A Selection of

HEXANDRIAN PLANTS,

Belonging to the Natural Orders

Amaryllidæ

AND

LILIACÆ,

From Drawings

BY Mrs Edward Bury,

Liverpool.

ENGRAVED by R. HAVELL.

This Work is most respectfully dedicated

To Her Royal Highness

PRINCESS VICTORIA

by her Obedient humble Servant,

Robt. Havell.

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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 Portraits, 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, Curators of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, in examining the Plants themselves, with reference to the best Authorities within her reach; these she has freely quoted from, or cited as synonymes whenever their application appeared to her plain and distinct; where doubt, or intricacy seem to exist, she leaves it for wiser heads to unravel. 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 opinon 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 promoters, or generous admirers of botanical pursuits, who may be induced to patronize the feeble attempts, of an Amateur.

Far better thanks than she well knows how to express, are due to many friends (some alas! 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 approbation 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 Roscoe, Esq. The Work has caused many hours of delightful occupation, and the labours of the pencil have been skilfully seconded by those of the Engraver. Indulgence is again entreated for all errors and imperfections, as she has been able only to glean a few ears, from a harvest so rich, "arrayed in all the glory" of rainbow hues.

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SYSTEMATIC INDEX.

AMARYLLIDEÆ.—FIRST DIVISION.

CHARACTERS.

Bulbous roots; Seed-vessel below the flower: Calyx and Corolla confounded together, in six divisions or petals, three outer and three inner: Stamens six in number, having the filaments free, or joined together by their dilated bases, (sometimes called the Crown, or Cup, as in Pancratiums): 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 sword-shaped, sometimes heart-shaped: Stems naked: Flower-buds usually enclosed in Spathes.

EXAMPLES GIVEN IN THIS SELECTION.

HEMEROCALLIDEÆ.

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

EXAMPLES.

LILIACEÆ.

Of the section containing the genus Lilium: having the Seed-vessel contained within the flower, which consists of Calyx and Corolla confounded together, and in six divisions; Stamens six; Style one: Stigma three-lobed: Fruit three-celled, many seeded; Bulbs scaly: Stems clothed with leaves: Leaves simple, with parallel veins; either spear-shaped or oval: Flowers large and showy.

EXAMPLES.

INDEX OF THE ORDER OF THE PLATES

Drawn by Mr. E. Bury, Liverpool

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONI.

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

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONI.

Nat. Order. AMARYLLIDEÆ. Lindley.

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

This Lily is sufficiently worthy of distinction from its splendid appearance, but still 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. Gowen, Esq. published in the *Horticultural Transactions, vol. 4. p. 498*; to the several *Essays* by the Honourable W. Herbert, and a Paper by Mr Lindley, *Horticultural Transactions, vol. 5. p. 337*. 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 Regina and others have obtained the appellation of "Johnsonian." The prototype is said to have been first raised about the year 1799, from the seed of Vittata impregnated with Formosissima, by Mr Johnson, a maker of gold hands for watches, in the town of Prescot, and the present specimen is from one of the original bulbs, presented by Mr Johnson to the late Edward Falkner, Esq. of Fairfield, near Liverpool. The striped markings of the stem and leaves, are a pretty constant characteristic of the true Johnsoni.

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury, Liverpool.

LILIUM JAPONICUM.

Engraved Printed & Coloured by R. Havell

LILIUM JAPONICUM

Nat Order—LILIACEÆ—Lindley

This Lily has been generally described and figured as *one-flowered*. In the *Horticultural Transactions, vol 4 p. 553*, it is stated that our knowledge of Lilium Japonicum as a native of Japan was derived first from Kæmpfer (*Amœnitates exoticæ, page* 871), and afterwards from Thunberg (*Flora Japonica, page* 133), from the accounts of both these writers it appears to produce only one flower on a stem in its native country, but under the cultivation of Mr Brookes 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 coarser plant than Candidum or Longiflorum, to both of which it is nearly allied. The purple markings on the back, together with the tinge of Lemon tan colour diffused through the petals especially on their first expansion, give a charming richness of appearance, which is enhanced by the deep shade of the firm hollow bells, and massive looking pistyls and stamens.

Drawn by Mrs E Burr Liverpool

NERINE AFRICA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Cassell

NERINE AUREA.

Nat. Order. AMARYLLIDEÆ.—Lindley.

Amaryllis Aurea. Bot. Mag. 409.

Flower-stem rising nearly two feet high, solid, slightly compressed, glaucous, supporting 4 or 6 flowers of brilliant gold colour, inclining to orange in the inside, yellower outside, and having a greenish keel up the centre of each petal. Petals narrow, curling, and very much undulated at the edges, particularly the three inner ones. Style and filaments pale orange and straight. Stigma small, trifid, carmine 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; germ green, bluntly three cornered. Spathe brown, thin, transparent, divided into two broad segments and three or four narrow ones, or imperfect bractes.—Leaves strongly keeled, the most luxuriant nearly an inch and half broad, blue-green and very glaucous on the back, and the margin turned down from the front so as to form a narrow border up each side of the leaf.—Bulb resembles that of Formosissima in shape, but is of a paler brown colour. Flowers in Autumn and was first introduced into this country from China by Dr. Fothergill in 1777.

CRINUM AUGUSTUM.

Nat. Order. AMARYLLIDEÆ. Linn.

Crinum augustum and Crinum amabile being both in flower together at the Liverpool Botanic Garden on the 15th May, 1829, afforded an excellent opportunity of examining the recorded distinctions between these two very similar, and equally noble and beautiful rivals. The proportionate 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 augustum were generally somewhat broader and of a brighter and redder hue, but this also appeared to vary a good deal, according to the state of expansion and perfection of growth of the individual flower. The principal difference seems to consist in the *leaves*, which in amabile are broader and shorter, while in augustum they taper off more gradually to a point. The accompanying drawing was from a plant in the Hothouse of R. Harrison, Esq. in August. There were twenty-nine flowers in the Umbel, with peduncles from one to two inches long. The spathe dividing into two broad segments, and several narrow ones, each flower having also its own inner spathe or coloured strap-shaped bracte. As is the case with very many plants of this tribe, these bractes soon hang down among the shreds of the real spathe and appear to form a part of it; in many others they are rather deciduous or so small as to escape notice.

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS PICTA.

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

AMARYLLIS PICTA.

Nat. Order. AMARYLLIDEÆ.—Lindley.

Tube, from the scutcarp 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 decreately shades the petals, particularly up the centre, for half their length. Whole length of the flower nearly six inches. Pistyl and stamens white, green towards the base. The throat fringed. Petals of a pale cream colour, the two uppermost inner petals strongly marked with dark carmine stripe towards the throat. Their substance is thick and spongy, giving to the flower a little of the peculiar solid appearance of Lilium Japonicum, but the edges considerably waved. Flowers inclined on their peduncles much in the position of those of Equestris.

From some mistake of labels it cannot be asserted positively whether the bulb was imported from Maranham, or raised from seed of Sonandrillora, in the collection of R. Harrison Esq. where it flowered as here represented in April, 1829. 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.

Drawn by Mr. E. Berry, Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA.

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

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA.

Nat. Order. AMARYLLIDEÆ.—Lindley.

Jacobæa Lily. Bot. Mag. 47.

Although this plant has been known in England since 1658, it is still as great a favourite as ever from the vivid beauty of the flowers as well as their easy culture. It is said to be a native of North and South America, and hardy, but in this country it certainly flourishes best and blooms most freely in a moderate stove 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 fades.

The segments of the corolla are separate, quite down to the receptacle, and stand in two divisions, three turning upwards, and three downwards, giving a very droll appearance to the flower, as if it had a long taper waist. The edges of the outer lower petals roll inwards so much as completely to envelop the bundle of filaments near their base; these are of unequal lengths, 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 Fairfield.

Drawn by Mr. E. Bury Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS SOLANDRIFLORA VAR.

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

AMARYLLIS SOLANDRIFLORA *var.*

NAT. ORDER AMARYLLIDEÆ. LINDL.

A very beautiful seedling production of Amaryllis Solandriflora and A. Johnsoni. The petals are most elegantly tinged with rose-colour round their edges; the corolla is highly developed and scarcely at all fringed. Scape or flower-stem thirty inches high, very glaucous, 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; pistil and stamens white, anthers pale yellow. The whole plant has a most delicate appearance, almost faint-looking, but affording a delightful contrast among so many of its blazing congeners as surrounded it, in the dazzling display in Mr. R. Harrison's hothouses, April, 1829. The seed from which this Lily was raised, ripened at Aigburgh in October, 1826.

Drawn by Mr. E. Bury Liverpool.

LILIUM LONGIFLORUM.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by E. Rawell, London.

LILIUM LONGIFLORUM.

Nat. Order—LILIACEÆ. Lindley.

Bot. Mag. 560.

Stem, nearly three feet high, bearing from two to five flowers of a very pure white, the tube considerably elongated and slightly shaded with pale green; the whole length of the flower is seven inches; very fragrant. The leaves are scattered round the stem, but more numerous and larger than those of Lilium Candidum, bright green, dark on the upper surface, lighter beneath, marked with about seven longitudinal ribs. They become somewhat smaller towards the base of the stem. There were no radical leaves to the plant from which this specimen was taken. It belonged to Mrs. Edward Cropper, and was shewn as a prize-flower, at the meeting of the Liverpool Floral and Horticultural Society, 28th May 1829, when the permission was most obligingly granted to Mr. Henry Shepherd, to cut the luxuriant stem of flowers here represented. In the *Botanical Register* it is said to have been "first introduced from China by the Horticultural Society, in whose conservatory it flowered in May, 1821," bearing only one flower, half the size of those on the present plant.

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS CORREIENSIS.

Engraved Printed & Coloured by R. Havell London.

AMARYLLIS CORREIENSIS.

Nat Order: AMARYLLIDEÆ. Lindley

Bulb, light yellowish brown, round, with a narrow neck, from which springs a bunch of five or six leaves, quite pink at first, afterwards green, shaded with purple, channelled, glaucous, standing nearly erect, and having a transparent purple margin. Lower down on the bulb rises the scape, twenty-four inches high, smooth, cylindrical, glaucous, and hollow, nearly white towards the base and considerably tinged with purple above, a second stem is rising beside it. Spathe, brown, transparent, and shrivelled. Two flowers supported on long unequal pedicles, which are angular shaded with purple and solid throughout. Pericarp dark green, indistinctly three-sided. The colour of the flower is a brilliant cinnabar with some whitish streaks and a green stripe more than half way along each petal, and numerous 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 pistil, style and filaments dark coral-red, anthers brown, covered with bright yellow pollen, stigma, three-cleft, downy, purplish, nectary, whitish green fringed with white hairs, clasping the bundle of filaments, and very distinct though scarcely one fourth the size of the nectary in Aulica or Platypetalu, and the flower not expanding so widely. This is apparently a new species, belonging to Mr. Herbert's division, *Hippeastrum*, with which it agrees in every respect except in the small pedunclcs.—Mr. Harrison obtained it from the Padre of *Correia*, in one of the *Serras* of the *Organ Mountains* in *Brazil*, the bulb was ticketed "*rare and valuable*," and is now in flower for the first time at *Aighburgh* 17th January, 1830.

Drawn by Mr. E. Barry, Liverpool.

PANCRATIUM CARATHINENSE.

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

PANCRATIUM CALATHINUM

Cup-flowered Pancratium. Bot. Reg. 215.

NAT. ORDER—AMARYLLIDEÆ.—LINDLEY.

This very rare Pancratium was received by R. HARRISON, Esq. from *Brazil*, and flowered in his Hothouse, as here represented, in April, 1831. It approaches to the habit of P. Amanaes in its sheathed stem, its cup-shaped nectary, and the curious way in which the stamens are bent down within the cup, even after the flower is fully expanded; they spring from this position with a sudden jerk, intended doubtless, as in the Italicum, to scatter the pollen on the pistil, which is nearly straight and as long as the nectary; consequently the stigma is elevated considerably above the anthers. This plant is double the size of Amanaes, but the latter still reigns triumphant, as the only described Pancratium with a coloured corolla. In Calathinum the bulb is nearly globular, the sheathed part of the stem beautifully veined with green, and about one foot high to the separation of the leaves and flowerstem, which rises two feet six inches more, is solid and flattened, measuring an inch one way, and not more than three-eighths the other; there is a sharp ridge up each side, and it is green and glaucous. The leaves do not come to perfection until after the flower is past; they then attain nearly three feet in length.

Drawn by M.E. Bury Liverpool

1. Papilio Antenor. 2. Papilio Menelaus.

Engraved by Mr. Lizars.

CRINUM PEDUNCULATUM.

Nat Order—AMARYLLIDEÆ. Lindley

This is a plant of magnificent growth, having the neck of the bulb lengthened out, into a smooth, green, lance-laced stem, resembling that of the Plantain; it is perennial, round, and very solid; measuring above fourteen inches 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 amongst the leaves, and the height from the surface of the soil, to each crowning umbel of flowers, frequently exceeds five feet.

The flowers are white, supported on green, unequal peduncles; the tube of the flower, longer than in Crinum Asiaticum, 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 minute, 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. Carey, to the Liverpool Botanic Garden, where it flowers freely every summer. Native of New Holland.

PAPILIO ANTENOR.
The spotted oak Butterfly.

PAPILIO MENELAUS.
The silver-tail Butterfly.

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury Liverpool.

LILIUM CANADENSE.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured by R. Havell

LILIUM CANADENSE.

NAT. ORDER LILIACEÆ. LINNÆUS.

THE easy graceful bending of the slender flower-stalks, is one of the striking beauties of this plant. The petals are never rolled back, like those of the Martagons, although in other respects it approaches to the character of Lilium superbum, also a native of Canada. There is a variety of Canadense with much darker flowers. Both sorts bloom very luxuriantly in July and August, at the Liverpool Botanic Garden, in a border of bog-earth, shaded by high hedges. Frequently three or four whorls 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 twelve; and in the description of the variety *Botanical Magazine*, 858. MICHAUX is referred to, as stating the usual number of flowers in wild specimens to be three.

1. ZEPHYRANTHES CARINATUS.

2. ZEPHYRANTHES ROSEA.

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury Liverpool

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by B. Havell.

ZEPHYRANTHES CARINATUS.

Nat Order—AMARYLLIDEÆ. Lindley

These pretty plants may be at first sight distinguished from Amaryllis, by the erect position of the flowers, and also by the position of the filaments, which diverge regularly from the centre, one assuming the direction of each petal, so as to form a sort of crown. Pistil decumbent, stigma deeply three-cleft, white. Peduncle slender, as long as the flower. Bulbs, under the names of Zephyranthes Caricatinos, and Zephyranthes Grandiflora, have been received from Peru and Mexico, at the Liverpool Garden, and by Mr. Harrison, which bloom so exactly alike, that even Mr. Henry Shepherd's acute botanical discrimination, could not discover any difference, when we examined several plants of both, in flower at the same time, in May, 1831.

All the species are said in the *Botanical Register*, to be natives of Western Countries, and hence probably the origin of the name Zephyranthes, given by Mr. Herbert, signifying literally "The flower of the West wind," and gently should Zephyrus breathe over subjects of so frail and delicate a texture, for though the roots will live and grow in a warm border, in mild seasons, the beauty of the flowers is entirely destroyed by exposure to the elements. First brought to England from Mexico, in 1825.

ZEPHYRANTHES ROSEA

This exquisitely delicate little Lily, 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-colour, the leaves also are flatter, and its time of flowering is later. This specimen was from R. Harrison's, Esq. 10th July, 1825. M. Guillemin thinks it is probably the Amaryllis Minuta of Kunth, in the "Nova Species Plantarum" the last edition of the *Hortus Cantabrigiensis*, records its introduction from the Havannah, in 1822.

Drawn by Mrs E. Burr Liverpool.

GRIFFINIA HYACINTHINA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell.

GRIFFINIA HYACINTHINA.

Nat Order—AMARYLLIDEÆ. Lindley

Bot Reg. 163

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

G Parviflora, and G Intermedia, both resemble G Hyacinthina, but this was the first species introduced from Brazil (in 1815), and is larger and handsomer 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 netted 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 short and purplish. The petals are deeply separated, and the three upper, and the three lower, stand completely apart in two divisions, as in Nerine Aaren. The three lower petals are also considerably waved at their edges, and of a paler violet colour. Anthers pale buff, stamens white or blush, 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 centre upper petal. Pistyl white, stigma very small.

Drawn by Mrs. E. Burry Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS PLATYPETALA.

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

AMARYLLIS PLATYPETALA.

Nat Order—AMARYLLIDEÆ. Lindley

Bot. Reg. 1038.

This is one of the many beautiful congeners of Aulica and Calyptrata, sent from Rio, by William Harrison, Esq. and flowered as here represented, at Mrs. Arnold Harrison's, the 28th of November, 1828. Mr. Lindley considers it as a variety of Amaryllis Aulica, from which it differs in the more campanulate form of the flowers, and 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 filaments, at the mouth of the tube, is also white instead of green, and the stamens are more dispersed in different directions than in Aulica. The pistil has a disposition to turn downwards rather than upwards. The leaves are glaucous and numerous.

AMARYLLIS CROCATA,

PAPILIO NESTOR BRASIL,

Drawn by Mr. E. Bury Liverpool.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured by R. Havell London

AMARYLLIS CROCATA.

Nat. Ord. 95.—AMARYLLIDEÆ.—Lindley.

Petals very much undulated on the edges, pointed, and strongly curled at the tips, of unequal breadths; indeed the fourfold difference of breadth, given by Mr. Herbert as a general character, to all his genus *Hippeastrum*, is very perceptible in most of this group. Colour a bright orange, with much green in the tube and along the centre of each petal. Flowers expanding widely.—Tubercul flower-stalks of about equal length, spathe short and soon withering away.—Leaves three inches wide, of a rich dark, glossy green, very glaucous on the back, as is also the flower-stem, no purple on either.

This specimen was drawn at the Liverpool Botanic Garden, 5th February, 1826, from a bulb received by Mr. Shepherd in 1810, from St. Paul in Brazil, together with a bulb of Amaryllis Pelhacina, being the first individuals of both these beautiful species introduced into this country.

The Butterfly is the *Papilio Nestor* of the *Linn. Syst. Nat. p.* 752 of the division, Equites, Achivi. A native of Brazil.

CRINUM GIGANTEUM.

Drawn by Mr E. Bury Liverpool.

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

CRINUM GIGANTEUM.

Nat. Order—AMARYLLIDEÆ. Linn.

Bot. Mag. 923.

This plant, the Crinum Petiolatum of Mr. Herbert, is also considered as a Crinum in the systematic Index to the *Botanical Magazine* published in 1828, although described in the work as a variety of Amaryllis Ornata, and specifically synonimous with Zeylanica and others, whose differences have since been well pointed out, in the *Botanical Register, vol. 7. No. 570.* The figure in the *Magazine* differs a little in the shape of the petals, from the specimen here represented, and which was obligingly presented by Charles Horsfall, Esq. of Everton, after it had obtained a prize, at the meeting of the Liverpool Horticultural Society, 30th April 1829.

The following description translated from Dr. Persoon's synopsis plantarum answers exactly to the present plant. "Leaves flaccid and undulated; flowers sitting, forming an umbel; petals white, concave; native of Africa.

The limb is much expanded, and flattened at the time the flower is in perfection, and the stamens and pistil are suddenly bent down, almost in a right angle, close over the mouth 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 flower droops its head. The leaves are of a very dark green, and sheathe alternately in the manner of Scabrum; the scape springs from the bulb. Mr. Sweet has a very fine plant of this species, which he purchased in April, 1802, under the name of Amaryllis Gigas.

Drawn by Mr. E. Bury Liverpool

CRINUM ORNATUM.

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

CRINUM ORNATUM.

Nat. Order—AMARYLLIDEæ. Lindley.

Bot. Mag. 1253.

Flower-stem springing from the side of the leaves, as in Crinum Scabrum, which it appears to resemble closely in its bulb, leaves, and habit of growth; but the petals are more pointed, and curving at the extremities, as the flowers expand, which however they never do very widely. Flowers nodding, from five to seven, and terminating a very short spathe; bright green; leaves yellowish green, scarcely at all glaucous, but slightly scaly, and margined. It belongs to Mr. Herbert's sub-division of Crinum "the *Ornatæ*," in which he enumerates ten species, the names to 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 on the treatment and varieties of some of these Crinums, from the Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert to the Secretary of the Horticultural Society, in the 3d. vol. of the *Horticultural Transactions, part*, 2 *page* 189, where several interesting experiments are recorded.

This Drawing is from a plant that bloomed in Mr. R. Harrison's Hothouse, September, 1828.

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury, Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS AULICA.

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

AMARYLLIS AULICA.

Nat. Order—AMARYLLIDEÆ.—Lindley.

Bot. Reg. 444.

This Lily has been very happily named by Mr. Ker, both on account of its truly "courtly" appearance, and also the prominent manner in which the mouth of the tube is "crowned" by a thick fleshy ring of a bright green colour, which contrasts well with the vivid scarlet of the petals; these separate completely from each other, when the flower is full blown, and the difference in their breadths is conspicuous, the three outer ones, particularly the two lowest, being much narrower than the others. They are all reticulated with darker red veins, and the same darker colouring 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 courtier's embroidered vest. The stem is round, hollow, and green; the leaves large, numerous and luxuriant; the whole plant is magnificent looking.

Another of the recent importations from Brazil.

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury, Liverpool.

PANCRATIUM AMŒDINENSE.

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

PANCRATIUM AMBOINENSE.

Nat. Order—AMARYLLIDEæ. Lindley.

Bot. Mag. 1419.

The leaves form the most striking feature; they are ovate-heart shaped, porrected, and strongly ribbed; of a very bright yellow-green, and in general appearance much resembling those of Hemerocallis Japonica. The Nectary is very curious, and dissimilar from that of other Pancratiums, being formed merely of unconnected, wedge-shaped protuberances from each side of the base of the filaments.—The spathe bears a number of flowers which are nearly scentless. In the *Paradisus Londinensis*, Mr. Salisbury names this plant "Pancratium Nervifolium" but says he believes it to be the true P. Amboinense of Linnæus, which latter name is also adopted by the Messrs. Sweet, of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, from a plant in which collection this drawing was made. Native of the Island of Amboyna. Probably the same as the Crinum Nervosum of Dr. Persoon. Mr. Herbert founds his genus of Prophys. on some singularity in the fructification of this plant, which he says has been named *Eurycles* by Mr. Salisbury in the *Horticultural Transactions*, and this name is given to it by Professor Lindley in the *Encyclopædia of Plants*.

...n by Mr E. Bury, Liverpool.

...BINUM YUCCAEIDES.

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

CRINUM BROUSSONETI.

Nat. Order—AMARYLLIDEÆ. Lindley.

Bot. Mag. 2121.

Another of Mr. Herbert's very elegant natural groupe of "The Ornatæ," belonging to the *half-expanding* Crinums; bulb round, with a lengthened neck, scabrous, light brown; leaves sheathing, numerous, spreading in every direction, channelled, slightly undulated, very smooth at the edges, and scarcely at all gaucous, either above or beneath, about twenty inches long. Scape springing from the side, purplish at the base, and flattened, six inches to the spathe, which is three inches long, bright green, and dividing into two parts. Filaments white, much curved upwards; anthers pale dusky yellow; pistil purple for nearly an inch adjoining the stigma, the divisions of which are white above, purplish beneath. Flower very transient, closely resembling those of Crinum Orientale, which however constantly produces five, six, or seven flowers in a scape, under the same treatment at R. Harrison's Esq. whereas the general habit of Broussoneti appears to be decidedly *one-flowered*, although it occasionally produces a two-flowered scape, a second smaller bud rising after the first flower has gone off, but this is merely from extreme luxuriance of growth, and not a constant character of the plant.

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury, Liverpool.

CRINUM CRUENTUM.

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

CRINUM CRUENTUM.

Nat. Order.—AMARYLLIDEÆ.—Lindley.

Bot. Reg. 171.

Flower-stem two feet and a half to the spathe, rising from the side of the mass of foliage, 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 bracte, resembling the spathe in colour and substance. Tube of the flower from seven to eight inches, light green; petals purple, strap-shaped, of equal breadths, and strongly curved at the points; pistil and filaments purple, pistil generally, but not invariably, longer than the filaments; anthers dark brown, covered with bright deep yellow pollen. Leaves five feet long, ribbed, slightly channelled, and tapering very much towards the points. This Crinum was first flowered by Mr. Herbert, 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 scaly 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.

AMARYLLIS PSITTACINA.

Drawn by Mrs E. Parry, Liverpool.

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

AMARYLLIS PSITTACINA.

Nat. Order.—AMARYLLIDEÆ.—Lindl.

Bot. Reg. 199. *Hippeastrum Psittacinum* Mr. Herbert.

This bulb was received at the Liverpool Botanic Garden from St. Paul in Brazil, in 1810. It is figured in the *Botanical Register, No.* 199, from a plant in Mr. Griffin's collection at South Lambeth, where it is said to have flowered for the first time in this country in March 1817, but the plant at the Liverpool Garden flowered in great perfection, and was drawn by Miss M[illegible], at that time artist to the Botanic Garden, in 1813.

The degree of red in the petals, as well as the form of the markings, seem to vary a good deal in different individuals; perhaps some of the most beautiful are those, in which the red stripe are gradually blended and harmonized with the bright apple-green, which forms as it were, the ground colour of the petals; a fleshy ridge surrounds the filaments at the mouth of the tube, though scarcely one tenth the size of the ring or crown in Aulica, or Calyptrata. The flowers of the parrot Amaryllis, both at the Botanic Garden and at Mr. Harrison's are much larger and richer than the figure in the *Register*, but smaller and paler specimens are also frequent. Mr. Harrison has a magnificent seedling from Psittacina and Johnsoni.

Drawn by Mrs E. Barr Liverpool

AMARYLLIS REGINÆ.

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

AMARYLLIS REGINÆ.

Nat Order AMARYLLIDEÆ. Lindley

The plant here represented has been above thirty years in the Fairfield hothouse and flowers very freely every spring: the following correct description is taken from Professor Martyn's edition of *Miller's Dictionary*, published in 1768. "Bulb green, scape round, sub-compressed. 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 umbel of flowers. It flowered in Mr Fairchild's garden at Hoxton, in 1728, when the late Dr James Douglass, a celebrated Anatomist, caused a figure of it to be drawn, and wrote a folio pamphlet on it. He gave it the title of Lilium Reginæ, because it was in full beauty on the 1st of June, which was the birth-day of the late Queen, Caroline of Anspach, wife of George II. The roots were brought from Mexico, and it is therefore called the Mexican Lily among Gardeners. It increases readily by offsets, or from seed, by which so many varieties have been raised, that the original species is become scarce."

ZEPHYRANTHES TUBISPATHA.

Drawn by Mr. E. Bury Liverpool.

ZEPHYRANTHES CANDIDA.

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

ZEPHYRANTHES TUBISPATHA AND CANDIDA.

Nat. Order AMARYLLIDEÆ. Linn.

The small bulbs here represented in flower, were received from Demerara with a number of others, under the name of "Atamasco Lily," but the flowers besides being smaller, and destitute of the pink hue of Atamasco, 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 Herbert to Tubispatha, "a very short tube, rounded within by a bend of the filaments. 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 Botanical Register, 1361. The present plant agrees with the description in the Botanical Magazine, No. 1586.

Zephyranthes Candida is larger, whiter, the petals more deeply divided, and recurving backwards when the flower is expanded; the stigmas more club-shaped; the length from the pericarp to the bottom of the spathe, is scarcely above one-tenth of the whole length of the scape, whereas in Tubispatha it is nearly one third; both the flowers and buds of Candida are more upright, and the stems have no purple. Leaves thick, smooth, and rush-like.

AMARYLLIS FULGIDA.

Nat. Order. AMARYLLIDE Æ.—Lindley.

Bot. Reg. 226.

Whoever has paid attention to any one branch of natural history, must have felt the force of the truth so well explained by Mr. Lyell, 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 in proportion as our collections are enriched, 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 insensible 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 Reticulata, in the greater length of the tube of the corolla", as compared with the germens, "and from Equestris and Regina, in having the throat smooth instead of crowned with white hairs," it exceeds them all except perhaps Crocata, in height and the size of the foliage, and the dazzling lustre of the colour of the flowers.

This specimen was imported by Mr. Harrison, from Brazil, and was drawn at Aighburgh, April 1832. Some of the leaves measured twenty-nine inches in length and nearly three inches in breadth, the first flower-stem (bearing eight flowers, 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 having six flowers; some smaller bulbs of the same species, were also in flower at Arnold Harrison's Esq. and differed slightly in the size and shape of the light-coloured star in the centre.

*See *Principles of Geology* by Charles Lyell, Esq. Vol. 2, Chapter 1.—Dissertation on the existence of species.

Drawn by Mr P. Bury Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS HARRISON.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell London

AMARYLLIS HARRISONI.

Nat. Order. AMARYLLIDEÆ. Lindle.

This plant was imported from Peru, by Mr. Harrison, and named in honour of him by Professor Lindley, 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 pericarp to the angle where the petals divide), and also in being a very tender bulb, requiring considerable heat and the same treatment as A. Solandriflora, whose habit it seems to approach. The Flowers do not expand widely, and their position is remarkably horizontal. The outer edges of the petals, are separate only to the commencement of the filaments, about half way down the tube, instead of quite down to the bottom as in Vittata.—The pinkstripes are far paler, and less spreading, and there is no purple on the stem or leaves, which are very glaucous. The leaves are particularly beautiful, of a light blue green, having the transparent colourless cuticle, extended so far beyond the ordinary texture, as to look like a bright edge of silver all round the leaf. It flowered at Aighmurgh, "*for the first time in Europe, in* 1824.

Drawn by Mrs. Barry, Liverpool.

PANCRATIUM AMAENUM.

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

PANCRATIUM AMÆNUM.

Nat. Order. AMARYLLIDEÆ. Lindley.

Bot. Mag. 1467.

Flowers from six to ten, sessile, pure white except the tube, which is gradually shaded with green, down to the pericarp. Spathe and bracles permanent, greenish, and almost transparent. Stigma small trifid and dark green. Anthers of a dingy orange. Style and filaments green, nearly down to the edge of the nectary, white below. Flowers fragrant, but less powerful than those of P. Speciosum. Leaves numerous, channelled, and having a raised furrow on each side the channel down the centre. Stem 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, solid throughout, and very glaucous, but when the bloom is rubbed off, showing itself closely ribbed. Drawn from a plant in flower in the stove of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, May, 1829. A native of Guiana, according to Lindley. Miller says "probably a native of Cayenne, cultivated in gardens in Martinico, in 1760.

Drawn by Mr E. Bury Liverpool.

CRINUM ZEYLANICUM.

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

CRINUM ZEYLANICUM.

Nat. Order. AMARYLLIDEÆ.—Linn. 6.

Mr. Herbert and Professor Lindley both refer to the *Botanical Magazine*, 1171, for this plant. It is there called "*Amaryllis Ornata*," but is well described in *Martyn's Miller's Dictionary*, where it is stated that the name of Crinum Zeylanicum was originally assigned to it by Linnæus, and subsequently confirmed by M. L'Heritier (the first propagator of the Linnæan system in France, and one of the earliest and most zealous members of the National Institute). Crinum Zeylanicum forms the sixth species of Mr. Herbert's *Ornatæ*; the whole of the stem and spathe are of a rich royal purple, the same colour extends along the tube of the flower and the keel on the outside of each petal. In the *Botanical Register*, the following distinctions from Crinum Ornatum are pointed out: "the leaves are conspicuously undulate, smooth at the edges, narrower, shorter, with a thicker mid-rib; flowers much redder, anthers dark brown, bulb not elongated into a neck." It is a native of the East Indies.

Drawn by Mrs H Bury Liverpool

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R.B.

CRINUM PEDUCULATO-ZEYLANICUM.

A fine 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, as to form a subject of interest in company with its parents. It is here represented as it flowered in the stove of Richard Harrison Esq., at Aughburgh, in the middle of August, 1828

AMARYLLIS SUPERBA.

Drawn by Mr E. Bury, Liverpool.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured, by R. Havell.

AMARYLLIS VITTATA (SUPERBA.)

NAT. ORDER—AMARYLLIDEÆ. LINDLEY.

THIS figure was from a bulb received from Brazil, by Mrs. ARNOLD HARRISON, and will be found on examination, to differ considerably from its less dashing sister, the original species from the Cape, now becoming a very scarce plant, as the more glowing beauties of the South American varieties, present greater attractions to the cultivator. The edges of the petals are united farther along the tube, in Superba, and the flowers open wider the whole plant is much larger, and the colouring throughout, lighter, and gayer

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury. Liverpool.

CRINUM STABRUM.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured. by R. Havell

CRINUM SCABRUM.

Nat. Order—AMARYLLIDEÆ.—Lindley.

Bot. Mag. 2180.

The figure in the *Magazine* is much too small, but a very accurate description is there given by Mr. Herbert, who reckons this in his second section of Crinum, *semipatentes*, the half-opening, although he admits that the limb of the corolla expands quite widely, when exposed to much heat. The scape is many-flowered, flowers sitting, leaves very long, bending down, with rough cartilaginous edges, considerably undulated, especially towards the base; they sheathe over each other alternately for several inches, so as to form a pretty firm stem. The scape springs from the bulb, aside of this leafy stem, it is of a yellow green, purplish at the base, compressed and solid. The tube of the flowers bright green, the cup beautifully white and shining, with a brilliant pale crimson stripe down the centre of each petal. Style and filaments white, anthers pale yellow. Bulb light brown and round, received by Mr. Harrison from Brazil, but Lindley says a native of the Azores. As Mr. Herbert remarks, "it takes 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 five or six flowers on each.

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury, Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS STILDSA.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured by R. Hewell.

AMARYLLIS STILOSA.

Nat. Order—AMARYLLIDEÆ—Lindley.

Bot. Mag. 2278.

This is another individual of the South American groupe, separated from Amaryllis, under the name of Hippeastrum, by Mr. Herbert, who at first considered it as a variety of Equestre (var. 4. Glabrifolia), but has since distinguished it as a different species, recognized by the form and posture of the flower; the length of the style and filaments, and the style being longer instead of shorter than the corolla. The colour is also peculiar, and resembles the great Tawny Day Lily (Hemerocallis Fulva), more than any of the inhabitants of our conservatories.

The fanciful *Knight's Star* too, which is so conspicuous in Equestre, is so small, and so little rayed 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.

Bulbs were first received by Lord Carnarvon, from Marnham and Cayenne, in 1820; others have since been imported from Brazil; the present one flowered in the Liverpool Botanic Garden.

Drawn by Mr. B. Bury, Liverpool.

CRINUM ERUBESCENS.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by J

CRINUM ERUBESCENS.

Nat. Order. AMARYLLIDEÆ. Lindley.

Mr. Herbert enumerates five distinct varieties of Crinum Erubescens, of which, this stands the third, "Limb white, tube and germen green." The flower-stem, style and filaments are strongly shaded with red, and a faint blush of the same tint, suffuses 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 channelled, and the edges very rough to the touch. Philip Miller says in his "*Icones Plantarum*" (notes to tab. ex.), 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.* 1232, is Mr Herbert's first variety, *Rubriflora*. The bulb here represented, has flowered constantly, for twenty or thirty years past at Fairfield.

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury Liverpool.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell.

AMARYLLIS MINIATA.

Nat. Order—AMARYLLIDEÆ—Lindley.

Bot. Mag. 1943.

The spathe is two or four flowered, the upper petal very much bent back, the inferior opposite petal much narrower, and straighter, the throat of the tube not at all fringed. Pistil and filaments decumbent, curving upwards towards their extremities; the divisions of the stigma strongly fringed, and becoming more deeply trifid as the flower goes off; anthers pale yellow. Leaves broad, stiff, ribbed, smooth at the edges, and very round at the extremities. Bulb received by Mr. Harrison from Brazil; flowers freely in the bark-stove. Dr. Persoon quotes the Flora Peruviana 3, p. 57. Mr. Herbert says this is a variety of Fulgida, and not the Miniata of Ruiz and Pavon, which has a bearded tube, a character which this flower does not possess. The form of the leaves, and the manner of growth are however very different from Fulgida.

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

Drawn by Mr E. Bury. Liverpool.

Engraved Printed & Coloured by R. Havell

LILIUM POMPONIUM

Bot. Mag. 798.

LILIUM CHALCEDONICUM

Bot. Mag. 30.

LILIUM MARTAGON VARIETIES

No. Order LILIACEÆ Lindl.

The Yellow Pompone Lily makes a very gay appearance in the flower garden, especially when growing in a moist situation, and increases readily by offsets, but the scent is very disagreeable. There is also a scarlet Pompone Lily (figured in the Botanical Magazine, No. 971) which has been sometimes confounded with Lilium Chalcedonicum (30), being incorrectly called *Scarlet Martagons*; but Chalcedonicum (here 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 on a stem varies from one to ten or twelve. The leaves of Martagon are still more ovate, and strongly nerved; they are also arranged in regular whorls round the stem. The purple Martagon is common in most our gardens. The white variety is very scarce, and the specimen introduced in this groupe was grown by Mrs. Arnold Harrison.

PANCRATIUM AMANCAES.

Drawn by Mr. E. Bury Liverpool.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by B. Havell.

PANCRATIUM AMANCAES.

Nat. Order—AMARYLLIDEÆ. Linnæus.

Bot. Mag. 1224. *Bot. Reg.* 600.

This singularly beautiful golden Pancratium appears to be still rare in our collections, though recorded in the "Hortus Cantabrigiensis" as introduced into this country in 1804. In the Botanical Register it is described from a plant in Mr. Griffin's collection, where it flowered in 1822. It is said to be a native of Peru, where it grows in abundance on the hills, called Amancaes or Humanchucs, in the vicinity of Lima, and the blossoms, which are of no unusual, and delicate fragrance, resembling the scent of Vanille, are reported to be used by the South American females to ornament their hair, together with the flowers of Begonia Tuberosa.

Dr. Persoon, in his Synopsis Plantarum, describes this plant under the name of *Narcissus Amancaes*, as follows:—"Spathe 3 to 6 flowered, nectary large, "campanulate, spreading, six-lobed, and the edges crenulate; stamens hanging "their heads downwards; leaves sword-shaped; flowers large, yellow-sulphur-"coloured, and very fragrant." He quotes the same figure as the "Flora Peruviana" as that quoted in Curtis' Magazine, Fl. P. Vol. 3, pag. 53. tab. 283. The present specimen flowered in the hot-house of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, and was received from Chillington, the seat of T. W. Giffard, Esq. where it was grown from seed. It is very closely allied to Pancratium Calathinum.

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury, Liverpool.

LILIUM CANDIDUM.

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

LILIUM CANDIDUM.

Nat. Order. LILIACEÆ.—Linnæan.

The common white Lily, a native of the Levant, has been cultivated in England time immemorial: when GERARDE wrote his "Herbal" (1597), it graced the garden of the Cottage and the Palace, and is so well known as scarcely to need a description. It has been copied by painters, and sung by poets, as a favorite flower of Juno, and according to "Olympic Records," sprung from some drops of milk which trickled down upon the Earth when the Milky Way was formed in the Heavens; and as its blossoms have been extolled as the emblems of a lovely complexion, so its juices have been said to possess extraordinary virtues in conferring one: an attribute which, however fabulous, may serve to shew the high favour in which it was esteem'd of "Amaryllis the fair," "Miss Lily the fair," has been held in all ages, and apologize for her introduction here, among her sister, but scarcely more beautiful relations. The leaves become gradually longer on the lower part of the stem, and the root-leaves are broad, large, and sinuing, particularly from such of the roots as do not send up flower-stems.

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury. Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS PURPUREA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell.

AMARYLLIS PURPUREA (MAJOR.)

Nat. Order—AMARYLLIDEÆ.—Linn.

Bot. Mag. 1430.

From a bulb sent from Rio by William Harrison, Esq. In the Botanical Register No. 552, is a figure of the minor variety of this Lily, which appears to have been the plant most frequently cultivated, and best known under the name of Amaryllis Purpurea. The Author of the Botanical Register says, "The large variety *a.* (of which the present subject is a fine specimen) has the flowers nearly twice the size of *b.* and is very scarce in our collections. The wedge-shaped intervals which connect the lower part of the segments at the faux, are also transparent, instead of opaque as in the minor." These membranes are thought to ally this plant to the Pancratiums, Mr. Herbert makes it a distinct genus under the name of *Vallota*, which he says was given by Mr. Salisbury, and has been adopted in France. The specific name *Purpurea* can be merited solely by the strong purple mark at the base of the flower stem and leaves; the flower being, as it is very appropriately termed in Curtis's Magazine, "Cinnabar-colour," without the slightest tinge of purple.

Drawn by Mr. E. Bury, Liverpool. AMARYLLIS VITTATA, Minor Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell.

AMARYLLIS VITTATA. (MINOR)

Nat. Order.—AMARYLLIDEÆ.—Lindley.

Bot. Mag. 429

This bulb has been in the Fulfield Hot-house since 1803, and flowers once or twice every year, sometimes more luxuriantly than when the accompanying drawing was made; with a plentiful supply of water and fresh air during its rapid growth, the stem will attain a greater height, and bear four and even six flowers. The flowers however seldom exceed in size those in the figure, and never nearly equal those of the Brazilian species, neither do they ever expand so widely, and the petals are narrower, and have the coloured stripes darker and more distinct. The edges of the outer petals are separate down to the base, but the centre ribs are firmly united more than half way up the tube, where they form a fringed nectary from which the filaments rise; these are white and lie in a compact bundle along the inner lower petal. The stigma is very deeply 3 cleft, quite white, and resembles the softest velvet.

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

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury, Liverpool

AMARYLLIS EQUESTRIS MAJOR.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured by R. Havell.

AMARYLLIS EQUESTRIS (MAJOR)

NAT. ORD. AMARYLLIDEÆ. LINDL.

Bot. Reg. 234

This is a tender bulb, and not of very easy treatment, so as to secure any constancy in its flowering, but it was in extreme beauty and luxuriance in Mr. Harrison's collection, at the time this drawing was made, June 1826.

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-coloured hairs, the middle lower petal is narrower, the rest of nearly equal breadth, gracefully undulated, and slightly reticulated; the style and filaments red, greenish towards the base; anthers yellow, and small in proportion to the flower; flower-stem round and glaucous, leaves thick and tough, channelled, from twelve to fourteen inches long, and one to one and a half inch broad, of rather a dark yellow green, veins indistinct. Native of the West Indies, as well as the smaller variety, which is figured in Curtis's Magazine, No. 305, and said to be much more common. The degree of obliquity of the flowers and pedicles 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.

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury, Liverpool

AMARYLLIS LONGIFOLIA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell.

AMARYLLIS LONGIFOLIA. (GLAUCA)

Nat Order AMARYLLIDEÆ L. & J.

Hortus Cantabrigiensis.

Scape springing from the side of the bulb, three feet high, stout, compressed, smooth, and glaucous; spathe of a cinnamon colour, dividing into two parts, flowers from four to ten in number, erect on semiangular pedunciles about two inches long, flower about six inches long, of which the tube is more than half—belongs to Mr Herbert's division "*Semi-patentes*," or half opening flowers. Petals nearly equal; pistyl and filaments of a pale rose-colour; anthers light yellow. Leaves many of them fully two yards long, about four inches broad at the base, but curling very much, so as to assume a rush-like appearance towards their extremities, of a blue green resembling the foliage of carnations, and the whole plant, when in health, beautifully glaucous, particularly the leaves, which are altogether different in form, texture, and colour, from the strong flat heavy leaves of Amarylis Longifolia, Bot. Mag. 661, (Crinum Capense of Mr. Herbert).

This Plant has for many years flowered in the cistern in the green-house at Fairfield, producing between May and September three or four stems, generally with from six to ten flowers on each, it most nearly resembles the Amarylis Longifolia var *riparia*, of the Botanical Register, No. 546, (Crinum Riparium of Mr. Herbert, and quoted as the true Amarylis Longifolia, in Donn's Catalogue.) except that the flowers are considerably paler, and more upright, and less widely expanding, it was necessary to hold one of them down in a forced position, in order to shew the interior at all in the drawing. Native of the Cape of Good Hope

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury Liverpool.

CRINUM DECLINATUM.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell

CRINUM DECLINATUM.

Nat. Order. AMARYLLIDEÆ.—Class [illegible]

Bot. Mag. 2831.

Asoynna stately Emperor of the Eastern Dynasty, sent by Dr Carey in 1819 from Serampore to the Liverpool Botanic Garden; where it rears its lofty head, and mass of fine leaves, nearly the height of one of the conservatories.

The spathe usually contains from twenty to thirty flowers and buds, the latter hang pendulous on their footstalks just before they expand, and are then finely streaked with pink, or possibly some reflection of the crimson filaments caged within, these are tipped with long, narrow, orange-coloured anthers, which when the flower expands, stand far above the recurved, and milk-white petals; the style is shorter than the filaments, and the stigma very small, and dark red.

The bulb and mode of growth, resemble those of Crinum Pedunculatum.

Drawn by Mr E. Bury, Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS PULVERULENTA.

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

AMARYLLIS PULVERULENTA

HIPPEASTRUM PULVERULENTUM

Herbert

AMARYLLIS ACUMINATA

Bot. Reg 534.

NAT. ORDER—AMARYLLIDEÆ. LINNÆAN

THE most striking feature of this plant, at all times, is its greyish powdered foliage, and Mr Herbert says, in his Dissertation, "Pulverulentum (bloom-leaved) was so named by me above a year ago, (1820), and the name adopted in the Liverpool Catalogue, and I believe by all who cultivated it in this country; the plant from which the figure in the Bot. Reg was taken, was so labelled in Mr. Griffin's collection." There are two or three varieties, in which the flowers are of a paler or deeper salmon colour, and sometimes they resemble some of the varieties of Fulgida, and Crocata, but as it is remarked in the Botanical Register, the plant is sufficiently distinguished from both, by the foliage. Drawn from a specimen in the Liverpool Botanic Garden.

The spathes soon wither, and are quite shrivelled by the time the flowers are fully expanded. The petals are not more pointed than those of Fulgida, and several others, therefore the name of *Acuminata* is not nearly so expressive as the original one of *Pulverulenta*.

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury, Liverpool. AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA. Engraved, Printed & Coloured, by R. Havell

AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA

var. Pallida Redouté.

Nat. Order.—AMARYLLIDES.—Lindl.

The original Amaryllis of Linnæus and the Type of the Genus, is best described by Philip Miller, who gives a good figure of the dark variety, and mentions also this pale variety as being brought from the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1754, to Holland, 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." Miller gives directions for the culture of this Lily in the open ground, but it would not succeed under that treatment at Fairfield, though the bulbs were planted under a South wall, and survived two or three winters; Mr. Herbert appears to have been equally unsuccessful in a similar attempt; indeed these bulbs are very fickle and shy flowerers, with us, 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.

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS SOLANDRIFLORA Var
OR AMARYLLIS JOHNSONI.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured by R. Havell

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONI-SOLANDRIFLORA.

A beautiful Hybrid Lily, partaking largely of the character of Amaryllis Solandriflora in the length of the tube. Stamens springing clearly from the green thickened ribs forming the centres of the petals, just below their junction in the throat of the flower, but without any fringe or fleshy protuberance. The colour is of an inexplicable and inimitable crimson,—the flower should be seen in order to form an idea of its brilliance. It was raised from seed in the collection of R. Harrison, Esq. where it bloomed in great perfection in April 1829.

Drawn by Mrs E. Butry, Liverpool.

PANCRATIUM SPECIOSUM.

Engraved Printed & Coloured by R. Havell

PANCRATIUM SPECIOSUM

Nat. Order.—AMARYLLIDEÆ. Lindley

Bot. Mag. 1453

The elegant appearance of the bunch of pure white flowers, contrasted with the rich dark green leaves surrounding it, delights the eye on approaching this plant, as much as the balsamic fragrance which it emits gratifies the sense of smelling 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 peduncles which are nearly hidden within the spathe. Petals seven or eight inches long, the three outer ones clawed at the points. Style longer than the filaments, green and twisted, the stigma covered with a velvet down and sticky. Anthers containing a quantity of yellow pollen, which when scattered on the white petals sparkles like the finest gold dust on frosted silver work. Spathe and flower-bractes whitish-green singularly tinged with brown. The scape rises within some of the leaves, which are numerous, attaining the length of thirty inches, and the breadth of five or six in the broadest part, but narrowed into less than one inch for half the length, and petiolated at the base. This is the *Hymenocallis Speciosa* of Mr. Herbert, and he enumerates three varieties, distinguished by the breadth of the leaves and the length of their petioles. Drawn from a plant in the stove of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, where it flowers very luxuriantly several times every year.

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury Liverpool

AMARYLLIS STRIATAFOLIA

Engraved, Printed & Coloured, by R. Havel

AMARYLLIS STRIATÆFOLIA

Nat. Order—AMARYLLIDEÆ. Linne.

Bot. Reg. 352.

This beautiful variety of Amaryllis Reticulata differs from the original both in the leaves, which are broader, and have a distinct silver 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 sometimes on one side of this stripe the petal will be nearly destitute of colour, while the other half is richly netted and shaded with purplish pink.

Mrs. Edward Roscoe possessed a plant in which these alternate pale and dark markings were peculiarly distinct, and gave a remarkably fanciful appearance to the flower. Native of Brazil; figured from a plant at R. Harrisons, Esq. The netted markings are very perceptible in the bulb.

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury Liverpool

LILIUM PYRENAICUM.

Engraved Printed & Coloured by R Havell Londen

LILIUM PYRENAICUM

Nat. Order—LILIACEÆ.—Linnæus.

The flowers of this plant are smaller, and more closely revolute, than those of Pomponium or Chalcedonicum, and the narrow grass-like leaves are thickly cluster-ed 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 this country. The specimen here represented grows in the Liverpool Botanic Garden, where it does not seem to encrease readily. It was received by Mr. Shepherd from Otto, the President of the Royal Gardens at Berlin.

Hemerocallis Cærulea
Hemerocallis Japonica
Libellulæ Anguis Harris
English Dragon fly

Drawn by Mrs E. Bury, Liverpool

Engraved Printed & Coloured by R. Havell.

HEMEROCALLIS CÆRULEA,

AND

HEMEROCALLIS JAPONICA.

Nat. Order.—HEMEROCALLIDEÆ. Lindley.

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 brighter green, and more ovate-heart-shaped than those of Cærulea,"—the difference is very slight, and, in colour at least, may probably arise from different situations or state of growth. When Cærulea is in perfection in July or August, the fresh flush of verdure is still in all its brightness, the leaves afterwards become much darker. The growth of Japonica is six weeks or two months later, and then the tints of autumn are mingling with the green in the older leaves; orange spots and streaks, and perforations, betray the ravages of the numerous insects which have sheltered their larvæ beneath the broad umbrageous foliage, whilst, not unfrequently, the cruel frost not only tinges the leaves, but with his iron pincers, lays hold of the scape containing its nest of flower-buds, each carefully folded in its own green bracte, and gives a remorseless pinch, which effectually prevents further expansion, and condemns them to linger out their existence as little hunch-back buds, instead of becoming graceful milk-white flowers.

The striking difference in the bractes, the shape of the raceme, and the length of the pedicels, sufficiently distinguish the two plants, as well as their different seasons of flowering. Curtis mentions doubtfully a white variety of Cærulea. The shade of blue varies considerably. Mr. Salisbury has called it a distinct genus, *Sansevrea*, but this name is given by De Candolle to a different tribe, and Guillemin remarks, (Dictionnaire Classique) we cannot well separate these "Beauties of the Day," (as Linnæus so expressively terms them, Hemerocallis,) from the grand group of Lilies.

Drawn by Mr E. Bury, Liverpool.

LILIUM TIGRINUM.

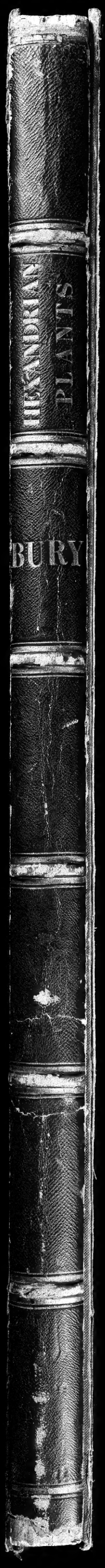
Engraved, Printed, & Coloured by R. Havell.

LILIUM TIGRINUM

Bot. Mag. 1237

Nat. Order.—LILIACEÆ.—Lindley.

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 Kewensis." It succeeds best in the open ground, and encreases 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 nineteen perfect flowers. Each petal presents the elegant contour of the Ionic volute, and their glowing orange-coloured ground, richly embossed with raised dark spots, give a splendid appearance to the flowers, the effect of which is still farther heightened by the contrast of the very dark purple stems, and whorls of green leaves. Native of China and Japan. Kæmpfer says, that the "bulbs are eaten by the Japanese; his description alone might have satisfied us 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.



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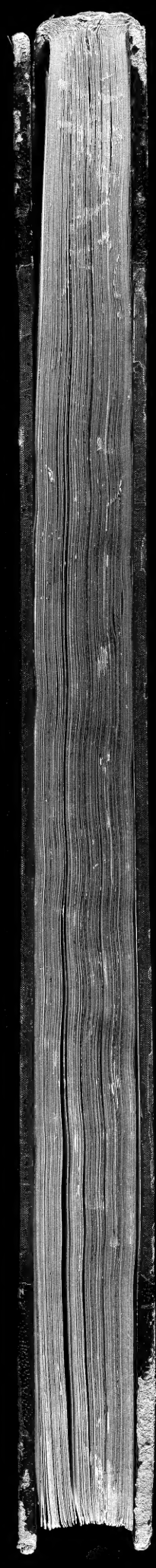

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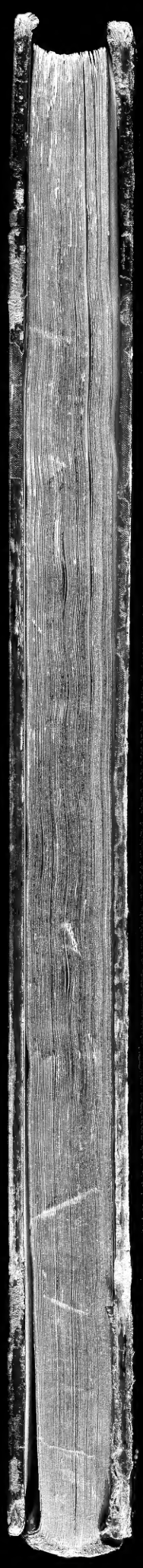

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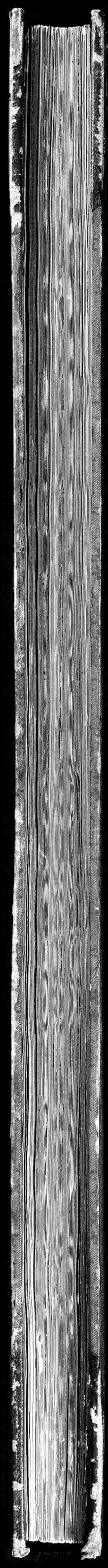

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