

CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

O R,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

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

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

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

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

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

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXIII. D

Que votre eclat est peu durable,
Charmantes FLEURS, honneur de nos jardins!
Souvent un jour commence et finit vos destins,
Et le fort le plus favorable
Ne vous laisse briller que deux ou trois matins.
Ah! consolez vous en, Jonquilles, Tubéreuses,
Vous vivez peu de jours, mais vous vivez heureuses.

M. DE DESHOULIERES.

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M DCCC VI.



PROTEA STELLARIS. STARRY PROTEA.

*Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 878.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PROTEA *stellaris*; foliis ovato-lanceolatis carnosis apice callofis, capitulo hemisphærico glabro terminali involucre radiatum concolor subæquante.

DESCR. A low shrub. *Stem* very much branched from the base; branches some simple, others verticillately divided at the upper part. *Leaves* sessile, crowded, without order, lanceolate, narrowed towards the base, fleshy, concave, terminated with a small callous point, those on the upper part of the flowering branches smooth, but some of the lower ones and those on the younger shoots hairy underneath. *Flowers* yellowish green in a hemispherical terminal head, not downy, surrounded at the base with a regular, radiated, smooth *involucre*, projecting somewhat beyond the head of flowers, of the same colour and shape as the leaves. Within the involucre are two or three rows of boat-shaped *bractes*, hairy underneath, shorter than the tube of the corolla, but the upper part of the receptacle is without paleæ. *Corolla* four-petaled: petals linear, revolute, villous without, slightly adhering downwards into a tube. *Style* erect, exerted: stigma club-shaped, smooth, greenish.

This plant is very nearly allied to *PROTEA pallens* and *conifera*, two species, the varieties of which, THUNBERG allows to be very difficultly distinguished from each other; nor is it certain that the plants this Botanist has described under these names are the same as those of LINNÆUS.

We should not have hesitated to consider our plant as one of the varieties of *conifera*, and of the particular one figured by BREYNIUS, were it not for the total want of all woolliness in the head of flowers. At the same time the shortness and greater regularity of the involucre which has the same colour as the leaves, and the verticillate branches, separate it from *pallens*, with which the smoothness of the head unites it. In this dilemma we have thought it safest to consider this plant as an intermediate species, distinct from both.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, of as easy culture as any of the genus.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Messrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER in June last; we were soon after favoured with another by our friend Mr. SAMUEL CURTIS of Walworth.

N^o 882



HIBISCUS PALUSTRIS. MARSH HIBISCUS.

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. duplex : exterior polyphyllus. *Caps.* 5-locularis polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HIBISCUS *palustris* ; caule herbaceo simplicissimo, foliis ovatis subtrilobis subtus tomentosis, floribus axillaribus. *Sp. Pl.* 976. *Willd.* 3. p. 808. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 454. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 2. *Cavan. Diff.* 3. p. 162. t. 65. f. 2. *Fabric. Helmst.* n. 18.

ALTHÆA *palustris.* *Baub. Pin.* 316.

ALTHÆA *hortensis seu peregrina.* *Dod. Pempt.* 655.

ALTHÆA *Sida dicta quibusdam.* *Baub. Hist.* 2. 957, (quoad descriptionem, sed figura est alterius plantæ.)

KETMIA *palustris flore purpureo.* *Tourn. Inst.* 100.

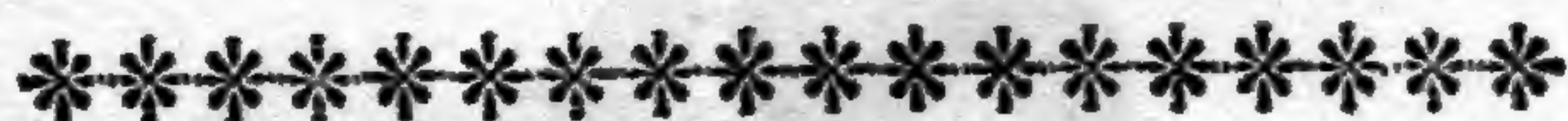
HIBISCUS *Moscheutos* ; foliis ovalibus, acuminatis, dentatis, subtus incano-tomentosis ; nonnullis subtricuspidatis : pedunculis quasi petiolis innatis : corolla amplissima : capsula extus glabra. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am.* 2. p. 47. ?

The external calyx consists of twelve linear leaflets, the internal is five-cleft : segments ovate, acute, quite entire. The corolla has apparently five petals, but they cohere at the base. Stigmas remarkably large and globose. Capsule smooth without. Seeds globular, shining. The peduncles are solitary, axillary, jointed near the extremity, the length of the petioles, with which they adhere at the base. The leaves vary, some of them being simply oval-acuminate, others somewhat three-lobed owing to the elongation of the lateral nerves.

The Marsh Hibiscus is a native of North-America, and seems to have been very early introduced into Europe, being mentioned by DODONÆUS as a foreign plant cultivated in the gardens of Holland. It does not occur under this name in MICHAUX's Flora of North-America, but we suspect that what he has described, as the *HIBISCUS moscheutos* of LINNÆUS, is the same plant; indeed we very much doubt whether both species are not in reality the same. Be this as it may, we have no doubt but that our plant is the *palustris* of LINNÆUS, having had an opportunity of comparing it with a specimen from KALM in the Banksian Herbarium, which however does not appear to differ from the *HIBISCUS Moscheutos* of the same collection. In both, the peduncle and petiole appear rather to be united at the base than to grow the one out of the other.

Is a perfectly hardy herbaceous plant, but will rarely flower in our gardens without the aid of artificial heat.

EUPHORBIA PETIOLARIS. LONG-STALKED
SPURGE.



Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4- feu 5-petala, calyci infidens. *Cal.* 1-phyllus, ventricosus. *Caps.* tricocca.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EUPHORBIA *petiolaris*; petiolis verticillatis folio orbiculato longioribus, floribus solitariis, caule fruticoso inermi nodoso.

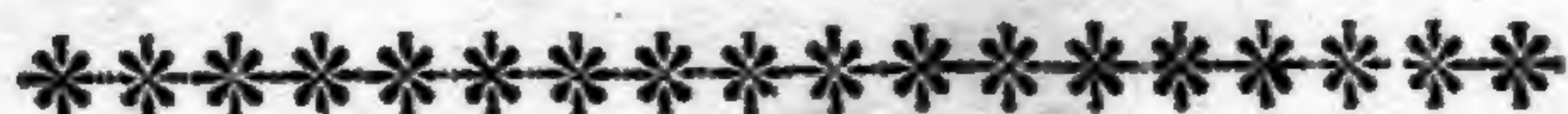
For this hitherto undescribed species of Euphorbia we are indebted to the Marquis of BLANDFORD, who obligingly communicated the specimen from which our drawing was taken, from his Lordship's collection at White Knights in Berkshire, in May last. It is nearly allied to EUPHORBIA *cotinifolia*, from which it is chiefly distinguished by its slenderer and more woody stem, by the petioles, instead of being simply opposite, growing four or more in a whirl, and being longer in proportion to the small leaves, and by the flowers being solitary, whereas in *cotinifolia* they grow in a dichotomous panicle.

We find a specimen of the same species in the Banksian Herbarium under the name which we have adopted, collected by Mr. RYAN, from whence we learn that it is a native of the West-India Islands.

Should be kept in the dry stove with the other tropical species of Euphorbia.



ASTER REFLEXUS. REFLEXED-LEAVED
STAR-WORT.



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. Pappus simplex. Cor. radii plures 10. Cal. imbricati squamæ inferiores patulæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASTER *reflexus*; fruticosus, foliis ovatis subimbricatis recurvatis ferrato-ciliatis, floribus terminalibus. *Sp. Pl.* 1225. *Reich.* 3. p. 803. *Willd.* 3. p. 2015. *Mart. Mill. Diæt.* n. 2. *Amæn. Acad.* 6. Afr. 68. *Berg. Cap.* 285.

ASTER *reflexus.* *Bot. Repos.* 93.

ASTER *africanus frutescens splendidibus parvis et reflexis foliis.* *Comm. Hort.* 2. p. 55. t. 28. *Raii Sup.* 159.

A flower so nearly resembling the common Daisy, would hardly attract the attention of any, did not its unusual foliage afford some appearance of novelty. The only other recommendation it possesses is its continuing to blossom through the winter. The ray of the flower is said by MARTYN to be blood-red, a translation of LINNÆUS's *radius sanguineus*; but the colour is confined to the tips and on the under side only, the upper side of the ray being perfectly white.

Native of the Cape and a hardy greenhouse shrub, easily propagated by cuttings, or by seeds, which it sometimes produces with us.

Introduced, according to Mr. DONN, in 1790.



VERBASCUM PHŒNICEUM. PURPLE-
FLOWERED MULLEIN.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata, subinæqualis. *Caps.* 2-locularis, 2-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERBASCUM *phæniceum*; foliis ovatis nudis crenatis radicalibus, caule subnudo racemoso. *Syst. Veg.* 219. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 1004. *Reich.* 1. 495. *Jacq. Austr.* t. 125. *Pall. It.* 1. p. 183. *Scop. Carn.* n. 250. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 237. *Allion. Ped.* n. 384. *Gærtn. Fruct.* 1. p. 262. t. 55.

VERBASCUM flore cæruleo vel purpureo. *Baub. Hist.* 3. p. 875.

BLATTARIA perennis, flore violaceo. *Morif. Hist.* 2. p. 497.

BLATTARIA purpurea. *Baub. Pin.* 241. *Raii Hist.* 1096.

BLATTARIA flore purpureo. *Park. Hist.* 64. *Ger. emac.* 776, 2.

The Mulleins are all showy plants; this species, a native of the southern parts of Europe, having bright purple flowers is very ornamental, and has been long thought worthy of cultivation, being seen in our gardens before the time of GERARD. Is a perfectly hardy perennial, "the roote (as PARKINSON observes) abiding sundry yeares," though some have supposed it to be only biennial, an error still handed down in MARTYN'S MILLER'S Dictionary. May be easily propagated by parting its roots or by seeds, which however with us it rarely produces, though in some years abundantly. Succeeds best in a sandy loam with an eastern exposure; its stems, if not tied up, are liable to suffer from high winds.

Blooms through the months of May and June.



N^o 886



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SCABIOSA CAUCASEA. CAUCASEAN
SCABIOUS.



Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. communis polyphyllus ; proprius duplex, superus.
Recept. paleaceum f. nudum.

Specific Character.

SCABIOSA *caucasea* ; corollulis quinquefidis radiantibus, foliis lanceolatis utrinque attenuatis hispidis basi connatis, calycibus internis externos bis superantibus.

DESCR. *Stem* erect, simple, round, pubescent, terminating in a long, naked, round peduncle. *Leaves* opposite, lanceolate, narrowed at both ends, quite entire or with here and there a small tooth, hispid with white, adpressed, stiffish hairs. *Flower* solitary, very large, radiated. *Involucre* about ten-leaved : leaflets lanceolate-acuminate, terminated in a sharp mucro, hairy. *Paleæ* linear-lanceolate, very hairy, longer than the florets of the disk. *Florets* of the radius tubular, with an unequal five-cleft limb, the three outer segments many times larger than the two inner, all obtuse and villous without : florets of the disk tubular, with a five-cleft equal border, external calyx membranous, cupped, plicate ; internal calyx of five, bristle-shaped, black leaflets, twice the length of the external. *Germen* covered with long white down. *Style* oblique. *Stigma* globose. *Seeds* hairy, crowned with both the calyces.

This species has very great affinity to SCABIOSA *graminifolia*, but the stem is more erect, the flowers are much larger, the leaves broader and less silvery, with longer and
more

more rigid hairs ; but the most material difference appears to be in the length of the internal calyx, which in *graminifolia* is hardly longer than the external.

The flower exceeds in size that of any other known species of Scabious, and continues long in beauty.

Raised by Mr. LODDIGES from seeds received by him from Mount Caucasus. Is a hardy perennial. Flowers in July and August.



ATRAGENE AMERICANA. AMERICAN
ATRAGENE.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Cor.* 4—6-petala. *Nectaria* (s. petala interna) 4, spathulata, petalis alternantia. *Filam.* plurima: exteriora dilatata subantherifera. *Sem.* aristata: aristis pilosis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ATRAGENE *americana*; foliis quaternis ternatis: foliolis cordatis integerrimis, nectariis acutis.

At No. 530 of this work we have figured and described the *ATRAGENE austriaca*, of which the *alpina* from Siberia has been generally considered as a variety; but we there observed that these plants were probably distinct species. We are now able to ascertain that they really are so, and to add a third, a native of North-America, which, with *ochotensis* of PALLAS, makes up the whole of the species from which the above generic character is formed; *ATRAGENE capensis* and all the other species mentioned by WILLDENOW, except perhaps *ATRAGENE zeylanica*, probably do not belong to this genus; which is chiefly distinguished from *CLEMATIS* by the presence of the nectaries or internal petals, and by its very singular manner of growth; every gemma (to which there appears to be nothing similar in *CLEMATIS*) producing as it were a distinct plant, consisting of two or four leaves, with a peduncle bearing a solitary flower in the centre. These plants are connected together by sarmentous stalks, but on very elevated mountains the *ATRAGENE austriaca* is entirely destitute of these stalks, and the whole plant consists merely of two radical leaves with a solitary flower,

flower, supported on a scape: It was in this form only that the plant had occurred to HALLER, at the time he wrote his *Historia Stirpium Helvetiæ*; probably also LINNÆUS had not seen it in any other, when he described the leaves as radical, and called the peduncle a scape: and even in cultivation the seedling plants will sometimes flower before any running shoot appears.

The nectaries or internal petals have been hitherto said to be numerous, but we constantly find four that are somewhat different from the rest, placed alternately with the petals and without any vestige of anthers; all the others, generally about twelve, having more or less appearance of anthers at their tips, we consider as dilated filaments. The nectaries afford an excellent mark of discrimination between *ATRAGENE austriaca* and *sibirica*, which are otherwise not easily distinguished by words, those of the latter being emarginate or linear-obcordate, whereas those of the former are quite entire at the point.

Having had an opportunity of seeing three species flower at Mr. LODDIGES, at Hackney, this summer, we have not omitted comparing them together, and think they may be safely concluded to be distinct and characterized as follows:

1. *ATRAGENE austriaca*; foliis binis duplicato-ternatis: foliolis ovatis serratis, nectariis obtusis.
2. *ATRAGENE sibirica*; foliis binis duplicato-ternatis: foliolis ovatis serratis, nectariis emarginatis.
3. *ATRAGENE americana*; foliis quaternis ternatis: foliolis cordatis integerrimis, nectariis acutis.

Of the fourth species, the *ochotensis* of PALLAS, we know nothing but the little this author has given of it in his *Flora Rossica*, vol. 2, p. 69. It has six petals, but in other respects has the habit of the rest.

According to JUSSIEU, what we have denominated corolla is a calyx, and our nectaries are petals. We prefer keeping to the Linnæan terms, and have only adopted that of nectaries instead of his internal petals, in conformity to his own language in the rest of the order.

The plant now figured flowers nearly at the same time with *ATRAGENE austriaca*, a month later than *sibirica*, is hardly less ornamental, and has the exclusive advantage of being agreeably scented. Was raised from seeds from North-America, by Mr. LODDIGES; appears to be perfectly hardy, and to produce seeds freely, by which it may be propagated without difficulty, and makes a very desirable addition to our climbing shrubs.



EPIDENDRUM SINENSE. CHINESE
EPIDENDRUM.



Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium undulatum, obliquum, reflexum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *sinense*; foliis ensiformibus nervoso-striatis radicalibus, floribus nutantibus, petalis subæqualibus, nectario revoluta maculato subtus concavo, bractea germine parum brevior.

EPIDENDRUM *sinense*. *Bot. Repos.* 216. *Donn. Cantab.* 166.

This plant belongs to the genus CYMBIDIUM of SWARTZ*, and is very nearly allied to EPIDENDRUM *ensifolium* of LINNÆUS, figured by Dr. SMITH, in his *Spicilegium Botanicum*; so nearly indeed that, perhaps, some may be inclined to consider both as varieties. It is a larger plant, the leaves wider and more evidently nerved, the flowers larger, darker coloured, and more nodding; the bractæ below each flower is above two-thirds the length of the germen, whereas in *ensifolia* it is scarcely one-third the length; and the germen is much curved, which in *ensifolia* is nearly straight. But even these distinctions, slight as they are, we can hardly insist upon, unless we had seen more specimens of both in flower: there is however a considerable difference in the general appearance, and cultivators think them distinct. We have a drawing of the other

* See the Professor's paper on the genera of ORCHIDÆ, in *Tracts relative to Botany*, which we are informed was translated from the Swedish language, by our friend Mr. CHARLES KÖNIG, two years prior to the publication.

plant by us, and perhaps, when we publish this, we may be able to speak more decidedly upon the subject.

A native of China, from whence it was introduced by the late Mr. SLATER ; has been hitherto treated as a stove plant, but does not require so much heat as the West-Indian species, thriving luxuriantly in the conservatory.

The genus EPIDENDRUM, as at present constituted, certainly contains many very heterogeneous species ; but, perhaps, until a much larger number of them have been figured and described, it may be better to suffer them to remain as they are. Professor SWARTZ has done much, but we acknowledge that we are deterred from following his arrangement, by observing several species united which can hardly belong to the same genus ; thus EPIDENDRUM *cucullatum*, figured above, No. 543, ranks with our present plant under CYMBIDIUM!



ONOSMA TAURICA. GOLDEN-FLOWERED
ONOSMA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata : fauce pervia. *Semina* 4.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ONOSMA *taurica* ; caulibus simplicibus e basi multiceps, foliis lineari-lanceolatis utrinque albo-pilosis, fructibus erectis. *Marsch. v. Biberstein Terek u. Kur. p. 138.*

ONOSMA *taurica.* *Pallas Tableau de la Tauride, p. 47. Annals of Bot. v. 2. p.*

This plant is not entirely new in our gardens, where it has generally passed for *ONOSMA echioides* of LINNÆUS, a much larger plant, greatly branched, clothed with very long yellowish hairs, and having entirely the habit of *ECHIUM vulgare*. We at first suspected it to be the *ONOSMA simplicissima* ; but, from the confusion in the synonymy and the want of precision in the specific characters, it was not easy to determine the question. But fortunately in our search we met with specimens exactly corresponding with our plant, in a collection sent from Caucasus to Sir JOSEPH BANKS, by Count MUSCHIN PUSCHKIN, under the name which we have adopted ; and with the assistance of our kind friend Mr. CHARLES KONIG, we are enabled to give the specific character as drawn up by Marschal v. BIBERSTEIN, by whom we are informed that it is frequent in the open hills of Tauria, about Karassubasac and Sympheropolis, and also in the mountains of the Caspian Caucasus, flowering in May and June. A careful examination of the dried specimens left us almost without doubt, yet the observation of this author, that
the

the flowers are of a full yellow colour, affords an additional proof of the identity of the plants.

It is a hardy perennial, but requires the same care as most other alpine plants, which are often preserved with more difficulty through our moist winters and variable springs, than the natives of warmer climes.

Our drawing was taken at the nursery of Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME, Old-Brompton, in June last.



GOODENIA GRANDIFLORA. LARGE-
FLOWERED GOODENIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Caps. 2-locularis, 2-valvis, polysperma, dissepimento parallelo.
Sem. imbricata. *Cor.* supra longitudinaliter fissa, genitalia ex-
ferens: limbo 5-fido, secundo. *Antheræ* lineares, imberbes.
Stigma urceolatum, ciliatum. SMITH.

Specific Character.

GOODENIA *grandiflora*; caule herbaceo angulato, foliis
cordatis dentato-ferratis villosis: inferioribus
pinnatis, floribus axillaribus ternis, capsulis
pentagonis gibbis.

DESC. *Root* annual or biennial, fibrous. *Stalk* branched, three or four feet high, six or seven angled, and deeply furrowed, hairy, filled with light pith like elder. *Leaves* alternate, on long petioles; upper ones simple; heart-shaped, acuminate, sawed, with teeth nearly perpendicular, soft and somewhat clammy; lower ones pinnated, the terminal leaflet the same as the upper leaves and much larger than the others. *Flowers* grow generally by threes, but at the upper part of the plant frequently solitary, from the axils of the petioles, the common peduncle very short or almost none, with a short subulate bracte at the base of each pedicle. *Calyx* superior or growing to the germen, divided into five subulate segments, persistent. *Corolla* yellow, irregular; laciniae 5, ovate-lanceolate, three-nerved on the under surface, margin undulated; the claws of the three lower ones adhere together, but the two upper laciniae



GOODENIA GRANDIFLORA. LARGE-
FLOWERED GOODENIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Caps. 2-locularis, 2-valvis, polysperma, dissepimento parallelo.
Sem. imbricata. *Cor.* supra longitudinaliter fissa, genitalia ex-
ferens: limbo 5-fido, secundo. *Antheræ* lineares, imberbes.
Stigma urceolatum, ciliatum. SMITH.

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of the three lower ones adhere together, but the two upper
laciniae

laciniæ are distinct and erect, forming a hood or umbrella over the style. *Stamens* 5, quickly perishing; filaments short, recurved, inserted into the crown of the germen; anthers linear. *Style* erect, incurved, hairy; *Stigma* large, compressed, ciliated at the mouth. *Capsules* five-angled, gibbous, two-celled, splitting at the point into four valves, to discharge the seeds. *Seeds* lenticular, attached to the dissepiment, which is detached from the sides of the capsule at its upper part. Embryo in the centre of a fleshy perisperm: radicle descendent.

As soon as the flower opens, the stamens are bent quite away from the stigma; but the anthers in this genus, as in most, if not all, the family of campanulacææ, shed their pollen before the corolla is expanded. If the flower-bud in this species be carefully opened a day or two before its proper season of expanding, a most curious spectacle offers itself, the stigma will be found erect, open, in the shape of a cup, and sometimes completely filled with the pollen, shed from the anthers, which now connive over its mouth. Before the flower opens, the style is much lengthened, and the stigma closes, the filaments at the same time shrinking away.

The flowers have a sweet, but not very agreeable, smell, and the whole plant partakes of the same.

If brought forward by sowing the seeds in a gentle hot-bed in the spring, and the young plants be afterwards set out in open ground, they will flower about the beginning of August, and continue to blossom till the frost sets in. The seeds will ripen in October. Requires a plentiful supply of water.

We received this plant from Mr. WHITLEY, of Old-Brompton, who raised it from seeds from New South-Wales.

PIMELEA LINIFOLIA. FLAX-LEAVED
PIMELEA.



Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Stam.* fauci inserta. *Nux* corticata,
1-locularis. SMITH.

Specific Character.

PIMELEA* *linifolia*; foliis lineari lanceolatis, capitulis terminalibus involucre, corolla extus villosa. *Smith Nov. Holl.* 1. p. 31. t. 11. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 50. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

DESC. *Stem* shrubby with a ferrugineous bark: branches erect, subdichotomous. *Leaves* opposite, decussate, horizontal, smooth, linear-lanceolate, thickened at the margin: middle nerve depressed underneath, raised on the upper surface. *In-florescence* a terminal umbel, supported by an involucre of four ovate, acute, quite entire leaflets. *Flowers* white, scentless. *Corolla* tubular, with a quadrifid limb; tube and the two exterior laciniae of the limb villous, the two interior smooth. *Filaments* two, inserted into the margin of the tube, the length of the laciniae. *Anthers* orange-coloured. *Germen* superior, oval, green: *style* filiform, longer than the tube (in the centre flowers shorter): *stigma* simple.

For this elegant small greenhouse shrub, which continues to bloom through the greatest part of the year, we are indebted to Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney.

It is a native of New South-Wales; may be propagated by cuttings or from seeds imported from its native country.

* For what reason Dr. SOLANDER applied this name to the genus is unknown; but, being derived from *πυμελή*, fat, in pronunciation the accent should be laid upon the last e, not on the first;—Pimel^ea not Pim^elea, as has been duly noticed by Prof. MARTYN.





Hibiscus id. *Hib. by T. Curtis del. G. Knapp sculp. Dec 1831*

ALTHÆA FLEXUOSA. SERINGAPATAM
HOLLYHOCK.



Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. duplex: exterior 6- seu 9-fidus. *Capsulæ* plurimæ, monospermæ.

ALCEA Linn.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALTHÆA *flexuosa*; caule subflexuoso hispido, floribus axillaribus solitariis, petiolis folio septem-lobo longioribus.

The HOLLYHOCKS in LINNÆUS's system formed a genus of themselves under the name of *Alcea*; but the number of segments in the calyx not being very constant, this character has been thought too slight; and the genus has been suffered to immerge in ALTHÆA; an alteration adopted both by SCHREBER in his *Genera Plantarum* and WILLDENOW in his new edition of the *Species Plantarum*. In plants so subject to vary it is not very easy to distinguish real species from mere varieties, and whether this will continue to preserve its characters, after a few years cultivation, is at present dubious. The dwarf Chinese Hollyhock, a few years since held in high estimation, is now hardly to be found in its genuine state.

The flowers of all that have hitherto been raised, proved single; the stem is about two feet high, somewhat zig-zag from leaf to leaf, beset with rigid patent hairs, the petioles long and hairy, the leaves three, five, and seven-lobed, crenate, villous; peduncles solitary, erect, one-flowered; inner calyx frequently six-cleft as well as the outer; capsules hispid. For this plant we are indebted to Mr. WHITLEY, of Old-Brompton, who raised

raised it from seeds sent by Lady Gwillim from Madras, under the name of the Seringapatam Hollyhock.

We neglected to mention in our last number that the opportunity of giving a figure of the *HIBISCUS palustris* (No. 882) was afforded us by the same ingenious cultivator, who, observing that under the ordinary treatment this plant never flowered, removed it from the open ground into the stove towards the end of the summer 1800, and thus forced it into blossom ; a practice that has been since successfully followed by others.

LILIUM MARTAGON. TURK'S-CAP LILY.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 800.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- LILIUM *Martagon* foliis strictiusculis, obovato-lanceolatis, nudis, subcorrugato-venosis, deorsum remote (sæpe etiam duplicatim) verticillatis; racemo multifloro; corollis pendulo-cernuis, laciniis revoluto-reflexis, intimis apice villosis atque obtusissimis. G.
- LILIUM *Martagon*. Hort. Cliff. 120. Gærtn. Sem. 2. p. 17. t. 83. Flor. Arragon. 301. Jacq. Austr. t. 351. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 88. Hort. Kew. 1. p. 431.
- LILIUM foliis verticillatis floribus pendulis revolutis. Hall. Helv. n. 1233.
- LILIUM silvestre sive montanum. Clus. Hist. 133. Dod. Pempt. 201.
- LILIUM floribus reflexis montanum. Baub. Pin. 77.
- MARTAGON. Camer. Epit. 617.
- MARTAGON Imperiale. Park. Parad. 28.
- MARTAGON Imperiale moschatum. Hort. Eyst. Plant. Æstiv. Ord. II. necnon tab. 2 sequent.

A native of the Austrian mountains and of some other parts of Germany. Becomes in our gardens a large plant, between three and four feet high, or more. Corolla glossy, glazed like porcelain, varies in its colour from purple, to whitish purple and white. Leaves coarse and harsh. Bractes often double. Distance between the whorls of leaves about the length of the leaves. Pedicles long, ascendently patent. Stamens far shorter than the corolla. Style clubbed, twice longer than germen. Perfectly hardy; and flowers about July or August.

There are two Austrian specimens in the Bankian Herbarium, the one with a naked, the other with a pubescent stem; the former is figured in JACQUIN, and is a slenderer smaller plant, but we can hardly think them specifically different. G.

1893



Syd Edwards del. F. Sarfom sculp.

Pub by T. Cur Geo Crescent Dec 1895

HEMEROCALLIS CÆRULEA. CHINESE
DAY-LILY.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. basi infundibuliformis, limbo campanulato, sexfido, apice revoluto. *Stam.* declinata. *Stigm.* 3-gonum. *Germen* inferum. *Caps.* 3-gona, corolla tecta.

OBS. *Radices fasciculatae, et flores in scapo corymbosi aut racemosi.* JUSS. *Vix AGAPANTHO nisi habitu distinguenda.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEMEROCALLIS *cærulea* foliis petiolatis, acuminato-ovatis, subplicato-nervosis; bracteis pedicellos parum superantibus, scarioso-membranaceis; racemo multifloro; corollæ tubo sulcato-cylindrico limbum subsemi-sexpartitum campanulatum vix æquante; staminibus apice involutis. G.

HEMEROCALLIS *cærulea.* Bot. Rep. tab. 6. Liliac. a Redoutè, 106. t. 106. Venten. Malmais. 18. t. 18.

HEMEROCALLIS *japonica* β. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 198.

After the very detailed descriptions in the works of REDOUTE and VENTENAT (above cited) of this now not uncommon plant, it would be superfluous to add any further description to that contained in the specific character, which seems to distinguish it from HEMEROCALLIS *japonica*, of which it has been deemed a variety by WILLDENOW.

A native of China; thought to bloom best in the stove; but thrives very well in a greenhouse; and some cultivators assure us, that it succeeds in the open ground better than with any other treatment.

Introduced by GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. Seeds freely, and is easily propagated by offsets.

Our drawing was taken from a small few-flowered specimen. G.



WITSENIA CORYMBOSA. CORYMBOSE

WITSENIA.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. aut fasciculata, involucro bracteis pluribus minoribus quasi imbricatim calyculato, aut paniculata singulo flore spatha bivalvi uni-bracteata excepto. *Cor.* regularis, æqualis; vel tubulosa limbo 6-partito, vel tota hexapetalo-partita. *Stam.* erecta, laciniarum basi adnata. *Stigm.* tria. *Caps.* putaminea, trifariam dehiscens. *Sem.* plura, angulato-pressa. *G. Vid. Ann. of Bot. v. 1. p. 236.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WITSENIA *corymbosa* inflorescentia corymboso-paniculata; spatha bivalvi unibracteata; corolla hypocrateriformi; tubo erecto spatham pluries, limbum explanatum parum, excedente; filamentis subnullis; pistillo corollam subsuperante. *G.*

A new species, probably the first of the genus ever cultivated in an European garden. Raised from seeds received from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. HIBBERT at Clapham. Agrees in herb with the three species enumerated in the *Annals of Botany*, v. 1. p. 237, but differs from them widely in its inflorescence, which is a many-flowered corymbose panicle, borne on a flat two-edged rachis and pedicles. This is the only genus of the order that has any thing of a frutescent habit; the rootstock becomes woody and lengthens into a flat stem, covered with ensiform flabellately distich leaves, which are imbricately equitant towards their bases; this stem is analogous to the rootstock of the IRIS, but is lignescent, slender, and upright, instead of being fleshy, thick, and procumbent. The present plant appears to be the connecting link of its genus with LAPEYROUSIA, see plate 595, and probably on its other side also with ARISTEA, see *A. cyanea*, No. 458. Requires the protection of a greenhouse; flowers in September; scentless. *G.*

N^o 895



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1805. F.Sa.

DOLICHOS LABLAB. BLACK-SEEDED
DOLICHOS.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Vexilli basis callis 2, parallelis, oblongis, alas subtus com-
primentibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DOLICHOS *Lablab*; volubilis, leguminibus ovato-acinaci-
formibus, seminibus ovatis hilo arcuato versus
alteram extremitatem. *Sp. Pl.* 1019. *Reichard*
941. *Willd.* 3. p. 1037. *Roy. Lugdb.* 368. *Hort.*
Ups. 214. *Hasselquist.* 483. *Eng. Edit.* 252.
Mart. Mill. Dict. 2. *Hort. Kew.* 3. p. 31. *Gert.*
Fruet. 2. p. 322. t. 150.

PHASEOLUS *peregrinus* 14 *Leblab.* *Clus. Hist.* 2. p. 227.

PHASEOLUS *ægyptius nigro semine.* *Bauh. Pin.* 341. *Raii*
Hist. 888.

PHASEOLUS. *Riv. Tetr.* t. 29. f. 4.

PHASEOLUS *niger Lablab.* *Alp. Ægypt.* 74. t. 75. ? *Vest.*
Ægypt. 27. ?

Although always considered as a native of Egypt, HASSEL-
QUIST assures us, that this plant is only cultivated there, and was
most probably introduced from Europe, as it is called by the in-
habitants the European Bean. Is cultivated for the table in
several warm countries, in the same manner as the kidney-bean
is with us; indeed Phaseolus and Dolichos are very nearly
allied. Is usually considered as a stove plant, but is marked
by Mr. DONN as a hardy annual.

ALPINUS describes his Lablab as a climbing evergreen
tree, as large as a vine, enduring a hundred years or more,
and in frequent use in the gardens of Egypt for making shady
bowers. Surely this must render it very doubtful if his plant
be the same as ours; more especially as he describes the pods
as being long.

Flowers from July to September. Said in the Hortus Kew-
ensis to have been cultivated by the Duchess of BEAUFORT,
in 1714. Communicated by Mr. GIBBS, Seedsman, Piccadilly.





PYROLA MACULATA. SPOTTED-LEAVED
WINTER-GREEN.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Petala* 5. *Caps.* 5-locularis, angulis dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- PYROLA *maculata* ; pedunculis subbifloris, foliis lanceolatis dentato-ferratis variegatis, stigmatе subsessili hemisphærico.
- PYROLA *maculata* ; pedunculis bifloris. *Spec. Plant.* 567. *Reich.* 2. p. 300. *Willd.* 2. p. 622. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 34. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 5.
- PYROLA *maculata* ; foliis lanceolatis, rigide ferratis, fascia longitudinali discolore notatis : scapo bi- five rarius trifloro ; filamentis lanuginosis : stigmatе sessili. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Amer.* 1. p. 251.
- PYROLA petiolis apice bifloris vel trifloris. *Gron. Virg.* 48.
- PYROLA *marilandica* minor folio mucronato arbuti. *Pet. Mus.* 675.
- PYROLA *Mariana*, arbuti foliis angustioribus, trifoliata ; ad medium nervum linea alba utrinque per longitudinem discurrente. *Pluk. Mant.* p. 157. t. 348.

This species has very near affinity with the *PYROLA umbellata*, No. 778, and is likewise a native of North-America. The leaves are more rigid, pointed, and marked with a white line sometimes only on each side the midrib, but more usually branching

N^o. 898



and Richard in Bot. Ex. Plurima. Paris. 1789. p. 105.

ORONTIUM JAPONICUM. JAPAN ORONTIUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spadix cylindricus, tectus flosculis. *Cor.* 6-partitæ nudæ.
Stylus nullus. *Folliculi* 1-spermi.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- ORONTIUM *Japonicum* rhizomate oblongo, crasso, carnosio ;
fibris crassis ; foliis lanceolatis, nervoso-striatis,
basi convolutis ; scapo aroideo, istis aliquoties
breviore ; spica ovali-oblonga favosim conferta ;
baccis obovato-olivæformibus rubentibus. *G.*
- ORONTIUM *Japonicum.* *Thunb. Jap.* 144. *Syst. Veg.* 350.
Hort. Kew. 1. 474. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 200.
- KIRO et RIRJO, vulgo OMOTTO. *Kæmpf. amæn. exot.*
785. *Banks. Ic. Kæmpf. tab.* 12. *optima.*

This singular plant is a native of Japan, and has been admirably described as well as figured by the indefatigable KÆMPFER, who says the Japanese plant it to cover by its luxuriant leaves the waste spots and corners of their pleasure gardens. The root is rather bitter, but without the acritude of that of ARUM ; and consists of an elongated, subcylindric, thick, fleshy root-stock with fleshy fibres ; leaves radical, opposite, lanceolate, several, convolute at their bases ; from one to two feet long, one to three inches broad, deep green scape several times shorter than these, one to three inches high, spike oval-oblong, thick set with sessile flowers, as crowded as the cells of a honey-comb, parted by membranous bractes, corollas campanulate with the points of the segments somewhat inflected ; the berries are said by KÆMPFER to be about the size and form of a small olive, containing a scarlet pulp, with a single heart-shaped seed of a bony substance ; have a nauseous taste. THUNBERG'S description of this plant is inconceivably defective and erroneous ; he

says

says he found it near Nagasaki as well as in several other parts of the country; if he had not quoted KÆMPFER and sent a specimen, which is preserved in the Banksian Herbarium, it would have required no small share of sagacity to have discovered what plant he meant.

Introduced into this country by Mr. GRÆFER in 1783. Usually cultivated in the dry stove; when it flowers about January; but is sufficiently hardy to endure our ordinary winters in the open air, and flowers from March to June; we have seen it in several collections; our drawing was made at that of Mr. MALCOLM's, Kensington; propagated by offsets. We lost the opportunity of examining the flowers, so that we have trusted to a dried specimen and the drawing for their description.

The above essential character we have added as we found it in the books; but think that it is no ways adapted to the present species; nor indeed to *ORONTIUM aquaticum*, as far as we can make out from the dried plant. G.

N. 899



CONVALLARIA RACEMOSA. CLUSTER-
FLOWERED SOLOMON'S SEAL.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. vel sexfido-tubulosa, vel globosa, aut sexpartito-patens. *Stigma* trigonum. *Bacca* supera, 3-locularis, ante maturitatem maculata.

OBS. *Species una foliis 6-verticillatis, altera radicalibus vaginantibus spathaceis, cæteræ sessilibus alternis.* JUSSIEU.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVALLARIA *racemosa*; herba tota pubescens; foliis ovali-lanceolatis, longe acuminatis, sessilibus, alternis caulinis; racemo composito, terminali; corollis rotatis, parvis, crebris; laciniis perangustis. G.

CONVALLARIA *racemosa.* Sp. Pl. 452. Hort. Cliff. 125. Gron. Virg. 38, 52. Hort. Kew. 1. 455. Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 162. Michaux Fl. Bor-Amer. 1. 202.

POLYGONATUM *racemosum.* Corn. Canad. 36. t. 37. Moris. Hist. f. 13. t. 4. f. 9. Park. Theat. 697. f. 8.

A native of Virginia and Canada; MICHAUX says he also found it on the mountains in Carolina; there is a diminutive strongly pubescent variety in the Banksian Herbarium from the neighbourhood of New-York; from which source we also learn that it is called in the language of the Cherokee Indians, *Oiole Nowote* (Child's Physic).

Cultivated

Cultivated in this country by Mr. JOHN TRADESCANT, jun. in 1656. A hardy perennial, growing to the height of about two feet; leaves ribbed, lower ones not unlike those of Plantain. Blooms about June; corollas minute, succeeded by small red berries. Easily propagated by parting its roots; succeeds best in a light soil and shady situation.

Ranks among the *Smilaces*, a denomination given to a subdivision of this genus, including the species which have rotate corollas. G.

N.º 900



Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Jan 1. 1800

Syd Edwards del. F. Sarslem sculp

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. TREADY ADAM'S NEEDLE.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetalo-partita, campanulata. *Stam.* filamentis superne crassioribus; antheris minimis. *Stigm.* 3, sessilia. *Caps.* (*Bacca carnosâ Gærtn.*) obtuse trigona. *Sem.* plana.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

YUCCA *filamentosa* (*acaulis*) foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, marginibus distanter filiferis; stigmatibus recurvato-patentibus. G.

YUCCA *filamentosa*. *Syst. Vegetab. Murr.* 337. *Mill. Dict.* 4. *Gron. Virg.* 152; 58. *Trew Ebret.* t. 37. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 465. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 184. *Michaux Flor. Bor-Amer.* 1. 196.

YUCCA foliis filamentosis. *Morif. Hist.* 2. p. 419.

YUCCA *virginiana* foliis per marginem apprime filatis. *Pluk. Alm.* 396.

According to MICHAUX a native of the western parts of Carolina and Virginia, growing on wilds near the sea-shore, with a stem rising sometimes to the height of five feet. An old inhabitant of our gardens, having been cultivated in them as far back as 1675. Hardy. Very ornamental; flowers about September or October. Is not uncommon in our Nurseries; propagated by suckers. G.

ERRATA.

No. 854, l. 14, pro "LACHENALIA angustifolia," lege "LACHENALIA lanceifolia."

No. 895, l. 26, for "a flat two-edged rachis and pedicles," read "a flat two-edged stalk and rachis."

N. 901



LOBELIA ERINUS. ASCENDING LOBELIA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA, olim SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Antheræ* cohærentes.
Caps. infera 2- seu 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- LOBELIA *Erinus*; caulibus filiformibus tortuoso-erectis, foliis obovatis inciso-dentatis glabris petiolatis, floribus racemosis terminalibus, capsulis bilocularibus.
- LOBELIA *Erinus*; foliis lanceolatis serratis glabris, caule flexuoso erecto, pedunculis axillaribus folio longioribus. *Thunb. Prod.* 40. ?
- LOBELIA *Erinus.* *Syst. Vegetab.* 802. ? *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 948. ?

There is so much difficulty in determining many species of *Lobelia*, that it is not without hesitation that we give this plant, as the *LOBELIA Erinus*; it seems probable indeed that LINNÆUS himself took up different plants, under this name. At first sight there appears to be a great similarity between the present plant and that figured at No. 514 of this work, but a nearer examination shews a sufficient difference; the flowers hardly differ, except that in the *Erinus* the flower segments are more obtuse and the colour is more brilliant; the stalks, though weaker, affect a more upright growth and seem calculated to rise up among grass; the whole plant is smooth, whereas the other is covered in every part with stiffish hairs; the root is perennial, as indeed it is in *bicolor*, though said by us, erroneously, to be annual; the capsules of both are two-celled, in which respect our plant does not correspond with the description of LINNÆUS.

We were favoured with the plant from which our drawing was made by the lady of J. WILSON, Esq. of Islington.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope; flowers from June to September; should be kept in an airy part of the greenhouse during the winter, and requires a plentiful supply of water whilst in bloom.

The *LOBELIA bicolor*, No. 514, as we at first suspected, is perhaps a mere variety of the *LOBELIA pubescens* of the Hortus Kewensis; the flowers of the former frequently degenerate to white, yet we have never seen them of so pure a white as in the original *pubescens*, in which too the stalks are more erect, more branched at the upper part, and the leaves are broader, more toothed, and somewhat more pubescent.

N^o 902



Spid. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent. 1. 1805. F. Sanborn

ANTIRRHINUM ASARINA. HEART-LEAVED
SNAP-DRAGON.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTIRRHINUM *Asarina*; foliis oppositis cordatis crenatis, corollis ecaudatis, caulibus procumbentibus. *Spec. Pl.* 860. *Reich.* 3. p. 139. *Willd.* 3. p. 259. *Hort. Cliff.* 313. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 338. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* n. 43.

ASARINA *procumbens.* *Mill. Diet.*

ASARINA. *Lob. Ic.* 601. *Baub, Hist.* 3. p. 856. *Hort. Rom.* 3. t. 3.

ASARINA *galeata.* *Morif. Hist.* 3. p. 432. §. 11. t. 21. *f. penult.*

HEDERA *saxatilis magno flore.* *Baub. Pin.* 306. *Ger. Emac.* 856. 2. *Raii. Hist.* 567.

This species of *Antirrhinum*, although cultivated by BOBART, at Oxford, as long ago as the year 1699, and again by PHILIP MILLER, in the Physic Garden at Chelsea, before 1748, may be nevertheless considered as a rare plant.

Native of Italy, and, according to MILLER, a hardy annual, said in the Kew Catalogue to be perennial and hardy; but Mr. DONN, of Cambridge, justly considers it as a greenhouse plant.

Flowers from July to September. Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by NAPIER and CHANDLER, Nurserymen, Vauxhall.

Nymphaea



Nymphaea Lotus, et al. Fib. 1800.

W. H. Edwards del.

NELUMBIUM SPECIOSUM. SACRED BEAN
OF INDIA.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4 seu 5-phyllus. *Cor.* polypetala. *Nuces* 1-spermæ, stylo persistente coronatæ, receptaculo truncato immerfæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NELUMBIUM *speciosum*; foliis peltatis, orbiculatis integerimis, pedunculis petiolisque muricatis, corolla polypetala. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 2. p. 1258.*

NELUMBO *nucifera.* *Gært. Fruët. 1. p. 73. t. 17. f. 2.*

NYMPHÆA *Nelumbo*; *Sp. Pl. 730. Reich. 2. p. 579. Lercbe in Nov. Act. Nat. Cur. v. 5. app. p. 191. Thunb. Jap. 223. Lour. Cochinch. 340. Pluk. Alm. 267. Phyt. t. 322. f. 1.*

CYAMUS *Nelumbo.* *Smith Exot. Bot. t. 31 & 32.*

CYAMUS *mysticus.* *Salisb. in Ann. of Botany, v. 2. p. 73.*

TARATTI. *Rumph. Amb. 6. p. 168. t. 73.*

TAMARA. *Rbeede Malab. v. 11. p. 59. t. 30.*

REN. *Kæmpf. Amæn. Exot. 880.*

In the course of our botanical pursuits, we have long been in the habit of looking up to the learned President of the Linnean Society, and have ever been happy to shelter ourselves under his authority; it is not without reluctance therefore, that, in this instance, we think ourselves obliged to forsake his banners, and adhere to those principles by which we have been hitherto governed, in our choice of names.

LINNÆUS

LINNÆUS had followed preceding botanists in uniting the plant, with the figure of which we now present our readers, to the genus *Nymphæa*, calling it *NYMPHÆA Nelumbo*; but on account of the very remarkable difference in the structure of the fruit, later botanists found it necessary to raise it into a new genus: accordingly ADANSON, GÆRTNER, JUSSIEU, and WILLDENOW adopted LINNÆUS's trivial name, the vulgar appellation of the plant in the island of Ceylon. For the sake of uniformity of language, JUSSIEU gave it a Latin termination, and *NELUMBium* has been since generally admitted. But Dr. SMITH, departing from his great master's precept, that a *suitable* name is not to be changed even for a *better*, prefers *CYAMUS*, a name under which the same plant is described by THEOPHRASTUS, and therefore, doubtless, unobjectionable, had it been at all necessary to seek a new one. It may be remarked, however, that this name is not given by THEOPHRASTUS exclusively to this plant, as the worthy President seems to have imagined; it before belonged to a leguminous plant, probably, some kind of bean, common in Greece, and was applied to the *Nelumbium* merely on account of the similarity of the seed, just as our English voyagers give the name of apples, pears, and gooseberries, to such tropical fruits as bear some sort of resemblance to the produce of their own country, and precisely as HERODOTUS had long before, in describing the same plant, called it a rose-coloured Lily; on which account, by the bye, another botanist may think, that *CRINUM* has every right and title to be preferred, and thus names may be altered without end.*

Dr. SMITH accuses us, in common with other modern writers, of confounding the *NYMPHÆA Lotus* with this plant, but certainly without just ground. Indeed, no botanist can possibly have mistaken the one for the other, since the publications of GÆRTNER and JUSSIEU, however the mythological history of these plants may have been occasionally misapplied. If any difficulties remained, these have been since cleared up

* It may appear, at first sight, that as the chapter begins “Ὁ δὲ κύαμος φύεται,” &c. that this name is applied exclusively to the plant of which THEOPHRASTUS is here speaking, but in some copies the reading is “Ὁ δὲ κύαμος ἐν Ἀιγύπτῳ φύεται”; there is no occasion, however, to have recourse to this reading, for the sentence is evidently continued from the end of the former chapter, where the author is treating of aquatic plants growing in Egypt, and consequently the repetition of the epithet Egyptian was unnecessary. In other places THEOPHRASTUS has himself used the word κύαμος to denote some kind of pulse, and it occurs repeatedly in the works of HIPPOCRATES with the same meaning.

by the masterly papers of SAVIGNY and DE LILE, published in the first volume of the *Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*, in 1802 (vide *Annals of Botany*, vol. 2. page 174.) which contain a very fair and satisfactory account of the Egyptian Lotus, and a careful distinction of it from the Egyptian Bean; together with every thing that has been said of these plants by HERODOTUS, THEOPHRASTUS, and other ancient writers.

Whether in the Egyptian mythology the *Nymphæa Lotus* became important only as a substitute for the Sacred Bean, as Dr. SMITH presumes, we leave to others to decide; to us, however, it seems probable that a plant which made its appearance only with the inundation of the Nile, the source of all fertility in Egypt, and disappeared as the water receded, lying concealed in the arid sand, until revived by the succeeding inundation, could not fail to be celebrated by the ancient Egyptians, independent of any resemblance it might bear to the Sacred Bean. Even the present inhabitants distinguish it by the name of the spouse of the Nile, a term expressive of its being considered by them as the symbol of the fertility about to be renewed by the sojourn of the waters upon the earth. Our present plant which grew, as THEOPHRASTUS informs us, in stagnant waters, and not in the lands overflowed by the Nile, appears to have had a less powerful claim to the adoration of the superstitious Egyptians.

Besides, the more frequent occurrence both of the flower and fruit of the *NYMPHÆA Lotus*, than of the *NELUMBium*, on the sculptured monuments and symbolic tables of the ancient temples of Egypt, militates against the President's opinion; as does also the blending of the fruit of the former plant with the ears of corn, to form the insignia of Isis, as the symbols of fertility and abundance, and the probable conjecture, that the Poppy was dedicated to CERES, whose attributes are so similar to those of the Egyptian goddess, entirely on account of its resemblance to the *Lotus*. It is remarkable too, that if the *NELUMBium* was really the celebrated Lotus of antiquity HERODOTUS and THEOPHRASTUS, who have described both plants, should have agreed in applying the name of Lotus to the *NYMPHÆA*.

The conjecture of our learned friend, that the Beans, said to be forbidden by Pythagoras to be eaten by his disciples, were the fruit of the *Nelumbium*, although favoured by the circumstance, that this celebrated philosopher is supposed to have imbibed his doctrines from the Egyptian priests, may, perhaps, be rendered dubious by the apparent absurdity of proscribing the use of a vegetable altogether unknown in Greece; a conduct

duct much the same as if an English enthusiast should preach up in London the necessity of a total abstinence from yams!

The Nelumbium is no longer found in Egypt, but is common in most parts of the East-Indies, and appears to be held in high estimation in China, where there are several varieties, if not distinct species. Is said to occur likewise in the West-Indies, but it appears to us probable that this is a different species.

The seeds of this plant preserve their vegetative properties for very many years; which makes it the more surprising, that such a very ornamental and fragrant flower should not more frequently occur in our stoves; but its proper culture does not seem to be as yet well understood. It requires a deep cistern with a considerable depth of mud for its roots. The ancient Egyptians planted the seeds in balls of mud or clay, mixed with chaff, and thus sunk them in the water; perhaps this practice might be successfully imitated.

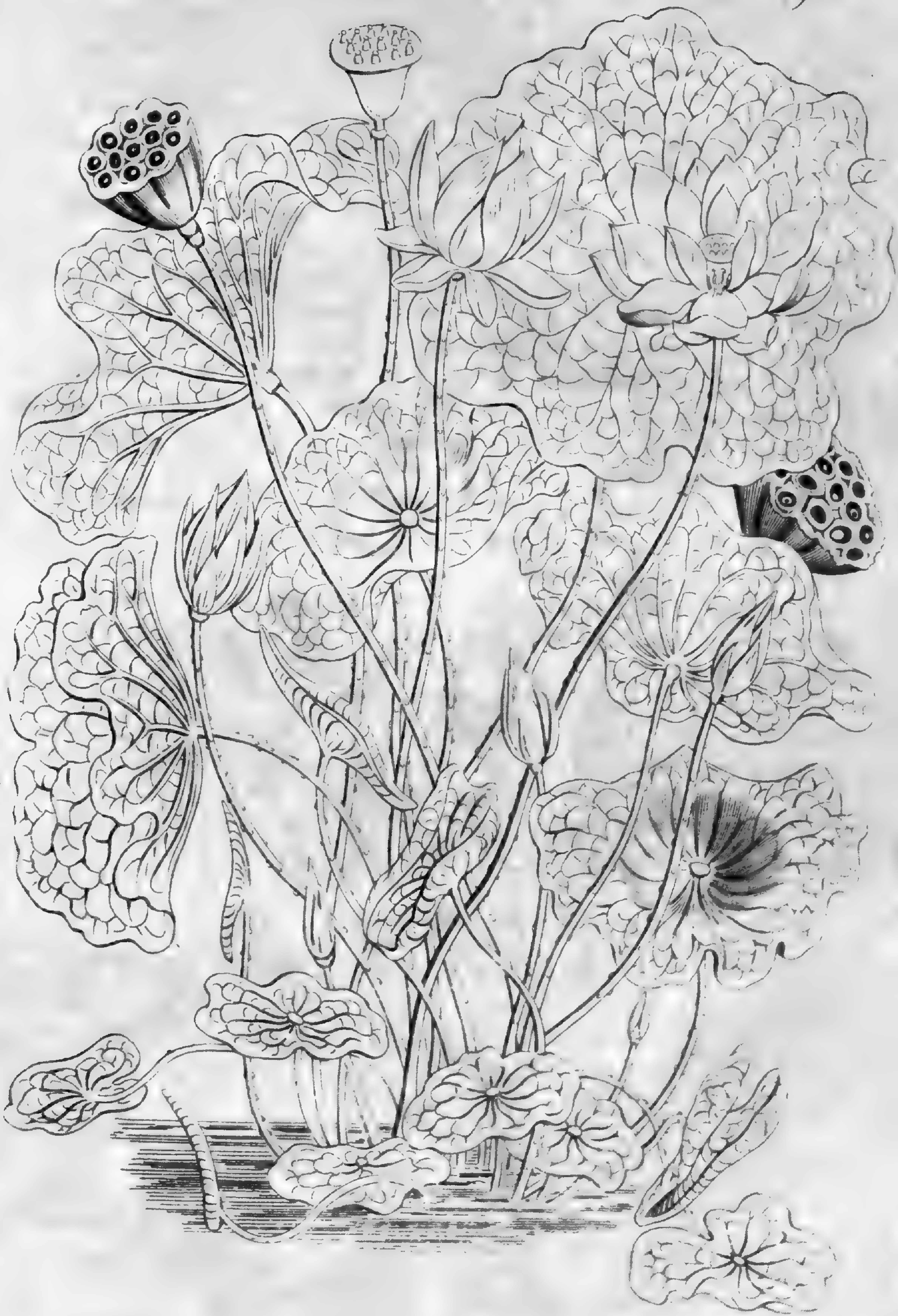
Although seldom reared to perfection in this country, it bears the severe cold of Peking with impunity. Probably, if attention were paid to obtain seeds from the coldest climes in which it is found, we might be more successful in cultivating it, with little or no artificial heat; at present, we believe, it has not with us been made to flower out of the stove.

Our drawing was first sketched from a very fine plant in blossom at Mr. LIPTRAP's, at Mile-End, in the year 1797, and finished from one that made a most magnificent appearance in the stove of the Right Honourable CHARLES GREVILLE, at Paddington, in the summer of 1804. Introduced in 1784, by the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart.

A. represents a flower of the natural size over a small leaf.

B. a diminished figure of the plant, shewing the mode of its growth.

N^o 903. B.



MELASTOMA CORYMBOSA. CORYMBOUS
MELASTOMA.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus campanulatus. *Petala* 5, calyci inserta. *Bacca*
5-locularis, calyce obvoluta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELASTOMA *corymbosa*; foliis septemnerviis cordato-ovatis
acutis ferratis nudis, corymbo paniculato
terminali.

MELASTOMA 5. *Afz. in Herb. Banks?*

This very handsome species of Melastoma is a native of Sierra Leone, on the West coast of Africa. We believe it was introduced into this country by our friend, Professor AFZELIUS, and is hitherto undescribed.

Our memoranda have been mislaid, but, if we mistake not, it belongs to the octandrous division, having eight stamens, three of which are sterile. Requires to be kept in the stove, but is not so impatient of cold as might be suspected from the place of its natural growth. Is propagated by cuttings. Our plant was received from Mr. LODDIGES, Hackney.

N^o 404



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 11. 1806. H. Sanson sculp.

ANDROMEDA ARBOREA. TREE ANDROMEDA,
OR SORREL-TREE.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata: ore 5-fido. *Caps.* 5-ocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANDROMEDA *arborea*; paniculis terminalibus, corollis subpubescentibus, foliis ellipticis acuminatis denticulatis. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. v. 2. Hort. Kew. 2. p. 69. Willd. Sp. Pl. 565. Mart. Mill. Diet. a. 13.*

ANDROMEDA *arborea*; racemis secundis nudis, corollis rotundo-ovatis. *Sp. Pl. 565.*

ANDROMEDA *arborea*; ramis teretibus; foliis majusculis oblongo-ovalibus, acutissime acuminatis, argute ferrulatis: panicula terminali, poly-stachia: corollis pubescentibus, ovoideo-cylindraceutis: antheris linearibus, muticis. *Michaux Flor. Bor-Am. 1. p. 255.*

THE SORREL-TREE. *Catesb. Car. 1. p. 71. t. 71.*

Said to grow in its native soil, in the Alleghany-Mountains, into a tree fifty or sixty feet high. The specimen from which our drawing was taken forms a very large shrub in Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S Nursery, in Old Brompton; the branches are pendent, and the long racemes of white flowers grow from their extremities. Blossoms from July to September, and during this season in particular makes a very handsome appearance.

Nº905



S. Pinnatus del. P. h. T. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1806. F. Sanson sculp.

ZIZIPHORA SERPYLLACEA. SWEET-SCENTED
ZIZIPHORA.



Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ringens: labio superiore reflexo, integro. *Cal.* filiformis.
Sem. 4.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ZIZIPHORA *serpyllacea*; capitulis terminalibus ovalibus, foliis ovatis subferratis: floralibus subfimbriatis integerrimis ciliatis.

ZIZIPHORA *serpyllacea*; racemis terminalibus capitatis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis subferratis: floralibus confimilibus. *Marschall. v. Beberstein Terek u Kur, p. 127. Annals of Botany, v. 2. inedit.*

ZIZIPHORA *odoratissima. Loddiges.*

Seeds of this alpine plant were received from Mount Caucasus, by Mr. LODDIGES, who kindly sent it us in flower in July last. It continues several weeks in blossom, and is at the same time agreeable to the eye and grateful to the smell.

Having compared our plant with the specimens sent from Caucasus by Mr. ADAMS to Sir JOSEPH BANKS, under the name we have adopted, we are certain of the identity of their species. In these specimens as well as in ours the bractes are not exactly similar to the leaves, being smaller, rounder, and more acuminate, without notches, ciliated at the edge, and more strongly nerved. The filaments in this species are extremely short, the anthers being nearly sessile in the faux of the corolla. In the same collection is another plant very nearly resembling this, except that the calyx is thickly covered with stiff hairs; as far as we can judge in the dried state it appears to be a mere variety of this; Mr. ADAMS however considers it as a distinct species, and calls it ZIZIPHORA *Pouscbkini*. We have preserved as a synonym the name by which Mr. LODDIGES received it, as we have sometimes found that the plants of these very distant countries have been published under these names long before we have known of it.



CORONILLA CORONATA. CROWN-
FLOWERED CORONILLA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus: $\frac{2}{3}$: dentibus superioribus connatis. *Vexillum*
vix alis longius. *Legumen* isthmis interceptum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- CORONILLA *coronata*; caulibus erectis flexuosis, foliolis novenis ellipticis: internis cauli approximatis, leguminibus pendulis.
- CORONILLA *coronata*; suffruticosa, foliolis novenis ellipticis: internis cauli approximatis, stipula oppositifolia bipartita. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 1151.
- CORONILLA *coronata*. *Spec. Pl.* 1047. *Reich.* 3. 492. *Syst. Veg.* 669. *Jacq. Austr.* 1. 95. *Hoffm. Germ.* 260. *Roth. Germ.* I. 318. II. 212.
- CORONILLA *montana*. *Scop. Carn.* 912. t. 44. *Riv. tetr.* 1. 93.
- CORONILLA caule erecto, foliis undenis ovatis, floribus umbellatis, filiquis articulatis pendulis. *Hall. Helv.* 388.
- COLUTEA filiquosa minor coronata. *Baub. Pin.* 397. *Raii Hist.* 924.
- COLUTEA scorpioides altera. *Clus. Pan.* 46. *Clus. Hist.* 1. p. 98.
- COLUTEA scorpioides montana Clusii. *Ger. Emac.* 1300.

The stipulæ in this plant, if any, are so deciduous, that, when the plant is in flower, they are not seen, on which account we have omitted them in the specific character and added the more distinguishing mark of the pendulous seed-pods. It is properly an herbaceous perennial, for, although the lower part of the stem becomes woody, it perishes to the ground every year; is a much handsomer growing plant than the *Coronilla varia*; the root survives our common winters in the open ground, unless the soil be too wet. Is a native of the southern mountains of Europe. Propagated by seeds. Flowers in the Summer months. Introduced in 1776 by Professor JACQUIN. Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden, Brompton.

N^o 17



Ed. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent. Feb. 11. 1806. F. Sarsom sculp.



... from the Lib. of Turin, one Crescent Feb 1. 1866. F. Santini sculp

SILENE FIMBRIATA. FRINGED-FLOWERED
CAMPION.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, ventricosus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Caps.* supera, semitrilocularis, apice dehiscens, polysperma. SMITH.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SILENE *fimbriata*; floribus dichotome paniculatis, petalis semibifidis inciso-fimbriatis, corona bipartita, calycibus inflatis venosis pubescentibus.

CUCUBALUS *multifidus*. Adams in Herb. Banks.

LYCHNIS Behen alba similis, major perfoliata. Buxb. Cent. 3. p. 31. t. 57. ?

DESC. *Stalks* erect, two feet high, hairy, round. *Leaves* broad, heart-shaped, quite entire, rugose underneath, hispid on both sides: margin undulated, upper ones sessile, lower petiolated. *Petioles* winged, connate. *Inflorescence* a dichotomous panicle. *Calyx* inflated, covered with a soft pubescence. *Corolla* five-petaled: claws of the petals very narrow and distant, expanding into wings at the upper part; limb divided half-way: lobes finely cut. Crown a bipartite process arising from the middle of the limb, not its base. *Stamens* ten; filaments the length of the petals, inserted into the elevated receptacle below the ovary; anthers ovate greenish. *Ovary* nearly globular, somewhat flattened, half three-celled; styles three; stigmas acute. *Capsule* one-celled, the dissepiments which extended from the circumference half-way to the receptacle in the ovary now disappearing. *Receptacle* of the seeds conical, central, unconnected. *Seeds* reniform rugose.

This

This has altogether the habit of *Cucubalus Behen* of LINNÆUS (*Silene inflata* of SMITH) of which it is doubtless a congener. However averse from unnecessarily changing names, we entirely agree with our friend Dr. SMITH in the propriety of separating these plants from *CUCUBALUS bacciferus* and uniting them with the genus *Silene*, of which the present species has altogether the character; nor is the *Behen* perfectly free at all times from these processes, which forms what LINNÆUS calls the *corona*, as is observed by Dr. SMITH, and before him by that accurate Botanist POLLICH.

Native of Mount Caucasus; perfectly hardy; propagated by seeds, which it produces plentifully. Introduced by Mr. LODDIGES, from whom we received it in flower in July last, under the name of *CUCUBALUS fimbriatus*.

N^o. 909



MEDICAGO CARSTIENSIS. CREEPING-
ROOTED MEDICK.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Legumen compressum, cochleatum. Carina corollæ a vexillo deflectens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MEDICAGO *carstiensis*; pedunculis multifloris, leguminibus cochleatis utrinque compressis, aculeis subulatis rectis, stipulis dentatis, caule erecto. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 1412.*

MEDICAGO *carstiensis*; caule erecto, radice perenni reptante, floribus umbellatis, leguminibus cochleatis setosis. *Jacq. Coll. 1. p. 86. Ic. rar. 1. t. 156. Host Syn. 417.*

MEDICA cochleata polycarpus, capsula spinosa minore, perennis ciliaris sive capsulis ciliaribus nigris. *Morif. Hist. 2. p. 154.*

MEDICA ciliaris Guilandini. *Rait Hist. 965.*

This species of *Medicago* is undoubtedly distinct from all the supposed varieties of *MEDICAGO polymorpha*, particularly in having a perennial creeping root and upright, square, almost shrubby stalks.

Found by BURSATI in the Carstian mountains in Carniola, by whom seeds were sent to Professor JACQUIN. Although seemingly considered by him as entirely new, it was known to some of the older Botanists; RAY gathered his plant in the mountains of Carinthia. REICHARD, in his edition of the *Species Plantarum*, added the Synonyms of RAY and MORISON to the *ciliaris*, in which he was followed by Professor MARTYN,

MARTYN, in his edition of MILLER'S Dictionary ; but WILL-DENOW is certainly right in having applied them to this plant.

Flowers in June and July ; is a hardy perennial, but like other alpine plants, apt to perish in our humid winters.

Our drawing was taken from a plant sent us by Mr. LODIGES. We had also a specimen some years before from the Botanic Garden at Brompton. We learn from Mr. DONN, in his Hortus Cantabrigiensis, that it was introduced in 1790, probably by himself.

N. 910



Syd. Edwards del. Publ. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1806. F. Sanborn sculp.

HALESIA TETRAPTERA. FOUR-WINGED SNOW-DROP-TREE.



Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-dentatus, superus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Nux* 4-angularis, 4-ocularis. *Sem.* solitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HALESIA *tetraptera*; foliis ovatis acuminatis, venis subtus pilosis, alis fructus æqualibus. *Willd. Arb.* 137. *EjUSD.* *Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 849.

HALESIA *tetraptera.* *Sp. Pl.* 636. *Reich.* 2. p. 417. *Michaux* *Fl. Bor-Amer.* 2. p. 40. *Gært. Fruët.* 1. p. 160. t. 32. *Cavan. Diss.* 6. p. 338. t. 186. *Ellis in Act. Ang.* v. 51. p. 831. t. 22. f. A. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* a. 1.

FRUTEX *padi* foliis serratis, floribus monopetalis albis campaniformibus, fructu crasso tetragono. *Catesb. Car.* 1. p. 64. t. 64.

This fine shrub was named in honour of the learned and venerable STEPHEN HALES, D. D. F. R. S. by JOHN ELLIS, Esq. who first raised it in this country from seeds sent over by Dr. ALEXANDER GARDEN, in 1756. It is a native of South-Carolina, where it grows by the sides of rivulets shaded by wood. Is perfectly hardy. Flowers in April and May; but not with us, as in America, entirely before the appearance of the leaves.

Propagated by seeds, and as these, in favourable seasons, are not unfrequently perfected here, we are surprised that a shrub of so much beauty should not be more generally met with in our pleasure-grounds. According to Dr. GARDEN, the fruit is also very pleasant to the taste.

N^o 911



CYPRIPEDIUM PARVIFLORUM. YELLOW
LADIES SLIPPER.



Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 4, cruciatim disposita. *Nectarii* labium inferius ventricosum, inflatum, calceiforme.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYPRIPEDIUM *parviflorum*; petalis lateralibus linearibus contortis calceolo aenio longioribus.

CYPRIPEDIUM *parviflorum*; lobo styli sagittæformi basi deflexo, labello petalis brevioribus compresso. *Swartz Orchideæ. Tracts on Botany, p. 207. Salisbury in Linn. Trans. v. 1. p. 77. t. 2. f. 2.*

CYPRIPEDIUM *Calceolus*; minutim pubescens: caule folioso: laciniis calycis exterioribus oblongo-ovalibus, acuminatis; interioribus linearibus *confertisque*: calceolo luteo. *Michaux Fl. Bor-Amer. v. 2. p. 161.*

HELLEBORINE calceolus dicta, mariana, caule folioso, flore luteo minore. *Pluk. Mant. p. 101. t. 488. f. 2.*

This species of Ladies-Slipper is an inhabitant of North-America, from New-England to North-Carolina. It comes very near to the European species, and we suppose has been mistaken for the same by MICHAUX, in whose specific description *confertis* seems to be an error of the press for *contortis*. It is a taller plant, more pubescent; lateral or interior petals longer, narrower, and more curled; and the nectarium or slipper is of a plain yellow colour without veins.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's, at his late residence at Vauxhall, early in June.

JUSSIEU calls segments of the calyx, both the petals and nectarium, as we, in conformity to LINNÆUS and most Botanists, call them; SWARTZ considers our petals as calyx and the nectarium as corolla. Dr. SMITH has very properly remarked that there is no end to disputes of this kind; to us the language of LINNÆUS appears the most easily intelligible, and the name of nectarium, so offensive to many modern Botanists, is conveniently applied to those parts of a flower that have an anomalous form, although they may not always be organs for secreting or retaining the honey. To avoid the impropriety of borrowing a name from a function, which the part does not perform, some botanists have proposed to substitute *parapetalum* for *nectarium*; but it seems hardly worth while to change an established word, well understood; and indeed we believe that the cases, where these parts are not really receptacles of honey or some analogous fluid, are fewer than is generally supposed.

N^o 412



CAMPANULA MACROPHYLLA. LARGE-
LEAVED BELL-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigma* trifidum. *Caps.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *macrophylla*; capsulis obtectis trilocularibus, foliis cordatis crenatis subtus tomentosis, floribus in racemo composito nutantibus fecundis.

CAMPANULA *alliariæfolia*. *Adams*?

DESCR. *Root* biennial? tap-shaped. *Stalk* round, erect, striated, woolly, and hairy, branched at the top only and sometimes terminated in a simple raceme. *Radical leaves* large, heart-shaped (in our specimen hastate, but this form does not appear to be constant) crenate, tomentose underneath, *cauline* on footstalks gradually shortening upwards: *floral* quite sessile. *Flowers* white, nodding, secund, at the ends of the branches, on short curved footstalks, which grow singly from the axils of the floral leaves. *Calyx* of five lanceolate entire segments, with their margins rolled back, erect, with the angles lengthened, reflected upon and adhering to the *germen*, which is top-shaped, irregularly fulcated, three-celled, and terminated by a trifid, finally revolute *stigma*. *Corolla* bell-shaped: tube three times longer than calyx, widening gradually upwards: limb five-cleft, segments patent, ciliated at the edges; angles between the segments as if pinched into a tooth-like

like process, visible before the blossom is expanded. *Valves* supporting the stamens ovate, ciliated : *filaments* short, capillary : *anthers* linear. The whole plant abounds with a clammy greenish milk.

For this new species of *Campanula* we are indebted to Mr. LODDIGES, the product of seeds sent him from Mount Caucasus. Specimens of the same plant are in the collection transmitted from that country to Sir JOSEPH BANKS, by Count MOUSHIN POUCHKIN ; but the ticket containing the name given by Dr. ADAMS having been lost, we are not certain that we apply from his list the one intended, and the leaves not appearing to us to bear a good resemblance to those of *Alliaria*, we have preferred that by which we saw the same plant designated in Mr. VERE'S fine collection at Kensington-Gore.

Is perfectly hardy. Flowers in July and August. Propagated by seeds. Being of large growth it requires room, and is, on that account, more adapted to ornament extensive plantations, than the confined parterre.

N^o 913



Sed. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1806. F. 111.

EUCOMIS PUNCTATA. SPOTTED-LEAVED
EUCOMIS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, sexdivisa, persistens; laciniis rectioribus. *Stam.*
serto membranaceo brevi corollæ adnato connexa. *Germ.*
trigonum, membranam staminilegam longe superans. *G.*

FRITILLARIA. *Linn.* BASSILÆA. *Juss.*

OBS. MASSONIÆ *confinis*; dignoscenda tamen tubo vix ullo, germine supra sertum staminilegam longe exstante, corollæ laciniis neve retroflexis vel etiam recurvatis; exque habitu, hic enim educitur MASSONIÆ umbella vel corymbus in racemum spicatum coma variæ magnitudinis terminatum. Gravissime fallimur quando ad Num. 840 hujus generis radicem dicimus "Bulbum squamoso-tunicatum ut in LILIO;" est enim "Bulbus tunicatus, tunicis crassioribus," parum quidem ab illo MASSONIÆ recedens. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EUCOMIS *punctata* foliis pluribus, oblongo-lanceolatis, canaliculato-depressis; racemo elongato-cylindræo; coma brevi microphylla; bracteis inclusis pedicellos subæquantibus; corolla rotata; staminibus divergenter patentibus. *G.*

EUCOMIS *punctata*. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 433. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 18. t. 18. *Mart. Mill. Diel.* 4. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 93.

ORNITHOGALUM *punctatum*. *Tbunb. Prod.* 62.

ASPHODELUS *comosus*. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 11. p. 381. t. 83.

The trivial name is taken from the curious dotting of the stem and leaves.—Introduced by Mr. JOHN GRÆFER, in 1783, from the Cape of Good Hope. Flowers in July. Its scent seems

to us not unpleasant. The leaves do not lie flat on the ground as those of many of the species do ; but are upright and divaricately patent ; pedicles little longer than the corolla, about equal to the bractes, which are somewhat coloured and concave ; corolla stellately patent and parted almost to the base ; filaments shorter than corolla, connate, but only for a very little distance, divergent, somewhat incurved ; both filaments and corolla are at first white, but turn green in time. Germen ovate-fastigiata ; style curved. A common greenhouse plant, of most easy culture.

Our drawing was made from a specimen sent by Mr. BUCHANAN, Nurseryman, at Camberwell. G.

N^o 914



PHALANGIUM LILIAGO (β). LESSER GRASS-
LEAVED PHALANGIUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, hexapetalo-partita, tota patens vel a basi connivens, persistens. *Filam.* filiformia, nuda. *Stylus* assurgens, sursum incrassescens. *Stigm.* hianter obtusum. G.

OBS. Radix perennis, fibrosa; fibris simplicibus, carnosis, crassiusculis, fasciculatis. Folia radicalia, ex linearibus longe attenuata, canaliculata. Flores albi, sæpius cum virore. Caulis annuus, erectus, simplicissimus vel ramosus; pedunculi bracteati, uniflori, obscurius uniarticulati, spicatum digesti. Differt ASPHODELO filamentis basi haud fornicatim dilatatis atque germi coaptatis; capsulae quoque substantia, quæ tenuior et absque omni parenchymate; ANTHERICO filamentis nudis; sed præprimis habitu.—Istuc subjicienda ANTHERICUM Liliastrum supra Num. 318 et ANTHERICUM ramosum. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHALANGIUM *Liliago* caule simplicissimo; foliis gramineo-angustis, subulato-linearibus; racemo multifloro rariusculo, spicato; corolla stellato-patente, laciniis oblongo-lanceolatis. G.

PHALANGIUM *Liliago.* Schreb. Spicil. 36.

ANTHERICUM *Liliago.* Linn. Sp. Pl. 445. Suec. n. 290. Jacq. Hort. 1. t. 82. Pollich. Pal. n. 335. Krock. Siles. 528. Vill. Dauph. 2. 267. Hort. Kew. 1. 449. Flor. Dan. t. 616. Hoffm. Germ. 121. Gærtn. Sem. et Fr. 55. t. 16. f. 1. Flor. Arragon. 44. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 141. Desf. Flor. Atl. 1. 304.

PHALANGIUM, &c. Hall. Helv. n. 1207.

ANTHERICUM caulibus non ramosis. Guett. Stamp. 1. 128.

PHALANGIUM

PHALANGIUM parvo flore non ramosum. *Baub. Pin.* 29.
Mor. Hist. f. 4. *t.* 1. *f.* 10. *Park. Parad.*
150. 3. 1. 151. *f.* 2. *Ger. Herb.* 44. *f.* 2.
f. Baub. Hist. 2. 635. *cum Ic.*

LILIAGO Cordi. *Lob. Ic. p.* 48. *R.*

LILIAGO. *Cordi Hist.* 2. *c.* 106. *p.* 190. *b.*

(α) major. *G.*

(β) minor. *G.*

The present plant, with the two others mentioned in our observation above, are too distinct from those plants with which they have been usually arranged, under the generic title of ANTHERICUM, to be any longer permitted to remain in the same section; we have accordingly separated them under the name already adopted by JUSSIEU, as well as some of the older Botanists.

The reasons alleged by JACQUIN for supposing HALLER'S plant to be a different species from this, we think ill founded; he appears to us to have mistaken differences of terms for differences of things; "the petiolated petals" of HALLER being no other than the claws or narrowed base of the segments of the corolla; nor are "the petals of two orders" of the same any thing more than the inner and outer segments of the flower.

A hardy common plant; native of Algiers, Spain, France, Switzerland, Italy, and Denmark. The variety (α) is handsomer than the present. Differs from *P. Liliastrum* by its stellately patent corolla, and from *ramosum* by its simple stem. *G.*



AMARYLLIS REVOLUTA. REVOLUTE
AMARYLLIS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character. Vide Num. 661.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *revoluta* foliis angustis, lorato-linearibus, canaliculatis; umbella pluriflora; corolla angustius infundibuliformi, extrorsum curvata; laciniis longinque recurvato-patentibus; tubo obsolete angulato istis 2-3-plo brevior germine 2-3-plo longiore; stigmate hiante. G.

AMARYLLIS *revoluta*. Hort. Kew. 1. 419. L'Herit. Sert. Angl. 14. Mart. Mill. Diet. 14. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 57.

This handsome plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope; and was originally introduced into the Kew-Gardens by Mr. MASSON, in 1774; but the specimen, from which our drawing has been made, was imported by Mr. HIBBERT, with whom it flowered five or six years ago; the leaves were decayed when seen by our draughtsman, and we fear the bulb has since shared their fate, as we have sought for it in vain in the same collection.

Leaves narrow, quite linear; stalk purple-brown; umbel (in those plants which have bloomed in this country) four to six flowered; corolla narrow-turbinate, recurvedly patent full as far as the middle, white suffused with different shades of

of rose-colour; pedicles round, black-purple, bent outwards, several times longer than the elliptic green germen, which is unusually small in proportion to the corolla; the segments are without the undulate edge that we see in the *vittata*; organs assurgently declinate; style rose-coloured. Sweet-scented; blooms in September; needs nothing more than protection from frost, and, perhaps, will do at the foot of a southern wall, as well as most of its Cape congeners. A very rare species, and if Mr. HIBBERT'S plant is really lost, we suspect it is not now to be found in any European collection. We have reason to think the bulb sufficiently distinct from both *Belladonna* and *vittata*; but trusting to the seeing of it another year, we lost the opportunity of taking so complete a description of the whole plant as we now wish we had done. The leaves come very near to those of *AMARYLLIS Belladonna*, as the flowers do to those of *AMARYLLIS vittata*. G.

N^o 916



UVULARIA CHINENSIS. BROWN-FLOWERED
UVULARIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, sexpartita, campanulata, laciniis rectis; unguibus fovea nectarifera oblonga excavatis. *Stam.* (*sæpius*) brevissima. *Stigmata* 3, reflexa. *Caps.* trigona; *semina* subrotunda compressa. CONVALLARIÆ habitu, FRITILLARIÆ characterè confinis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

UVULARIA *chinensis* (*simpliciter atque subcorymbose ramosa*) foliis ovato-lanceolatis, acuminatis, racemis fasciculatim 2—4 floris, singulis fasciculis folio conformi bracteatis; corolla cyathiformi-campanulata, angulosa, basi calcarato-nodosa; filamentis antheris aliquoties longioribus. G.

This singular as well as new species is (as we learn from the Bankian Herbarium) a native of China, and flowered two years ago in the Kew Gardens. Our drawing was made in September last from a plant that bloomed in Mr. HIBBERT'S conservatory at Clapham.

The following description is taken from a recently dried specimen, in which however the flowers were so far destroyed by pressure that we could not make out either the form or even site of the nectary, nor discover whether all or only the alternate segments terminated in the same kind of blunt spur-like knob.

Stem herbaceous, about a foot and half high, angular, subgeniculately flexuose, distantly leafy, branched upwards, branches simple, corymbosely arranged, patent; leaves ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, shortly petioled, nerved; those of the
stem

stem broader, elliptic, distant; those of the branches narrower, farther acuminate, and more closely set together; racemes one to four-flowered, racemose, axillary to the leaves, pedicles fasciculate; peduncle shorter than the fascicle, which last has a leafy bract at their base of the same form as the upper leaves, so that where there is a raceme it appears as if there were two opposite leaves; corollas cernuous, longer than pedicles, cupped-campanulate, brown without, knottedly angular at the base as if shortly and bluntly spurred; stamens equal to corolla and pistil; filaments subulate-linear, two to three times longer than the anthers; germen turbinate-triangular, several times shorter than the style, stigmas patent, revolutely recurved. This species differs from all its congeners yet known in the length of the filaments. G.

N^o 917



HYPOXIS SERRATA (β). LARGE-FLOWERED
SERRATE-LEAVED HYPOXIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character. Vide Num. 709.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPOXIS *ferrata*. *Vid. supra in No. 709.*

(β) flore majore, miniato-aurantiaco; bracteis atque foliorum
ferratura fere obsoletis. G.

HYPOXIS *linearis*. *Bot. Rep. t. 171. fig. parum bona.*

This very handsome variety was imported by Mr. HIBBERT
some years ago, from the Cape of Good-Hope, and agrees in
every respect with the variety before described in this work,
except in size, colour, and obsoleteness of the bractes, and
denticulated ferrature of the leaves. G.

AMARYLLIS REVOLUTA.

Since the publication of our account of this plant (N^o 915)
we are accidentally enabled to add the description of the bulb,
and correct that of the leaves there given.—The specific cha-
racter should be thus amended.

AMARYLLIS *revoluta* foliis scapum subæquantibus ambienter
fasciculatis, recumbenter effulis, a principio
acuminato-attenuatis, canaliculato-depressis,
subundatis; scapo eccentrico; umbella pluri-
flora; corollis anguste et longe infundibuli-
formibus, curvato-nutantibus, laminis recurvo-
patentibus, tubo 2-3-plo longioribus; stigmate
subtrilobo hiante. G.

AMARYLLIS *variabilis*. *Jacq. Hort. Schænb. v. 4. icon,*
cujus adhucdum deest descriptio. "BAUER'S
"SKETCHES," Fig. absque dato nomine, in
Mus. Banks.

Bulb

Bulb largish, ovate-oblong, upwards lengthened, attenuated, squarrose, partly above ground.—Leaves many, springing from the crown of the bulb in a recumbently patent fascicle, narrow, long (one to two feet?), attenuated from their base, acuminate, cuspidate, deeply channelled, subtriquetral; central very narrow, more erect; scape issuing on the outside of the fascicle. We were mistaken in stating the foliage to be like that of *A. Belladonna*, it comes nearer, in fact, to that of *A. longifolia*. Pedicles often shorter than in our figure, and, as well as the scape, not always coloured. Segments of the corolla lanceolate, tube obsoletely trigonal; the rest as in the description and specific character given in N^o 915.

Differs from *longifolia*, to which it comes the nearest, in the corolla being more narrowly funnel-form, in a proportionally shorter tube, and in having the laminæ further recurved. G.

Nº 918



Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Apr. 1837

et Florula del. F. Santon. sculp.

ORNITHOGALUM SQUILLA (α). COMMON RED-ROOTED SEA-ONION, OR OFFICINAL SQUILL.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, hexapetaloideo-partita, radiato-passa, semel (in *nutante* nempe) connivens, basi staminigera, persistens. *Fil.* latitudine varia, nuda, divergentia, alterna communiter latiora. *Stylus* setiformis stigmatē inconspicuo, vel brevis aut etiam subnullus eodem capitato-trilobo. *Semina* subglobosa, nunc angulatim vel semel paleaceo-pressa. G.

OBS. *Bulbus tunicatus.* *Folia radicalia, seriatim de angustis et lineariloratis lato-lanceolata, succulenta, crassiuscula, teneriora.* *Flores nunquam cærulescentes neve purpurascētes, quo solo suspicor signo ORNITHOGALUM dignoscendum a SCILLA.* *Scapus simplicissimus, teres, multiflorus, spicatum vel corymbose aut etiam thyrsoideo-racemosus; bractæa membranacea.* *Caps. membranacea, oblongo-vel ovato-trigona, semel melendinacea (triloculo-triloba) complanatis.* *Confer OBS. in SCILLAM, ad Num. 746.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *Squilla* bulbo maximo, globoso-ovato; imo rhizomate, umbonatim extante; summis tunicis squarroso-emicantibus; inflorescentia folia lanceolata canaliculata diu præveniente; bracteis calcaratis? racemo cylindræo, graciliori, confertiusculo, fastigiantē; filamentis plano-subulatis, corolla satis brevioribus. G.

ORNITHOGALUM *maritimum.* *Tournef. Inst.* 381. *Brotero Flor. Lusit.* 1. 583. *Lamarck Flor. Fran.* 3. 276.

SCILLA *maritima.* *Syst. Veg.* 328. *Mat. Med.* 94. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 443. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 126. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 297. *Lil. à Redoutè,* 1. 116. *Lam. & Decand. Flor. Fran.* 3. 214. *Link & Hoffm. de SCILLA.* *Ann. Bot.* 1. 101. *Woodv. Med. Bot.* 322. t. 118.

SQUILLA. *Plantæ officinales, Amæn. Acad.* 4. 14.

SCILLA

SCILLA rufa magna vulgaris. *J. Baub. Hist. 2. 615. Ic.*

SCILLA vulgaris radice rubra. *Baub. Pin. 73.*

(α) radice rubra.

PANCRATIUM. *Clus. Hisp. 293. Hist. 171.* cum herbæ
et bulbi icone absque inflorescentia.

(β) radice alba.

SCILLA hispanica. *Clus. Hisp. 290, 291. Hist. 171.* cum
iconibus.

This well known vegetable is a native of all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, as also of Brittany and Normandy; it has been found growing in the very sand of the sea-shore, and again, at the distance of a hundred miles inland, for instance, at the foot of the Estrella mountains; so that, as Link observes, *maritimum* is rather a fallacious appellation. By the Spaniards it is called *Cebolla albarrana*. The bulbs are annually imported by our druggists, for whose purposes both varieties are used indifferently: they are esteemed powerfully diuretic, and administered chiefly in dropical and asthmatical cases.

Blooms in July and August, the leaves appearing in October and November. MILLER says the plant soon decays in our gardens, and attributes the decline to want of sea-water, which cannot, however, well be the cause, as its natural situation is often at a great distance from the sea, as we stated above; with us it has been preserved for these three years in vigour, planted in a large garden pot and sheltered during winter in a common garden frame; nor do we yet discover the least symptom of decay. The root is frequently as big as a child's head, and often, when fresh imported, throws out the flowering stem while lying in the shop windows; the spike is sometimes a foot or more in length; pedicles rather short, filaments nearly equal; seed-vessel atately three-lobed, a shape that GÆRTNER terms *melen-dinaceus*; seeds black, flat, chaff-like.

While SCILLA and ORNITHOGALUM continue to be kept apart by the present barrier, which we think the only one there is, we can have no doubt under which to range this species. BROTERO observes, that when LEFLING and, after him, LINNÆUS, state ORNITHOGALUM *pyramidale* to be of Portuguese origin, they have most probably mistaken *maritimum* for it, as *pyramidale* is certainly not a native of Portugal. G.

N^o 919



R. A. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Apr. 1 1816. F. Sanford sculp

SCILLA AUTUMNALIS (α). PURPLE-FLOWERED
AUTUMNAL SQUIL.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetalo-partita laciniis radiato-passis, aut sexfida iisdem campanulato-conniventibus, hinc, *filamentis* magis aut minus corolla concretis, HYACINTHUM contingens, inde, ipsis usque ad basin liberis, ORNITHOGALO confluens, cujus eundem cætera præter colorem qui hic nunquam exalbescit nisi per varietatem. Confer quæ diximus supra, ut et ad Num. 746. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *autumnalis* foliis pluribus, angusto-loratis, obtuse canaliculatis; racemo corymbose spicato; pedicellis assurgentibus; bracteis minutis, modo obsoletis; corolla nondum expansa turbinata vertice subtruncatim atque umbilicatim depresso, aperta toto radiato-patente; germine tritoroso-globofo stylo setaceo 2-3-plo brevior. G.

SCILLA *autumnalis*. *Sp. Pl.* 443. *Cavan Ic.* 3. p. 38. t. 274. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 130. *Eng. Bot.* 1. 78. *Curt. Flor. Lond.* 301. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 145. *Link & Hoffm. de Scilla apud Ann. of Bot.* 1. 106. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. p. 301. *Brotero Flor. Lusit.* 1. 527. *Lam & Decand. Flor. Fran.* 3. 212.

SCILLA radice solida, foliis setaceis, floribus fastigiatis pedunculatis arcuatis ex ala tuberculi mamillaris. *Guett. Stamp.* 1. p. 131. *Dalib. Paris.* 102.

HYACINTHUS *autumnalis minor*. *Ravi Syn.* 373.

HYACINTHUS *stellaris autumnalis minor*. *Baub. Pin.* 47.

HYACINTHUS *autumnalis major et minor (cum Iconibus bonis)*. *Clus. Hist.* 185.

(α) major; floribus purpurascens vel cærulescentibus.

(β) minor; floribus prædictis variantibus coloribus.

We suspect our present variety to be of continental extraction, although the species is a native of our island; growing in several of the western districts, and has even been found in the neighbourhood of London. The Bractes (which are generally obsolete or so inconspicuous that they have been overlooked and stated not to exist by most authors) were very evident, though minute, in the present specimen, which flowered in Mr. HIBBERT's garden at Clapham; GUETTARD, in his account of the plants growing about *Estampes*, is the only author we remember who mentions their presence; he terms them *tuberculi mamillares*. DESFONTAINES found this species on the coast of Africa with blue flowers; as did LINK and HOFFMANSEGG in Portugal, where, as they state, its inflorescence precedes foliation; a circumstance also observed by Dr. SIMS in this country, who supposes that when the leaves accompany the flowers, it is the less natural mode, occasioned by a particular wet season; blooms from August to September.

The Portuguese Professor of Botany, BROTERO, observes that the variety which he found in the province of Estremadura was twice the size of that which grew in the province of Beira; he does not notice the peculiarity in the flowering mentioned by LINK and his fellow traveller.

The leaves grow on through the winter, dying away in the spring, after the manner of those of ORNITHOGALUM
Squilla. G.



KÆMPFERIA ROTUNDA. ROUND-ROOTED
GALANGALE.



Class and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. obsoletus. *Cor.* 6-partita : laciniis tribus majoribus patulis, unica bipartita. *Stigma* 2-lamellatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

KÆMPFERIA *rotunda* ; foliis lanceolatis petiolatis. *Flor. Zeyl.* 9. *Mat. Med.* p. 35. *Sp. Pl.* 3. *Willd.* 15. *Reich.* 5. *Woodville Med. Bot.* 361. t. 133. *Roxb. Corom. Pl.*

KÆMPFERIA *longa.* *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 317. *Redouté Lil.* 49.

ZEDOARIA *rotunda.* *Bauh. Pin.* 36. *Raii Hist.* 1340. *Blackwell, t.* 399.

MALANKUA. *Rheed. Mal.* 11. p. 17. t. 9.

We have no doubt but that this plant is the KÆMPFERIA *rotunda* of LINNÆUS, and as little that it is the same as is figured by JACQUIN in his magnificent work the Hortus Schoenbrunnensis, and since by REDOUTÉ in his Liliacées under the name of KÆMPFERIA *longa.* Upon what grounds JACQUIN considered it as a different species we can form no conjecture.

The flowers appear early in the spring, some time before the leaves, and have a very pleasing scent, especially as they dry. They grow immediately from the root, several in succession, but seldom more than one or two are open at the same time. The organs of fructification are very similar to those

of *AMOMUM exscapum*, as figured in the Annals of Botany, vol. 1. pl. 13.

The college of physicians, both of London and Edinburgh, upon the authority of LINNÆUS, have referred the Zedoary of the shops to this plant; but the form of the roots as they occur at our druggists corresponds much better with those of *AMOMUM Zerumbet*. But the roots of the larger Galangale, which LOUREIRO supposes to be sold indiscriminately for Zedoary or Galangale, are, at least as they occur in our shops, totally different. Dr. ROXBURGH thinks that his *CURCUMA Zedoaria* yields the Zedoary; and we have observed, that the usual sophistication of this drug is by mixing Turmeric (*CURCUMA longa*) with it.

Being a native of the East-Indies, it requires the warmth of a stove. Propagated by cuttings.

From the Banksian Herbarium we learn that it flowered at Spring-Grove in 1793, a year or two before which time, as we are informed by Mr. DRYANDER, it was introduced to this country by Sir GEORGE YONGE, Bart.

Our drawing was taken from a plant, at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.



STYRAX LÆVIGATUM. SMOOTH STORAX.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Cal.* inferus. *Cor.* infundibuliformis. *Drupa* 2-sperma.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- STYRAX *lævigatum*; foliis oblongis utrinque glabris, pedunculis axillaribus unifloris solitariis binisve. *Hort. Kew.* v. 2. p. 75. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* v. 2. p. 624.
- STYRAX *octandrum*. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov.* 2. t. 1. 17.
- STYRAX *glabrum*. *Cavan. Diss.* 6. p. 340. t. 188. f. 1. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 2. p. 41.
- STYRAX *americana*. *Lamarck Enc.* 1. p. 82.
- STYRAX *læve*. *Walt. Car.* 140.

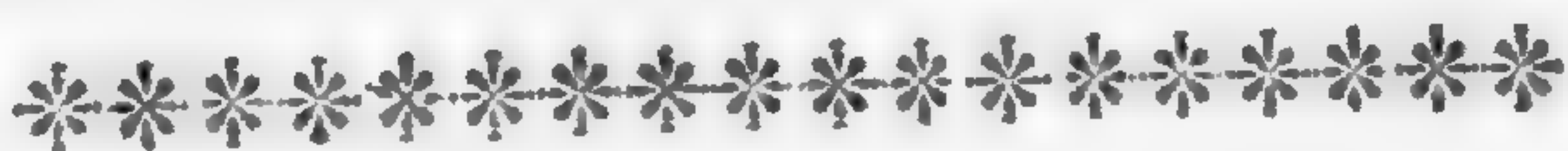
Neither the form of the leaves nor the number of stamens will, in this genus, afford permanent distinguishing characters; but the flowers of this species growing either solitary or in pairs from the axils of the leaves and at the extremity of the branches, seems to be constant. It is a native of the bogs of Carolina and Georgia in North-America, and sufficiently hardy to bear the cold of our ordinary winters. Propagated by layers, and by seeds procured from America. Introduced in 1765.

The stamens are connected in a ring at the base; on which account, some Botanists have referred this genus to the class Monadelphia.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. LODDIGES, Hackney.



ERYNGIUM ALPINUM. ALPINE ERYNGO.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Flores capitati. Recept. paleaceum.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- ERYNGIUM *alpinum*; foliis radicalibus cordatis indivisis, caulinis digitato-laciniatis, capitulis subcylindricis, involucro pinnatifido frondoso, paleis trifidis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 327.
- ERYNGIUM *alpinum*; foliis radicalibus cordatis, caulinis ternatis incis, involucris spinoso-pinnatis ciliatis. *Vahl. Symb.* 2. p. 46. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 1359.
- ERYNGIUM *alpinum.* *Sp. Pl.* 337. *Scop. Carn. n.* 300. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 1. t. 55. *Villars. Dauph.* 2. p. 659. *Allion. Ped. n.* 1284. *J. F. Mill. Icon.* 6.
- ERYNGIUM foliis radicalibus petiolatis cordatis, involucro pinnato ciliato. *Hall. Helv. n.* 736.
- ERYNGIUM aliud montanum. *Dalech. Hist.* 1460. *Ed. Gall.* 2. p. 339.
- ERYNGIUM *cæruleum* capitulis dipfaci. *Baub. Pin.* 386.
- ERYNGIUM *alpinum* latis foliis, magno capite oblongo cæruleo. *Baub. Hist.* 3. par. 1. p. 88. *Raii Hist.* 386.
- ERYNGIUM *cæruleum genevense.* *Lob. Ic.* 2. p. 23.
- ERYNGIUM *planum* Matthioli. *Dod. Pempt.* 732. f. 2. *Camer. Herb. Ed. Germ.* 229. *Epitome* 449.

In one respect, the above synonymy is remarkable; it has fallen to the lot of few plants, that have been so frequently mentioned by botanical authors, to have undergone so little change of name.

JOHN

JOHN BAUHIN, in his history, informs us, that he sent this plant to GESNER, whose figure of it published by CAMERARIUS, though never quoted, is the only one before those of JACQUIN and F. MILLER, except DALECHAMP's, which is at all characteristic of the species. LOBEL's figure, so often copied, was originally but a very indifferent one, and, as mutilated by our MORRISON, in his too usual manner, is no longer applicable to this plant or any other.

This hardy perennial, a native of the Alps in most of the southern parts of Europe, is worthy of a place in every curious garden, where its uncommon form and beautiful colour cannot fail to attract the notice of every beholder. It does not owe its charms to the splendour of its blossoms, but to the floral leaves, or involucre surrounding the head of flowers, admired for their feather-like appearance and delicate blue colour; all the upper parts of the plant partake of the same tint, which becomes in descending more and more dilute.

Propagated by seeds, or by cuttings of its root. Requires a dry soil, or is apt to perish from the humidity of our winters. Cultivated by PHILIP MILLER in 1752.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.



NEPETA LONGIFLORA. LONG-TUBED
CAT-MINT.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMnosPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ labium inferius lacinula intermedia crenata: faux margine reflexo. *Stamina* approximata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NEPETA *longiflora*; cymis subquinquefloris, corollæ labio superiore bifido: tubo filiformi, foliis cordato-ovatis crenatis rugosis petiolatis.

NEPETA *longiflora*; cymis remotis, pedunculatis unilateribus, paucifloris; foliis subsessilibus, cordato-ovatis, rugosis; corollarum tubo longissimo. *Vent. Hort. Cels. t. 66.*

NEPETA *Willdenowiana. Adams.*

CATARIA *orientalis*, folio subrotundo, flore intense cæruleo. *Tourn. Cor. 13.*

DESCR. Suffruticose. *Stem* divided at the base: branches long, weak, generally undivided, square with obtuse angles. *Leaves* cordate, oblong-oval, or in young plants suborbicular, crenate, rugose, hoary underneath, lower ones on longish petioles, upper ones sessile. *Braçtes* like the leaves, but sessile, and more deeply indented. *Flowers* verticillate, peduncles three to five-flowered: lower ones frequently solitary: upper ones opposite, but for the most part turned to one side. *Calyx* cylindrical, striate, hairy, teeth nearly equal, the two superior a little longer, minutely ciliated. *Tube* of corolla longer than calyx, filiform, curved: *faux* compressed, funnel-shaped, *sides* reflected: *upper lip* divided almost to the base, lobes divaricate: *lower lip* large, crenate, hollow, spotted with white

white towards the faux. *Stamens* four: *filaments* twisted: *anthers* purple, two-lobed, approximate: *pollen* white. *Style* longer than corolla: *stigma* bifid, acute.

In young plants the leaves are rounder and less hoary: in the native specimens indeed the whole plant is more hoary than when cultivated.

Raised by Mr. LODDIGES from seeds sent from Caucasus under the name of *NEPETA Willdenowiana*, by which title specimens were sent to Sir JOSEPH BANKS from the same country by Count MOUSSIN POUCHKIN; but VENTENAT'S name having the right of priority, we have adopted it.

The plants in the garden of M. CELS were raised from seeds gathered on Mount Albours in Persia, by Messrs. BRUGUIERE and OLIVIER.

Flowered in the Royal Garden at Kew in 1803.

Propagated by seeds and by cuttings. May be considered as hardy, but it is safest to give the protection of a frame during the winter.

Flowers from May through the whole summer.



I N D E X.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Twenty-Third Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

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- 892 *Althæa flexuosa.*
- 915 *Amaryllis revoluta.*
- 905 *Andromeda arborea.*
- 902 *Antirrhinum Afarina.*
- 887 *Atragene americana.*
- 884 *Aster reflexus.*
- 912 *Campanula Alliariæfolia.*
- 911 *Cypripedium parviflorum.*
- 899 *Convallaria racemosa.*
- 907 *Coronilla coronata.*
- 896 *Dolichos Lablab.*
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- 922 *Eryngium alpinum.*
- 890 *Goodenia grandiflora.*
- 910 *Halesia tetraptera.*
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- 882 *Hibiscus palustris.*
- 917 *Hypoxis ferrata (β).*
- 920 *Kæmpferia rotunda.*
- 893 *Lilium Martagon.*
- 901 *Lobelia Erinus.*
- 909 *Medicago carstiensis.*
- 904 *Melastoma corymbosa.*
- 903 *Nelumbium speciosum.*
- 923 *Nepeta longiflora.*
- 889 *Onosma taurica.*
- 918 *Ornithogalum Squilla.*
- 898 *Orontium japonicum.*
- 914 *Phalangium Liliago (β).*
- 891 *Pimelea linifolia.*
- 881 *Protea stellaris.*
- 897 *Pyrola maculata.*
- 886 *Scabiosa caucasica.*
- 919 *Scilla autumnalis.*
- 908 *Silene fimbriata.*
- 921 *Styrax lævigatum.*
- 916 *Uvularia chinensis.*
- 885 *Verbascum phœniceum.*
- 895 *Witsenia corymbosa.*
- 900 *Yucca filamentosa.*
- 906 *Ziziphora serpyllacea.*

I N D E X.

In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Twenty-Third Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

Pl.

- 900 Adam's Needle, thready.
- 915 Amaryllis, revolute.
- 905 Andromeda, Tree, or Sorrel-Tree.
- 887 Atragene, American.
- 903 Bean, sacred of India.
- 912 Bell-Flower, large-leaved.
- 908 Champion, fringed-flowered.
- 923 Cat-Mint, long-tubed.
- 907 Coronilla, crown-flowered.
- 894 Day-Lily, Chinese.
- 896 Dolichos, black-seeded.
- 888 Epidendrum, Chinese.
- 922 Eryngo, alpine.
- 913 Eucomis, spotted-leaved.
- 920 Galangale, round-rooted.
- 890 Goodenia, large-flowered.
- 882 Hibiscus, marsh.
- 892 Hollyhock, Seringapatam.
- 917 Hypoxis, ferrate-leaved.
- 911 Ladies-Slipper, yellow.
- 893 Lily, Turk's-cap.
- 901 Lobelia, ascending.
- 909 Medick, creeping-rooted.
- 904 Melastoma, corymbous.
- 885 Mullein, purple-flowered.
- 918 Onion, common sea, or officinal Squill.
- 889 Onosma, golden-flowered.
- 898 Orontium, Japan.
- 914 Phalangium, lesser grass-leaved.
- 891 Pimelea, flax-leaved.
- 881 Protea, starry.
- 886 Scabious, Caucasian.
- 902 Snap-Dragon, heart-leaved.
- 910 Snow-Drop-Tree, four-winged.
- 899 Solomon's-Seal, cluster-flowered.
- 883 Spurge, long-stalked.
- 919 Squil, purple-flowered autumnal.
- 884 Star-Wort, reflexed-leaved.
- 921 Storax, smooth.
- 916 Uvularia, brown-flowered.
- 897 Winter-Green, spotted-leaved.
- 895 Witsenia, corymbose.
- 906 Ziziphora, sweet-scented.

CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;
OR,
Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

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

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

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

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

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

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXIV.

Invitant croceis halantes floribus horti.

VIRG.

L O N D O N :

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M DCCC VI.



Pub by T. Curtis, May 1 1866

Described by Safford

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *ornata* (*scapo extrafoliaceo*) foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, undatis, lineatis, minute ciliato-scabridis, fasciculatim ambientibus, extimis recumbentibus; floribus sessilibus; corolla subhypocrateriformi; limbo campanulato-bilabiato; tubo longiore crasse pedunculoideo in laminas elliptico-lanceolatas abrupte ampliato; fructu monospermo et subsolido-farcto. G.

(α) laminis albis cum disco purpurascente. G.

AMARYLLIS *ornata*. Hort. Kew. 1. 418. Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 55.

AMARYLLIS *zeylanica*. Sp. Pl. 421. L'Herit. Sert. Angl. 13. Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 56. Roxburgh. Pl. Coromand. tab. ined. optima.

AMARYLLIS *Broussoneti*. Lil. a Redoutè, t. 62.

AMARYLLIS *yuccoides*. Thompson's Bot. Displ. No. 4. Pl. 12.

AMARYLLIS *specabilis*. Bot. Rep. tab. 390.

AMARYLLIS *bulbisperma*. Burm. Prod. 19.

CRINUM *zeylanicum*. Reich. 2. 24. Linn. Syst. Veg. 263. id. a Murr. 318. Lour. Flor. Coch. p. 198. (α , β).

LILIO-NARCISSUS *africanus*, &c. Ebret. Piçt. 5. f. 2. Trew. Ebret. t. 13.

LILIO-NARCISSUS *zeylanicus*. Comm. Hort. Amst. 1. 73. t. 73. Rudb. Elys. 2. 191. f. 2.

TULIPA *Javana*. Rumph. Amboin. 5. p. 306. c. 8. t. 105. optime.

(β) laminis albis extus cum aliquo virore suffufis. G.

AMARYLLIS *Fagus*. Thompson's Bot. Displ. No. 2. Pl. 6.

CRINUM *giganteum*. Bot. Rep. t. 169.

After a diligent research (fully impressed with a contrary suspicion arising from their far distant, yet in fact not unanalogous, abodes) we are now satisfied of the specific identity of the Indian *zeylanica* of LINNÆUS and the African *ornata* of the Hort. Kew. of which the present plant is an obvious variety. LINNÆUS most probably took up, as well as named, his species from the plates and descriptions of COMMELIN and RUDBECK. (α) is said to have been introduced in 1740 by Lord PETRE, from whose plant EHRET designed his plate; but we more than suspect the exactness of his information, when he states it to be a native of the Cape of Good Hope. Among the Gardeners it is

is known by the appellation of "the Cape-Coast Lily," and was certainly sent to us some years back by Dr. AFZELIUS from Sierra Leone; from which colony it was also introduced into France by the Botanist whose name it has received in one of the works above cited. Dr. ROXBURGH found spontaneous specimens on the Coromandel-Coast; RUMPH mentions it as being an inhabitant of the gardens of Amboyna, where it had been received from Batavia, and there known by the name of the Java-Tulip.

LOUREIRO met with two varieties in China and Cochin-China, and says, that he found the bulbs answer the same medical purposes as those of the Officinal Squill: from COMMELIN we learn, that in Holland it was supposed to be a native of Ceylon: (β) was received by us also, through the means of Dr. AFZELIUS, from the colony of Sierra Leone; where it is said to grow in the water (most probably in spots that are only periodically inundated) and to be with great difficulty obtained, owing to the jealousy of the natives, by whom it is held in superstitious veneration, being used as an amulet or charm to preserve them in war, as well as almost every other species of danger. Both varieties agree in a decided predilection for low sandy situations, as well as of water, and we accordingly perceive in our stoves, that the size and number of flowers depend much upon the greater or less proportion of the latter element that has been supplied during the time of their vegetation.

In the adoption of the specific title of *ornata* in preference to the older one of *zeylanica*, we were influenced first by its being now as universally established as the other, and then by its being less liable to mislead.

Bulb large (sometimes weighing between three and four pounds) oval-oblong, fastigiata and frequently partly above ground. Leaves from one to three feet in length, several, springing in a sparse fascicle from the crown of the bulb; oblong-lanceolate, channelled-depressed, scored, waved, edged with a filiform minutely and scabrously ciliate cartilaginous rim, traversed longitudinally by a broad thick bluntly keeled midrib, narrowed, thickened, and convolute at their base, outermost recumbent, inner narrow, upright. Scape (sometimes two) plano-convex, straight, extrafoliaceous, one to three feet or more high. Spathe rather shorter than tube, bivalved. Umbel two to thirteen-flowered. Flowers large, fragrant, sessile; subhypocrateriform; limb subringently campanulate; claws concrete into a tube longer than this, being from four to six inches or more in length, pedunclelike, thick, subcylindrically trigonal, strict, succulent, cuniculate, very slightly curved,

curved, swelling a little towards the germen; mouth naked, abruptly (that is without the usual gradually enlarged faux) expanding into elliptically-lanceolate broad laminæ, which are recurved; inner rather the widest. Stamens filiform, declined-ascending, shorter than limb, decursively adnate to the bore of the tube, from the mouth of which they issue unattached; anthers linear-oblong, first yellow, then brownish, lanceolate, incumbent, balancing. Germen sessile, oval-oblong, even, smooth, green, confluent with the tube; Style somewhat slenderer than the filaments; Stigma subtrilobately depressed, hiant, fimbriate.

These plants are now common in our stoves; flower freely; are easily propagated and very ornamental. G.

N^o 924



Pub by T Curtis, St Geo: Crescent May 11 1806 F. Cantin del.

NARCISSUS MOSCHATUS (α). WHITE
LONG-FLOWERED DAFFODIL.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha follicularis latere dehiscens. *Cor.* supera tubo in limbum externum sexpartitum calycinum et in interiorum subintegrum corollaceum (*coronam* si velis) abeunte, hinc infundibuliformis inde hypocrateriformis. *Stam.* tubo varie adnata intra coronam qua breviora. *Stigm.* unum trilobum aut 3 breviora. *Sem.* plura globosa aut varie pressa. *G.*—*Vid. Obs. Num.* 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- NARCISSUS *moschatus* (*staminibus æqualibus a fundo tubi liberis porrecto-conniventibus*) foliis loratis concavis cæsiis; flore solitario subcernuo; tubo turbinato brevi longitudine pedunculi cum germine; laciniis lanceolato-oblongis obliquis; corona recto-cylindrica, verticaliter subplicato-rugosa, iisdem longiore, sursum parum ampliata. *G.*
- NARCISSUS *moschatus*. *Sp. Pl.* 415. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 37. NARCISSUS *musquæ*. *Lam. Encyc.* 4. 423.
- NARCISSUS *cernuus*. *Rotb. Cat. Bot. fasc.* 1. § 43. *Id. in Ann. Bot.* 2. 25.
- PSEUDO-NARCISSUS *albo flore*. *Clus. Append. alt. auct. cum Ic.*
- NARCISSUS *sylvestris totus albicans minor*. *Barrel. Ic.* 945, 946.
- NARCISSUS *fl. exalbido calyce prælongo fimbriato*. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. 82. *fig.* 18.
- PSEUDO-NARCISSUS *pyrenæus variformis*. *Park. Parad.* 101. *f.* 2.
- PSEUDO-NARCISSUS *pallidus præcox*. *Id. l. c. p.* 99. *absque Ic.*

PSEUDO-

PSEUDO-NARCISSUS totus albus. *Hort. Eyst. Vern. Ord.* 2.

fol. 2. *fig.* 2.

(α) coronæ margine crispula eroso-dentata. G.

(β) PSEUDO-NARCISSUS tubo hexangulari. *Park. Par.*

t. 101. *f.* 5.

(γ) PSEUDO-NARCISSUS tubo quasi abscisso. *Id.* *t.* 107.

f. 1.

In species evidently taken up from figures, often defective, in which distinct ones have been confounded together as synonymous to each other, then trusted to the mercy of a short phrase by way of description, it is not a very easy thing to say for certain which were the precise plants intended by the author as his standards. Such seems to be the case in the present instance; for this is certainly one of the plants called in by LINNÆUS to his *moschatus*; but whether some other of his synonyms may not be the plant intended we are at a loss to say. Is this species really distinct from *bicolor*? Are the synonyms added as varieties really plants of the same species? we have not yet met with more than this one of them in any of our collections. *Moschatus* has escaped the *Hortus Kewensis*, nor have we ever seen a figure of it in any recent work. Differs from *bicolor* in having a crown more truly cylindric, less cleft and not so widely or far patent; from both that and *Pseudo-Narcissus*, by its drooping flower, and from the latter by its longer crown and stamens reaching only to about the middle of that; from both again in colour and scent. The pedicle is curved and enveloped by the spathe. We suppose it has received its name from some of the varieties having been described by the old Botanists as possessing flowers "*cum moscari odore.*"

This has little scent of any sort; but what it has is pleasant, somewhat like ginger, and not in the least resembling that of musk. Blooms early in April. Hardy.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic-Garden, Brompton. G.

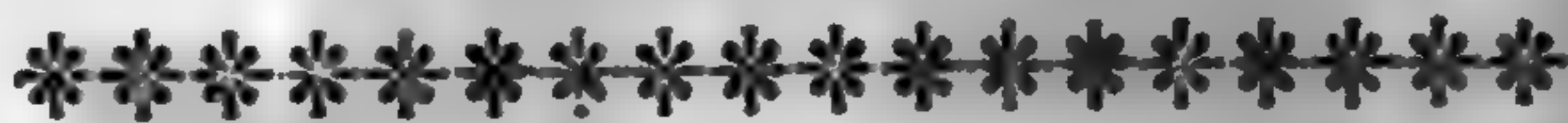
ERRATA.

No. 918, l. 19, ante "*complanatis*" insere "*lobis extenuatim.*"

No. 919, l. 18, pro "*toto*" lege "*tota.*"



NARCISSUS TAZETTA. POLYANTHUS
NARCISSUS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. supra Num. 924.

OBS. *Bulbus tunicatus tegminibus membranaceis. Folia plura, bifaria, lineari-lorata, subsucculenta, crassiuscula, plana, supra parum depressa infra carinato-costata, per exceptionem canaliculato-semiteretia, juncea. Scapus nudus centralis, sæpius compressus vel anceps. Flores flavescentes aut albicantes vel ex utroque more bicolores. Stylus triqueter, quasi tres conglutinati. Caps. membranacea. Differt PANCRATIO staminibus intra coronam (hic haud staminitegam) dilapsis. G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- NARCISSUS *Tazetta* (staminibus in æqualibus, 3 inclusis adnatis, 3 subadnatis tubo emicantibus) foliis depresso-planis, loratis, obtuse attenuatis; spatha multiflora; corona cupulata integriori laciniis ovato-lanceolatis explanatis triplo brevioribus; tubo trigono his subæquali pedicellis erectis brevioribus. G.
- NARCISSUS *Tazetta*. *Sp. Pl.* 416. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 317. *Hort. Kew.* v. 1. p. 410. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 39. *Quer. Flor. Espan.* v. 5. p. 477. *Haworth in Linn. Trans.* v. 5. 245. *Desfont. Flor. Atl.* 1. 282. *Brotero Flor. Lusit.* 1. 551. *Lil. a Redoutè t.* 17.
- NARCISSUS *africanus aureus major*. *Park. Par.* 81. f. 1. *Floril. Auct.*
- NARCISSUS *africanus luteus minor*. *Id. eod.* 81. f. 2.
- NARCISSUS *luteus polyanthos africanus*. *Baub. Pin.* 50.
- NARCISSUS *latifolius flore prorsus flavo*. *Clus. Hist.* 156.

Native of Spain, Portugal and most probably of the coast of Barbary; now one of the commonest ornaments of our gardens, having

having been cultivated here from the time of PARKINSON and GERARD. The best roots are annually imported by the Seedsmen from Holland, where two or three hundred varieties are enumerated; but we shall defer to a future number our observations on the species, and on such plants as we consider really varieties of it or not. Those that wish to be informed minutely of the mode of cultivating and raising it from seed, have only to refer to MILLER'S Dictionary.

Tazzetta means a small cup, and is the name given to these flowers in Italy from the shape of their crown. LINNÆUS has spelt it with one z instead of two.

The roots of this species are sometimes the size of both the fists put together. The stem and leaves sometimes two feet or more high. The scent is pleasant, but very strong, even pungent. Blooms in the open ground about April. Forces well in water, sand, or common loam. We have not added the synonym from THUNBERG'S *Flora Japonica*, as we cannot always rely on his accuracy in this department. His may be the same plant as ours. G.

PÆONIA TENUIFOLIA. FINE-LEAVED
PEONY.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5, regularia. *Germina* 2—5. *Styli* 0.
Caps. polyspermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PÆONIA *tenuifolia*; foliis biternatis, foliolis multipartitis nudis, laciniis lineari subulatis, capsulis tomentosis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 1223.

PÆONIA *tenuifolia*; foliolis linearibus multipartitis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 748. *Syst.* 502. *Reich.* 2. 610. *Del.* 9. t. 5. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. p. 185. t. 73. *Pall. Ross.* 2. p. 95. t. 87. *Zinn. Goett.* 127. *Gært. Fruct.* 1. 309. t. 65. f. 1. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 5. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 241. *Meerb. ic.* 25.

As most Botanists agree that the more usual number of germens in this genus is three, we have ventured to remove it from the second order, where it has hitherto been arranged, to the third, and this we have done for the sake of associating it with DELPHINIUM and ACONITUM, to which it is nearly allied by nature.

This very ornamental flower is perfectly hardy, thriving almost in any soil or situation. Grows naturally in the Ukraine and about the precipices on the borders of the Tanais, the Volga, and the Terek. The flowers of the wild plant are far less specious than when cultivated.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic-Garden, Brompton. Flowers in May and June. Is easily propagated by parting its roots or by seeds.

N^o 926



Syl Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo Crescent May 1806 F. Sanford sculp.

CAMPANULA COLLINA. SAGE-LEAVED
BELL-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *collina*; foliis ovato-lanceolatis crenulatis in
petiolum decurrentibus; panicula laxa sub-
secunda, corollis cyathiformibus; laciniis
revolutis pilosis, foliolis calycinis erectis gla-
bris corollis multo brevioribus.

DESCR. *Root* perennial? *Stalk* erect, angular, hairy at the
lower part: *branches* few, erect, generally three-flowered.
Flowers looking one way, nodding, peduncled, showy, bright
blue. *Calycine leaflets* simple, smooth, distant, not reflexed:
the part adhering to the germen three-grooved, angles clothed
with a few white hairs looking downwards. *Tube* of corolla
cup-shaped nearly hemispherical: *laciniæ* pointed, rolled back,
hairy round the margin on the inner side. *Valves* ovate, acute,
conniving: *filaments* very short: *Anthers* long, linear, speedily
wasting. *Germen* top-shaped: *Style* erect, somewhat longer
than tube: *Stigma* trifid, revolute. *Capsule* three-celled.

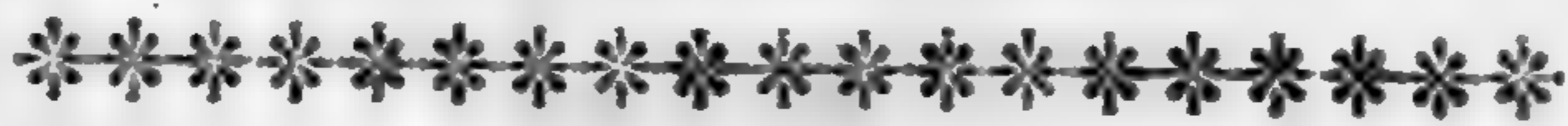
Seeds of this new species of *Campanula* were received from
Caucasus by Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney, under the name
which we have adopted; we find specimens of the same plant
and under the same name, but mixed with a different species,
in the collection sent from that country to Sir JOSEPH BANKS,
from Count MOUSSIN POUCHKIN. It flowers with us in July
and August. Is probably hardy enough to bear the cold of
our winters, but will be more certainly preserved, by being kept
under a frame with other alpine plants.

N^o 927



Sid Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent May 1180t F. S. 1801

VACCINIUM BUXIFOLIUM. BOX-LEAVED
WHORTLE-BERRY.



Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala. *Stamina* receptaculo inserta. *Antherae* apice poris 2. *Bacca* infera, 4-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VACCINIUM *buxifolium*; floribus decandris fasciculatis racemosisve axillaribus, pedunculis bracteatis, stigmatibus capitatis, foliis ovalibus crenulatis planis impunctatis.

VACCINIUM *buxifolium*; foliis obovatis, dentatis, glabris, subtus æquatis: spicis e superioribus axillis, dense multifloris: stigmatibus hemisphæricis. *Salisb. in Parad. Lond.* 4.

VACCINIUM *brachycerum*; pumilum: foliis *Buxi*, obovatis, rariter manifesteque crenatis: fasciculis subsessilifloris: corolla brevi: filamentis glandulosis; antheris brevissime corniculatis. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am.* v. 1. p. 234.

To this beautiful dwarf species of *Vaccinium* we apply the name given it in the *Paradisus Londinensis*, in preference to that of *MICHAUX*, though the latter has the right of priority; not merely because when accompanied with a good figure a name is likely to be more generally adopted; but also because we are not without some doubts of the identity of our plant and that of *MICHAUX*. In habit it approaches to *VACCINIUM Vitis Idea*, but the corolla is urceolate, with a minute five-cleft border, the anthers included, and have their opening not at the extremity but on one side; stigma capitate; leaves crenulated, not dotted underneath, nor with the edges rolled back.

Our drawing of this very rare shrub was taken at Mr. *WOODFORD*'s, late of *Vauxhall*, who purchased it from the collection of the late Mr. *SYKES*, of *Hackney*. A native of *North-America*. Flowers in April or early in May. Requires the same treatment as the hardy heaths, and may be propagated by layers.



SYMPHYTUM ASPERRIMUM. PRICKLY
COMFREY.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ limbus tubulato-ventricosus : fauce clausa radiis subulatis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SYMPHYTUM *asperrimum* ; caulibus aculeatis foliis ovalibus acutis pedunculatis : floralibus oppositis, racemis geminis.

SYMPHYTUM *asperrimum*. Donn. Hort. Cantab.

SYMPHYTUM *orientale*, folio subrotundo aspero, flore cæruleo. Tournef. Cor. 7.

This species of *Symphytum*, a native of Caucasus, is by far the largest of the genus, growing to the height of five feet, and is really an ornamental, hardy perennial, which will thrive in any soil or situation. It differs from *SYMPHYTUM orientale* not only in stature and in the greater roughness of the leaves, but in the stems being not merely hispid, but covered with small curved prickles; the floral leaves are constantly opposite, which is seldom the case in *orientale*. The nectaries in both are flat, not fistulous.

According to Mr. DONN, it was introduced in 1801, we believe, by Mr. LODDIGES, of HACKNEY.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden at Brompton, where we have observed it some years in the greatest vigour.

Propagated by parting its roots or by seeds.



N^o 30



Pl. de l'Inde, de l'Inde, de l'Inde

LIMODORUM ALTUM. TALL LIMODORUM.

*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium monophyllum, concavum, pedicellatum intra petalum infimum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LIMODORUM *altum*; floribus imberbibus, spicis subpaniculatis. *Hort. Kew.* 3. p. 301. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 2.

LIMODORUM *altum*. *L'Herit. Sert. Ang.* 28.

HELLEBORINE americana, radice tuberosa, foliis longis angustis, caule nudo, floribus ex rubro pallide purpurascens. *Mart. Cent.* 50. t. 50. *Mill. Ic.* t. 145.

LIMODORUM *altum*. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 816? *Sp. Pl. Reich.* 4. p. 32? *Swartz. Obs.* 323?

HELLEBORINE radice arundinacea, foliis amplissimis lyratis. *Plum. Ic.* 189?

SATYRIUM 10, foliis liratis longissimis, scapo florifero partiali, subsquamoso. *Brown Fam.* p. 325?

It is not altogether certain that the plant, here figured, is the real LIMODORUM *altum* of LINNÆUS. The specimen in the Banksian Herbarium, marked as corresponding with that in the Linnean, has a simple, erect scape, answering very well to PLUMIER'S figure above referred to: whereas the flowering stem in this is, for the most part, branched a considerable part of its length. As it is however undoubtedly the species meant to be characterized in the Hortus Kewensis and in MARTYN'S MILLER'S Dictionary, in a case of uncertainty, we think it safest to retain the name by which it has long been known in our gardens; expressing our doubt of the synonyms, which, agreeing

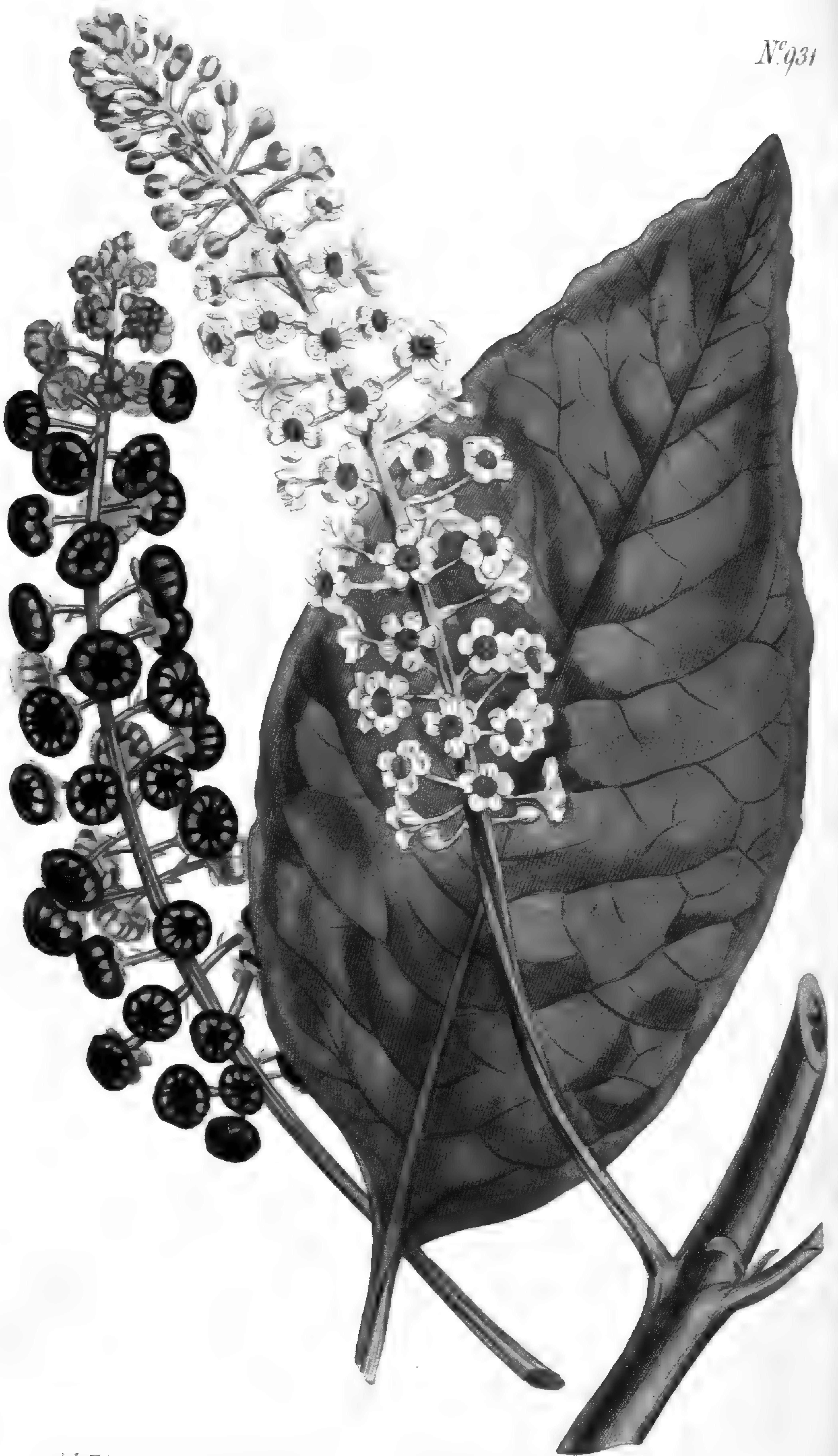
agreeing better with the specimen in the Linnean Herbarium, may perhaps belong to another species. This doubt attaches in some degree to the description by SWARTZ, according to which the scape is simple, or only a little divided at the upper end. This author also describes the nectarium, as being furrowed or grooved, whereas, in our plant, it is marked with about seven yellow, raised ridges. The leaves vary so much from linear-lanceolate, to broad-lanceolate, that nothing certain can be determined by them. In other respects SWARTZ's description accords with this species. The fruit might perhaps decide the question, but unfortunately with us the flowers drop off without producing any: from the above-mentioned specimen it appears, that, as soon as the flower fades, the peduncle is reflected and the fruit becomes depending, which is well represented in PLUMIER's drawing, though nearly omitted in the published engraving.

MILLER evidently confounds the *tuberosum* with this species, when he says that he had received roots of it from Philadelphia and the Bahama Islands; and L'HERITIER certainly misapplied the synonyms of this author and of MARTYN, above quoted, in which error he has been followed by SWARTZ; but the bearded nectarium of *tuberosum* will always distinguish it: indeed the very different form of its resupinate corolla and the greater length of the anther-bearing column (see No. 116 of this work) may even lead to a doubt if it really belong to the same genus as *altum*.

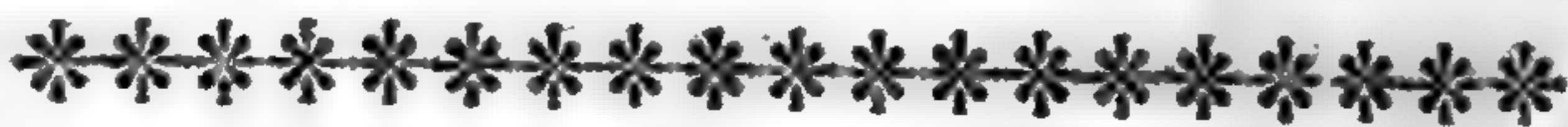
The LIMODORUM *altum* sometimes varies with white, and pale rose-coloured flowers; as the latter variety generally grows to a larger size, it has by some been suspected to be a distinct species, but for this we see no good grounds.

A native of Jamaica, but found only in the cooler parts of the mountains, in dry stony and sandy situations. It is not therefore very impatient of moderate cold, but frequently suffers from the moist heated atmosphere of the bark stove. Flowers in May, June, and July. Is easily propagated by offsets from tuberous roots.

The plant from which our drawing was taken was received from Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney.



PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA. VIRGINIAN POKE.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DECAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 5 calycina. *Bacca* supera 10-locularis, 10-
Sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHYTOLACCA *decandra*; floribus decandris decagynis. *Sp.*

Pl. 631. *Willd.* 2. p. 822. *Reich.* 2. p. 406.

Blackw. Ed. Germ. 1. 515. *Mill. Ill. Zorn.*

Ic. Mart. Mill. Dict. n. 3. *Gron. Virg.* 161.

Desf. Atl. 369. *Hall. Helv. n.* 1007. *Abbot.*

Georg. 1. 97. *Michaux Fl. Bor-Am.* 1. p. 278.

PHYTOLACCA *vulgaris.* *Dill. Eltb.* 318. t. 239. f. 309.

SOLANUM *magnum virginianum rubrum.* *Park. Theat.* 347.

8. f. 3. *Morif. Hist.* 3. p. 522. f. 13. t. 1.

f. 1.

SOLANUM *racemosum americanum.* *Raii Hist.* 662. *Pluk.*

Phyt. t. 225. f. 3.

SOLANUM *racemosum tinctorium americanum, foliis et se-*

minibus Amaranthi. *Herm. Hort. Lug.* 574.

Weinm. Phyt. t. 936.

BLITUM *americanum.* *Munting. Icon.* 112.

In large gardens, where the room it necessarily takes up can be spared, this, in several respects, singular plant may be allowed a place; for, bearing flowers and fruit at the same time, it is by no means void of beauty. Being of the natural order of ATRIPLICES of JUSSIEU, the HOLORACEÆ of LINNÆUS, one is not surprised to find that it is sometimes eaten boiled as spinach, at the same time it may be observed that it has rather a suspicious aspect, and we are told that in America the root is in common use as a domestic purge, and that two spoonfuls of white wine, in which an ounce of the dried root has been

been infused, will operate as a mild emetic, the more commendable, as the wine is said to be very little changed in taste by it. Another species of the same genus, called Spanish *Calaloe*, and cultivated in kitchen gardens in Jamaica, as a palatable, wholesome green, is said by THUNBERG to be in Japan extremely poisonous, though, according to KÆMPFER, cultivated there for the sake of its very nutritious root.

It is remarkable for the different countries in which it is indigenous; Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Barbary, Virginia, New-England, and Jamaica; perhaps, however, it has been originally imported to Europe from America.

The berries afford a beautiful colour, if it could be rendered durable. They are said to have been at one time much used in Portugal, to give a deep colour to the Red Port; but the taste being complained of by the merchants, the government ordered the plant to be every where cut down before the berries were ripened.

The number of stamens, of which we find twelve more generally than ten, will hardly suffice to distinguish this species: the number of styles is still more indefinite.

A hardy perennial, but said to be sometimes destroyed by severe frost. Propagated by parting its roots or by seeds. Flowers in July and through the latter part of the Summer and Autumn. Cultivated by PARKINSON in 1640, by RAY, in his garden at Cambridge, and by MORISON, the latter of whom has given a better figure of it than he frequently does. Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden, at Brompton.



ECHINOPS RITRO. SMALL GLOBE-THISTLE.

*Glass and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 76. 1-florus. *Coroll.* tubulosæ, hermaphroditæ. *Recept.* setosum. *Pappus* obsoletus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- ECHINOPS *Ritro*; capitulo globoso, foliis pinnatifidis supra glabris. *Syst. Veg.* 797. *Reich.* 3. p. 946. *Hort. Kew.* 3. p. 281. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* Icon. t. 130.
- ECHINOPS *Ritro.* *Sp. Pl.* 1314. *Hort. Ups.* 248. *Villars Dauph.* 3. p. 265. *Scop. Carn.* (ECHINOPUS) 994.
- ECHINOPS foliis supra glaberrimis, subtus tomentosus caule multifloro corymboso. *Gouan Illustr.* 74.
- ECHINOPS caule subunifloro, foliis duplicato-pinnatifidis, foliolis latiusculis vicinis. *Gmel. Sib.* 2. p. 100.
- ECHINOPUS minor. *Baub. Hist.* 3. p. 72. *Tourn. Inst.* 463.
- CARDUUS sphaerocephalus cæruleus minor. *Baub. Pin.* 381. *Park. Parad.* p. 332. t. 331. f. 5. *Raii Hist.* 383.
- RITRO floribus cæruleis. *Lob. Icon.* 2. p. 8.
- CROCODYLIUM monspeliensium. *Dalecb. Hist.* 1476.

Two species of this genus are frequently to be met with cultivated in our gardens, viz. *sphaerocephalus* and *Ritro*. Both remarkable for the exact globular form of the flowering heads.

Our plant, though least common, is the most ornamental, on account of its blue flowers, and better fitted for the flower-garden from its more moderate size.

It deserves a place in every Botanist's garden on another account, as affording an obvious example of the order *polygamia segregata* in the class *syngenesia*, of which order very few examples occur.

A hardy perennial, easily propagated by parting its roots, which creep under ground, or by seeds.

A native of Siberia and Southern Europe. Cultivated by PARKINSON in 1629, who gives rude figures both of this and *sphæro-cephalus* in his Garden of Pleasant Flowers.

N. 933



Jed Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis S^r Geo. Crescent June 1186 E. Saffron sulcy

PROTEA MUCRONIFOLIA. DAGGER-LEAVED
PROTEA.



Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-fida five 4-petala. *Antheræ* lineares, insertæ petalis infra apicem. *Cal.* proprius 0. *Nux.* 1-sperma, supera.

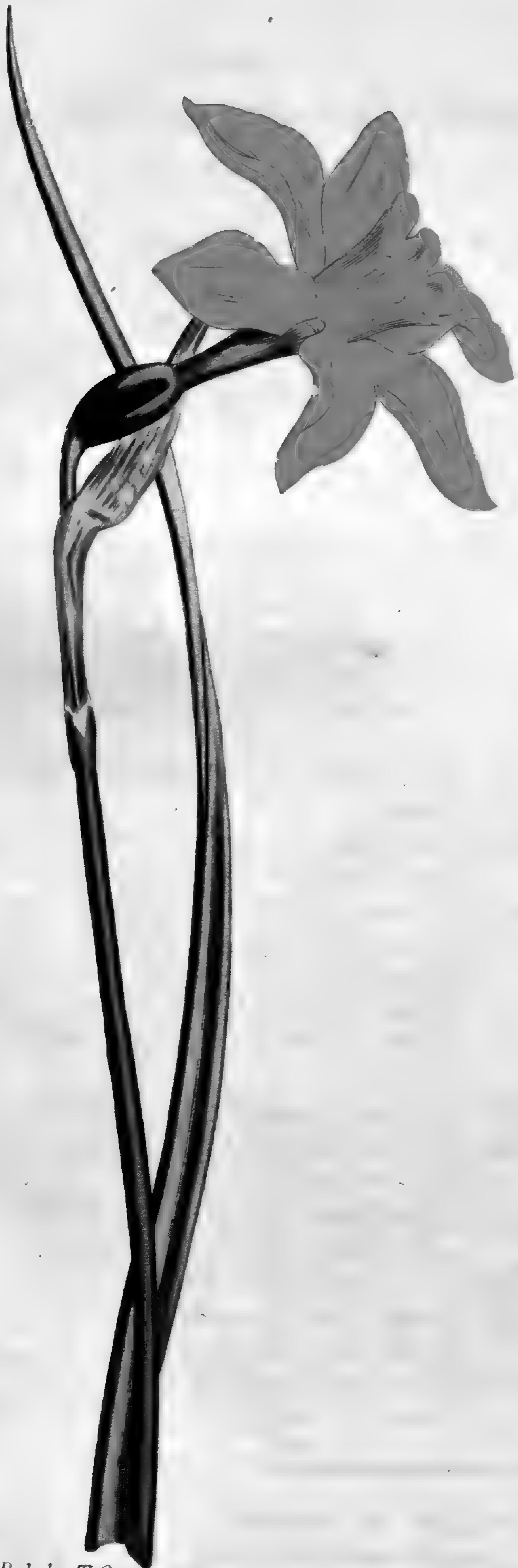
Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *mucronifolia*; foliis lineari-lanceolatis mucronatis epunctatis planiusculis, bracteis involucri anguste cuneatis integerrimis. *Salisb. in Parad. Lond. No. 24.*

In the delicate velvety white involucre, with which the head of flowers is surrounded, together with the strong contrast of the red anthers upon the feather-tipped snowy petals, consists the chief beauty of this species: of which we do not find any account previous to that of Mr. SALISBURY in the *Paradisus Londinensis*.

This author has very properly remarked the near affinity that exists between this and *PROTEA rosacea*, his *acutifolia*.

Our drawing was made in October last from a fine plant in Mr. HIBBERT'S collection at Clapham. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope; requires the protection of a greenhouse, and a treatment similar to the rest of the genus.



NARCISSUS CALATHINUS (a). GREAT
YELLOW JONQUIL.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 924 & 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- NARCISSUS *calathinus* (stamina equalia, tubi medio tenuis adnata) 1—4 flora; scapo tereti, lævi; foliis canaliculato-semiteretibus, sensim attenuatis, crassis; laciniis tubo turbinato-tereti longioribus; corona cyathiformi, læviori, sexlobo-fissa, integra, his sub una tertia parte brevioribus; stylo hanc subæquante. G.
- NARCISSUS *calathinus*. *Sp. Pl.* 415. *Syst. Veg.* 336. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 39. *Brotero Flor. Lusit.* 1. 551. ?
- NARCISSUS *odorus*. *Sp. Pl.* 416. *Reich.* 2. 19. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 410. *Haw. in Linn. Transf.* 5. 244. *Curt. Mag. supra* 78. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 38. rejectis passim synonymis *Am. Acad.* 4. 311 et *Gouan Illustr.* 23. ad NARCISSUM incomparabilem spectantibus.
- NARCISSUS *Jonquilla* (major). *Quer Flor. Espan.* 5. 477.
- NARCISSUS *juncifolius* max. amplo calyce. *Park. Par.* 89. f. 5.—luteus magno calyce. *Id. l. c.* 93. f. 4.
- NARCISSUS *angustifolius* flavus magno calyce. *Baub. Pin.* 51. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. 60. f. 5.
- NARCISSUS IX. f. *angustifolius* I. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 158.
- NARCISSUS *juncifolius præcox* major. *Hort. Eyst. Vern. Ord.* 3. fol. 7. f. 2.
- (γ) NARCISSUS *polyanthos* flore minore stellato toto luteo. *Rudb. l. c.* 6. f. 5. ? a LINN. citatus.

Whoever will be at the trouble of turning to the description and synonymy of NARCISSUS *odorus* first taken up in
Amenitates

Amœnitates Academicæ, will soon perceive that the present species was not the one there intended, but that it was the *NARCISSUS incomparabilis* of this work, which is also the *odorus* of *GOUAN*. *LINNÆUS*, in the second edition of his *Species Plantarum*, while he cites the *odorus* of *Amœn. Acad.* evidently loses sight of that plant, and changes his specific phrase and description, as well as synonymy, to suit the species we have now before us; not aware that it is distinct from the one he is incorporating it with, nor that he has already taken the same up under the name of *calathinus* in this very work, most probably from figures only, as he describes the leaves flat. *REICHARD* afterwards added the synonyms of *GOUAN* and *HALLER*; the latter had himself cited *calathinus* to his plant, with a mark of doubt to the words "foliis planis."

Since one of the three specific names should now merge, we have suppressed that of *odorus, incomparabilis* being better established for the one species, and *calathinus* having been applied to this only, and being besides more conformable to *LINNÆUS*'s rules for selecting trivial names.

In weak, young, or even many-flowered plants, the crown is proportionately shorter, and the lobes often gnawn or crenulate, both which characters are lost when the same plants grow stronger or blow with a single flower. Called *calathinus* by *LINNÆUS*, from the crown resembling a chalice.

A native of the South of Europe. Hardy. Sweet-scented; but not so much so as others of the genus. Varies with very double flowers, and is then called by some Gardeners "Queen Anne's Jonquil." Blooms in April, have never seen it with more than four flowers, and but rarely with so many. G.

CORRIGENDA & ADDENDA.

No. 78. For "NARCISSUS ODORUS" read "NARCISSUS CALATHINUS (B)" and refer to this Number.

No. 121. NARCISSUS INCOMPARABILIS.—Add the following Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *odorus*. *Am. Acad.* 4. 311. *Gouan Ill.* 23.

NARCISSUS *Gouani*. *Rotb in Ann. of Bot.* 2. 26.

NARCISSUS *Pseudo-Narcissus*. 7. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

NARCISSUS *albic. cal. aureo, &c.* *Barrel. Ic.* 927, 928.

NARCISSUS *incomparabilis fl. pl. partim flavo partim croceo.* *R. Par.*

NARCISSUS *montanus albus apophyfibus præditus.* *Park. Par.* 71. f. 5. NARCISSUS *mattense.* *Id. l. c.* 71. f. 2. N. *montanus* five *nonpareille totus albus.* *Id. l. c.* f. 6.

N^o 935



ORNITHOGALUM UNIFOLIUM. ONE-LEAVED
STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 918.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *unifolium* folio solitario scapum excedente, altius vaginante, cuspidate longa compresso-tereti striata caudatim terminato; floribus paucis spicatum sessilibus; bracteis membranaceis lato-navicularibus; filamentis æqualibus planis subulato-linearibus; germine substipitato obconico-trigono, angulis fulcatis. G.

ORNITHOGALUM *nanum*. Brotero Flor. Lusit. 1. 529.

SCILLA *unifolia*. Sp. Pl. 443. Link et Hoffm. de Scilla in Ann. Bot. 1. 106. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 131.

ORNITHOGALUM *spicatum unifolium et trifolium* flore niveo odorato. Griseb. Lusit. V. L. n. 1596.

BULBUS *μονοφυλλος*. Clus. App. Alt. cum Ic.

BULBUS *monophyllus*. Baub. Hist. 2. 622.

This singular little vegetable grows in the greatest abundance on the barren hills and wilds of Portugal, whence it was received by CLUSIUS, who described and caused it to be engraved in his great work; but since his time we do not know of any book in which there is an original figure of it; nor is it enumerated among the plants of the *Hortus Kewensis*.

Our drawing was taken from a specimen that flowered in March last with Mr. RUDGE author of *PLANTÆ GUIANENSES*, a work containing delineations of many rare or till now unknown vegetables, the plates of which are engraved from designs executed by his lady with great skill and accuracy.

Bulb

Bulb about the size of a nutmeg, ovate. Leaf solitary, from eight inches to a foot in length, narrow-lorate, concave, striated without, far-sheathing, caudately terminated by a long compressedly round strict cuspis, recurved. Scape shorter than leaf, roundish, thickened upwards; flowers white, three to five, sessile, spiked; bractes membranous, broad-cymbiform, pointed, reaching half-way up the flower or further, keel green; corolla patent, segments oblong, somewhat transparently streaked, inner ones rather the broadest and less expanded; organs about one-third shorter than the segments which are nearly equal; filaments flat, subulate-linear, equal; style setaceous, longer than germen; stigma simple, pubescent; germen subslipitate, obovate-oblong, three-lobedly angular, angles furrowed. By CLUSIUS and others it is described as sweet-scented, by BROTERO as scentless, and so it seemed to us. Should be kept in a garden-frame during winter.

The root was brought from Portugal by Sir THOMAS GAGE, who has kindly proposed to assist us in procuring the rarer plants of this order and the *Ensatæ* indigenous of that country, all which are now nearly lost to our gardens. G.



Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Cr. Kent June 1. 1846.

Scot. Edwards del. E. Sanlin sculp.

LILIUM SUPERBUM. SUPERB LILY.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, hexapetalo-partita; laciniæ deorsum turbinatim convergentes, intus sulco longitudinali nudo aut ciliato exaratae; laminae varie lanceolatae, campanulato-digestæ, de erectis usque revolutis-reflexas. *Stylus* in *Stigma* capitato-trigonum clavato-finiens. *Caps.* oblonga aut turbinato-trigona, cartilaginea. *Sem.* numerosa, plana. G.

Radix bulbus squamosus. *Caulis* foliosus, simplex. *Folia* modo tam caulina quam radicalia modo caulina sola, hæc sparsa confertiora aut verticillata remotiora. *Inflor.* terminalis de uniflora usque corymbose thyrsoides vel umbellatim racemoso-multifloram; pedunculi longiores, nunc ramiformes; bractæe foliiformes; flores majusculi speciosi de erectis usque cernuos. *Sem.* in quoque loculo ordine gemino per strata in columnas congesta. Differt FRITILLARIA, cui proximum vicinum, bulbo verius squamoso; summis foliis nequaquam ultra flores comoso-vel subcomoso-protensis, corollæ laciniis haud basi extus torosis, tum nectarii figura diversa. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *superbum* bulbo candidissimo; foliis omnibus caulinis, lineari-lanceolatis, trinerviis, nudis, glabris, inferioribus verticillatis atque internodiis duplo-longioribus, superioribus subsparsis; floribus umbellatim aut thyrsoides-racemosis, pendulo-cernuis, laminis revolutis-reflexis. G.

LILIUM *superbum*. *Sp. Pl.* 434. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 430. *Lam. Encyc.* 3. 536. n. 8. *Thornton's Illustr.* No. 2. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 88. *Redoute Lil.* 1. 103. excluso passim synonymo *Mill. Dict.* n. 8 ad plantam europæam spectante.

LILIUM *carolinianum*. *Michaux Flor. Bor-Amer.* 1. 197.

LILIUM foliis sparsis multiflorum &c. &c. *Trew. Ebret.* 2. 1. 11.

LILIUM five Martagon canadense &c. *Catesb. carol.* 2. 56. 1. 56.

MARTAGON canadense majus. *Trew. Seligm.* v. 1. 1. 26.

This splendid native of North-America was introduced by Mr. PETER COLLINSON, from Pennsylvania, about the year 1738. MICHAUX found it growing in moist grassy spots in Carolina. Spontaneous specimens have seldom more than three flowers in a kind of umbel; but cultivated carefully, and kept in a moist shady border of bog-earth, it will rise to the height of five feet and produce a thyse of from twelve to fifteen flowers. Differs from *L. Martagon* in having a bulb as white as ivory, not of a reddish-yellow; in having narrower, linear-lanceolate, tender, not obovate-lanceolate subcorrugately veined harsh leaves; has also much shorter internodes. The plant adduced by LINNÆUS and all his successors from MILLER'S work, by way of a synonym to this, is quite a distinct species, most probably the large yellow-spotted many-flowered variety of the European *L. Pomponium*; of this any one that attends to its description may easily convince himself. Blooms in July and August; scentless; seeds freely and is easily propagated by the numerous offsets it produces; tolerably hardy; at least we never lost any in the severest winters by cold merely; the bulbs sometimes rot in very wet seasons. G.

N^o 937



1 E. 4

Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent July 1. 1806. F. Sanford sculp.

HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS. GARDEN
HYACINTH.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, tubulosa, sexfida, laciniis patentibus. *Stam.* tubo inclusa; filamenta fere tota adnata. *Stylus* triqueter; stigma depressum. *Caps.* ovato-trigona. *Sem.* plura, subrotunda. G.

OBS. Radix bulbus tunicatus tectus indusiis scarioso-membranaceis. Folia radicalia, subsucculenta, concava, varie lorata. Scapus teres, carnosus. In orientali e summo germine per trinos haud manifestos poros tres melleæ exsulantur guttulæ; hinc optime dignoscenda est species. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYACINTHUS *orientalis* racemo sparsim multifloro; bracteis minutis; corolla deorsum cylindrica basi ventricosa, laciniis recurvo patentibus; summo germine tribus crystallinis gemmato guttulis. G.

HYACINTHUS *orientalis*. Linn. *Sp. Pl.* 454. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 174, 175. *Hort. Eyst. Vern. ord.* 2. fol. 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15. *Mill. Ic.* 1. 148. *Diët.* n. 6. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 167. *Desf. Flor. Atl.* 1. 307.

HYACINTHUS *corollis*, &c. *Gronov. Orient.* n. 115. 44.
ZUMBUL *Indi.* *Park. Par. t.* 121. f. 2. HYACINTHUS *orientalis vulg.* *Id. l. c.* f. 3, 5, 6.

This common ornament of our gardens is a native of the Levant, growing abundantly about Aleppo and Bagdad; DESFONTAINES met with it also on the coast of Barbary. It was cultivated

cultivated here by GERARDE in 1596. Such as wish to be informed minutely of the history of this old favourite of the Florist, have but to consult a treatise entitled "DES JACINTHES," published by the late Marquis de ST. SIMON at Amsterdam; but perhaps MADDOCK'S Florist's Directory, or MILLER'S Dictionary, may answer all useful purposes as well. Amidst the rage for Tulips in Holland, this flower also came in for no small share of estimation, from one to two hundred pounds sterling having been given for a single root of some certain favourite variety.

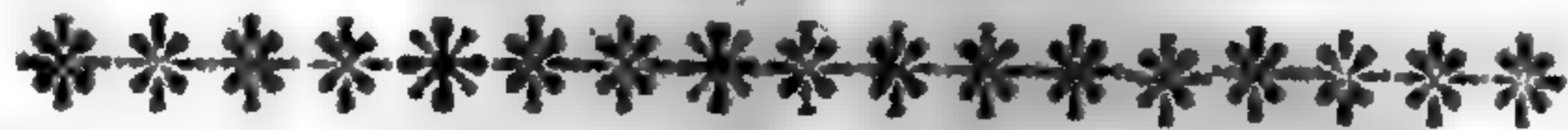
Varies with double and semidouble, with white, red, blue, and yellow flowers; in scent without end. The Harlem Gardeners distinguish two thousand varieties by name; and acres are employed in the environs of that city for the cultivation of these flowers; from thence we receive annually the best bulbs. G.

N^o 438



Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent July 1. 1861

CROCUS SULPHUREUS (α). WORST YELLOW
OR OLD CLOTH OF GOLD CROCUS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 845 & 860.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *sulphureus* bulbo-tubere tunicis membranaceis brunneis tenuibus fibroso-striatulis tecto; corolla æqualiter patente; antheris parvis, sagittatis, pallidis; stigmatibus inæqualibus has longius superantibus. *G.*

(α) corolla extus tribus lineis fuscis plumosis longitudinaliter percurfa. *G.*

CROCUS vernus flavus striatus. *Park. Par. 163. f. 10.*

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo-vario flore. *Raii Hist. p. 1174. n. 8. descr. optima.*

(β) corolla concolor; sulphurea absque omni stria aut macula. *G.*

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo flore minore et pallidiore. *Baub. Pin. 66. Tournef. Inst. 352.*

Narrow-leaved Spring CROCUS with smaller Brimstone-coloured flowers. *Mill. Dict. ed. 7.*

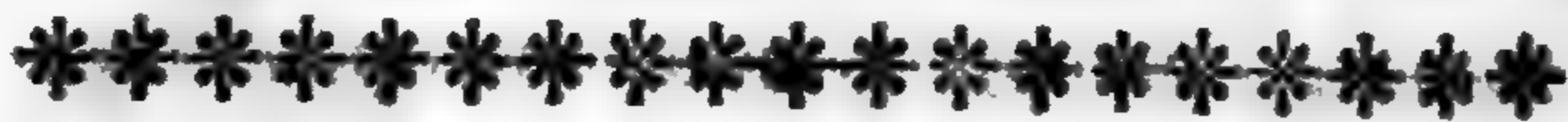
We believe this to be really a distinct species; at the same time that we have no doubt that the sterility and smallness of the anthers is not natural, but a mere degeneration produced by long culture in a climate differing from the native one. This appearance however they have retained at least since the time of RAY, as his excellent description plainly shews. We cannot believe it to be a variety of *mæfiacus*, from which it differs in the texture of the tunics and size of the bulb-tubers, as also in size and colour of corolla and proportionate

portionate elevation of the stigmas ; nor of *susianus*, which has a very distinct bulb-tuber and the outer segments of the corolla revolutely patent. It appears to us to come nearest to *biflorus*, but has still very different kind of tunics to the bulb-tuber, which are much thinner striated and pliant, not even imbricated and subputamineous as in that ; it differs also something in the organs, and entirely in colour. Varies with striped and plain flowers ; both varieties being true to their specific characteristics. Never seeds, which *susianus*, *biflorus* and *vernus* do abundantly, but *mæsiacus* more sparingly. Propagates most profusely by offsets ; has no scent ; blooms one of the earliest ; is the least ornamental of any.

Both varieties were communicated by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Turnham-Green, than whom there is no more curious cultivator of this genus, as well as of almost the whole bulbous tribe of plants. G.



SCILLA ROMANA. ROMAN SQUIL.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character. Vide Num. 919.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- SCILLA *romana* foliis scapo longioribus attenuatis convoluto-concavis; racemo confertiore cylindrico-conico; bracteis minimis, subcalcaratis, crassis; pedicellis corollæ æqualibus; hacce cyathiformi-campanulata ultra medium partita; filamentis usque basin lacinarum liberis, planis, corollæ subæqualibus. G.
- HYACINTHUS *romanus*. Linn. Syst. 335. Mant. 224. Hort. Kew. 1. p. 458. Mart. Mill. Diet. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 169. Desf. Fl. Atl. 1. 308.
- HYACINTHUS *comosus albus belgicus*. Baub. 42.
- HYACINTHUS *comosus albo flore*. Clus. Hist. 1. 180.
- HYACINTHUS *comosus byzantinus*. Hort. Eyst. Vern. ord. 2. fol. 11. f. 2.
- HYACINTHUS *comosus albus cum cæruleis staminibus*. Baub. Hist. 2. 584.
- HYACINTHUS *comosus*. Park. Par. 1. 117. f. 1.

While we adhere to the three very artificial, yet convenient, sections of SCILLA, HYACINTHUS, and MUSCARI, this must be referred to the former, on account of the far-parted corolla and free stamens; although from appearance we should rather have ranked it under the latter. LINNÆUS tells us it grows in and about the city of Rome; DESFONTAINES found it on the coast of Barbary; Mr. LAMBERT has a specimen brought from Tangiers. Said in *Hortus Kewensis* to have been introduced by Mr. GRÆFER about 1786; it is however recorded both by PARKINSON and GERARDE. Hardy.

Our

Our drawing was made at Mr. MALCOLM'S Nursery at Kenfington.

Bulb ovate, about the size of a hen's egg, covered with brown scariosely membranous tunics. Leaves 4—5, far longer than scape, from a broader base attenuated, convolute, concave, streaked, ambient. Scape round upright. Raceme clofish, cylindro-conical. Pedicles about the length of the corolla. Bractes minute, glandularly thickened, spurred, becoming gradually obsolete towards the top of the raceme. Corolla blue-white, subcyathiformly campanulate, parted three-fourths of the length, corrugate outwards, patulous upwards, nodosely angular at the base, outer segments thickened at the top and protuberant outwards. Filaments white, nearly equal to the corolla, linear, flat, contiguous, equal, adhering to corolla at base of the segments; anthers small, blue, sagittate. Germen oval, obtusely alate, subtrilobate, six-streaked; style trigonally bristleform; Stigma depressed, simple, blueish; Capsule trilobately alate, lobes attenuately compressed nearly as in MUSCARI. Flowers without scent. Blooms in May. Seeds freely. Rather a scarce plant in our gardens. G.

ERRATA.

No. 934. p. alt. l. 38. ante "R." adde "H."
No. 935. l. 20. dele "Lusit."

N^o 940



NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS (α). NARCISSUS
OF THE LEVANT.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 924 & 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- NARCISSUS *orientalis* (stamina inæqualia alterna breviora tubo inclusa adnata) 2-multiflorus; foliis latioribus, loratis, parum concavis; scapo subtereti; corollæ laciniis deflexo-patentibus, elliptico-lanceolatis; corona his triplo brevior, subrotato-cupellata, subplicato-rugosa, trilobo-fissa, eroso-crenulata; tubo limbum subæquante. *G.*
- NARCISSUS *orientalis*. *Mant.* 62. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 409. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 58.
- NARCISSUS *Gron. orient. n.* 99. p. 38.
- NARCISSUS *latifolius byzantinus medio luteus II.* *Clus. Hist.* 1. 154.
- NARCISSUS *narbonensis major amplo flore—medio croceo polyanthos—narbonensis medio luteo serotinus major.* *Park. Par.* 82.
- NARCISSUS *polyanthos orientalis calyce medio luteo odoratus maximus.* *Hort. Eyst. Vern. ord.* 3. fol. 15. f. 1, 5.
- NARCISSUS *orientalis medio croceo major—constantinopolitanus minor calyce fimbriato medio croceo.* *Eod. l. c. fol.* 12. f. 2, 3.
- BASELMAN *major.* *Trew. Seligm.* 1. t. 23.
- (α) 2—4 florus; corona crocea; laciniis albidis. *G.*
- (β) 2—4 florus; laciniis pallide luteis; corona lutea profundius trilobatim fissa. *G.*
- (γ) 6—multiflorus; laciniis niveis, corona sulphurea aut citrina. *G.*

We have omitted all the figures from RUDBECK cited by LINNÆUS for synonyms, as they appear to us to belong exclusively to *biflorus*, from which our plant may be distinguished by its proportionately longer and trilobately cleft crown, as well as by not having the edges of the outer leaves turned up. Are they however really distinct species? (γ) is the variety of *Hort. Kew.* Differs from *Tazetta*, to which it is also but too closely akin, by a crown more manifestly trilobate, more crenulate and patent. All the varieties of our present species are very fragrant and bloom earlier than either *poeticus* or *biflorus*, but later than *Tazetta*. In the ensuing fasciculus we mean to give (β) and (γ). The best bulbs of this species are imported from Holland. Hardy.

According to the appellation bestowed on it by the older Botanists, a native of the Levant; probably some of the varieties are also found in Spain and the South of France. Not figured as a Linnean species in any work known to us. G.

CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA. VIRGINIAN
CLAYTONIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. bivalvis. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Caps.* 3-valvis, 1-locularis, 3-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLAYTONIA *virginica*; foliis lineari-lanceolatis, petalis integris. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 284. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 1185. *Mart. Mill. Diet. a.* 1.

CLAYTONIA *virginica.* *Sp. Pl.* 294. *Reich.* 1. p. 572. *Decand. plant. gr.* 131. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am.* 1. p. 160.

ORNITHOGALO *affinis virginiana*, flore purpureo pentapetaloide. *Pluk. Alm.* 272. t. 102. f. 3. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. p. 139. f. 6.

The variety with broader lanceolate leaves mentioned in Hortus Kewensis, is probably the *caroliniana* of MICHAUX. It occurs also with flowers of a deeper rose colour: in our plant the petals are white streaked with red veins. JUSSIEU has placed CLAYTONIA in his natural order of *Portulacæ* together with MONTIA, to which it has certainly a very near affinity. If CLAYTON'S observation be correct, that the seed is monocotyledonous, perhaps it should be brought nearer to the *asphodeli*, to which family it approaches in general habit, in having a tuberous root, a scape in part embraced by the leaves, which are not always exactly opposite, a two-valved persistent calyx in some respects resembling a spathe, a corolla decaying before it falls off, a trifid stigma, and a three-valved capsule. This is however one-celled, and contains three kidney-shaped seeds; or rather lentiform, with a notch at the part from whence the umbilical cord issues, by means of which it is connected with the bottom of the capsule. The embryo of the seed is rolled round a farinaceous perisperm.

A native of moist woods in Virginia and New-England. Communicated by Mr. WILLIAMS of Turnham-Green, and Mr. SAMUEL CURTIS of Walworth. A hardy perennial. Flowers in May. Propagated by seeds or by the tuberous roots. Requires a moist soil in a shady situation.

Introduced by Mr. J. CLAYTON before 1759.



PRIMULA INTEGRIFOLIA. ENTIRE-LEAVED
PRIMROSE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *integrifolia*; foliis integerrimis ellipticis, ad oras subcrenato-cartilagineis, umbella erecta, calycibus longe tubulosis obtusissimis. *Jacq. Misc.* 1. p. 160. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 805. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* a. 16.

PRIMULA *integrifolia*. *Sp. Pl.* 205. *Jacq. Vind.* 209. *Obs.* 1. p. 26. t. 15. *Fl. Aust.* t. 327. *Scop. Carn.* n. 208. *Allion. Ped.* 1. p. 93?

PRIMULA foliis ellipticis carnosis integerrimis. *Hall. Helv.*? n. 615.

PRIMULA *incisa*. *Lamarck Fl. Franc.* 2: p. 250?

SANICULA alpina rubescens folio non serrato. *Baub. Pin.* 243.

AURICULA urfi carnei coloris foliis minime ferratis. *Baub. Hist.* 3. p. 868.

AURICULA urfi quarta. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 304. *Ejusd. Pann.* 349.

DESCR. *Root* perennial. *Leaves* growing thick together, oblong-elliptic, dilated at the base, fleshy, rigid, quite entire, with a very narrow white cartilaginous margin, shining on the upper surface, whitish on the under. *Scape* shorter than the leaves, bearing about three purple flowers with a white centre in an umbel. *Braçtes* one to each flower, linear and longer than the pedicle. *Calyx* cylindrical, longer than the pedicle, coloured at the upper part, five-toothed; teeth erect, obtuse, frequently emarginate. *Corolla* funnel-shaped: tube longer than the calyx, swollen in the middle and expanded upwards: limb patent, five-cleft: laciniaë obcordate, veined. *Filaments* red, short, inserted into the tube: anthers erect-incumbent: pollen deep yellow. *Ovary* globose, style half the length of the tube of the corolla; stigma capitate.

We doubt whether the synonyms from HALLER, LAMARCK, and ALLIONI, belong to our plant, which was raised by Mr. LODDIGES from seeds sent him from Austria several years ago, and is certainly the one described by JACQUIN and long before by CLUSIUS. A hardy perennial, increasing rapidly by offsets from the roots, but very rarely flowering with us.



CONVOLVULUS BRYONIAE-FOLIUS. BRYONY-
LEAVED BINDWEED.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *bryoniae-folius*; foliis septemlobo-palmatis hispidis: lobo medio sinuato producto, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis longissimis articulatis.

DESCR. *Stem* twining, herbaceous, hispid. *Leaves* hispid on both sides, varying in shape, upper ones generally divided into seven unequal lobes, of which the middle one is much the largest, sinuated, and pointed: lower leaves near the foot more entire, oblong-cordate, irregularly sinuated. *Petioles* nearly the length of the leaf, channelled on the upper side. *Peduncles* growing singly from the axils of the leaves, often twice the length of both leaf and petiole, jointed and frequently branching at the joints, bearing from one to three flowers; at the upper part of the plant the peduncles are generally shorter and only one-flowered. *Bractes* two, small, subulate, opposite at each joint. *Calyx* 5-leaved; leaflets ovate, margined, pressed close together. *Corolla* fleshy, large, reddish purple, striped: margin nearly entire with five small teeth. *Filaments* subulate, half the length of the corolla, inserted at the base of the corolla. *Anthers* somewhat arrow-shaped. *Germen* superior, ovate, smooth, two-celled. *Style* erect, equal to the filaments. *Stigmas* two.

It is too nearly allied to *CONVOLVULUS althæoides* (No. 359) but is a much more robust plant; has no silkiness or silvery whiteness in the leaves; the flowers are larger and deeper coloured.

Introduced by ISAAC SWAINSON, Esq. who raised it from seeds received from China in 1802; the young plants were preserved in the stove through the first winter, and planted in the open border in the spring. Mr. SWAINSON considers it as a hardy perennial, thriving best in a south border. Flowers from June to August, and perfects its seeds in the autumn. Our drawing was made at the Botanic Garden in Brompton.

A. 9. 43



DILLWYNIA GLABERRIMA. SMOOTH-
LEAVED DILLWYNIA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. simplex 5-fidus, 2-labiatus. *Cor.* papilionacea. *Stylus* reflexus. *Stigma* obtusum, pubescens. *Leg.* ventricosum, 1-loculare, 2-spermum. SMITH.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DILLWYNIA *glaberrima*; foliis lævibus, floribus terminalibus subcapitatis. *Smith in Ann. of Bot. v. 1. p. 510.*

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, erect, branched, hairy, rough, and as it were fluted with the permanent woody part of the old petioles. *Leaves* simple, linear, rigid, smooth, terminated in an oblique subpungent mucro, thick-set, patent, on short adpressed petioles inserted by a joint into a permanent woody theca, extending a little down the stem. *Inflorescence* a terminal capitulum of about six flowers on very short peduncles with one minute bracte. *Calyx* somewhat coloured, persistent, nearly bell-shaped, five-cleft: segments nearly equal, subbilabiate arranged, the two upper ones being somewhat largest and nearer together, the three lower more distant. *Corolla* papilionaceous, bright yellow with a red starry spot in the centre: vexillum two-lobed, with a claw narrow, channelled, and contracted at the upper part. *Alæ* straight, half the length of the vexillum, and twice as long as the carina which is very small, adhering at the point, where it is of a red colour, distinct towards the claws. *Stamens* ten: filaments connected at the base, but for the most part free: anthers yellow, simple. *Ovary* oblong, villous: style bent back: stigma truncated, appearing to us moistened with a fine dew, but not villous.

This genus, of which two other species have been figured in the Exotic Botany, was named by Dr. SMITH in honour of Mr. LEWIS WESTON DILLWYN, author of a very accurate work on English Conserve.

Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney. Is a native of New-Holland. Requires to be protected from frost by a greenhouse and a treatment similar to that suitable to Pultenæa, Platylobium, &c.

Propagated by seeds, which we have not as yet seen produced with us.





NARCISSUS TRILOBUS. NARROW-LEAVED
NARCISSUS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 924 & 925.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- NARCISSUS *trilobus* (*stamina alterna longiora de tubi ore emicantia*) subtriflorus; foliis angustioribus canaliculato-semiteretibus; scapo tereti; corolla geniculato-nutante; laciniis stellatis tubo subæqualibus; corona grandiuscula subcylindricocupulata, levius trifida, integriore, his subduplo brevior; stylo ultra hanc exserto. *G.*
- NARCISSUS *trilobus*. *Sp. Pl.* 415. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 317. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 38. *Mart. Mill. Diet.*
- NARCISSUS *nutans*. *Haworth Misc. Nat.* 179.
- NARCISSUS *juncifolius* latiore calyce. *Hort. Eyst. Vern. Ord.* 3. fol. 14. f. 2.
- NARCISSUS *angustifolius* pallidus calyce flavo. *Baub. Pin.* 51. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. p. 61. f. 3.

For the specimen from which our drawing was made we have to thank Mr. HAWORTH, who sent it us under the name of *NARCISSUS nutans*. We do not know of any publication in which this has been figured as a Linnean species; nor is it enumerated among those of *Hortus Kewensis*. Said to be a native of the South of Europe. The single specimen, of which a figure is here published, is the only one we have ever seen. It seems to be intermediate between *jonquilla* and *triandrus*, having the crown longer than the first and shorter than the other. The germen is oblong oval, trigonal, and large.

large. Blooms in May. *Trilobus* is rather an unlucky name for it, as others of the genus are more conspicuously trilobate.

Since publishing the *NARCISSUS moschatu*s (No. 924) we have seen the above-quoted work of Mr. HAWORTH, and find that his *NARCISSUS tortuosus* may be added as a synonym to that Linnean species; the flower of which, in an earlier stage, is far more cernuous than in our drawing of it. G.

NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS (γ). MANY-FLOWERED
NARCISSUS OF THE LEVANT.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 924 & 925.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *orientalis* (*Vid. N^o. 940*).

(γ) 6-multiflorus; laciniis niveis corona sulphurea. G.

NARCISSUS *Tazeta* (bicolor). *Lil. a Redoutè, p. 17. abs-
que ic.*

NARCISSUS medio luteus copioso flore odore gravi. *Rudb.
Elys. 2. p. 57. f. 11.*

This and our *papyraceus* were, we have no doubt, included by LINNÆUS in his *Tazeta*, but to us they appear sufficiently distinct, and this an undoubted variety of *orientalis*; in some of the Dutch catalogues it is known by the name of the *Grande Primo Citroniere*. G.

N^o. 10



N^o 947



Edwards del Pub by T. Curtis S^t Geo: Crescent Aug 1. 1826. F. Sanson sculp

NARCISSUS PAPYRACEUS (α). ITALIAN OR
PAPER-WHITE NARCISSUS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 924 & 925.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *papyraceus* (*stamina adnata tria breviora intra tubum inclusa*) multiflorus; foliis lorato-concavis; scapo ancipiti, subplano compresso, striato; laciniis stellatis tubo subæqualibus; corona cuculata, his 3-4plo breviora, crenulato-erosa; stylo intra coronam. G.

NARCISSUS *Tazeta* (albus). *Redoutè Lil. p. 17. absque ic.*

NARCISSUS *Tazeta*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. 416. Hort. Kew. 1. p. 410. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 39.*

NARCISSUS *pisanus* vel totus albus. *Park. Parad. 81. f. 4.*

NARCISSUS *latifolius* flore prorsus albo. *Floril. Auct.*

NARCISSUS *latifolius* simplici flore prorsus albo. 1, 2. *Clus. Hist. 1. 155.*

(α) multiflorus; corolla tota alba; stylo parum ultra tubum porrecto; foliis glaucis. G.

(β) 4-6-florus; laciniis ochroleucis, corona pallide sulphurea; stylo coronam subæquante; foliis haud ita glaucis. G.

ROMAN NARCISSUS.

Very probably this, or the variety γ of *NARCISSUS orientalis*, may have been the plant designed by LINNÆUS for the type of his *Tazeta*, as likely indeed as the one we have given under that title; but, as he has evidently combined more than one species in his synonymy, we have thought it most useful to apply his name to the one which had been already figured under

under it in REDOUTE'S work, and to adopt another for this plant, which we think distinct. Our species is possibly the *crenulatus* of Mr. HAWORTH, but his character is too short and indefinite to enable us to determine this fact with certainty.

Differs from *Tazeta* in having a shallower crown, with an erosely crenulate margin, a very much flattened ancipital scape, a smaller bulb, and an entirely white or a cream-coloured corolla.

The bulbs of this plant are usually imported by the owners of Italian warehouses immediately from Italy. Very ornamental and fragrant, especially (β) called in the shops the ROMAN NARCISSUS, which is often imported in a double state. G.

N. 948



NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS (β). CREAM-COLOURED
NARCISSUS OF THE LEVANT.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character. Vide Nos. 924 & 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *orientalis*. Vid. Num. 940.

(β) 2—4-florus; laciniis pallide luteis; corona lutea profundius trilobatum fissa. G.

In plants that have been long cultivated in gardens, it will often be a question not readily decided, whether certain individuals are mere varieties, arising from the adventitious circumstances of culture, or originally distinct species, or hybrids deriving their origin from intermixture. It may throw some light upon these questions to observe,

1. That whilst the industry of Florists, by means of long culture in appropriate soil and under nice management, (in some cases offering a too profuse nutriment, in others subtracting the due proportion), can produce an almost endless variety of appearances in the individuals of the same species, especially in stature, colour, and multiplication of parts, yet amidst this numerous host, the scrutinising eye of the Botanist will find little or no change made in the essential characters; these mostly remain the same in all. For although, by a multiplication of the petals or other parts, the smaller and more essential organs are suffocated; yet these changes affect the generic more than the specific distinction. And notwithstanding the immense number of these artificial varieties, such is the tendency of nature to maintain a uniformity in the individuals of the same species, that a few years neglect is sufficient to reduce the thousand gaudy inhabitants of the Florist's border to the state of their original parent.

2. The same industrious spirit, when any particular flower happens to be in fashion, will seek far and near for closely-related

related species of the same genus, and by submitting these to a suitable culture will occasion similar changes, in the endless variety of which the species may easily be confounded with the one before in cultivation.

3 This blending of different species will be still farther promoted by the accidental or purposely-contrived admixture of them, by fecundating one with the pollen of another. An offspring partaking of both parents is the consequence, and in some cases perhaps a permanent intermediate variety, scarcely to be distinguished from a really distinct species, may be thus produced. For we cannot go so far, in either the vegetable or animal kingdom, as to assert with some authors, that hybrids or mules are in every case steril. Mule birds, as we are assured by breeders, will frequently procreate, and the offspring of the wolf and the dog has been proved to be prolific; but we are not thence to conclude, as some have done, that the canary and gold-finch, the wolf and the dog are in reality the same species. We can see however that the confounding of different species by these mixed productions is very limited, in many cases confined to the individuals first produced, in others terminating perhaps with the next or third generation, and if a longer existence be allowed, we may infer a very great proximity between the parent plants. In vegetables indeed the duration may be longer from their power of propagation by other means than by seeds, but the increase obtained by offsets from the roots, cuttings, or layers, when the fostering care of man ceases, will shortly perish. Hence a very long-continued existence without change will often afford a strong presumption of a plant's being a real species.

Armed with such reflections, the Botanist may boldly enter the Florist's parterre, undismayed by the barbarous host of a Dutch catalogue. Here he will certainly find, that if the older botanical writers frequently raised varieties to the rank of species, the modern have sometimes confounded such as are really, and ever have been, distinct.

To enable us to decide in difficult cases, it becomes necessary to study varieties as well as species; and this must be our apology for admitting several of the former into a work, in the general plan of which they are excluded. Faithful representations and accurate descriptions, when recorded, cannot fail to establish the truth in the end. S.

AOTUS VILLOSA. VILLOUS AOTUS.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, simplex. *Cor.* papilionacea: alis vexillo brevioribus. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* obtusum. *Leg.* 1-loculare, 2-spermum. SMITH.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AOTUS *villosa*. Smith in *Ann. of Bot.* v. 1. p. 504. Dryander
ibid. vol. 2. p. 519.

PULTENÆA *villosa*. *Bot. Repos.* 309.

PULTENÆA *ericoides*. *Vent. Malmais.* 35. *Poiret in Encyc. Meth.* p. 738.

Dr. SMITH has, in our opinion, very properly separated this from the genus PULTENÆA; from his PULTENÆA *villosa*, with which it has been confounded in the Botanist's Repository, it is in every respect different.

To what is said by the Doctor in the Annals of Botany, we have nothing to add, except that the calyx, besides wanting the appendages, is bilabiate, and has the two teeth of the upper lip shorter and more divaricate than the rest.

It is a pretty little greenhouse shrub; native of New-Holland; flowers in May; communicated by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney.



N^o 950



ARUM TRIPHYLLUM (α) ZEBRINUM. ZEBRA-
FLOWERED ARUM.

Class and Order.

MONÆCIA POLYANDRIA, *olim ad GYNANDRIAM POLY-
ANDRIAM relatum.*

Generic Character.

*Spatha monophylla, cucullata. Spadix supra nudus, inferne
femineus, medio stamineus.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARUM *triphyllum*; acaule; foliis trifoliolatis pedatis: foliolis
ovalibus acuminatis, floribus dioicis.

ARUM *triphyllum*. *Sp. Pl.* 1368. *Willd. v. 4. p. 480. Gron.
Virg. 142. Michaux Fl. Bor. Amer. 2. p. 188.*

α . *zebrinum*; spadice atro-purpureo spatha vittata.

DRACUNCULUS seu *Serpentaria triphylla Brasiliana*. *Dodart.
Mem. 81. cum fig. Robert. Ic. Raii Hist. 1212. certissime.
Baub. Pin. 195? Prod. 101?*

β . *viride*; spadice spathaque uniformiter viridescentibus.

ARUM minus *triphyllum* seu *Arisarum*, pene viridi virginia-
num. *Moris. Hist. 3. p. 547.*

γ . *pallescens*; spadice sursum rubescente, spatha pallide vittata.

ARUM seu *Arisarum minus marianum* flore et pene ex pallido
virescente. *Pluk. Alm. 39. t. 376. f. 3.*

δ . *atropurpureum*; spadice spathaque uniformiter atropur-
pureis.

ARUM *atro-rubens*. *Hort. Kew. v. 3. p. 315. Mart. Mill. Diet.
Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 4. p. 481, excluso synonymo Pluk.*

ARUM sive ARISARUM *triphyllum minus*, pene atro-
rubente virginianum. *Pluk. Alm. 52. t. 77. f. 5.*

This variety, which is by far the most beautiful, is also of
the largest growth, on which account we have placed it first.
The

The *ARUM triphyllum* is said by LINNÆUS, who considered the genus as gynandrous, to be monœcious, bearing male and female flowers from the same root on different stalks; we apprehend however that this is a mistake, and that it is really diœcious, the male and female flowers rising from different roots; as has certainly been the case in such as we have seen. Our plant is female, bearing a number of germens, each surmounted by a white stigma, crowded together at the base of the spadix. Above these are a few scattered, irregular, anther-like masses, but which do not appear to contain pollen, and as the same are found above the stamens in the male plant, they may perhaps be considered as nectaries.

The footstalk of the leaf and scape are involved in two or three truncated sheaths of a pale colour spotted with purple, the former exceeding the latter in length, so that the leaf stands over the flower, like an umbrella. In our plant the leaflets were not quite entire; the margins being somewhat undulated and repand, which gives them the appearance of being slightly toothed, but they are not really so. Native of North-America from Canada to Carolina. Probably the Brazilian plant may not be the same species. The roots are apt to perish from the heat of the sun in dry weather unless planted in the shade and a moist soil, and in such situations they are liable to be destroyed in the winter; it will be therefore safest to take them up after the leaves decay, and keep them in sand till the following spring. Flowers in May. Communicated by Messrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Vauxhall.



RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM. LAUREL-LEAVED RHODODENDRON.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* subinfundibuliformis. *Stam.* declinata.
Caps. 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RHODODENDRON *maximum*; foliis oblongis glabris subtus discoloribus margine acuto reflexo; umbellis terminalibus congestis, corollæ laciniis concavis.

RHODODENDRON *maximum*. *Sp. Pl.* 563. *Willd. Arb.* 286. *EjUSD. Sp. 2.* p. 607. *Trew. Ebret.* p. 32. t. 66. *Wangenb. Amer.* p. 63. t. 23. f. 49. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 9. *Michaux Fl. Am. Bor.* 1. p. 259. *Gartn. Fruet.* v. 1. p. 304. t. 63.

KALMIA foliis lanceolato-ovatis nitidis subtus ferrugineis, corymbis terminalibus. *Mill. Ic.* t. 229.

CHAMÆRHODODENDROS, lauri folio sempervirens, floribus bullatis corymbosis. *Catesb. Car.* 3. p. 17. t. 17. f. 2.

LEDUM lauro-cerasi folio. *Amæn. Acad.* 2. p. 201.

This elegant tree, according to CATESBY, adorns the western and remote parts of Pennsylvania, always growing in the most steril soil, or on the rocky declivities of hills and river banks, in shady and moist places. MICHAUX says it is found

found from New-England to North-Carolina. In its native soil it attains the height of sixteen feet.

There is much affinity between this tree and the *RHODODENDRON ponticum*, nor do the distinguishing characters adopted by *WILLDENOW* seem sufficient; for the leaves of the latter are not of the same colour on the under surface as the upper, and both are very subject to vary in this respect, as well as in size and form. The flowers of the *maximum* are paler coloured and grow in a much more compact umbel upon shorter pedicles; the corolla is more deeply divided and the segments are rounder, more concave, and not undulated as in *ponticum*. The difficulty has of late been increased by the raising of hybrid varieties from an intermixture of the two. The upper segment of the corolla, not the lower as is said by *WILLDENOW*, is rather larger than the rest, and beautifully spotted towards the base with green and yellow.

Requires a moist soil with an admixture of bog-earth and a shady situation. Bears forcing as well as the *ponticum*, but is not so well adapted to this purpose from the paleness of the flowers, which, in this state, become white, except the upper lacinia. Is rather more apt to be disfigured by the cold easterly winds occurring late in the season.

Our drawing was made in the spring of 1785, at Messrs. *WHITLEY* and *BRAME'S*, Old-Brompton, when every shrub both of this and *ponticum* produced abundance of flowers in the greatest perfection. This year not a complete umbel was to be seen in the whole collection!

Introduced in 1736, by *PETER COLLINSON*, Esq.



FRITILLARIA RACEMOSA. BUNCH-
FLOWERING FRITILLARIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 664.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- FRITILLARIA *racemosa*; racemo erecto 4—9-floro, folioso, subsecundo; foliis deorsum numerosis, subconfertis, lineari-acuminatis, planis, glaucis; *Cætera FRITILLARIÆ Meleagridis. G.*
- FRITILLARIA *pyrenaica. Sp. Pl. 436. Syst. Vegetab. Murr. 325. Hort. Ups. 81. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 91. exclusis semper synonymis Clus. app. Lob. adv. Park. Par. 43. f. 11. atque Baub. Pin. 64.*
- FRITILLARIA *pyrenaica (β) supra No. 664. rejectis synonymis Park. Parad. 43. f. 12. Swert. Flor. 7. f. 2. cum eo Baub. Pin. 64.*
- FRITILLARIA *e foliorum alis florens (δ.) serotina atropurpurea. Hort. Cliff. 119.*
- FRITILLARIA *nigra floribus adscendentibus. Mill. Dict. 3. rejecto synonymo.*

This is evidently the plant from which LINNÆUS characterized his *pyrenaica*, a name he adopted under the persuasion that it was a variety of the true Pyrenean vegetable he found described and figured in the works of CLUSIUS and LOBEL; in this error we followed him in the 664th number of this work; since then we have obtained a living specimen, and can have no doubt of the species being as distinct from each other as any other two of the same genus. In fact, if a variety of any known species, it must be of *Meleagris*; from which however

ever it differs in the characters given above in our specific phrase. The corolla of *pyrenaica* is of a thick, coriaceous, fleshy substance, has a patulous margin, with the alternate segments twice as broad as the others and obovate; characters not to be found in our present subject, the leaves of which are also much more numerous, narrower, sharper, and more sparse. Its segments are rather less acute than those of *meleagris*, and its nectary is rather nearer the base of the segments than in that, but yet not so near as in *pyrenaica*; all three differ from *latifolia*, in having green, slenderer, and more patent stigmas. As LINNÆUS applied his specific title to this plant, under the idea of its being a variety of the one we have before published under that name, and which is really of Pyrenean origin, we have thought better to leave that appellation with it (especially as it was also included by LINNÆUS in his species) and adopt another for the present plant.

We are ignorant of its real habitat, possibly a mere variety of *Meleagris*. Blooms somewhat later than that of *pyrenaica*; quite scentless.

Our drawing was made from Mr. WILLIAMS'S collection at Turnham-Green. Cultivated here in the time of MILLER.

Probably FRITILLARIA *hispanica umbellifera* of BAUHIN, PARKINSON and SWERTIUS, is really a variety of the *pyrenaica*; but this we have not yet met with. G.

ORNITHOGALUM UNIFOLIUM (β). GIBRALTAR
STAR OF BETHLEHEM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 653 & 746. Obs.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *unifolium*. *Vid. supra Num. 935.*

(β) spica subcylindraco, multifloro, conferto, floribus erectis, odoratis; foliis 2—3, breviter cuspidatis. G.

ORNITHOGALUM *concinnum*. *Salisb. Prod. Hort. 240.*

ORNITHOGALUM *nanum*. *Var. 2. foliis tribus, scapo unico in eodem bulbo. Brot. Flor. Lusit. 1. 250. ?*

We cannot bring ourselves to think this any other than a variety of the above species. This variety is said to have been found in the country near Gibraltar, whence it was received in 1780, by the late Dr. FOTHERGILL. Flowers sweet-scented. Should be sheltered in a pit or garden frame.

Our drawing was made from a plant in the very select collection of Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman, at Turnham-Green. G.

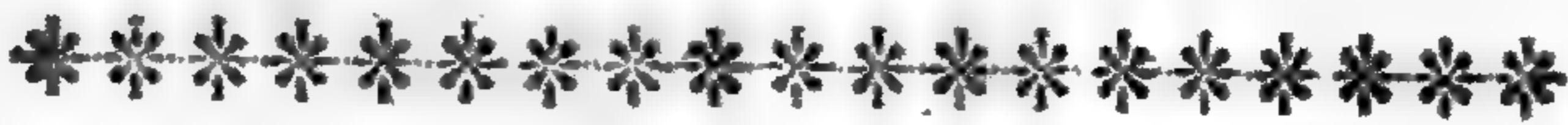


N^o 954



Wm Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo Crescent Sep 11 1806 F. Sauter sculp

TRILLIUM CERNUUM. NODDING-FLOWERED
TRILLIUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRYGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. N^o. 470.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- TRILLIUM *cernuum* flore pedunculato, cernuo. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 484. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 490. *Mill. Diet.* 1. *Smith Spicil.* t. 4. *Michaux Flor. Bor-Amer.* 1. 216.
- SOLANUM *triphyllum*, flore hexapetalo carneo. *Cat. Car.* 1. 45. t. 45.
- PARIS *foliis ternis*, flore pedunculato nutante. *Cold. Novob.* 1. 45.

After the detailed description in Dr. SMITH'S SPICILEGIUM, we need not make any addition in this place, except it be to remark, that a perfect trilocular fruit, such as represented in his figure, is in this genus at least dubious. The receptacle of the seeds is in this species formed by a projection going off from the middle of three of the sides, but terminating with a thickened extremity before it reaches the centre of the fruit. In such a construction, of course, the shrinking of the receptacles of the seeds may occasion what appears to be a three-celled ovary to become one-celled in the ripe fruit. Moreover a difference in the length of the receptacle of the seeds in the different species of the same genus, extending in one nearly or quite to the centre of the fruit, in another less than half-way towards

towards the centre, though evidently making no essential difference, will give in the former case the appearance of a three-celled, in the latter that of a one-celled fruit. - This observation will probably explain the seeming contradiction in the formation of the fruit in this genus. Whether the three feminal receptacles in any case perfectly unite in the centre, as described by Mr. SALISBURY in *Paradisus Londinensis*, No. 35, deserves to be further examined; in this species they are certainly free towards the centre and attached to the sides of the fruit only.

A hardy plant, requiring shade, and to be planted in bog-earth. Found by MICHAUX in mountainous places in Upper Carolina, by KALM in Canada, and by Mr. MENZIES in Nova-Scotia. Cultivated here by MILLER.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Messrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Vauxhall.

UVULARIA PERFOLIATA (α). PERFOLIATE
UVULARIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 916.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

UVULARIA *perfoliata*; foliis perfoliatis, ellipticis, obtusis; corolla campanulata, intus scabrata; antheris cuspidatis. *Exot. Bot.* v. 1. p. 97.

UVULARIA *perfoliata*. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 437. *Mill. Diet.* 2. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 434. *Willd. Sp. Plant.* 2. 94. *Michaux Flor. Bor-Amer.* 1. 199.

(α) *major*; calyce luteo. *Mich. l. c.*

POLYGONUM *ramosum* flore luteo *major*. *Corn. Canad.* 38. t. 39.

(β) *minor*; calyce pallide-exalbido. *Mich. l. c.*

UVULARIA *perfoliata*. *Exot. Bot.* t. 49.

Since we have not seen the living specimen of this species, we do not pretend to add to or alter what has been said of the plant in the *Exotic Botany*. According to the figures, our plant seems to us to partake equally of Dr. SMITH'S *flava* and *perfoliata*. MICHAUX has two varieties, possibly his (α) is the *flava* of Dr. SMITH. We strongly suspect all these plants will be found to be mere varieties of each other: (α) was found by MICHAUX in Canada and on the very high mountains of Carolina; (β) in the mountains of middling height in Carolina and Virginia. MILLER says the species is perfectly hardy, and should be planted in a hazel loam not too stiff nor wet; may be propagated by parting the roots about Michaelmas, but not oftener than every third year. Blooms in April and May.

Our drawing was made from a plant sent us by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Turnham-Green. G.



SCALIA JACEOIDES. KNAP-WEED SCALIA.



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. Pappus pilosus, scaber, sessilis. Corollæ radii infundibuliformes, irregulares.

Σκαλίας, nomen a Theophrasto cuidam hujus ordinis plantæ adhibitum.

SCALIA *jaceoides.*

DESCR. *Root* fleshy, tap-shaped? perennial. *Stem* erect, round, somewhat woolly, a little branched at the upper part. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, spatulate-lanceolate, with rough margins, obscurely three-ribbed; the midrib much stouter than the lateral ones. *Flowers* uniformly yellow, solitary, on long, more or less scaly peduncles. *Calyx* subglobose, imbricate, scales linear, terminated with a broader, ovate-acuminate, scariose appendix. *Corollæ* of the radius female, funnel-shaped: tube filiform: limb somewhat irregularly cut into from three to five narrow lacinia. *Corollæ* of the disk many, hermaphrodite, funnel-shaped: tube filiform below. *Receptacle* naked, dotted, flat. *Seeds* oblong, rough, crowned with a sessile hairy scabrous pappus, those of the disk and of the radius similar.

In habit, but not colour, this plant much resembles *CENTAUREA nigra*, and has the same rigid rough aspect; but belonging to a different order in the Linnean system, and having a naked receptacle, it will not unite in the same genus with it. A native of New South-Wales, and boasts no great beauty, but as few syngenesious plants have as yet found their way from that country into our gardens, it may be admitted for its rarity. May be treated as a hardy greenhouse plant. Propagated by seeds, which however are not always perfected with us. Flowers in May and continues a long time in bloom. Introduced by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney.

N.º 956





CAMPANULA ALPINA. ALPINE BELL-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *alpina*; caulo simplici pedunculis unifloris axillaribus diphyllis. *Jacq. Vind.* 210. *Jacq. Austr.* 2. 1. 118. *Sp. Pl.* 1669. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 909. *Reich.* 463. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* a. 37.

CAMPANULA foliis ellipticis hirsutis, petiolis alaribus unifloris, floribus glabris. *Hall. Helv.* n. 695.

CAMPANULA *alpina pumila lanuginosa.* *Barb. Pin.* 94.

TRACHELIUM *pumilum alpinum.* *Clus. Hist.* 171. *Ejusd. Pann.* 687. *Park. Herb.* 645. 9. *Raii Hist.* 736. 21.

A native of the Alps of Switzerland and Schneberg in Austria. The reflexed angles between the erect segments of the calyx are so very short, that it may admit of doubt whether it should have been arranged in the third or in the first section of this extensive genus. The capsule is trilocular. It varies with pale ash-coloured flowers, and bright blue, inclined to violet. Is a hardy perennial, but requires the same careful treatment as other alpine plants. Introduced from Austria by Mr. LODDIGES, by whom it was communicated to us in flower at the latter-end of April. It continued for some weeks in high beauty, and is indeed a very ornamental little plant.

GOODIA LOTIFOLIA. LOTUS-LEAVED
GOODIA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. Lab. superius abbreviatum, 2-dentatum; inferius tridentatum, productius. *Carina* corollæ truncata. *Legum.* pedicellatum, complanatum, dorso gibbum, 2-spermum. *Stigma* capitatum.

GOODIA *lotifolia.* *Salisb. in Parad. Lond. 41.*

Our drawing of this plant was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, more than two years ago. We had before seen and described it in Mr. HIBBERT'S collection at Clapham-Common, but were not able to satisfy ourselves perfectly respecting its native country; suspecting from its habit, so very different from that of most of the Leguminosæ from New-Holland, that it was in reality a production of the Cape of Good Hope. We are informed however in the *Paradisus Londinensis*, that it was found in New South-Wales, by PETER GOOD, and seeds of it transmitted by him to the Royal Garden at Kew.

This industrious Gardener was induced by his love of plants to leave a lucrative employment and repair to so distant a country to collect seeds for his Majesty; in which service he died. By naming this plant after him, Mr. SALISBURY has endeavoured to perpetuate his memory, a duty which, we understand, Mr. BROWN, since his return from New South-Wales, had intimated his intention of fulfilling.

It is a hardy greenhouse shrub of handsome growth. Flowers in May, June, and July. Propagated by cuttings and seeds.



CLEMATIS CALYCINA. MINORCA
VIRGIN'S-BOWER.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. Petala 4—6. Semina caudata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLEMATIS *calycina*; involucro calycino approximato, foliis ternatis, intermedio tripartito. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 259. *Vabl. Symb.* 3. p. 75. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov.* 2. t. 26. ined. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 1289. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* a. 16.

CLEMATIS *balearica*; scandens, foliis compositis tenuiter laciniatis, floribus calyculatis lateralibus, petalis interne guttatis. *Lamarck Encycl.* 2. p. 44.

Our drawing of this rare species of CLEMATIS, a native of the Island of Minorca, was taken at Mr. MALCOLM'S nursery at Kensington. It requires the protection of a good greenhouse. Produces its flowers in the winter. Propagated by layers with difficulty. Introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, in 1783, by M. THOUIN.



N^o 960



LEUCOJUM AUTUMNALE. AUTUMNAL
SNOW-FLAKE.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campaniformis, 6-partita, apicibus, incrassata. *Stigma*
simplex.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- LEUCOJUM *autumnale*; spatha sub-biflora: laciniis tridentatis, stylis foliisque filiformibus.
- LEUCOJUM *autumnale*. *Spec. Pl.* 414. *Willd.* 2. p. 30. *Reich.* 2. p. 16. *Læfl. It.* 136. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 406. *Brot. Fl. Lus.* v. 1. p. 552. *Desfont. Atl.* 1. p. 281. *Porret Voy.* v. 2. p. 144. *Parad. Lond.* 21. *Ic. Opt.*
- LEUCOJUM *bulbosum autumnale*. *Baub. Pin.* 56. *Clus. Hisp.* 271. f. 272. *Dod. Purg.* 410. *Pempt.* 230. f. 4. *Park. Parad.* 110. 2. t. 107. f. 10. *Raii Hist.* 1145. *Ger. Emac.* 148. f. 5. *Baub. Hist.* 1. p. 593. fig. 1. *Best. Hort. Eyst. Ord.* 3. aut.
- LEUCOJUM *bulbosum tenuifolium minus flore rubello*. *Grisl. Virid. Lus.* n. 1573.
- TRICOPHYLLUM. *Reuealm. Spec.* 101. t. 100.

This modest little plant is a native of Spain, Portugal, and the neighbourhood of Algiers, growing on the dry sandy hills; we have received specimens also from the rock of Gibraltar, gathered by our friend Mr. WEBER, Surgeon to a German regiment in his Majesty's service.

BROTERO has another species or rather variety very similar
to

to *Leucojum autumnale*, which he calls *trichophyllum*, in this the petals are acute, not tridentate.

Every author who has described this plant agrees that it has usually two, sometimes one, but very rarely three flowers from the same spathe, yet all continue to say *spatha multiflora*; it appears to be much more constant to the character of *two-flowered* than *L. vernum* does to that of *one-flowered*.

Our drawing was taken from a specimen communicated by Messrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Vauxhall. It flowers, as the name denotes, in the autumn, coming up without leaves, which with us seldom appear till the flowering is entirely over, sometimes not till the spring; but in most of the specimens we received from Gibraltar the leaves appear with the flower, though much shorter than they afterwards grow; much the same as in CLUSIUS's figure, from which all the other figures of the older authors were copied except our PARKINSON, who however coarse, is usually original.



HÆMANTHUS MULTIFLORUS. MANY-
FLOWERED BLOOD-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum polyphyllum, multiflorum. *Cor.* 6-partita supera.
Bacca 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HÆMANTHUS *multiflorus*; foliis tribus ovato-lanceolatis
acuminatis carinatis undulatis erectis, um-
bella congesta globosa, petalis patentibus.
Martyn & Nodder, Monog. Ic. opt. Willd.
Sp. Pl. 2. p. 25. Bot. Repos. 318. Mart.
Mill. Diæt. a. 8.

SATYRIUM e Guinea. *Vallet Hort. t. 33. De Bry Floril.*
t. 44. Swert. Floril. 1. p. 63. f. 3. Moris.
Hist. 3. p. 491. § 12. t. 12. f. 11. Rudb.
Elys. 2. p. 110. f. 3.

HYACINTHO affinis africana, caule maculato. *Seb. Mus. 1.*
p. 20. t. 12. f. 1, 2, 3.

From the first establishment of a colony at Sierra-Leone, the bulbs of this beautiful flower have frequently been imported from thence, and is rather common in our stoves.

The spathe generally divides into three parts and is patent or reflected, not erect, as in HÆMANTHUS *coccineus*, from which species it differs also in radication and foliation, the fibres growing from the summit of the bulb and the leaves, embracing

one another at their bases, so as to form a spotted stalk, rising several inches above the ground ; in all which circumstances it agrees with *HÆMANTHUS puniceus*.

Being a native of so warm a climate as the Coast of Guinea, the bark-stove is necessary to its preservation ; and even there few have been so successful as to flower the same plant repeatedly ; though imported bulbs will blow without the aid of artificial heat.

Introduced into the Paris garden more than two hundred years ago by M. ROBIN, Jun. and figured at the time by VALLET in his *Jardin du Roy Henry IV.* Of this inaccurate figure, those of DE BRY, SWEERTIUS, RUDBECK, and MORISON, are more or less mutilated copies ; SEBA'S is different and better ; NODDER'S is excellent, and was drawn in 1795 from a plant which flowered at Mr. PARKER'S, at South-Lambeth, among the first received from Sierra-Leone ; ours was taken about the same time, from a bulb which flowered very weakly, but on account of its size appeared better suited to our work. The umbel frequently contains from forty to sixty blossoms.

WILLDENOW, without having seen the plant, has described the peduncles to be jointed, as they are represented in VALLET'S figure, and this would undoubtedly be an excellent distinguishing character, but unfortunately nothing of the kind exists.



FRITILLARIA PERSICA (β). LESSER PERSIAN
FRITILLARY.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 664.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRITILLARIA *persica*; racemo nudiusculo, foliis obliquis.
Hort. Ups. 82. Sp. Pl. 436. Reich. 2. 47.
Willd. 2. 90. Mart. Mill. Dict. a. 2.

FRITILLARIA racemo nudo terminali. *Hort. Cliff. 119.*

LILIUM *Perficum*. *Baub. Pin. 79. Rudb. Elys. 2. p. 183.*
f. 1. De Bry Floril. 63. Swert. Floril. 44.
f. 1. Dod. Pempt. 220. Moris. Hist. 2. f. 4.
t. 19. f. 1. Park. Parad. 29. f. 2. Ger. Em.
201. Raii Hist. 1106. Baub. Hist. 2. p.
699. f. 2.

LILIUM *susianum*. *Clus. Hist. 1. p. 130. Hisp. 130, 131.*

(β) FRITILLARIA *racemosa*. *Mill. Dict.*

FRITILLARIA *minima*. *Swert. Floril. 7. f. 2.*

FRITILLARIA *ramosa*, sive *Lilium Perficum minus*. *Moris.*
Bles. 266.

Varies in stature from six inches to three feet, bearing from twelve to fifty flowers, growing in a pyramidal form.

Probably of Persian origin; but, as we are told by PARKINSON, was introduced to this country from Turkey, by merchants trading to that country, and "in especial by the procurement of Mr. NICHOLAS LETE, a lover of all fair flowers."

The

The root is observed to be free from the offensive smell of its congener the Crown-Imperial ; but to make up for this, the taste of it is, according to JOHN BAUHIN, horribly bitter (*peramarus horribilis*). It appears to be perfectly hardy, and easily propagated by its bulbs ; yet is less common than it deserves, being a very desirable flower. Blossoms in April and May.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WILLIAMS's, Turnham-Green.

N^o 963



Pub. by T. Curtis St. George Crescent Oct 1. 1846.

1846. Curtis's Botanical Magazine. No. 1. 1846. Syd. Edwards del. E. S. Barton sc.

VERATRUM NIGRUM. DARK-FLOWERED
VERATRUM.



Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA, seu HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPHROD. Cal. o. Cor. 6-petala. Stam. 6. Pist. 3.
Caps. 3. polyspermæ.

MASC. Cal. o. Cor. 6-petala. Stam. 6. Pist. rudimentum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERATRUM *nigrum*; racemo composito, corollis patentifimis. *Sp. Pl.* 1479. *Reich.* 4. 297. *Hort. Kew.* 3. p. 422. *Scop. Carn.* n. 1234. *Jacq. Austr.* 4. p. 18. t. 336. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* a. 3. *Knipb. Cent.* 4. n. 91.

VERATRUM flore atrorubente. *Tourn. Inst.* 273.

HELLEBORUS albus flore atrorubente, *Baub. Pin.* 186. *Morif. Hist.* 3. p. 485. f. 12. t. 4. f. 2. *Best. Hort. Eyst. Pl. Æst. Ord.* 8. t. 9.

HELLEBORUS albus præcox atrorubente flore. *Park. Theat.* 216. n. 2. t. 217. n. 2. *Ger. Emac.* 440. f. 2.

This stately herbaceous plant is a native of Austria and perfectly hardy. MILLER observes, that it should be planted in an open situation, as, when near to walls or hedges, it is apt to be disfigured by snails; from whence he infers that it must be less acrid than the White Hellebore, which is rarely touched by them. Flowers in June and July. Is an old inhabitant of our gardens, being cultivated by JOHN GÉRARD, in 1596. We received our specimen from Mr. SPON, Nurseryman, at Egham.

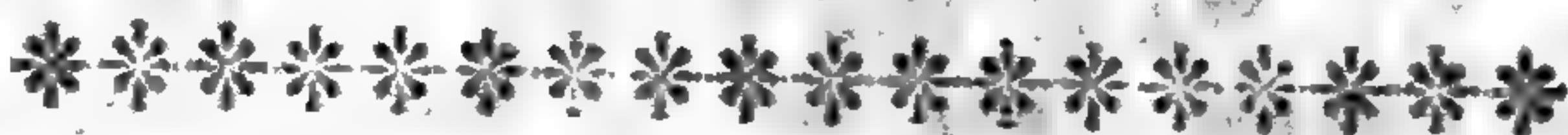
Fig. 1



Pub. by T. Curtis, Sc.

Geo. Crescent Oct. 1 1806. Edwards del. & Sc.

CELSIA CRETICA. GREAT-FLOWERED
CELSIA.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CELSIA *cretica* foliis inferioribus sinuatis petiolatis, superiori-
oribus cordatis amplexicaulibus, filamentis inferiori-
bus lævibus. *Solander MSS.*

CELSIA *cretica.* *Linn. Suppl.* 281. *Syst. Veg.* 469. *Vahl*
Symb. 3. p. 80. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 280. *Reich.* 3.
151. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 344. *Desfont. Atl.* 2. p. 57.
Mart. Mill. Dict.

The figure in MILLER'S *Icones* (Pl. 273) generally quoted as a synonym, does not appear to belong to this plant; so that we do not know that any representation of it has been before given.

The systematic arrangement of this plant has hitherto been at variance with natural affinity; if more attention had been paid to the latter, it would hardly have been distinguished from VERBASCUM, several species of which have the hairy filaments of unequal length and arranged in a similar manner. In one, of which we intend soon to give a figure, the upper stamens exactly resemble those of *CELSIA cretica*, but are three in number instead of two: so that here are two plants minutely corresponding, both in habit and fructification, excepting that one of them has only four stamens the other five, from which circumstance one is joined to *Celsia* and arranged in the fourteenth

fourteenth class, the other is a *Verbascum* and belongs to the fifth! GÆRTNER, who examined *CELSIA orientalis*, distinguished this genus from *Verbascum* by the different structure of the capsule, observing that in the former the dissepiment between the cells is single and contrary to the valves, in the latter double, formed by the inflected margins of the valves. In this respect too *CELSIA cretica* belongs to the genus *Verbascum*; and this circumstance would have overcome our unwillingness to make any change in established names, satisfied that in uniting this plant with *Verbascum* we should have been closely treading in the footsteps of nature; but the examination of *CELSIA Arcturus*, which differs from the other species, and from *Verbascum*, in having opposite leaves, makes us again hesitate, for in this too we find the capsule of *Verbascum*. On this account we have thought it safest to retain this plant in its former situation, till both genera shall have been more accurately examined.

The *CELSIA cretica* is a showy biennial, readily propagated by seeds, requiring to be protected from frost. Flowers in June, July, and August. Is a native of Crete, the fields about Algiers and Tunis, and said in *Hortus Kewensis* to have been introduced into this country from the East-Indies by M. THOUIN in 1776.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden, Brompton.



LODDIGESIA OXALIDIFOLIA. OXALIS-
LEAVED LODDIGESIA.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Vexillum alis carinaque pluries minus!

Specific Name and Synonym.

LODDIGESIA *oxalidifolia*.

CROTALARIA *oxalidifolia*. Hortulanis.

DESC. A low branched shrub. *Leaves* alternate, trifoliate, on long filiform petioles, in the axils of which is a pair of subulate, minute, falling stipules: *leaflets* obcordate, mucronulate, quite entire, smooth. *Flowers* terminal, from three to eight, in an umbel, on short peduncles, drooping. *Bractes* two, minute, subulate. *Calyx* coloured, hollowed at the base, somewhat inflated, 5-toothed: teeth acute, three lowermost rather longest. *Vexillum*, or *standard*, very minute, projecting but little beyond the calyx, white: *Wings* about three times longer, oblong, widening upwards, obtuse, spreading, white. *Keel* nearly equal in length to the wings, somewhat wider, rather square-pointed, gaping underneath, dark purple. *Filaments* all connected in a sheath which splits at the upper part. *Ovary* oblong, compressed, containing from two to four ovula; *Style* going off at a right angle: *Stigma* pointed. The genus may be placed in the system between Genista and Cytisus, which ought to stand near together.

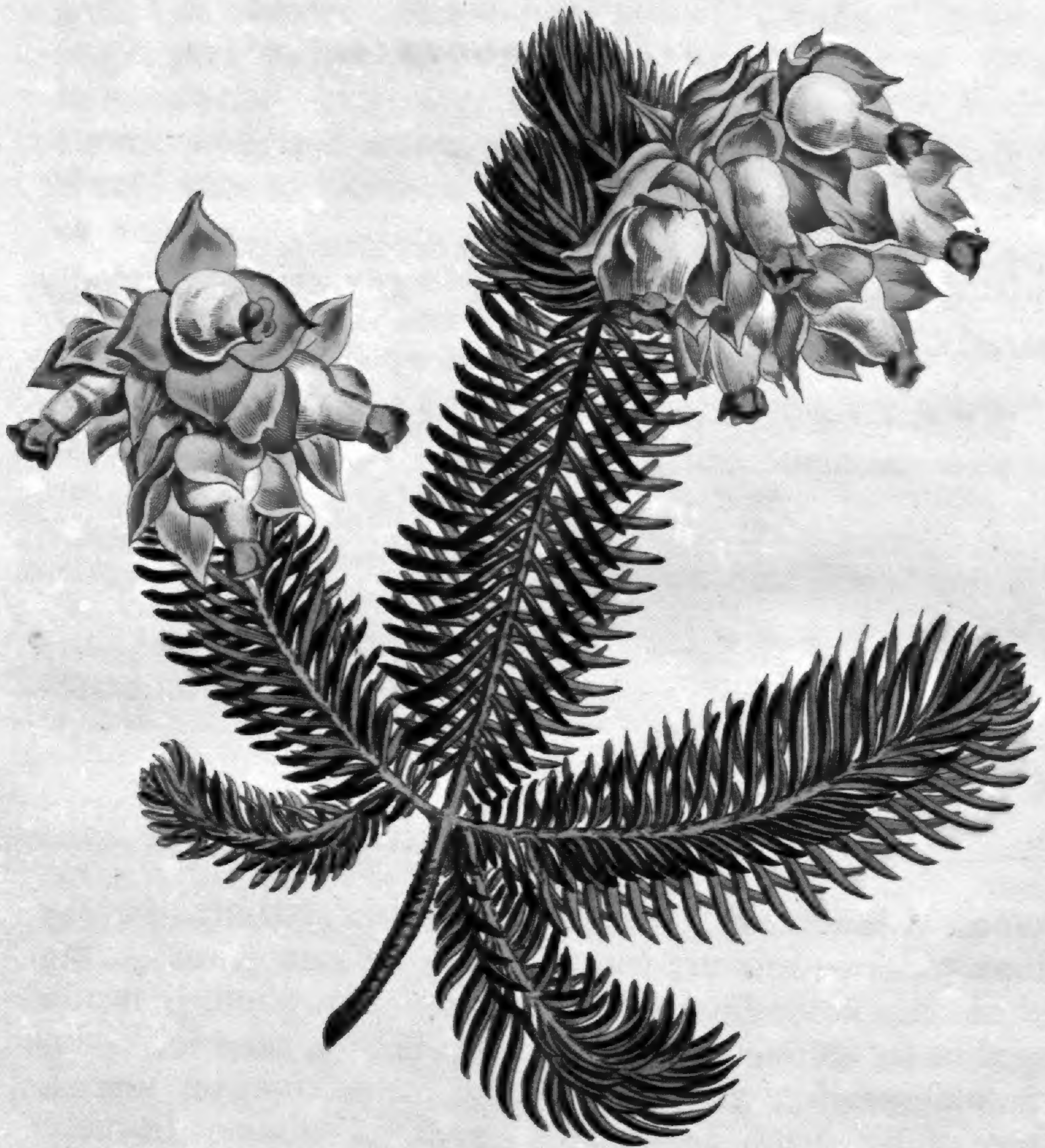
We believe that this delicate little shrub was first introduced into this country by GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. of Clapham-Common, in whose conservatory our drawing was taken.

We likewise received it from Mr. Loddiges, Nurseryman, at Hackney, who raised it some years ago from seeds he received from the Cape of Good Hope. This excellent cultivator, from his extensive correspondence with several far-distant countries, has been the means of introducing many rare exotics into our gardens, and to his experience and skill in horticulture, the preservation and propagation of more, that would have been otherwise lost, is to be entirely attributed. Of his liberality in communicating his possessions, for the promotion of science, the numbers of our magazine bear ample testimony, and in return, we consider it as a duty imposed upon us, thus to record his merits, by naming a genus after him. That the one we have chosen is very distinct, we apprehend the singular form of the corolla will sufficiently decide, although we have not yet been so fortunate as to meet with a seed-vessel.

It is a tolerably hardy greenhouse shrub, flowers freely, and is readily propagated by cuttings. Blossoms in May and June.

LINNÆUS sometimes amused himself with fancying a resemblance between the genus and the person to whose honour it is dedicated; and such conceits may at least serve to assist the memory. So in *Loddigesia*, the minute white standard may be considered as the emblem of the modest pretensions of this venerable cultivator; the broad keel, of his real usefulness to science; and the far-extended wings, as that of his two sons,

SIC PRÆSTENT VIRTUTE PATRI, SIC FRUGIBUS AMBO.



ERICA ELEGANS. ELEGANT HEATH.

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filam.* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* 2-fidæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis. *Dissepimenta* valvulis contraria.

Obs. Foliola calycis, laciniæ corollæ, loculamenta, valvulæque numero interdum duplicantur.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ERICA *elegans*; antheris cristatis inclusis, foliis sexfariis glaucis, umbellis congestis terminalibus involucreto-bracteatis, corollis urceolatis.

ERICA *elegans*. *And. Heath.*

DESCR. A low shrub, with short branches growing in every direction. *Leaves* ternate, but by those of one whorl being placed directly between those of the next, the whole is neatly arranged in six distinct rows, glaucous, fleshy, acerose, channelled underneath. *Flowers* terminal in a compact umbel. *Involucre* of six ovate, acuminate, leaves. Peduncles scarcely as long as the involucre, with three or four large bractes similar to the involucre, deciduous. *Calyx* four-leaved, leaflets orbicular, acuminate, somewhat spreading, nearly equalling the *Corolla*, which is globular at the bottom, contracted upwards; mouth 4-fid, small. *Nectary* a glandular beaded circle within the stamens. *Stamens* included; *filaments* dilated, at both ends incurved: *Anthers* oblong, acute, cristate: cristæ nearly orbicular minutely notched, and in this species (perhaps in others) are evidently processes of the filaments, and no part of the anthers. *Germen* globosely four-lobed: *style* erect: *stigma* capitate, included.

The involucre, bractes, calyx, and corolla are all of a rose-colour, deepest where most exposed to the light, the first and last tipped with green. A saccharine juice is secreted in so large quantities as to drop from the flowers.

We conclude that this species is not contained in Mr. SALISBURY'S monograph on this genus, in the Transactions of the Linnean Society, as it is certainly not to be found in the neighbourhood of *glauca*, its near affinity with which could not have passed unnoticed. But without this clue, even if present, we might perhaps have overlooked it; for in so extensive a genus, in which the species are, for the most part, given under new names, and not arranged under different sections, it is not always easy to determine, whether a required species be there or not.

Is more easily propagated and a much freer blower than *glauca*. Our drawing was taken from a fine shrub at Mr. BUCHANAN'S, Nurseryman, at Camberwell, who appears to be very industrious in collecting rare plants, and obligingly communicative to scientific inquirers.



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- 961 *Blood-Flower*, many-flowered.
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- 964 *Celsia*, great-flowered.
- 929 *Comfrey*, prickly.
- 938 *Crocus*, worst yellow, or old cloth of gold.
- 924 *Daffodil*, white long-flowered.
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- 932 *Globe-thistle*, small.
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- 937 *Hyacinth*, garden.
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- 936 *Lily*, superb.
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- 930 *Limodorum*, tall.
- 965 *Loddigesia*, oxalis-leaved.
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- 946 ————— *many-flowered*.
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- 940 ————— *of the Levant*.
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