordance with the ethical standards of the Declaration of Helsinki.

The study was a randomized, controlled, parallel, double-blind trial. The study was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, the subjects were randomized to either the intervention or control group. In the second phase, the subjects were randomized to either the intervention or control group.

The subjects were recruited from the University of Toronto and the University of British Columbia. The subjects were recruited from the University of Toronto and the University of British Columbia.

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Drawn by Miss F. Bury Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS HARRISII.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell London.

AMARYLLIS HARRISONI.

NEW SPECIES AMARYLLIDACEÆ. LINDLEY.

This plant was imported from Peru, by Mr. HARRISON, and named in honour of him by Professor LINDELEY, who considers it as a variety of *A. Vittata*.—It differs however from the true *Vittata* in the great length of the flower-tube, which measures 5½ inches, from the perianth to the angle where the petals divide, and also in being a very tender bulb, requiring considerable heat and the same treatment as *A. Schottiana*, whose habit it seems to approach. The Phloxes do not expand widely, and their position is remarkably horizontal. The outer edges of the petals, are separate only in the commencement of the filament, about half way down the tube, instead of quite down to the bottom as in *Vittata*.—The perianth is of a pale, and less spreading, and there is no purple on the stem, or leaves, which are very glaucous. The leaves are particularly very little, of a light blue green, having the transparent colourless outside, entire, and the leaf and the seed like outline, so to look like a bright edge of a veil round the leaf. It flowers at high sea, for the first time in Europe, in 1841.



Drawn by M^{rs} D. Barry, Liverpool.

PANCRATIUM ASIATICUM.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Smith, London.

PANCRATIUM AMÆNUM.

NET DUTCH AMARYLLIDEE 3, LINDLEY

Bot Mag 1837

Flowers from six to ten, smooth, pure white except the tube, which is gradually shaded with green, down to the perianth. Spathe and bractes permanent, greenish, and almost transparent. Stigma small red and dark green. Anthers of a drab orange. Style and filament green, nearly down to the edge of the sector, white below. Flowers fragrant, but less powerful than those of *P. Spotswoodii*. Leaves numerous, channeled, and having a raised furrow on each side the channel down the centre. Stems rising from the middle of the leaves so much compressed as to be nearly twice as broad one way as the other, and having a sharp edge on each side, and a slightly depressed furrow in the centre, white throughout, and very glaucous, but when the bloom is rubbed off, showing itself closely ribbed. Brought from a plant in flower in the store of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, May, 1828. A native of *G. Saja* according to LINNÆUS. MILLER says probably a native of Cayenne, cultivated in gardens in Martimeo, in 1700.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million.

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the rapid population growth in the developing countries. The number of people in the world is increasing at a rate of about 1.2% per year, and this is expected to continue for the next 50 years. This means that the number of people in the world will be about 10 billion by the year 2050.

Another reason for the increase in undernourishment is the rapid increase in the number of people who are living in poverty. The number of people in the world who are living on less than \$1 a day has increased from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 2.1 billion in 2001. This is a 75% increase in just 11 years.

There are a number of reasons for this increase in poverty. One of the main reasons is the rapid increase in the number of people who are living in the developing countries. The number of people in the world who are living in the developing countries has increased from 3.5 billion in 1990 to 5.5 billion in 2001. This is a 57% increase in just 11 years.

Another reason for the increase in poverty is the rapid increase in the number of people who are living in the urban areas. The number of people in the world who are living in the urban areas has increased from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 2.1 billion in 2001. This is a 75% increase in just 11 years.

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Drawn by Miss E. Steyer Leopold.

CRINUM ZEYLANICUM.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured, by R. Smith, London.

CRINUM ZEYLANICUM.

See *Index* ANABYLLIDÆ—L. 113.

Mr. HENNER and PESTOUR LEVENS both refer to the *Botanical Magazine* 1771, for this plant. It is there called "*Amargosa Grana*," but is well described in *Marign's Histoire Botanique*, where it is stated that the name of *Crinum Zeylanicum* was originally assigned to it by LEVENS, and subsequently confirmed by M. L. HENNER (the first propagator of the *Levenses* system in France, and one of the earliest and most anxious members of the *Natural Institute*). *Crinum Zeylanicum* forms the sixth species of Mr. HENNER's *Genève*, the whole of the stem and spathe are of a rich royal purple, the same colour extends along the base of the flower and the keel on the outside of each petal. In the *Botanical Magazine*, the following directions from *Crinum Zeylanicum* are printed out: "the leaves are conspicuously cordate, smooth at the edges, succulent, slender, with a thick red-rib. Flowers much redder, with dark leaves, half not changed into a root." It is a native of the East Indies.

Table 1. Mean (SD) age, height, weight, and body mass index (BMI) of the 100 children in the study

Age (years)	Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	BMI (kg m ⁻²)
7.0 (0.3)	120.5 (6.5)	23.5 (6.5)	16.1 (2.5)

Table 2. Mean (SD) age, height, weight, and body mass index (BMI) of the 100 children in the study

Age (years)	Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	BMI (kg m ⁻²)
7.0 (0.3)	120.5 (6.5)	23.5 (6.5)	16.1 (2.5)

Table 3. Mean (SD) age, height, weight, and body mass index (BMI) of the 100 children in the study

Age (years)	Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	BMI (kg m ⁻²)
7.0 (0.3)	120.5 (6.5)	23.5 (6.5)	16.1 (2.5)

Table 4. Mean (SD) age, height, weight, and body mass index (BMI) of the 100 children in the study

Age (years)	Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	BMI (kg m ⁻²)
7.0 (0.3)	120.5 (6.5)	23.5 (6.5)	16.1 (2.5)

Table 5. Mean (SD) age, height, weight, and body mass index (BMI) of the 100 children in the study

Age (years)	Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	BMI (kg m ⁻²)
7.0 (0.3)	120.5 (6.5)	23.5 (6.5)	16.1 (2.5)

Table 6. Mean (SD) age, height, weight, and body mass index (BMI) of the 100 children in the study

Age (years)	Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	BMI (kg m ⁻²)
7.0 (0.3)	120.5 (6.5)	23.5 (6.5)	16.1 (2.5)



2425. *LYRIS*
PROSTALUM & ZEPHYRUS

CRINUM PROCU LATO-ZEYLANICUM.

A new hybrid *Crinum*, possessing all the elegance of the New Holland species, *Crinum Pedunculatum* (the Mother Plant), and delicately tinged with colour by *Zeylanicum*, blending so beautifully the characters of both, so to form a subject of interest in company with its parents. It is here represented as it flowered in the stove of BENJAMIN HARRISON Esq., of Aspleburgh, in the middle of August, 1829.

the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK, and the number of people with a mental health problem who are in contact with mental health services has also increased (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990, 1994, 1997, 2003).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with a mental health problem, and to reduce the stigma and discrimination that they experience. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of mental health services, and the implementation of mental health legislation. The aim of this paper is to review the current state of mental health services in the UK, and to discuss the challenges that face mental health services in the future.

Introduction

The number of people with a mental health problem in the UK has increased in the 1990s, and the number of people with a mental health problem who are in contact with mental health services has also increased (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990, 1994, 1997, 2003). This has led to a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with a mental health problem, and to reduce the stigma and discrimination that they experience. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of mental health services, and the implementation of mental health legislation.

The aim of this paper is to review the current state of mental health services in the UK, and to discuss the challenges that face mental health services in the future. The paper is divided into three main sections: a review of the current state of mental health services in the UK, a discussion of the challenges that face mental health services in the future, and a conclusion. The first section will discuss the current state of mental health services in the UK, and the second section will discuss the challenges that face mental health services in the future.

Current state

The number of people with a mental health problem in the UK has increased in the 1990s, and the number of people with a mental health problem who are in contact with mental health services has also increased (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990, 1994, 1997, 2003). This has led to a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with a mental health problem, and to reduce the stigma and discrimination that they experience.

This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of mental health services, and the implementation of mental health legislation. The aim of this paper is to review the current state of mental health services in the UK, and to discuss the challenges that face mental health services in the future.

Challenges

The number of people with a mental health problem in the UK has increased in the 1990s, and the number of people with a mental health problem who are in contact with mental health services has also increased (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990, 1994, 1997, 2003). This has led to a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with a mental health problem, and to reduce the stigma and discrimination that they experience.

the same time, the fact that the two countries have similar political systems and similar political cultures may be important.

There are several reasons why the two countries may be similar. First, the two countries have similar political systems. Both are democracies with a two-party system. Second, the two countries have similar political cultures. Both are characterized by a high level of political participation and a strong sense of civic duty. Third, the two countries have similar political institutions. Both have a bicameral legislature and a strong executive branch. Fourth, the two countries have similar political parties. Both have a dominant party system. Finally, the two countries have similar political outcomes. Both have a high level of political stability and a strong record of economic growth.

There are several reasons why the two countries may be different. First, the two countries have different political systems. The United States has a presidential system, while the United Kingdom has a parliamentary system. Second, the two countries have different political cultures. The United States is characterized by a high level of individualism and a strong sense of personal freedom, while the United Kingdom is characterized by a high level of collectivism and a strong sense of social responsibility. Third, the two countries have different political institutions. The United States has a bicameral legislature, while the United Kingdom has a unicameral legislature. Fourth, the two countries have different political parties. The United States has a two-party system, while the United Kingdom has a multi-party system. Finally, the two countries have different political outcomes. The United States has a high level of political stability, while the United Kingdom has a high level of political volatility.

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Drawn by Mr. E. Barry, Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS SUPERBA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured, by R. Smith.

AMARYLLIS VITTATA (SUPERA.)

NEW GARDEN—AMARYLLIDACEAE. Loomer

This figure was from a bulb received from Brazil, by Miss ANTONIA HANSON, and will be found on comparison, to differ considerably from its less doubling variety, the original species from the Cape, now becoming a very scarce plant, so the more glowing beauties of the South American varieties, present greater attractions to the cultivator. The edges of the petals are united further along the tube, in *Supera*, and the flowers open wider the whole plant is much larger, and the coloring throughout, lighter, and gay, or



Drawn by M.F. Bury, Liverpool.

L. BINTON STABRUM.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured, by R. Howell.

CRINUM SCABRUM.

NEW SPECIES—AMARYLLIDACEÆ.—LINDLEY.

Det. May 1840.

The figure in the Magazine is much too small, but a very accurate description of the one given by Mr. HANZAR, who reckons this to be several sections of *Crocus*, *scampentes*, the half-opening, although he admits that the lobes of the corolla expand quite widely, when exposed to much heat. The scape is many-flowered, flowers sitting, leaves very long bearing down, with rough cartilaginous edges, considerably undulated, especially towards the base; they straggle over each other alternately for several inches, so as to form a pretty firm stem. The scape springs from the bulb, side of the leafy stem, it is of a yellow green, purple at the base, compressed and solid. The tube of the flowers bright green, the sep. beautifully white and shining, with a brilliant pale crimson stripe down the centre of each petal. Style and filaments white with a pale yellow. Bulb light brown and round, received by Mr. HANZAR from Brazil, but LINNÆUS says a native of the Azores. As Mr. HANZAR remarks, * it needs a strong heat and plenty of water, and with such treatment, flowers freely in May and June, sending up a succession of flower-stems, with two or six flowers on each.

the 1990s, and the 1990s have been a period of rapid change in the world of work.

There are a number of reasons for this. First, the world of work has become more global. Second, the world of work has become more diverse. Third, the world of work has become more dynamic. Fourth, the world of work has become more competitive. Fifth, the world of work has become more complex.

These changes have led to a number of challenges for the world of work. These challenges are discussed below.

One of the challenges is the need for a more global perspective. This is because the world of work is becoming more global.

Another challenge is the need for a more diverse workforce. This is because the world of work is becoming more diverse.

A third challenge is the need for a more dynamic workforce. This is because the world of work is becoming more dynamic.

A fourth challenge is the need for a more competitive workforce. This is because the world of work is becoming more competitive.

A fifth challenge is the need for a more complex workforce. This is because the world of work is becoming more complex.

These challenges are not new, but they are becoming more acute. This is because the world of work is changing so rapidly.

Therefore, it is important to address these challenges. This is because the world of work is the future.

There are a number of ways to address these challenges. These ways are discussed below.

One way is to provide a more global education. This is because a more global education will help to prepare the workforce for a more global world.

Another way is to provide a more diverse education. This is because a more diverse education will help to prepare the workforce for a more diverse world.

A third way is to provide a more dynamic education. This is because a more dynamic education will help to prepare the workforce for a more dynamic world.

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A fifth way is to provide a more complex education. This is because a more complex education will help to prepare the workforce for a more complex world.

These ways are not new, but they are becoming more important. This is because the world of work is changing so rapidly.

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There are a number of reasons for this. First, the world of work is becoming more global. Second, the world of work is becoming more diverse. Third, the world of work is becoming more dynamic. Fourth, the world of work is becoming more competitive. Fifth, the world of work is becoming more complex.

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Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury, Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS STILDA.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured by R. How N.

AMARYLLIS STILOSA.

NEW GARDEN—AMARYLLIDACEAE—Liliaceae.

Bot. Mag. 227b

This is another individual of the South American group, separated from *Amaryllis*, under the name of *Hypocostatus*, by Mr. HISSAMP, who at first considered it as a variety of *Esqumote* (var. *f. glaberrima*), but has since distinguished it as a different species, recognized by the form and posture of the flower—the length of the style and filament, and the style being longer instead of shorter than the capsule. The colour is also peculiar, and resembles the great Yarrow Day Lily, *Hemerocallis flava*, more than any of the individuals of our collection.

The fine-fid *Amph's Star* too, which is so conspicuous in *Esqumote*, is so small, and so little raised in *Stilosa*, as scarcely to assume any appearance of a star, but is merely a dark green mark within the tube, terminating very abruptly just at the throat.

Roots were first received by Lord Cornwallis, from Mannheim in 4 Cayenne, in 1740—others have since been imported from Brazil, the present one discovered in the Liverpool Botanic Garden.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity.

The second part of the document provides a detailed explanation of the accounting cycle. It outlines the ten steps involved in the process, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. Each step is described in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the concepts. The cycle is presented as a continuous loop that repeats every year.

The third part of the document focuses on the classification of accounts. It explains how accounts are organized into different categories, such as assets, liabilities, and equity. It also discusses the importance of using the correct terminology and format when recording transactions in the ledger.

The fourth part of the document discusses the process of adjusting entries. It explains why adjustments are necessary and how they are recorded. It provides examples of common adjusting entries, such as depreciation, amortization, and accruals. The document emphasizes that adjustments are essential for ensuring that the financial statements accurately reflect the company's financial position at the end of the period.

The fifth part of the document discusses the preparation of financial statements. It explains how the data from the ledger is used to create the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of cash flows. It provides a step-by-step guide to the process, including how to calculate net income and other key financial metrics. The document also discusses the importance of reviewing the statements for accuracy and consistency.

The sixth part of the document discusses the closing process. It explains how the temporary accounts (revenues, expenses, and dividends) are closed to the permanent accounts (retained earnings). It provides a detailed explanation of the journal entries involved in the closing process and how they affect the balance sheet and income statement.

The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of internal controls. It explains how internal controls help to prevent errors and fraud, and how they can be used to improve the efficiency of the accounting process. It provides examples of common internal controls, such as segregation of duties and regular reconciliations.

The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of ethics in accounting. It explains how accountants have a responsibility to provide accurate and honest information, and how they can use their skills to help their clients make better financial decisions. It provides examples of ethical dilemmas and how they can be resolved.

The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of staying up-to-date on changes in accounting standards and regulations. It explains how these changes can affect the way that companies record their transactions and how they prepare their financial statements. It provides examples of recent changes and how they have been implemented.

The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of communication in accounting. It explains how accountants need to be able to communicate effectively with their clients and colleagues, and how they can use their skills to help their clients understand their financial situation. It provides examples of common communication scenarios and how they can be handled.



Drawn by Mr. E. Day, Liverpool.

URTICA ERIOBESENS.

Engwood, Printed & Coloured by J.

CRINUM ERUBESCENS.

NEW ORLEANS: CHARLETON & LOWMYER.

Mr. HARRIS enumerates five distinct varieties of *Crinum Erubescens*, of which, he distinguishes the "first," Lark's white, lake and garden green." The flowers-stems, style and filaments are strongly shaded with red, and a faint blush of the same tint, softens the petals, just before they begin to droop, though they are quite white when first the flowers open. The leaves are strong, thick, and spreading deeply ribbed, and the edges very rough to the touch. PEARCE MOLLE says in his "*Jardin Platanais*," notes to his etc., that he received many of these roots from Panama and Carthagena, about the year 1750, which he cultivated very successfully in the Chelsea Botanic Garden, where the plants generally flowered three or four times in a year, but at no regular season. The figure in the Bot. Mag. 1782, is Mr. HARRIS'S first variety, *Rubro-lacina*. The bulb here represented, has flowered constantly, for twenty or thirty years past at Fairfield.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of double-entry bookkeeping and the importance of regular reconciliations.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the financial data. It explains how to interpret the various components of the financial statements, such as the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. It provides a step-by-step guide to calculating key financial ratios and indicators, such as the current ratio, debt-to-equity ratio, and return on assets. The document also discusses the implications of these ratios and how they can be used to assess the financial health and performance of the organization.

The final part of the document addresses the reporting requirements and the preparation of financial statements. It outlines the format and content of the financial statements, including the required disclosures and the use of standardized accounting principles. It also provides a checklist of items to be reviewed before the financial statements are finalized and presented to the management and the board of directors. The document concludes with a summary of the key points and a reminder of the importance of transparency and accuracy in financial reporting.



Drawn by M^{rs} E. Dory Liverpool.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell.

AMARYLLIS MINIATA.

See GARDEN-AMARYLLIDACEAE—Liliaceae.

Bot. Mag., 1843.

This species is two or four flowered, the upper petal very much bent back, the inferior opposite petal much narrower, or it straighter, the throat of the tube not at all fringed. Petal and filaments decussate, curving upwards towards their extremities. the filaments of the stamens strongly fringed, and becoming more deeply fringed as the filament goes off, anthers pale yellow. Leaves broad, stiff, ribbed smooth at the edges, and very smooth at the extremities. Root received by Mr. HANCOCK from Brazil flowers freely in the back-stove. Dr. PATRICK quotes the *Phlox Peruviana* 3, p. 57. Mr. HANCOCK says this is a variety of *Palgoda*, and not the *Miniata* of HALL and PHOENIX, which has a bearded tube a character which this species does not possess. The form of the leaves, and the manner of growth are likewise very different from *Palgoda*.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are living in poverty has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.6 billion (World Bank 2000).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the rapid population growth in the developing world. The number of people in the world is expected to reach 8 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 2000). This increase in population is putting a strain on the world's resources, particularly in the developing world where the infrastructure is often inadequate to support the growing population.

Another reason for the increase in poverty is the rapid technological change in the developed world. The developed world has experienced a rapid increase in productivity and income, but this has not been shared by the developing world. The developing world is often left behind by the rapid technological change in the developed world, and this is leading to a widening gap between the two.

There are a number of ways in which the world can address the problem of poverty. One way is to invest in education and training for the developing world. This will help to improve the skills of the workforce and increase productivity. Another way is to invest in infrastructure, particularly in the developing world. This will help to improve the quality of life and increase economic growth.

There are a number of challenges that the world faces in addressing the problem of poverty. One of the main challenges is the rapid population growth in the developing world. This is putting a strain on the world's resources and making it difficult to provide basic services to all people. Another challenge is the rapid technological change in the developed world. This is leading to a widening gap between the developed and developing world.

There are a number of ways in which the world can address these challenges. One way is to invest in education and training for the developing world. This will help to improve the skills of the workforce and increase productivity. Another way is to invest in infrastructure, particularly in the developing world. This will help to improve the quality of life and increase economic growth.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK, and the number of people with a mental health problem who are in contact with mental health services has also increased (Mental Health Act 1983).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Government has set out a vision for mental health care in the UK (Department of Health 2005). The vision is that people with mental health problems should be able to live their lives in the community, and that they should be able to participate in the activities of everyday life. The vision is that people with mental health problems should be able to live their lives in the community, and that they should be able to participate in the activities of everyday life. The vision is that people with mental health problems should be able to live their lives in the community, and that they should be able to participate in the activities of everyday life.

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Lilium Superbum.
Lilium Chalcedonicum.
Lilium Martagon.
White Martagon.

Drawn by M^r E. Day, Liverpool.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Hoell.

LILIUM POMPONIUM

Bot. Mag. 78.

LILIUM CHALCEDONICUM

Bot. Mag. 26.

LILIUM MARTAGON VARIETIES

N. O. S. LILIERE 154

The Yellow Poppy Lily makes a very gay appearance in the flower garden, especially when growing in a moist situation, and increases readily by offsets, but the stem is very disagreeable. There is also a scarlet Poppy Lily (figured in the Botanical Magazine, No. 571) which has been sometimes confounded with *Lilium Chalcedonicum* and being incorrectly called *Scarlet Martagon*; but *Chalcedonicum* (best figured) differs from *Pomponium* in its leaves, which are broader, less pointed, and have a far more distinct margin fringed with white hairs. The flowers also are of a brighter colour, and the surface of the petals smoother, the scent is less strong and disagreeable. The number of flowers in a stem varies from one to ten or twelve. The leaves of *Martagon* are at 2 more acute, and strongly veined, they are also arranged in regular whorls round the stem. The purple *Martagon* is common in most sea gardens. The white variety is very scarce, and the specimen introduced in this group was given by Mrs. ANNE HUTTON.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.4 billion (United Nations 1998).

There are a number of reasons why the number of children in the world is increasing. One of the main reasons is that the number of children who are surviving to the age of 5 has increased significantly in the past few decades. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decrease in the number of children who are dying from preventable diseases.

Another reason why the number of children in the world is increasing is that the number of children who are being born is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decrease in the number of children who are being aborted, and an increase in the number of children who are being born to women who are younger than in the past.

There are a number of challenges that are associated with the increasing number of children in the world. One of the main challenges is that there are not enough resources to care for all of the children. This is particularly true in developing countries, where there is a high level of poverty and a lack of access to basic services such as education and health care.

Another challenge is that there are not enough people to care for all of the children. This is particularly true in developing countries, where there is a high level of unemployment and a lack of access to basic services such as education and health care.

There are a number of ways in which we can address these challenges. One way is to improve the quality of education and health care. This can be done by increasing the number of teachers and health workers, and by improving the quality of the curriculum and the facilities.

Another way is to increase the number of people who are caring for children. This can be done by providing training and support to parents and other caregivers, and by creating more opportunities for people to work in the child care sector.

There are a number of other ways in which we can address these challenges. For example, we can provide financial support to families who are struggling to care for their children, and we can create more opportunities for children to participate in extracurricular activities.

It is important that we take action to address these challenges, as the number of children in the world is expected to continue to increase in the coming decades. If we do not take action, the number of children who are living in poverty and who do not have access to basic services will continue to increase.

There are a number of organizations that are working to address these challenges. For example, UNICEF is working to improve the quality of education and health care for children in developing countries, and the World Bank is providing financial support to families who are struggling to care for their children.

There are a number of things that we can do to help these organizations. For example, we can donate money to these organizations, and we can volunteer our time to help them. We can also raise awareness of these issues, so that more people know about the challenges that children in the world are facing.

It is our responsibility to ensure that all children in the world have access to the care and education that they need to thrive. We must work together to address the challenges that are associated with the increasing number of children in the world, and we must ensure that every child has a chance to have a bright future.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the UK Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century (Department of Health 1999). The strategy is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is defined as 'the process of optimising opportunities for health, participation in society, and security in old age' (Department of Health 1999, p. 1).

The strategy is based on three pillars: health, participation and security. The Department of Health has set out a number of objectives for each pillar, and has identified a number of key areas for action. The key areas for action are: health, participation, security, and the environment. The Department of Health has set out a number of objectives for each pillar, and has identified a number of key areas for action.

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PANCRATIUM AMANCAES.

Drawn by J. E. Barry Liverpool.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Harrell.

PANCRATIUM AMANCAES.

New Species.—AMARILLIDACEÆ. LXXV. 117.

Bot. Mag. 1224. Bot. Mag. 693.

This singularly beautiful golden *Pancretium* appears to be still rare in our collection, though introduced as the "*Panctus Caribægræcus*" as introduced into this country in 1804. In the Botanical Register it is described from a plant in Mr. Gussone's collection, where it flourished in 1822. It is said to be a native of Peru, where it grows in abundance on the hill, called Amancaes or Barancholes, in the vicinity of Lima; and the herbsters, which are of an unusual and delicate fragrance, and strong the scent of Yucca, are reported to be used by the South American females to ornament their hair, together with the flowers of *Bignonia Terebinthifera*.

Dr. Pennock, in his *Synopsis Plantarum*, describes this plant under the name of *Amancaes Amancaes*, as follows:—"Spæcia 2 to 6 florum, rectis, angulis compressatis, spread up, subdivided, and the edges are like streamers hanging from their heads downwards, leaves spatulate; flowers orange, yellow-stippled coloured, and very fragrant." He quotes the name of the "*Panctus Amancaes*" as that used in *Curtis's Magazine*, Pl. P. V. t. 2, pag. 22. tab. 264. The present specimen flourished in the hot-house of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, and was received from Cheltenham, the seat of Y. W. Gerrard, Esq. where it was given from seed. It is very closely allied to *Pancretium Colubinarum*.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to address the needs of older people as one of the key priorities for the health care system in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) has also identified the need to address the needs of older people as one of the key priorities for the health care system in the UK.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (19.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the elderly population. The Department of Health (1998) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of the elderly population. This strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that the elderly population has access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that the services are of high quality; (3) to ensure that the services are cost-effective; and (4) to ensure that the services are sustainable. The strategy is based on the following key areas: (1) primary care; (2) secondary care; (3) community care; (4) social care; and (5) research and development.

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Drawn by Mr. E. Bury, Liverpool.

LILIUM CANDIDUM.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured, by R. Hesel.

LILIUM CANDIDUM.

No. 20. — A. BRADSHAW, Author.

THE mansion where Lady, a niece of the Levett, was born, situated in England, was purchased when Gough was his "Habit" (1797), it gained the notice of the Cottage and the Palace, and it is well known to scarcely to need a description. It has been copied by painters, and sung by poets, as a favorite house of Jane, and according to "Orange Records," sprung from some drops of milk which melted down upon the earth when the Valley Way was formed in the Hebrides, and as its blossoms have been esteemed as the emblem of a lovely complexion, so its juice has been said to possess extraordinary virtues in restoring one in a state which corrects biliousness, may serve to cure the high fever in which, in cases of "Anthrax the best," "The L. y the Sea," has been said to appear, and is highly for her introduction, and, among her uses, but scarcely, very beautiful blossoms. The roots become grayer and longer as the lower part of the stem, and the is shown and broad, large, and strong, particularly from such of the roots as do not send up flowers.

the study. The authors are grateful to the staff of the National Institute for Research in Occupational Safety and Health for their assistance in data collection.

The authors would like to thank the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health for their financial support of this study.

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Drawn by M^{rs} E. Barry Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS PURPUREA.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured by R. Havell.

AMARYLLIS PURPUREA (MAJOR)

NEW BRIDGE CHAMBER, L. S. S.

Bot. Mag. 1881.

From a bulb sent from Rev. Dr. WILSON HARRISON, Esq. In the Botanical Register No. 552, is a figure of the minor variety of this Lily, which appears to have been the first ever frequently cultivated, and first known under the name of *Amara* or *Purpurea*. The Author of the Botanical Register says, "This large variety is (of which the present subject is a fine specimen) has the flowers nearly twice the size of *A.*, and is very scarce in our collections." The six leaf-sterns which connect the lower part of the segments at the base, are also transparent, instead of opaque as in the minor." These conditions are thought to ally this plant to the *Prætextata*, Mr. HARRISON makes it a distinct genus under the name of *Pleione*, which he says was given by Mr. SAUNDERS, and has been accepted in France. The epithet *Purpurea* can be inserted easily by the strong purple mark at the base of the lower stem and leaves; the flower, for example, is very appropriately termed in German *Magnus*, = "Canadian-colour," without the slightest tinge of purple.



Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury Hoopes.

AMARYLLIS VITTATA. Minor

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Howell.

AMARYLLIS VITTATA. (MINOR)

NEW GARDEN—AMARYLLIDACEAE—LINDLEY.

Bot. Mag. 29

This herb has been in the Fonthill Herbaceous since 1805, and flowers once or twice every year, sometimes more occasionally than when the accompanying drawing was made; with a general supply of water and fresh air during its rapid growth, the stem will attain a greater height, and bear long and even set flowers. The flowers however seldom exceed in size those in the figure, and never attain equal force of the brilliant species, neither do they ever expand so widely, and the petals are narrower, and have the adjacent stripes darker and more distinct. The edges of the outer petals are separate down to the base, but the centre ribs are freely united more than half way up the tube, when they form a fringed variety from which the *Blountiana* may derive its origin, and be in a compact bundle along the inner lower petal. The stigma is very deeply 3-lobed, and resembles the subject below.

It is a hardy plant requiring very little art from heat, it will even live in the open ground in cold seasons, and has been generally considered a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the health care system, which includes a commitment to improve the health care of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- To ensure that older people have access to the same quality of health care as younger people.
- To ensure that health care is tailored to the needs of older people.
- To ensure that health care is delivered in a way that is respectful of the dignity and autonomy of older people.

The strategy also includes a commitment to improve the health care of older people in the following areas:

- Primary care: to ensure that older people have access to a range of primary care services, including general practice, community health centres, and health centres.
- Hospital care: to ensure that older people have access to a range of hospital services, including acute care, community care, and residential care.
- Social care: to ensure that older people have access to a range of social care services, including home care, day care, and residential care.

The strategy also includes a commitment to improve the health care of older people in the following areas:

- Health promotion: to ensure that older people have access to a range of health promotion services, including health education, health promotion, and health promotion.
- Research: to ensure that older people have access to a range of research services, including research, research, and research.
- Training: to ensure that older people have access to a range of training services, including training, training, and training.

The strategy also includes a commitment to improve the health care of older people in the following areas:

- Quality improvement: to ensure that older people have access to a range of quality improvement services, including quality improvement, quality improvement, and quality improvement.
- Patient participation: to ensure that older people have access to a range of patient participation services, including patient participation, patient participation, and patient participation.
- Public health: to ensure that older people have access to a range of public health services, including public health, public health, and public health.



Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury, Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS EQUESTRIS MAJOR.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured by R. Havell.

AMARYLLIS EQUESTRIS (MAJOR)

NO. 1. VERNALISIDE. Linn.

Bot. Rep. 334

This is a rather large, and not of very easy treatment, so as to see the
resemblance to a flowering, but it was in extreme beauty and abundance.

Mr. Bennett's collection, at the time this drawing was made, June 1850.

The Knight's star in the centre of the flower, is very conspicuous, when viewed
in full front, the mouth of the tube is fringed with light-colored hairs, the
middle lower petal is narrower, the rest of waxy, and breadth, gracefully
undulate, and slightly reticulate, the stem and filaments red, greenish towards
the base, anthers yellow, and small in proportion to the flower; filamentous round
and gamose, horns thick and tough, channeled, from coarse to furrowed ridges
long, and one to one and a half inch broad, of rather a dark yellow green, some
obovate. Native of the West Indies, as well as the smaller variety, which is
figured in Curtis's Magazine, No. 335, and said to be much more common. The
degree of obliquity of the filaments and pedicels varies extremely, according to the
state of expansion of the flowers, and their greater or less exposure to the
influence of the sun; therefore, their angle can be no certain mark of distinction,
though it has been considered one.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, customer orders, and supplier invoices. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of specific forms and the assignment of responsibilities to different staff members.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It describes various methods for identifying trends and anomalies in the financial performance. This includes comparing current data with historical trends, analyzing seasonal fluctuations, and identifying areas where costs are higher than expected. The document also discusses the importance of regular reviews and reports to management, providing a clear and concise summary of the financial situation. It includes a sample report format and a list of key performance indicators (KPIs) that should be monitored.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It highlights the areas where the most significant improvements can be made and provides a clear action plan for the future. This includes suggestions for streamlining processes, reducing waste, and improving customer service. The document concludes with a statement of confidence in the accuracy of the data and a commitment to ongoing monitoring and improvement.

the 1990s, the number of publications has increased.

There are several reasons for this increase. First, the field has become more interdisciplinary, with researchers from different disciplines contributing to the study of organizational behavior. Second, the field has become more applied, with researchers focusing on practical issues that affect organizations. Third, the field has become more international, with researchers from different countries contributing to the study of organizational behavior.

Despite the increase in publications, there are still several challenges facing the field of organizational behavior. One challenge is the lack of a clear theoretical framework. Another challenge is the lack of a clear methodological approach. A third challenge is the lack of a clear focus on practical issues.

In order to address these challenges, researchers in the field of organizational behavior need to develop a clear theoretical framework, a clear methodological approach, and a clear focus on practical issues. This will help to advance the field and to make it more relevant to organizations.

There are several ways in which researchers can develop a clear theoretical framework. One way is to identify the key concepts and relationships in the field. Another way is to develop a set of hypotheses that can be tested. A third way is to develop a model that can be used to explain the behavior of organizations.

There are several ways in which researchers can develop a clear methodological approach. One way is to use a variety of research methods. Another way is to use a rigorous and systematic approach to data collection and analysis. A third way is to use a clear and concise way to report the results of the research.

There are several ways in which researchers can develop a clear focus on practical issues. One way is to identify the key issues that affect organizations. Another way is to develop interventions that can be used to address these issues. A third way is to evaluate the effectiveness of these interventions.

By addressing these challenges, researchers in the field of organizational behavior can make significant contributions to the field and to organizations.

There are several ways in which researchers can make significant contributions to the field of organizational behavior. One way is to develop new theories and models. Another way is to use innovative research methods. A third way is to focus on practical issues that affect organizations.

There are several ways in which researchers can make significant contributions to organizations. One way is to identify the key issues that affect organizations. Another way is to develop interventions that can be used to address these issues. A third way is to evaluate the effectiveness of these interventions.

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Drawn by M^r E. Bury, Liverpool

AMARYLLIS LONGIFOLIA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. D. Bell.

AMARYLLIS LONGIFOLIA. (GLAUCA)

NOT UNDER AMARYLLIDEE I + 0

Herbar. Catalog. Mus.

Stems springing from the side of the bulb, three feet high, round, compressed, smooth, and glaucous; spikes of a numerous raceme, dividing into two parts, flowers from four to ten in number, erect in standing, the pedicels about two inches long, flower about six inches long, of which the tube is more than half—belong to Mr. Herbert's common "Non-purpurea" or half opening flowers. Petals nearly equally pointed and flattened at a pale rose-colour, as there eight years. Leaves many of them in a two years long, about four inches broad at the base, but falling very much, so as to assume a mono-stich appearance towards their extremities, of a blue green resembling the blade of corn, and the whole plant, when in health, remarkably glaucous, particularly the leaves, which are altogether different in form, texture, and colour, from the strong flat heavy leaves of *Amaryllis Longifolia*, Bot. Mag. 661, (Crown Orange of Mr. Herbert).

The Plant has for many years flourished in the garden in the greenhouse at Fairfield, producing between May and September three or four stems, generally with four six to ten flowers on each, it most nearly resembles the *Amaryllis Longifolia var. repens*, of the Botanical Register, No. 440, (Crown Orange of Mr. Herbert, and quoted as the true *Amaryllis Longifolia*, in Deans's Catalogue) except that the flowers are considerably paler, and more upright, and less widely expanding, it was necessary to lean one of them down in a forced position, in order to show the interior of all in the drawing. Native of the Cape of Good Hope

the study. The first author (JA) was the primary investigator and was responsible for the design, data collection and analysis. The second author (AR) was responsible for the data analysis. The third author (JG) was responsible for the design and data collection. The fourth author (SR) was responsible for the data analysis.

2. Methods

2.1. Participants

Participants were recruited from a range of sources including local newspapers, television, radio, and the Internet. They were recruited to participate in a study on the effects of a 12-week exercise programme on the health of older adults. The study was approved by the local research ethics committee.

2.2. Procedure

The study was a randomised controlled trial. Participants were randomised to either the exercise group or the control group. The exercise group performed a 12-week exercise programme, while the control group did not. The exercise programme consisted of three sessions per week, each lasting 30 minutes. The control group performed a similar programme of stretching and relaxation exercises.

2.3. Measures

The primary outcome measure was the change in the number of falls over the 12-week period. Secondary outcome measures included changes in balance, gait, and quality of life. The number of falls was measured by a diary kept by the participants. Balance was measured using the Berg Balance Scale (BBS). Gait was measured using the Timed Up and Go (TUG) test. Quality of life was measured using the Short Form-36 (SF-36).

2.4. Results

The exercise group had a significantly lower number of falls compared to the control group over the 12-week period. The exercise group also had significantly better balance, gait, and quality of life compared to the control group. The results are summarised in Table 1.

2.5. Discussion

The results of this study suggest that a 12-week exercise programme can significantly reduce the number of falls in older adults. The exercise programme also improved balance, gait, and quality of life. These findings are consistent with previous research on the benefits of exercise for older adults.

2.6. Conclusion

In conclusion, a 12-week exercise programme can significantly reduce the number of falls in older adults. The exercise programme also improved balance, gait, and quality of life. These findings suggest that exercise is an effective way to reduce the risk of falls in older adults.



Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury Liverpool.

CRINUM DECLINATUM.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Howill

CRINUM DECLINATUM.

VAR. *THURII*. AMARYLLIDACEAE. Linn.

Bot. Mag. 1831.

Aromatic stately Emperor of the Eastern Dynasty, sent by Dr. Carey in 1810 from
Newa-pore to the Liverpool Botanic Garden; where it rises to 6 ft. high, and more
of the same, nearly the height of one of the co-residents.

The spike usually carries four (twice to six) flowers and buds, the latter
long profligate on their fastidiously just before they expand, and are then freely
streaked with pink, or possibly some some reflection of the crimson filaments edged
with it, these are tipped with long, rufous, orange-colored setae, which, when
the flower expands, stand far above the recurved, red or bluish petals; the style
is shorter than the filaments, and the stigma very small, and dark red.

The bulb and roots of green, resemble those of *Crinum Fil. squarrosum*.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The text also highlights the need for regular audits to detect any discrepancies or errors early on.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. This includes steps such as identifying the accounting entity, choosing the accounting method, and recording transactions. Each step is explained with clear examples and practical advice to help readers understand the process thoroughly.

The third part of the document focuses on the classification of assets and liabilities. It explains how to distinguish between current and long-term assets, as well as current and long-term liabilities. This classification is crucial for determining the company's financial health and its ability to meet its obligations.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of accuracy, regular audits, and proper classification in the accounting process. The author encourages readers to apply these principles consistently to ensure the reliability of their financial reporting.



Drawn by Mrs E. Bury, Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS PULVERULENTA.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured, by R. Havell.

AMARYLLIS PULVERULENTA

HIPPEASTRUM PULVERULENTUM

Herbert

AMARYLLIS ACUMINATA

Bot. Mag. 134.

VAR. D. 1110—AMARYLLIDACEAE. L. 11. 117

The next striking feature of this plant, at all times, is its greatly prolonged scape, and Mr Herbert says, in his Dissertation, "Pulverulentum (dissimilare) was introduced by me more a year ago, (1820), and the name inserted in the Liverpool Catalogue, viz. I believe by all who cultivated it in this country; the plant from which the figure in the Bot. Mag. was taken, was so labelled in Mr. Griffith's collection." There are two or three varieties, in which the flowers are of a pale or deeper scarlet colour, and several ones they resemble some of the varieties of *Fragilis*, and *Lanceata*, but as it is recorded in the Botanical Register, the plant is sufficiently distinguished from both, by the foliage. Hence from a specimen in the Liverpool Botanic Garden.

The spathe soon withers, and are quite shrivelled by the time the flowers are fully expanded. The petals are not more pointed than those of *Fragilis*, and several others, therefore the name of *Acuminata* is not really so expressive as the original one of *Pulverulentum*.

the 1990s, the number of people with a university degree has increased in all countries, but the increase has been most pronounced in the Netherlands.

There are several reasons for the increase in the number of people with a university degree. One reason is that the number of people who go to university has increased. Another reason is that the number of people who complete a university degree has increased. A third reason is that the number of people who have a university degree but do not work in a university has increased.

The increase in the number of people with a university degree has led to a change in the structure of the labour market. In the 1990s, the number of people working in the tertiary sector has increased, while the number of people working in the secondary sector has decreased. This is due to the fact that the tertiary sector is more knowledge-intensive and therefore requires a higher level of education.

The increase in the number of people with a university degree has also led to a change in the structure of the labour market. In the 1990s, the number of people working in the tertiary sector has increased, while the number of people working in the secondary sector has decreased. This is due to the fact that the tertiary sector is more knowledge-intensive and therefore requires a higher level of education.

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Drawn by M^r E. Bury, Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured, by R. Hasell

AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA

var. *Pallida Roberti*

Var. *0352* - AMARYLLIDACEAE

The original *Amaryllis* is of Linnaeus and the Type of the Genus, is best described by Philip Miller, who gives a good figure of the dark variety, and mentions also the pale variety as being brought from the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1756, to Borken, and some of the bulbs sent to the Chelsea Garden by Doctor David Van Royen, Professor of Botany at Leyden.

Both sorts appear to have been formerly cultivated in great plenty, in the Portuguese and Italian Gardens, under the name of Narcissus Belladonna, especially about Florence, where they are commonly sold in the markets. Sir Hans Sloane is said to have gathered them wild in the West Indies "on shady hills by the side of streams." Mearns gives directions for the culture of the Lily in the open ground, but it would not succeed unless that treatment at Enfield, though the bulbs were planted under a South wall, and covered two or three winters. Mr. Herbert appears to have been equally unsuccessful in a similar attempt, and that these bulbs are very feeble and shy flowers, yet not in any situation. The plant here figured had the flowers much more soft and delicate than the other variety Bot. Mag. 733. The leaves do not rise till some time after the flowers.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The second part details the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including interviews, surveys, and focus groups. The third part presents the findings of the study, highlighting the key trends and patterns observed. Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future research and practical applications of the findings.

the 1990s, the number of people in the Netherlands who are in need of care has increased.

There are several reasons for this. First, the population of the Netherlands is ageing. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 1.5 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 2000. The number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 0.7 million in 1980 to 1.5 million in 2000. The number of people aged 85 and over has increased from 0.2 million in 1980 to 0.5 million in 2000. The number of people aged 90 and over has increased from 0.05 million in 1980 to 0.15 million in 2000.

Second, the number of people with chronic diseases has increased. The number of people with chronic diseases has increased from 1.5 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 2000. The number of people with chronic diseases has increased from 0.7 million in 1980 to 1.5 million in 2000. The number of people with chronic diseases has increased from 0.2 million in 1980 to 0.5 million in 2000. The number of people with chronic diseases has increased from 0.05 million in 1980 to 0.15 million in 2000.

Third, the number of people with mental health problems has increased. The number of people with mental health problems has increased from 1.5 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 2000. The number of people with mental health problems has increased from 0.7 million in 1980 to 1.5 million in 2000. The number of people with mental health problems has increased from 0.2 million in 1980 to 0.5 million in 2000. The number of people with mental health problems has increased from 0.05 million in 1980 to 0.15 million in 2000.

Fourth, the number of people with physical disabilities has increased. The number of people with physical disabilities has increased from 1.5 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 2000. The number of people with physical disabilities has increased from 0.7 million in 1980 to 1.5 million in 2000. The number of people with physical disabilities has increased from 0.2 million in 1980 to 0.5 million in 2000. The number of people with physical disabilities has increased from 0.05 million in 1980 to 0.15 million in 2000.

Fifth, the number of people with cognitive disabilities has increased. The number of people with cognitive disabilities has increased from 1.5 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 2000. The number of people with cognitive disabilities has increased from 0.7 million in 1980 to 1.5 million in 2000. The number of people with cognitive disabilities has increased from 0.2 million in 1980 to 0.5 million in 2000. The number of people with cognitive disabilities has increased from 0.05 million in 1980 to 0.15 million in 2000.

Sixth, the number of people with social disabilities has increased. The number of people with social disabilities has increased from 1.5 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 2000. The number of people with social disabilities has increased from 0.7 million in 1980 to 1.5 million in 2000. The number of people with social disabilities has increased from 0.2 million in 1980 to 0.5 million in 2000. The number of people with social disabilities has increased from 0.05 million in 1980 to 0.15 million in 2000.



Drawn by M^{rs} E. Hurry Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS SOLANDRIIFLORA var.
OR AMARYLLIS JOHNSONI.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Harell

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONI-SOLANDRIFLORA.

A beautiful Hybrid Lily, partaking largely of the character of *Amaryllis Sobol* before in the length of the tube. Stamens springing exactly from the green (dark red) ribs forming the center of the petals, just below their junction in the throat of the flower, but without any fringe or body posteriorly. The color is of a magenta-like and somewhat crimson,—the flower should be seen in situ in order to form an idea of its beauty. It was raised from seed in the collection of R. Harms, Esq. where it blossomed in great perfection in April 1829.



Drawn by Mrs E. Bury, Liverpool.

PANCRATIUM SPECIOSUM.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell

PANCRATIUM SPECIOSUM

N. O. GRACE—AWAKULDEE. LONDON

Bot. Mag., 1453

This elegant appearance of the branch of pure white flowers, contrasted with the rich dark green leaves surrounding it, delights the eye on approaching the plant, as much as the balsamic fragrance which it emits gratifies the sense of one organ; but the scent is too powerful to be inhaled long without causing headache.

The flowers are generally ten or twelve in the umbel, on short pedicels which are nearly hidden within the spathe. Petals seven or eight inches long, the three outer ones closed at the point. Style longer than the filaments, green and crested, the stigma covered with a velvet down and sticky. Anthers contain a quantity of yellow pollen, which when scattered on the white petals sparkles like the finest gold dust on frosted snow work. Spathe and flower-bracts whitish-green, elegantly tinged with brown. The scape rises with a series of the leaves, which are arranged, attaining the length of thirty inches, and the breadth of five or six at the broadest part, but narrowed into less than one inch for half the length, and pointed at the base. This is the *Hypocostis Speciosa* of Mr. Herbert, and he enumerates three varieties, distinguished by the breadth of the leaves and the length of their pedicels. It derives from a plant in the stove of the Luxembourg, Botanic Garden, where it flowers very luxuriantly several times every year.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the company's revenue streams, including sales from various product lines and services. It also outlines the major expenses incurred during the period, such as salaries, rent, and marketing costs. The final part of the document presents a summary of the company's overall financial performance, highlighting key metrics such as net income and profit margins. This summary is supported by a series of charts and graphs that illustrate the trends over time. The document concludes with a series of recommendations for future financial management, including the need for regular audits and the implementation of more robust internal controls. The overall tone of the document is professional and informative, providing a clear and concise overview of the company's financial health.



Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury Liverpool

AMARYLLIS STRIATIFOLIA

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured, by R. Macleod

AMARYLLIS STRIATÆFOLIA

Nov. 1844.—AMARYLLIDÆ. L. 52. 1

Bot. Mag. 302

This beautiful variety of *Amaryllis* *Retenata* differs from the original both in the leaves, which are broader, and have a distinct *vee* stripe up the middle of each, and also in the flowers, which are paler and less regularly reticulated. There is generally a white stripe along the centre of each petal, from the tube to the point, and according to one side of this stripe the petals will be nearly destitute of colour, while the other half is richly retted and shaded with purpleish pink.

Mrs. Edward Rosevear possessed a plant in which these alternate pale and dark markings were peculiarly distinct, and gave a remarkably beautiful appearance to the flower. Nature of leaves; figured from a plant at R. Harrison's, Esq. The retted markings are very perceptible in the h. h.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of accounts to identify any discrepancies early on.

In addition, the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: identifying the accounting cycle, analyzing the source documents, journalizing the transactions, posting to the ledger, preparing a trial balance, adjusting the accounts, preparing financial statements, and closing the books. Each step is explained in detail, with examples and practical tips to help the reader understand the process.

The document also covers the classification of accounts into assets, liabilities, and equity, and how these are recorded in the ledger. It discusses the importance of debits and credits, and how they are used to record transactions. The document also provides a detailed explanation of the accounting equation, which is the foundation of double-entry accounting.

Finally, the document discusses the preparation of financial statements, including the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of cash flows. It provides a detailed explanation of each statement and how they are prepared. The document also discusses the importance of these statements for the business and for the owners or investors.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.2 billion (UNESCO 2003).

There are many reasons for this increase. One of the reasons is that the number of people who are illiterate in the world is increasing rapidly. In 1990, there were 1.1 billion illiterate people in the world. In 2000, there were 1.2 billion illiterate people in the world. In 2010, there are estimated to be 1.3 billion illiterate people in the world (UNESCO 2003). This increase is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the number of people who are illiterate in the world is increasing rapidly.

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Drawn by Mrs E. Pavy Liverpool

LILYUM PYRENAICUM.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Beell London

LILIUM PYRENAICUM

NEW ORLEANS—BLANCHÉ—L. 1157

The flowers of this plant are smaller, and more closely crowded, than those of *Pomposum* or *Chalcedonense*, and the narrow grass-like leaves are thickly clustered round the stem, particularly about half way from the ground to the flowers. It is, as its name imports, a native of the Pyrenees, but very rare in that country. The specimen here represented grows in the Lonsdale Botanic Garden, where it does not seem to flourish readily. It was received by Mr. Shepherd from Ota, the President of the Royal Gardens at Bern.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of bank statements and the company's records to identify any discrepancies early on.

In addition, the document provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. It explains how each step contributes to the overall accuracy and reliability of the financial data. The document also includes a section on the importance of internal controls, which are designed to prevent errors and fraud within the organization.

Finally, the document discusses the role of the accountant in providing valuable insights into the company's financial performance. It explains how the accountant can use the data to identify trends, forecast future performance, and provide recommendations to management. The document concludes by emphasizing the importance of ethical behavior in the accounting profession and the need for accountants to maintain the highest standards of integrity and objectivity.

the 1990s, the number of people aged 65 and over in the United States is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million.

As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the number of people aged 75 and over is also expected to increase. The number of people aged 75 and over is projected to increase from 10 million in 1990 to 15 million in 2010.

As the number of people aged 75 and over increases, the number of people aged 85 and over is also expected to increase.

The number of people aged 85 and over is projected to increase from 3 million in 1990 to 5 million in 2010.

As the number of people aged 85 and over increases, the number of people aged 95 and over is also expected to increase.

The number of people aged 95 and over is projected to increase from 1 million in 1990 to 2 million in 2010.

As the number of people aged 95 and over increases, the number of people aged 100 and over is also expected to increase.

The number of people aged 100 and over is projected to increase from 0.5 million in 1990 to 1 million in 2010.

As the number of people aged 100 and over increases, the number of people aged 105 and over is also expected to increase.

The number of people aged 105 and over is projected to increase from 0.2 million in 1990 to 0.5 million in 2010.

As the number of people aged 105 and over increases, the number of people aged 110 and over is also expected to increase.

The number of people aged 110 and over is projected to increase from 0.1 million in 1990 to 0.2 million in 2010.

As the number of people aged 110 and over increases, the number of people aged 115 and over is also expected to increase.

The number of people aged 115 and over is projected to increase from 0.05 million in 1990 to 0.1 million in 2010.

As the number of people aged 115 and over increases, the number of people aged 120 and over is also expected to increase.

The number of people aged 120 and over is projected to increase from 0.02 million in 1990 to 0.05 million in 2010.

As the number of people aged 120 and over increases, the number of people aged 125 and over is also expected to increase.

The number of people aged 125 and over is projected to increase from 0.01 million in 1990 to 0.02 million in 2010.

As the number of people aged 125 and over increases, the number of people aged 130 and over is also expected to increase.

The number of people aged 130 and over is projected to increase from 0.005 million in 1990 to 0.01 million in 2010.

As the number of people aged 130 and over increases, the number of people aged 135 and over is also expected to increase.

The number of people aged 135 and over is projected to increase from 0.002 million in 1990 to 0.005 million in 2010.

As the number of people aged 135 and over increases, the number of people aged 140 and over is also expected to increase.

The number of people aged 140 and over is projected to increase from 0.001 million in 1990 to 0.002 million in 2010.

As the number of people aged 140 and over increases, the number of people aged 145 and over is also expected to increase.

The number of people aged 145 and over is projected to increase from 0.0005 million in 1990 to 0.001 million in 2010.

As the number of people aged 145 and over increases, the number of people aged 150 and over is also expected to increase.

The number of people aged 150 and over is projected to increase from 0.0002 million in 1990 to 0.0005 million in 2010.



Hemerocallis Cernua
Hemerocallis Japonica
Libellula Anquis Harris
English Dragon fly

Drawn by Mrs E. Buxy, Liverpool

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell.

HEMEROCALLIS CÆRULEA.

555

HEMEROCALLIS JAPONICA.

NAT. ORDER.—HEMEROCALLIDÆE. L. 151. 11

These "beautiful Day-lilies" are both natives of Japan, but their habits very different. *Cærulea* is perfectly hardy, but *Japonica* seems to have difficulty in accommodating its flowering season to our climate, and will not succeed well without some protection; its leaves are said to be "of a lighter green, and more acute-heart-shaped than those of *Cærulea*,"—the difference is very slight, and, it is believed at least, may probably arise from different situations or state of growth. When *Cærulea* is in perfection in July or August, the fresh buds of *Japonica* are still as if in bud, the leaves afterwards become much darker. The growth of *Japonica* is six weeks or two months later, and then the tops of *Japonica* are struggling with the green in the older leaves; orange spots and streaks, and persimmons, betray the ravages of the numerous insects which have sheltered their secret beneath the broad undulating foliage, whilst, not unobtrusively, the cranial foot not only tugs the leaves, but with his own pincers, lays hold of the scape containing its nest of flower-buds, each carefully folded in its own green leaflets, and gives a tremendous push, which effectually prevents further expansion, and condenses them to larger and their contents as little bunch-like buds, instead of becoming graceful heads-to-be flowers.

The striking difference in the hennets, the shape of the racemes, and the length of the pedicels, sufficiently distinguish the two plants, as well as their different seasons of flowering. *Cæ.*'s racemes do not, by a white variety of *Cærulea*. The shade of blue varies considerably. Mr. Salisbury has called it a dot set green, *Sesuvium*, but this name is given by De Cadeville to a different tribe, and final remarks, (*Dichrocarum Coccinea*) we cannot well separate these "Beauties of the Day," (as Linnæus so expressively terms them, *Hæmorrhoidalis*) from the grand group of Lilies.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The text suggests that a systematic approach to record-keeping is essential for identifying trends and making informed decisions.

Next, the document addresses the issue of budgeting. It states that a well-defined budget is crucial for controlling costs and maximizing resources. By setting clear financial goals and allocating funds accordingly, businesses can avoid overspending and ensure that they are on track to meet their objectives. The text provides several tips for creating an effective budget, such as reviewing it regularly and adjusting it as needed.

The third section focuses on the importance of cash flow management. It explains that maintaining a healthy cash flow is vital for the long-term survival of any business. The document offers strategies for improving cash flow, such as invoicing promptly and negotiating favorable payment terms with suppliers. It also warns against common pitfalls, such as over-investing in inventory or offering too many discounts.

Finally, the document discusses the role of financial reporting. It highlights that regular reporting is necessary to provide stakeholders with a clear picture of the company's financial health. The text outlines the key components of a financial report, including the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. It also emphasizes the importance of transparency and accuracy in these reports.



Of all hues, Celestial, Roseate, and gold
And glittering in elegant Splendour, behold
The LILIES, a race to whom Nature has lent
All her Loveliest charms, of Form, Colour, and Scent.
With so many pleasing allurements endued
And by so many light-winged Votaries wooed,
That through all the wide circle of Flora's domain
Where the Loves, & the Graces so constantly reign,
What Tribe can be found so varied, so fair,
Whose forms are so Noble, whose Painting so rare.

LILIUM TIGRINUM

Bot. Mag. 1837

NEW ORDER—LILIACEAE—LILIACEAE

THE "Dictionnaire Classique" calls this a beautiful rustic, now common enough, though first introduced into the gardens of Europe by the English, scarcely more than twenty years ago. In the year 1810 it first flowered, and was figured in the Bot. Magazine, and "a name borrowed for it from the approaching edition of the Hortus botanicus." It succeeds best in the open ground, and increases very rapidly by the bulbs produced on the stems, as well as by offsets from the old roots. A stem growing near the small one here figured, in the garden at Fairfield, was six feet high, and had on it sixteen perfect flowers. Each petal presents the elegant colour of the lily of the valley, and the glowing orange-coloured ground, richly enlaced with round dark spots, give a splendid appearance to the flowers, the effect of which is still further heightened by the contrast of the very dark purple stems, and whorls of green leaves. Native of China and Japan. Bonnier says, that the "bulbs are eaten by the Japanese; his description seems might have mistaken as that this was the plant he had in view; but upon referring to his manuscript in the British Museum, we found an excellent drawing, done with a pen and ink by himself, accompanying the description."—*Vide Bot. Mag.* No. 1237

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of journals and ledgers. The second part of the document focuses on the reconciliation process, which is crucial for identifying and correcting errors. It describes how to compare the company's records with bank statements and other external sources to ensure that the numbers match. The document also discusses the importance of regular audits and the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and maintaining the accuracy of the financial statements. Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points and a call to action for the management team to ensure that all these practices are followed consistently.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (13.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for doing so in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: A Strategy for Meeting the Needs of Older People* (Department of Health 2000).

The White Paper sets out a number of key objectives for the health care system, including: 'to ensure that older people are able to live as independently as possible, and to have the opportunity to live in their own homes for as long as possible'.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives for the social care system, including: 'to ensure that older people are able to live as independently as possible, and to have the opportunity to live in their own homes for as long as possible'.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives for the housing system, including: 'to ensure that older people are able to live as independently as possible, and to have the opportunity to live in their own homes for as long as possible'.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives for the education system, including: 'to ensure that older people are able to live as independently as possible, and to have the opportunity to live in their own homes for as long as possible'.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives for the employment system, including: 'to ensure that older people are able to live as independently as possible, and to have the opportunity to live in their own homes for as long as possible'.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives for the transport system, including: 'to ensure that older people are able to live as independently as possible, and to have the opportunity to live in their own homes for as long as possible'.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives for the leisure system, including: 'to ensure that older people are able to live as independently as possible, and to have the opportunity to live in their own homes for as long as possible'.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives for the culture system, including: 'to ensure that older people are able to live as independently as possible, and to have the opportunity to live in their own homes for as long as possible'.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives for the environment system, including: 'to ensure that older people are able to live as independently as possible, and to have the opportunity to live in their own homes for as long as possible'.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives for the international system, including: 'to ensure that older people are able to live as independently as possible, and to have the opportunity to live in their own homes for as long as possible'.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives for the global system, including: 'to ensure that older people are able to live as independently as possible, and to have the opportunity to live in their own homes for as long as possible'.

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The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives for the national system, including: 'to ensure that older people are able to live as independently as possible, and to have the opportunity to live in their own homes for as long as possible'.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity.

The second part of the document provides a detailed explanation of the accounting cycle. It outlines the ten steps involved in the process, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. Each step is described in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the concepts. The cycle is presented as a continuous loop that repeats every year.

The third part of the document discusses the importance of adjusting entries. It explains that these entries are necessary to ensure that the financial statements reflect the true financial position of the company at the end of the period. Examples of adjusting entries are provided, including entries for depreciation, amortization, and accrued expenses.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of closing entries. It explains that these entries are necessary to reset the temporary accounts (revenues, expenses, and dividends) to zero at the end of the period. This allows the company to start the next period with a clean slate. Examples of closing entries are provided, showing how the net income is transferred to the retained earnings account.

The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of preparing financial statements. It explains that these statements provide a clear and concise summary of the company's financial performance and position. The four main financial statements are discussed: the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of retained earnings, and the cash flow statement. Each statement is described in detail, and examples are provided to illustrate their format and content.

The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of internal controls. It explains that these controls are necessary to prevent and detect errors and fraud. Examples of internal controls are provided, including the separation of duties, the use of checks, and the regular reconciliation of accounts.

The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of ethics in accounting. It explains that accountants have a responsibility to provide accurate and unbiased information to their clients and the public. Examples of ethical dilemmas are provided, and the importance of following the accounting profession's code of ethics is emphasized.

The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of technology in accounting. It explains that the use of accounting software can greatly improve the efficiency and accuracy of the accounting process. Examples of accounting software are provided, and the benefits of using such software are discussed.

The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of staying up-to-date on changes in accounting standards and regulations. It explains that the accounting profession is constantly evolving, and accountants must stay current on the latest developments. Examples of recent changes in accounting standards are provided, and the importance of continuing education is emphasized.

The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of communication in accounting. It explains that accountants must be able to communicate effectively with their clients and colleagues. Examples of communication techniques are provided, and the importance of clear and concise communication is emphasized.

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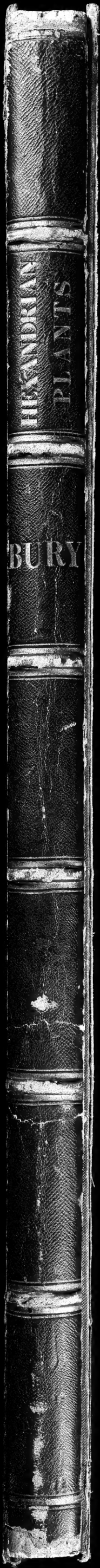
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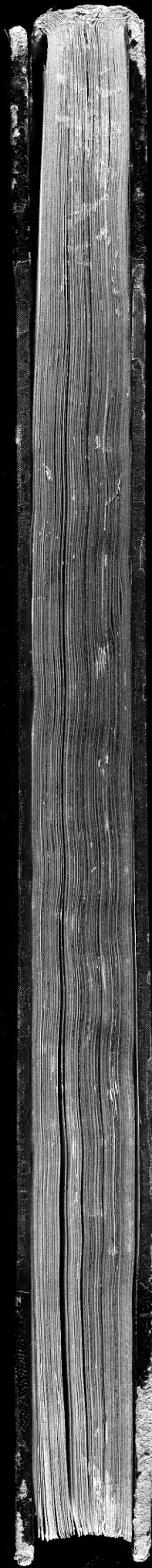
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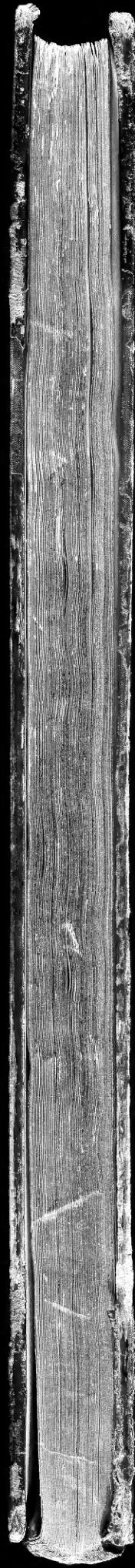
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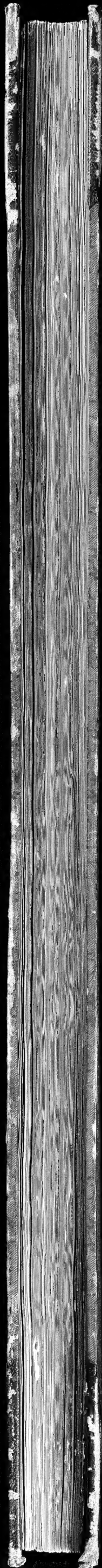
Spine



Top



Foot



Fore





