

An

C U R T I S ' S

B O T A N I C A L M A G A Z I N E ;

O R,

F l o w e r - G a r d e n D i s p l a y e d :

I N W H I C H

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

T O W H I C H A R E A D D E D,

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

T O G E T H E R W I T H

T H E M O S T A P P R O V E D M E T H O D S O F C U L T U R E .

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.

---

C O N T I N U E D B Y

J O H N S I M S , M . D .

F E L L O W O F T H E L I N N E A N S O C I E T Y .

---

V O L . X X X I I I . □

---

“ Inter vitales herbas succosque salubres

“ Quam bene stat populo vita salusque sua.”

---

---

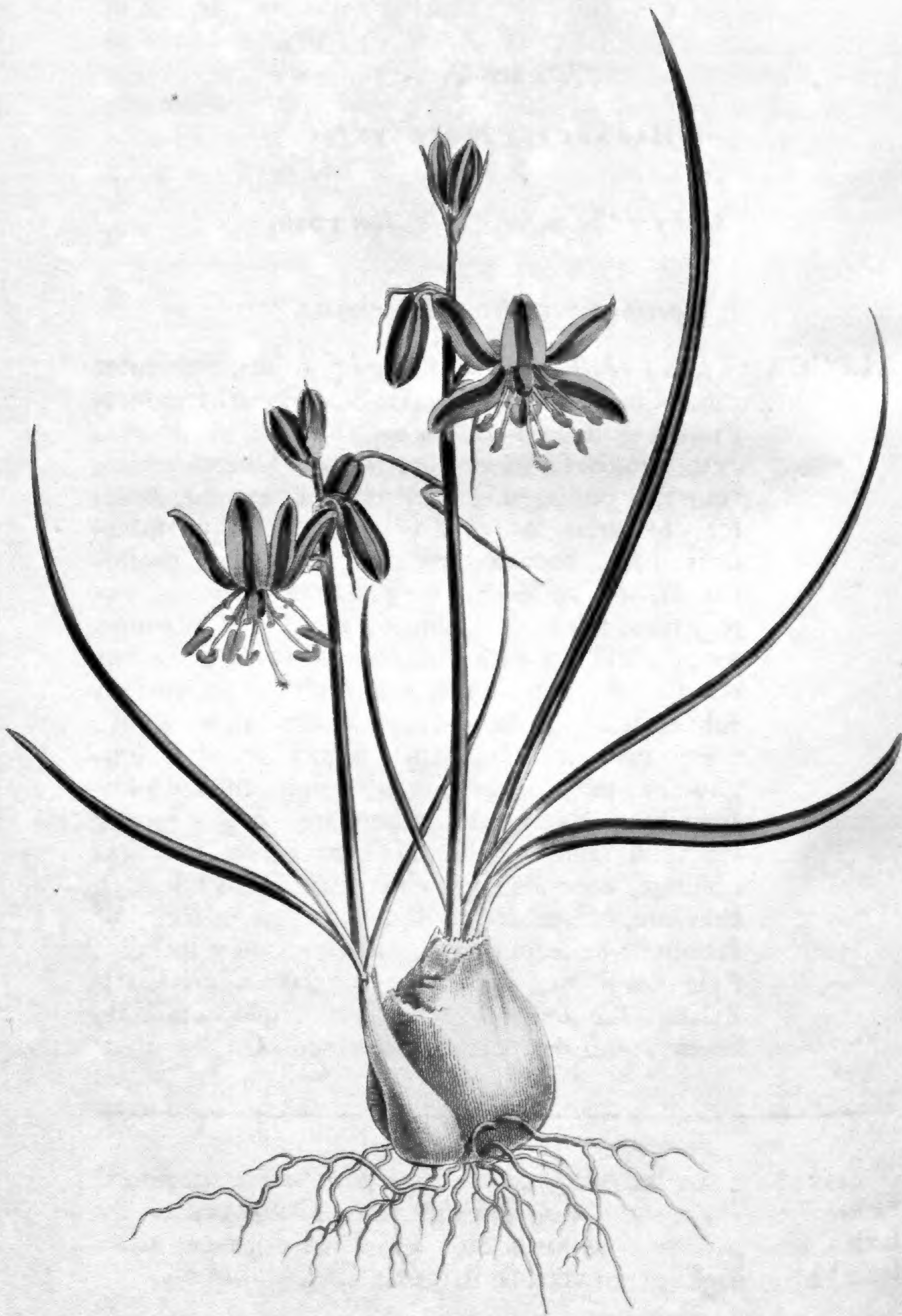
L O N D O N :

Printed by STEPHEN COUCHMAN, Throgmorton-Street.

Published by SHERWOOD, NEELY, & JONES, 20, Paternoster-Row,

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

M D C C C X I .



## ALBUCA VITTATA. RIBAND-ALBUCA.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1046.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALBUCA *vittata*; (*bulbus ovatus*;) foliis pluribus, ambienter radicalibus, erecto-divergentibus, lineari-semi-teretibus, angustis, convoluto-canaliculatis, acuminatis, extus striatis, scapo tereti-attenuato; racemo erecto, remotius paucifloro; pedicellis divaricatis, bracteis solitarias lanceolato-attenuatas fuscas subæquantibus; corolla pendulo-cernua, hexapetalopartita, tota rotato-patente; laciniis isometris, exterioribus subduplo angustioribus, lineari-oblongis apiculo calloso obsolete puberulo; interioribus obovato-ellipticis, apice incurvulis et extrorsum subpenicillatis; staminibus corollæ subæqualibus, erecto-divergentibus, deorsum pro germinis longitudine membranaceè alatis, inde subulato-filiformibus; alternorum membrana duplo latiore denticulis binis terminata; cæterorum cuneato-oblonga, edentula; germine quam stylus subduplo brevior, columnari, rotundato-trigono sulcis tribus facialibus striis totidem angularibus alternantibus; stylo corollam exsuperante, subclavato-tereti, tristriato, subflexuoso, filamentis triplo crassiore, finem versus muricato-pubescente. G.

---

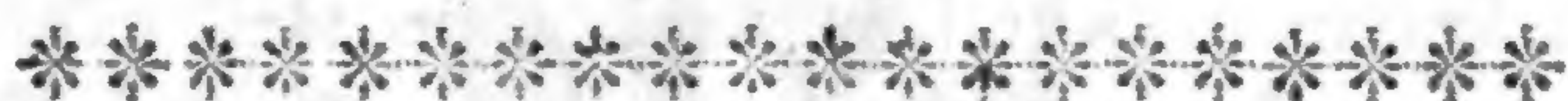
*Bulb* about the size of a pigeon's egg: *stem* (in our specimen) rather shorter than the *leaves*, which were about five or six inches long; *flowers* yellow; each petal-like segment intersected by a bright green vertical stripe or fillet.

Not recorded by any author known to us. Differs from *ANTHERICUM albucoides* (the *ORNITHOGALUM albucoides* of THUNBERG'S Prodrumus? and, as far as we can judge from the specimen in the Bankian Herbarium, the *ORNITHOGALUM secundum* of JACQUIN and WILLDENOW) in having narrower leaves without a cartilaginous edging and striate on the outside; in having cernuously pendulous and not upright corollas; as well as in having alternate stamens with a bidentately alate membrane that reaches only half their length. But *ANTHERICUM albucoides* (according to our conception of the genera) is, as well as this, an *ALBUCA*, not an *ORNITHOGALUM*, much less an *ANTHERICUM*. Blooms in the latter end of the summer. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was introduced into this country by Mr. G. HIBBERT, of Clapham.

Our drawing was made at Mr. KNIGHT'S Nursery, New-Road, Fulham. G.



## ALLIUM FLAVUM. YELLOW GARLIC.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 774.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALLIUM *flavum*; (*bulbus ovatus, simplex*;) foliis subtrinis, tereti-attenuatis, longe vaginantibus, caule sæpius brevioribus, laminis remotis, glaucis, (*ante anthesin frequentius emortuis*); caule tereti; spatha bivalvi, umbellam bis terve excedente, valvis a basi concavo-dilatata convoluto-cuspidatim attenuatis patentissimis reflexive; umbella laxa (*ad peripheriam sæpius pendula*), pedicellis corolla pluries longioribus flexilibus; corolla subtrigono-campanulata; laciniis oblongis, obtusatis, subæqualibus; exterioribus subconcavioribus; staminibus subulato-filiformibus, corolla duplo longioribus; germine laciniis duplo brevior, rotundo-turbinato, trilobato-trigono sulcis trinis facialibus striis totidem angularibus; stylo setiformi staminibus denuo isometro. G.

ALLIUM *flavum*; Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 428.* Jacq. *Austr. tab. 141.* Hort. Kew. 1. 425. Willd. *Sp. Pl. 2. 72*; (*excluso Millero*). Lil. a Redoute, *tab. 119.* Lam. et Decand. *Fl. Franç. 3. 226. n. 1970.*

A. fol. teretibus, vagina bicorni, umbella lutea pendula. II. Hall. *Opusc. 385, 386.*

A. juncifolium luteum. Weinm. *Phyt. No. 39. fig. C.*

MOLY montani quarti species prima Clusii. Ger. *Emac. 188. fig. 7.*

ALLIUM juncifolium bicorne luteum. Rudb. *Elys. 157. fig. vi.*

ALLII montani IV. species I. Clus. *Hist. 197. cum Ic.*

---

*Bulb with but a slight degree of the usual flavour of Garlic; integuments thin, brownish; stem 1—2 feet high; valves of the*

the *spathe* 3—9 inches long; the *bloom*, which has little or no scent while in the open air, is said, when placed in a room, to diffuse considerable fragrance. Differs from *paniculatum* and *pallens*, to both of which it is closely allied; from the first by its glaucous leaves and yellow umbel, as well as the roundness of the former, which are not strongly striate or ribbed on the back, as in *paniculatum*; from the second by the far greater proportionate length of both stamens and style. Native of Austria and the South of France. The specimen was communicated by Mr. HAWORTH. G.

---

#### NOTE.

In No. 1143, we had corrected the mistake, of having given in No. 973, a plant for *ALLIUM paniculatum*, which, though most closely allied, we think really distinct; but have in the same place stated that in *paniculatum* "the pedicles are intermixed with small round bulbs;" this observation should be expunged, as it applies to *oleraceum*, between which and *paniculatum* these bulbs are one of the chief distinctions. The stamens are longer in *paniculatum* than in *caucaseum*. G.



*Gasteria carinata* Baker

Herb. by T. Carter S. Geo. Gossett Nov. 1880.

Sp. Edwards Del. F.S. Mun. Sc.

*Gasteria carinata*  
fide Baker A. Pinn. Soc. xviii 192



## ALOE CARINATA (α). KEEL-LEAVED ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. supra No. 756.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *carinata*; (*ecaudicata*; *inflorescentia omnino* Linguæ, *supra No. 1322*;) foliis subradicali-ambientibus, numerosis, assurgenter divaricatis, a lata basi subacinaciformi-acuminatis, supra concavis infra carinato-convexis, crassis, rigidis, tuberculis pallidis parum elevatis (*nunc in meras maculas subsidentibus*) vagis parcius crebriusve inæqualiter (*nunc partim modo*) conspersis. G.

ALOE *carinata*. Mill. *Diæt. ed. 8. n. 21.* (*excl. Hort. Amst.*) *Hort. Kew. 1. 469.* Willd. *Sp. Pl. 2. 189.* (*excl. Linn. Sp. Pl. et Mart. Cent.*) Haworth. *Linn. Transf. 7. 13. n. 24.*

A. *carinata*. A. *acinaciformis*. Decand. *Pl. Gr. fol. 63.* (*excl. var. B. ensiformi, quæ una cum tabula ad verrucosam, supra No. 837, pertinet.*)

A. *tristicha*. Medicus. *Theodora. 75. n. 15.*

A. *africana* foliis planis latioribus conjugatis carinatis flore rubro. Mill. *Ik. tab. 19.*

A. *sessilis* fol. verrucosis apice triquetris carnosiss. Mill. *Diæt. ed. 7. n. 21*; (*excl. Hort. Amst.*)

A. *africana* folio in summitate triangulari verrucis albidis notato. Weinm. *Phyt. No. 59.*

A. *africana* sessilis, fol. carinatis verrucosis. Dill. *Hort. Elth. 22. tab. 18. fig. 20.*

(β.) foliis subdistichis. G.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated by SHEPARD in his garden at Eltham, and by MILLER in the Chelsea garden. A greenhouse plant. Blooms late in the summer.  
*Leaves*

*Leaves* of a dark, sometimes purplish-brown green. The inflorescences of *maculata verrucosa* *Lingua* and the present species are so nearly alike, that they are of scarcely any avail in specifically distinguishing them from each other. DECAN-  
DOLLE makes this and *verrucosa* varieties of each other; but MILLER, who had cultivated them from seed, denies their being so; and we entirely agree with him. A plant of easy culture and propagation; not quite so common in our collections as either *Lingua* or *verrucosa*. We have to thank Mr. HAWORTH for our specimen. G.

---

#### NOTE.

No. 1322. To the synonyms of the variety *α.* of *Lingua*, add;

ALOE *verrucula*. *Medicus. Theodora.* 73. n. 14.

---

#### ERRATUM.

No. 1324, pag. alt. l. 14. after "*gracile*" instead of a "comma" put a "semicolon," after which insert the word "and."

*Leaves* of a dark, sometimes purplish-brown green. The inflorescences of *maculata verrucosa* *Lingua* and the present species are so nearly alike, that they are of scarcely any avail in specifically distinguishing them from each other. DECAN-  
DOLLE makes this and *verrucosa* varieties of each other; but MILLER, who had cultivated them from seed, denies their being so; and we entirely agree with him. A plant of easy culture and propagation; not quite so common in our collections as either *Lingua* or *verrucosa*. We have to thank Mr. HAWORTH for our specimen. G.

---

### NOTE.

No. 1322. To the synonyms of the variety  $\alpha$ . of *Lingua*, add;

ALOE *verrucula*. *Medicus. Theodora.* 73. n. 14.

---

### ERRATUM.

No. 1224, pag. alt. l. 14. after "*gracile*" instead of a "comma" put a "semicolon," after which insert the word "and."



Pubble L. Curtis St Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1820.

Syd. Edwards Del. F. Sanborn Sculp.

ALOE DEPRESSA. SHORT-LEAVED  
PERFOLIATE ALOE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 756.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *depressa*; (caudex brevis crassus vel totus foliatus vel avorsum denudatus; flores e majoribus, trigone tubulosis, rectis, pendulis;) foliis ambientibus, divaricatim patentibus, ovato-acuminatis, brevibus, e flavo-virentibus glauco rore obnubilatis, rigido-crassis, succulentis, dentibus acutis albido-cartilagineis remotius margine et subtus finem versus armatis, aliorumque rudimentis vagis macularum facie in utraque pagina parcissime conspersis; racemo spicatim elongato, parco, erecto; pedicellis erectis bractæas subæquantibus corolla duplo vel ultra brevioribus; staminibus inclusis. G.

ALOE *depressa*. *Haworth. Linn. Transf. 7. 16. n. 33.*

A. *perfoliata*. v. *depressa*. *Hort. Kew. 1. 467.*

A. *perfoliata*. ζ. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. v. 1. 458. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 186.*

A. *Brevioribus*. *Mill. Dict. ed. 8. n. 8.*

A. foliis amplexicaulibus utraque spinosis floribus spicatis. *Mill. Dict. ed. 7. n. 8.*

A. *africana* caulescens foliis glaucis brevissimis, foliorum parte interna et externa nonnihil spinosa. *Comm. Prælod. 72. (nec uti plerisque 71.) tab. 21. sine fl.*

*Stem simple; leaves about two inches broad at the base, five long; corolla pale red, greenish towards the end. MILLER in his Dictionary, under the head ALOE, has evidently committed some blunder concerning the eighth and sixteenth species.*

pecies. He has quoted the same synonym to both ; while the specific character of each is reciprocally reversed by the description in the subjoining observation : we have adopted that, the specific character of which applies to our plant, as have the editors of the Hortus Kewensis. Mr. HAWORTH has quoted the one, of which the description in the observation only is applicable.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Blooms in the summer. We are obliged to Mr. HAWORTH for the present specimen. G.



PANAX QUINQUEFOLIA. FIVE-LEAVED  
PANAX OR GINSENG.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYGAMIA DIŒCIA. (PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA *Perfoon*).

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Bacca* infera, cordata, 2-sperma.  
*Cal.* in flore masculo integer.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PANAX *quinquefolia*; foliis ternis: foliolis quinis petiolatis, pedunculo petiolis brevioribus, radice fusiformi.

PANAX *quinquefolium*; foliis ternis quinatis. *Sp. Pl.* 1512. *Reick.* 4. p. 362. *Kalm. it.* 3. p. 334. *Blackw.* 1. 513. *Regn. Bot. Zorn ic.* 155. *Woodv. Med. Bot.* 270. t. 99. *Gron. Fi. Virg.* 35. ed. 2d. 162. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

PANAX *quinquefolium*; caule herbaceo, foliis ternis, foliolis quinis ovalibus acuminatis petiolatis. *Michaux Fl. Bor-Amer.* 2. p. 256. *Perfoon Syn.* 1. p. 298.

GINSENG. *Jartoux; Lettres edifiantes et curieuses*, v. 10. p. 172. *Philosoph. Transf.* v. 28. p. 237. t. 5.

AURELIANA canadensis, *Lafiteau Ginsf.* p. 87. c. tab. *Catesb. Carol. atp.* 1. 16. *Breyn. Prod. pl.* 2. p. 35. t. ad. p. 52.

ARALIASTRUM, *Quinquefolii folio*; majus, *Ninzin* vocatum *D. Sarrazin. Vaill. serm.* 43.

ARALIASTRUM foliis ternis quinquepartitis, *Ginseng* s. *Ninsen officinarum. Trew Ebret.* 1. 6. f. 1.

GINSENG has been a famous remedy among the Chinese from time immemorial; it is understood however to be found only in Chinese Tartary. In the year 1709 Father JARTOUX, a missionary at Peking, was sent by the Emperor of China to make a map of that country. Whilst engaged in this business he fell in with an army of Tartars who were employed in collecting this highly valued root for the emperor; which gave him an opportunity of describing and making a drawing of the plant, and transmitting the same to Paris, in a letter to the procurator-general of the missions of India and China; a translation of which was published in the 28th vol. of the Philosophical Transactions.

JARTOUX says that the Ginseng is found between the thirty-ninth and forty-seventh degree north latitude, where there is a long tract of mountains covered with wood. It grows on the declivities of the mountains, on the banks of the torrents,  
and



and about the roots of trees; but not in the vallies, nor in open situations. It is remarkable, that this missionary should guess from the similarity of the countries, that the same plant might probably be found in Canada. The Jesuit's suspicion excited LAFITEAU, a missionary in that country, to make search for it; and after a time his labour was crowned with success.

The Iroquois Indians, though acquainted with the plant as a remedy among them, do not appear to have had such extravagant ideas of its virtues as the Chinese; but it is sufficiently remarkable, that they call it *Garent-oguen*, a compound word, signifying the lower extremities of a man; thus having the same signification and some similarity of sound with Ginseng: it might be adduced as a corroboration of the notion, that part of America was originally peopled from the north of Tartary.

Since this discovery, large quantities of the root of *PANAX quinquefolia* have been collected and sent to China, where it has sold at a great price; but not having undergone the same preparation as that collected in Tartary, it is less esteemed by the Chinese. LOUREIRO even doubts if it be the same plant; but the figure and description given by JARTOUX, are sufficient to ascertain that our plant, a native of the lofty mountains of North-America from Canada to Virginia, is precisely the same species as what he saw in Chinese Tartary; and considering the circumstances under which he obtained it, it is not at all probable that he could be deceived with respect to the genuine Ginseng.

The sensible qualities of this root do not promise any particular efficacy, according to European ideas; and this prejudice may perhaps occasion us to under-value it. For although it can hardly be doubted but that its virtues are highly over-rated by the Chinese, yet it does not seem credible that any absolutely inert remedy could for ages, and in distant countries, maintain so high a reputation. The *Sium Ninsi* cultivated in Japan, appears to us to have been mistakenly adopted for the true Ginseng, being supposed to have been brought from Coræa in Chinese Tartary. It is found, as Kæmpfer observes, to possess little or none of the virtues ascribed to the imported root; what he says of the value set upon the latter, must be considered as applicable to the Ginseng; *Ninsi* being only another mode of expressing the same word. Its flowers are very sweet scented.

PETER COLLINSON received this plant from Pennsylvania; and it flowered and produced ripe fruit in his garden at Peckham, in the year 1746. It was from this source that CATESBY's figure was drawn. Communicated by Mr. FRASER, who brought plants of it from North-America, on his last return from that country.



PANAX PUSILLA ( $\alpha$ ). LESSER PANAX.*Class and Order.*

## POLYGAMIA DICÆCIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. N<sup>m</sup>. 1333.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- PANAX *pusilla*; foliis ternis: foliolis subsessilibus, pedunculo petiolis longiore, radice rotunda.
- PANAX *trifolium*; caule herbaceo, foliis ternis ternatis quinatisve: foliolis oblongo-lanceolatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 4. p. 1124.*
- PANAX *trifolium*; foliis ternis ternatis. *Sp. Pl. 1512. Reich. 4. p. 362. Mart. Mill. Dict.*
- PANAX *trifolia*; pusilla, radice subrotunda, foliis ternis: foliolis subsessilibus. *Persoon Syn. 1. p. 298. Michaux Fl. Bor. Am. 2. p. 256.*
- PANAX foliis ternis ternatis, quandoque quinatis, pumila. *Gron. Virg. 35. ed. 2. 163.*
- ( $\alpha$ .) *foliolis quinatis basi angustatis.*
- ARALIASTRUM *Quinquefolii folio minus* D<sup>r</sup>. Sarrazin. *Vaill. Serm. 43.*
- Plantula marilandica, foliis summo caule ternis, quorum unumquodque quinquefariam dividitur, circa margines serratis. *Raj. Hist. 3. p. 658.*
- ARALIASTRUM foliis ternis tripartitis et quadripartitis. *Trew Ebr. t. 6. f. 2.*
- ( $\beta$ .) (*trifolia*) *foliolis ternatis basi rotundatis.*
- ARALIASTRUM *Fragariæ folio minus.* *Vaill. Serm. 43.*
- NASTURTIUM *Anemones sylvaticæ foliis, enneaphyllon, floribus exiguis.* *Pluk. Mant. 135. t. 435. f. 7.*

---

DESC. *Root* a round tuber, having much the appearance of a small potatoe. *Stem* erect, about three inches long, branching at

at the top into three petioles bearing five lanceolate leaflets, sawed at the edges, shining underneath, nearly sessile. *Peduncle* from the bosom of the petioles, erect, longer than these and equal to the whole leaf. *Flowers* in a close hemispherical umbel, with a many-leaved involucre the length of the *pedicles*, which are short. *Calyx* superior, very obsoletely five-toothed. *Petals* white, five. *Stamens* five, the length of the petals, often wanting. *Germen* three-cornered, three-celled. *Styles* three. *Stigmas* obtuse. We have observed no plants bearing male flowers only, but many of the florets were female in most of the umbels that we examined, and in the one from which our drawing was taken, all of them; but whether originally so or only from the falling of the stamens we are uncertain.

In variety ( $\beta$ ) of which we have only seen dried specimens, the leaflets are shorter, more oval, and rounded at the base, and are well represented in PLUKENET'S figure above quoted. It is not improbable that our two varieties may be hereafter considered as distinct species; and for this reason we have thought it best to limit the name of *trifolia* to the latter, to which alone it is at all applicable; for although variety ( $\alpha$ ) may occasionally produce only four or three leaflets, as in EURET'S figure, yet this is evidently from abortion; which does not appear to be the case in ( $\beta$ ).

There is no ground whatever for LINNÆUS'S suspicion that this plant might be the male of *PANAX quinquefolia*. No two species can be more distinct. The three distinct styles would rather lead to the idea of a different genus: the fruit we have never seen.

Native of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New-York, and Virginia. Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS; but we described it from specimens in Mr. VÈRE'S garden at Kensington-Gore, in May 1807.



## FUMARIA FORMOSA. BLUSH FUMITORY.

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA HEXANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filamenta* duo membranacea, singula antheris tribus. *CORYDALIS* *Persoon.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

FUMARIA *formosa*; (bicalcarata) scapo nudo, racemo composito, calcaribus incurvis. *Dryander in Hort. Kew. vol. ined.*

FUMARIA *formosa.* *Bot. Repos.* 393. *Donn Cat. ed. 4.*

This species approaches very near to FUMARIA *Cucullaria*, No. 1127, and is the same that is there mentioned, as being preserved in the Bankian Herbarium, under the name of *erubescens*. It was discovered by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES at Nootka-Sound, and introduced by him into the royal garden at Kew, from whence it has most probably extended to the nurseries about town. Has a creeping fleshy root, by which it increases rapidly. Its habit is very similar to that of *Cucullaria*, but the *scape* is somewhat longer than the leaves, and is frequently much more branched and flexuose than in the specimen from which our drawing was taken. Peduncles grow several from the same point, are nearly the length of the *corollas*, which are pendent, and of a bright carnation colour of very much the same form as those of *Cucullaria*, but the spurs are shorter and have their ends turned towards each other. The *filaments* adhere slightly in two bundles, but are easily separable into six, inserted below the *germen*, which is spindle-shaped and contains several smooth elliptical *ovula* with a large caruncle attached to the base of each. A small, linear, coloured *bracte* is inserted at the base of each peduncle.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden in Brompton; and we received very fine specimens from Mr. KNIGHT in the King's-Road, who has observed it to be an excellent detergent, the juice of it rubbed on the hands getting out any stains, much more expeditiously than soap; but in a single trial with the stain of the outer coat of walnuts, we did not find it succeed.





CLAYTONIA PERFOLIATA.    PERFOLIATE  
CLAYTONIA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-valvis. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stigm.* 3-fidum. *Caps.* 3-valvis, 1-locularis, 3-sperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CLAYTONIA *perfoliata*; folio caulino suborbiculari perfoliato.

CLAYTONIA *perfoliata*. *Donn's Catal. ed. 4. p. 50. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. p. 1186?*

CLAYTONIA *cubensis*. *Bonpland in Annales du Mus. d'Hist. Nat. v. 7. p. 82. t. 6. Humb. et Bonpl. Plantes Equinoxiales, p. 91. t. 26.*

DESC. *Root* annual, fibrous. *Radical leaves* on long foot-stalks rhomboid-ovate. *Stems* many, erect, simple, succulent, naked, except the orbicular, perfoliate involucre or cauline leaf. *Common peduncle* generally simple, sometimes branched, jointed, bearing small white nodding flowers, upon *pedicles* varying in length, several from the same point at the upper part and fewer at the lower, chiefly looking one way, without bractes, except a small ovate one at the base of those pedicles which grow immediately above the involucre; these are usually few. The *flowers* are white, very small: *petals* slightly emarginate. *Capsule* roundish, three-valved: *valves* bursting first at the apex, afterwards their sides suddenly curl inwards with elasticity, which disperses the seed. *Seeds* three, shining, lenticular, notched at the base, which notch is filled up with a white caruncle projecting beyond the seed and terminating in a string, by which the seed is attached to

to the base of the capsule. This caruncle frequently falls off in the dried seed. The whole plant is succulent, mild, and probably eatable, like purslane.

Professor WILLDENOW probably had the seeds of his plant from England; but his specimens must have been very defective. His inaccurate description has, of course, led Mr. BONPLAND into an error, inducing him to believe the plant, which he calls *cubensis*, was a different species. It is however undoubtedly the same; and his figure and description being taken from plants that came up spontaneously every year in the Botanic Garden at Paris, leads to a suspicion that their origin was from the mould that came with some plants from England, and not, as supposed, from seeds gathered in Cuba, by HUMBOLT and BONPLAND. If not, it is rather extraordinary that the same species should be native of Nootka-Sound and the Island of Cuba: a plant too, whose very habit declares it more likely to be an inhabitant of the arctic than of the tropical regions.

The *CLAYTONIA perfoliata* was discovered on the north-west coast of America, by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES, and introduced by him into the Kew Garden, in the year 1796, where it has maintained itself ever since, and whence it has been communicated to most of the Botanic Gardens in the kingdom.

Flowers nearly all the summer; and in a moist soil, not too much exposed, will sow itself, and the young plants will come up in the spring, requiring no other care than to prevent their being choked by more powerful weeds, or cut off by that destructive instrument the hoe. Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden, Brompton, the latter end of the summer, when the plants are less vigorous than in the spring; at which season the scape is much longer, and appears, as it were, jointed, the flowers growing in bunches at each joint. The cauline leaves are then for the most part more perfectly connate, and form a nearly orbicular involucre, through the centre of which the scape passes.



## ALOE RIGIDA. STIFF-LEAVED ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 756.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

**ALOE** *rigida*; (caudex subnullus vel palmaris, imbricatofoliatus; flores minores, erecti;) foliis axem multifariam ambientibus, oblongo-acuminatis, carinato-cuspidatis, brevibus, coriaceo-crassis, atrovirentibus, pusulatim corrugatis, recurvato-divaricatis, supra convoluto-concavis, infra convexis; caule simplici, nudo; racemo sparso, rariusculo; pedicellis corolla triplo brevioribus, bractea subduplo longioribus; corolla bilabiato-tubulosa, sexstriata, tertiam usque sexfida; laciniis tribus superioribus convergentibus, recurvato-erectis, planioribus, obtusatis; inferioribus divergentibus, revoluto-deflexis, canaliculatis; staminibus subdeclinatis, alterne brevioribus, tubum æquantibus; stylo illis subduplo brevioribus? stigmate obtusulo, obsolete puberulo. G.

**ALOE** *rigida*. Decandolle, *Pl. Gr. tab. 62.*

**ALOE** *expansa*. Haworth, *Linn. Transf. 7. 8. n. 8.*

**ALOE** *cylindracea*. β. *rigida*. Lam. *Diēt. 89. n. 19.*

A greenhouse plant. Native of the Cape of Good Hope; whence, according to Mr. HAWORTH, it was introduced into our collections by Mr. MALCOLM. Blooms during the summer months. Why Mr. HAWORTH should doubt of its being the same with DECANDOLLE'S plant we cannot guess, since it agrees in every point with the very detailed and minute description of that author, and sufficiently with the figure given in the same work. The specimen was kindly communicated by Mr. HAWORTH. G.



## ALOE PENTAGONA. PENTAGONAL ALOE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 756.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *pentagona*; (*caudex imbricato-foliatus; flores e minoribus, erecti;*) foliis axem ex deorsum pentagono-decussatim superne versus spiraliter sparsimque ambientibus, ovato-acuminatis, pulvinato-crassis, brevibus, rigidis, carinato-cuspidatis, atrovirentibus, glabris vel minutissime elevato-punctulatis, margine carinaque denticulatis, inferioribus divaricatis, superioribus, convergentibus, supremis minoribus pallidioribus convoluto concavis (*nunc subtus tuberculis paucis albidis parum salientibus notatis*); caule ramoso; racemis multifloris, sparsis, laxis; pedicellis corolla 3—4plo brevioribus, bractæas æquantibus; corolla columnari-tubulosa, explicata, glabra, in lacinulas sex parabolicas regulari-patulas tubo quadruplo breviores interiores subangustiores suberectiores soluta; staminibus tubo isometris, subdeclinatis, alternis brevioribus; stigmate simplici. G.

ALOE *pentagona*. Haworth, Linn. Transf. 7. 7. n. 6.ALOE *spiralis*. β. *pentagona*. Hort. Kew. 1. 471. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 191; (*exclusa passim var. α.*)

---

We have been induced to consider the present plant as specifically distinct from *spiralis*, not so much by the difference in the arrangement and expansion of the leaves, as by the total absence of the transverse wrinkles, so remarkable in the corolla of the latter, in which there are also other minuter distinctions. But still they may possibly be mere varieties of each other. MILLER, in his Dictionary, when speaking of *spiralis*, says, "there

“ there is a variety of this sort which has been raised from seeds, which is much larger, the leaves thicker, and the flowers grow upon taller foot-stalks; but this is only a feminal variety.” But whether he had the present plant in view, or some real variety of *spiralis*, we cannot now determine from such loose description.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated in the Kew Gardens. We have to thank Mr. HAWORTH for the specimen.  
G.

N<sup>o</sup> 1339



Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del. F. Sanford Sc.

Pub by T. G. & Co. 12 Geo Crescent Dec 1810.



ANTHERICUM LONGISCAPUM. GLAUCOUS-  
LEAVED ANATHERICUM.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 816.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTHERICUM *longiscapum*; (*rhizoma sæpius multiceps, rarius vel modo brevissime caudescens; filamenta lanato-barbata;*) foliis plurimis, subradicalibus, fasciculatim ambientibus, erecto-divergentibus, semitereti-linearibus, cuspidatim attenuatis, crassis, succulentis, glaucissimis, basin versus convoluto-equitantibus membranaque angusta glabra integerrima marginatis; caule (*sæpius pluribus atque successivis*) illis quadruplo altiore, stricto, anguloso; racemo numeroso, laxe spicatim elongato; bracteis brevibus, cuspidatis, lanato-ciliatis; pedicellis corolla duplo vel ultra longioribus, defloratis hamato-recurvis. G.

ANTHERICUM *longiscapum*. Jacq. Coll. Suppl. 84. Ic. Rar. 2. tab. 404. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 145.

ANTHERICUM *asphodeloides*. Hort. Kew. 1. 450; (*exclusis synonymis*); nec vero Linnæi, Milleri, Jacquini, aut Willdenovii planta. Herb. Banks. quoad solum specimen primarium ex Horto regio Kewensi; alterum enim in eodem folio prout eadem species perperam adjunctum ad verum *asphodeloides* pertinet, venitque Vienna a Jacquino missum.

ANTHERICUM *altissimum*. Mill. Dict. ed. 8. n. 8.

ANTHERICUM *acaule*, foliis carnosis teretibus spicis florum longissimis laxis. Mill. Dict. ed. 7. n. 8. Icon. fol. 26. tab. 39 (*in ipsa icone male 38.*)

That

That the present plant is the *asphodeloides* of the Hortus Kewensis, is proved by the English name of "glaucous-leaved" adopted in that work, as well as by the original specimen from the Kew Gardens, preserved in the Bankian Herbarium. That the editors of that work have confounded it with the Linnean *asphodeloides*, is likewise proved by a specimen of that species transmitted by JACQUIN from Vienna, which they have arranged with the present species in the above Herbarium under the same name. To MILLER, by whom they had both been cultivated, they were well known, and had been distinguished by him under different specific names, after he had determined that they were not varieties for reasons which he details at large in his *Jones*. The leaves of our plant are exceedingly glaucous, which is not the case in the other; they are also much longer, with the edges quite entire, and not toothletted, as in that; the flower-stem in this is also much longer (sometimes three feet high) in proportion to the leaves than in the Linnean *asphodeloides*; the raceme is also far longer and more numerously flowered; and the corolla smaller and paler. Throws up successive flower-stems from April and May to August and September. The Linnean *asphodeloides* is figured by JACQUIN in the Hortus Vindobonensis. Added to what we have said before, there is also a great *prima facie* dissimilitude between the two species. The seeds of our plant were received by MILLER from the Cape of Good Hope, in 1751; probably the real *asphodeloides* was lost to the Kew Gardens before the publication of the Hortus Kewensis.

Our specimen came from Mr. HAWORTH. G.

---

#### ERRATUM.

No. 1176, l. 6. for "736" read "1081."

N<sup>o</sup> 1340

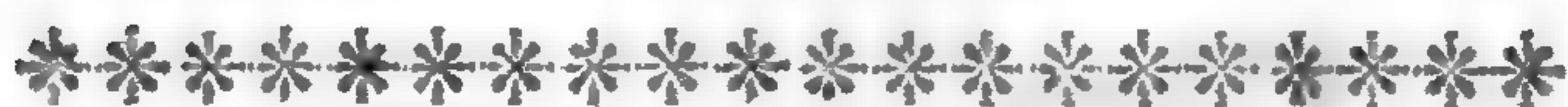


Sp. d. E. Howard - Dal

Pub. by I. Curtis S<sup>o</sup> 6 - Crolicomb Dec 11 1810

E. Simpson del

TRADESCANTIA ERECTA. UPRIGHT  
SPIDERWORT.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 105.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRADESCANTIA *erecta*; foliis ovatis basi angustatis glabris,  
pedunculo terminali nudo bifido racemoso.  
*Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 17.*

TRADESCANTIA *erecta*. *Cavan. Ic. 1. 53. tab. 7. 4. Jacq.*  
*Coll. 4. 114. Ic. Rar. tab. 354. Lil. 1*  
*Redoutè, tab. 239. Hort. Kew. ed. 2.*  
*v. 2. 205.*

*T. undulata.* *Vahl, Aët. Soc. Hist. Nat. Hafn. 2. P. 2. p. 27.*  
*tab. 3.*

*T. bifida.* *Roth, Catal. Bot. 1. p. 42.*

An annual plant. Native of Mexico. We are told by the Nurserymen, that it sometimes springs up from the earth, which has been sent to them about the roots of plants which they have received from Jamaica. Requires to be kept in the hot-house; where it attains a variety of heights, and is more or less branched according to the vigour with which it grows.

The species has been so repeatedly and so largely described by others, that it were needless for us to add any of our own observations. Blooms in July and August. Introduced by the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS, in 1794. G.

N<sup>o</sup> 1371.

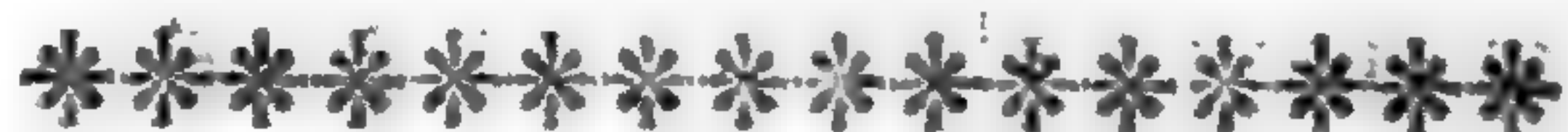


Edw<sup>d</sup> Edwards Del

Pub by T. Currier & Geo. Creighton Dec 5 1871

E. C. ...

FOTHERGILLA ALNIFOLIA, *var. α.* OBTUSA.  
BLUNT-LEAVED FOTHERGILLA.



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* truncatus, integerrimus, persistens. *Cor.* o. *Germen* 2-fidum. *Caps.* 2-locularis, 4-fariam dehiscens. *Sem.* solitaria, ossea.

*Specific Name and Synonyms.*

FOTHERGILLA *alnifolia*. Linn. *Suppl.* 267. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 1225. *Ejusdem Arb.* 113. Hort. Kew. 2. 241. Mart. Mill. *Dict.*

FOTHERGILLA *Gardeni*; foliis subovalibus, superne crenato-dentatis, subtus subcanescentibus. Michaux *Flor. Bor. Am.* 1. p. 313.

*α.* obtusa; foliis obovatis superne crenulatis; junioribus subtus fasciculatim puberulis.

*β.* acuta; foliis angustis acutis subintegerrimis subtus albidis.

FOTHERGILLA *Gardeni*. Jacq.  *Ic. Rar.* 100. *Collect.* 1. p. 97.

*γ.* major; foliis superne serratis obtusissimis quandoque cum acumine: junioribus subtus tomentosis. (vide N<sup>o</sup>. 1342.)

*δ.* serotina; foliis oblongis acutis superne crenato-dentatis subtus viridibus.

FOTHERGILLA *alnifolia* is a native of Carolina, where it was first discovered by the late Dr. GARDEN of Charlestown, who named it in honour of JOHN FOTHERGILL, M. D. many years a celebrated Physician in London, and a great patron of natural history. He formed an extensive Botanic garden at Upton in Essex, where he accumulated plants from every quarter of the globe, and particularly from North-America, a country

country to which he was ever warmly attached. There appear to be several varieties, though perhaps none of them are sufficiently marked to form distinct species. The one here figured is a low shrub; the younger leaves, when minutely examined, have a scattered pubescence, collected in little bunches; in form they frequently vary between obovate and wedge-shaped, and with serratures at the upper part more or less deep.

Flowers in April and May, frequently, but not always, before the leaves appear. Quite hardy. Our drawing was made at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's, Old Brompton.

Variety  $\beta$  *acuta*, as figured by JACQUIN, has ovate spikes; leaves a little undulated towards the point, but scarcely serrate. The third variety is the next article. The fourth, *serotina*, was shown us several years ago, by Mr. WHITLEY, who observed that it never produced its blossoms till August, long after the shrub was clothed with leaves, which are oblong, smooth, and when fresh, green on both sides, though in drying the under surface grows much paler.





FOTHERGILLA ALNIFOLIA, *var. γ.* MAJOR.  
BROAD-LEAVED FOTHERGILLA.



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. N<sup>m</sup>. 1341.*

*Specific Name.*

FOTHERGILLA *alnifolia*. *Vide N<sup>m</sup>. 1341.*

*γ. major*; *foliis superne serratis obtusissimis quandoque cum acumine: junioribus subtus tomentosis.*

This is the handsomest variety we have seen, being considerably larger in all its parts, as well as in its foliage. The leaves, when older, are more or less white underneath; the younger ones are quite tomentose and a little ferruginous; some of them have a broad obtuse termination, and in others the terminal tooth projects far forward; the serratures are sometimes very large. The spike of flowers is larger and longer than in the other varieties.

Known in some nurseries by the name of *speciosa*. Flowers in May and June, a month later than *obtusata*. Drawn at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's, Old-Brompton,

N<sup>o</sup> 1343.



*C. 1891 Dec 1 12-2*

*Pub. by T. Curtis, S. Geo. Crescent Dec 1 1890.*

*F. Sarron, Paris.*

## ARCTOTIS GLUTINOSA. CLAMMY ARCTOTIS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Receptaculum nudum. Pappus 0. Calyx hemisphæricus, imbricatus: squamis marginalibus membranaceis.*

*Specific Character.*

ARCTOTIS *glutinosa*; fruticosa, foliis cuneatis dentato-pinnatifidis glutinosis sessilibus subdecurrentibus, floribus terminalibus solitariis.

We are not certain that this shrub ought in reality to be referred to ARCTOTIS, but it certainly has a near affinity with some of the species, at present collected under that genus, which seems to have been used as a common receptacle for many Cape shrubs, of this family, that will not properly unite, and must at a future time undergo a new arrangement.

It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, has an upright shrubby stem, covered with a greyish bark, but the branches are herbaceous, green, and, as well as the leaves, covered with a glutinous, shining substance. The leaves are alternate, wider at the upper end, and narrowed downwards, sessile, and decurrent a short distance along the branch, rather deeply indented on the sides: each tooth, of which there are about three pair, has an appendix or toothlet at its base, so much reflected, as not to be seen on the upper surface. The blossoms are large and the colour of red lead.

Communicated by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, who raised it from Cape seeds about five years ago. Flowers in April and May. Requires the protection of a greenhouse. Propagated by cuttings.

N. 9347



Syd<sup>ns</sup> Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Carter S. Geo: Crescent Dec<sup>r</sup> 2. 1810.

F. Sanson Jun<sup>r</sup> Sc.

PHLOX CAROLINA. ROUGH-STEMMED  
LYCHNIDEA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PHLOX *carolina*; foliis lanceolatis lævibus, caule scabro, corymbis subfastigiatis. *Sp. Pl.* 216. *Reich.* 1. p. 432. *Willd.* 1. p. 841. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 6. *Hort. Kew. ed. nov.* 1. 326.

LYCHNIDEA *caroliniana*, floribus quasi umbellatim dispositis, foliis lucidis crassis acutis. *Mart. Dec.* 1. t. 10.

DESC. *Stems* erect, between two and three feet high, rough with stiff, short, white hairs, producing a mealy appearance, but otherwise nearly invisible to the naked eye. *Leaves* opposite, lanceolate, smooth, fleshy, subconnate, lower ones almost linear: upper pairs more distant. *Peduncles* rough, bearing several flowers crowded together, alternate, forming a rather dense corymb. *Calyx* smooth, with a pentagonal base: teeth erect, lanceolate, generally reddish. *Corolla* faucer-shaped: tube twice the length of the limb, curved, smooth, striate: limb divided into five roundish quite entire segments. The colour of the tube is violet, of the limb bright purple, starred in the centre, fading violet. *Antbers* in part exerted.

We know of no other species that has rough stems and peduncles and at the same time smooth leaves. According to MARTIN, in his *Historia Plantarum Rariorum*, it was first introduced by Mr. COWELL, a Nurseryman at Hoxton, before the year 1728. It has, however, been probably for some years lost from our gardens. Our drawing and description were taken from plants imported by Mr. FRASER, Sloane-Square, the last spring, from South-Carolina.



By J. E. Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Currier Walworth Jan 1 1842.

E. Sanson Sculp.

*Handwritten:* Hesperis matronalis  
L. de Walther in 1842

## ALOE RADULA. RASP-LEAVED ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 756.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *Radula*; (*ecaudicata*; *annosior cespitosim stolonifera*; *flores e minoribus, erecti*;) foliis radicalibus, plurimo ordine fasciculato-compactis, divaricatim divergentibus, incurvulis recurvulifve, lanceolato-subulatis, plano-convexis, coriaceo-crassis, saturate viridibus, per tubercula cretaceo-albicantia, mutica, in prona parte grossiora laxius, in supina minutiora creberrime, radulæ more asperatis; caule gracili flexili laxe racemoso; pedicellis corolla ter quater brevioribus, bractæas æquantibus, corolla sextriato-tubulosa, basi turgidula, usque circa medium sexfida, revoluto bilabiata, labio infimo subdepressiore; laciniis divergentibus, lineariblongis, obtusulis, imarum duabus lateralibus convolutis angustatis; staminibus tubum æquantibus, alternantibus; stylo germen æquante; stigmatibus tribus minutis. *G.*

ALOE *Radula*. *Jacquin. Hort. Schænb. 4. tab. 35.*

ALOE *attenuata*. *Haworth in Linn. Transf. 7. 11. n. 18.*

ALOE *africana margaritifera minor*, foliis multo longioribus. *Boerb. Index. Alt. 2. 130. n. 27.*

---

This plant seems never to have been distinctly recorded except in the books above quoted; but has been most probably confounded among the varieties of *margaritifera*; from which it differs, by slenderer far attenuated *leaves*, as well as in the flatness and roughening or tooothing of their inner surface, which resembles that of a file or rasp, and is of a yellowish green

green colour; by its corolla not being subsessile, as well in being slenderer and parted nearly to the middle, with farther divergent and spirally revolute segments; the *stem* is also flexile and far slenderer, with fewer and more distant *flowers*. *Leaves* from one and a half to near three inches long, about half an inch across at their base, gradually attenuated, elongated-cuspidate; the tubercles are smaller and of a chalky whiteness, without the pearl-like hue of those on the leaves of *margaritifera*. Mr. HAWORTH, to whom we are so often and so much obliged for his kind communications, has a plant of this species, which by its numerous suckers forms a compact hemispherical bush of a foot or more in diameter.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope; blooms in the greenhouse during the latter months of summer. G,





Pub. by J. Curtis, Walworth, Jan. 1, 1871.

J. Sanborn Sculp.

ALOE SAPONARIA (β.) LATIFOLIA. LARGEST  
COMMON SOAP-ALOE.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 756.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *saponaria*; (*crassene e longe caudescens; flores e majoribus, penduli, cylindranei;*) foliis caudicem summum divergenter ambientibus, imbricato-confertis, ovato vel oblongato-lanceolatis, lamina maculis (*quam in picta triplo-grandioribus*) albis verticaliter ellipticis in series imperfectas subtransversim directas compactis utrinque picta, margine spinis brevibus subirregulariter dentata; caule simplici vel ramoso; racemo umbellatim contracto; pedicellis ascendenter divergentibus, corollæ isometris, bractea fusce nervosa bis longioribus; corolla pendulo-cernua, subclavato-cylindrica, obsolete trigona, leviter curvata, basi infra stricturam subglobose extumescente; laciniis tres partes usque inter se concretis, inde conniventibus, ore brevi patulis; antheris subexclusis. G.

ALOE *saponaria*. Haworth in Linn. Transf. 7. 17. n. 35; (*exclusa varietate obscura*).

(α.) *minor*; foliis angustioribus, lateribus rectioribus, sub dio hepatico-fuscescentibus; caule simplici.

A. *saponaria*. *minor*. Haworth. l. c.

A. *umbellata*. Decandolle. Pl. Gr. tab. 98; (*excl. synonym. jam supra No. 1323 ad pictam citatis.*)

A. *picta*. β. *minor*; (*quoad solum synonymon Hort. Kew.; ea enim Linnæi et Dillenii pictam in No. 1323 spectant.*)

A. *perfoliata*. ε. *saponaria*. Hort. Kew. 1. 467.

A. *perfoliata*. θ. λ. Linn. Spec. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 458.

A. *disticha*. Mill. Dict. ed. 8. n. 5.

A. *maculosa*:

- A. maculosa* : (*mouchetè.*) *Lam. Encyc.* 1. 87. n. 9.  
*A. caulescens*, foliis caulem amplectentibus, floribus auranti-  
 acis. *Braal. Hist. Pl. Succ. Dec.* 4. 11. *cum Icon.*  
*A. africana maculata spinosa major.* *Dillen. Hort. Eltham.* 17.  
*tab. 14. fig. 15.*  
*A. caulescens*, foliis spinosis maculis ab utraque parte albi-  
 cantibus notatis. *Comm. Hort. Amst.* 2. p. 9. *tab. 5.*  
*(sine flore.)* *Baerb. Ind. Alt.* 2. 230. n. 19.  
 (β.) *latifolia* ; foliis latioribus ovato-lanceolatis saturate viri-  
 dibus ; caule ramoso.  
*A. saponaria. latifolia.* *Haw. l. c.* p. 18.
- 

The *caudex* seldom rises above two feet high ; MILLER says, that “ the leaves are of a dark green colour spotted with white, resembling soft-soap ;” which must account for the whimsical specific name. The bloom appears in August and September. Corolla nearly two inches long, of a beautiful red-lead colour. Native of the Cape of Good Hope ; although it has been carelessly called by BRADLEY, “ Common spotted American ALOE ;” and by others, according to MILLER, “ Carolina ALOE.” An old inhabitant of our greenhouses. We have to thank Mr. HAWORTH for the present specimen. G.



Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del. F. Sanford Sc.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth Jan 1. 1841

TAMUS ELEPHANTIPES. FÆMINA. FEMALE CAPE  
BRYONY, OR THE ELEPHANT'S FOOT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DICÆCIA HEXANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

MASC. Cal. sexpartitus. Cor. o.

FÆM. Cal. sexpartitus. Cor. o. Stylus trifidus. Baccæ  
triloc. infera. Sem. 2.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TAMUS *elephantipes*; rhizomate ab humo extante, amplo, hemisphærico, solido-carnoso (*consistentia fere Napi*), cortice suberosè incrassata, areolatim rimosa; caule sublignescente, volubili, axillariter implexèque ramoso; foliis alternis, cordatis, subsucculentis (*cucumerinis*), immerse subseptemnerviis, transverse venulosis; petiolis lamina brevioribus, basi strumosis; racemis ad petiolorum basin extraaxillaribus, paucifloris, divaricatis, pedicellis unifloris superne versus appresse uni-tribraeteolatis; germine nudo, fusiformi-pyramidato, costato-trigono, faciebus interangularibus leviter pustulatis; calyce (corolla *mibi*) infundibuliformi-rotato, quam id bis breviorè, firmula, marcescente, laciniis linearibus, æqualibus, canaliculatis, obtusulis, apice inflexulis; staminibus (*in FÆM. effætis*) imò calyci adnatis; stylo laciniis parum breviorè, rotundato-triquetro, tristriato, lobulis trinis stigmatosis recurvatim divergentibus. G.

TAMUS *elephantipes*. L'Heritier. Sert. Angl. 29; (*tabula licet in libris citata hucusque inedita*). Hort. Kew. 3. 401.  
Gmel. Syst. Nat. 2. 570. Willd. Sp. Pl. 4. 772.

Pes elephantis. Vulgo.

---

From the uncouth massive appearance as well as colour of the  
rootstock, our plant has acquired at the Cape of Good Hope  
the

the appellation of "The Elephant's Foot;" in other respects, it very much resembles the common black Bryony (*TAMUS communis*) of our hedges. The stem, which is about the thickness of the little finger at the base and twining, requires support, by the help of which we have seen it reach the height of about eight feet. Found in the neighbourhood of Cape Town by Mr. MASSON, by whom it was introduced into the Kew Gardens in 1774, where a male plant bloomed in 1783, to which L'HERITIER owed his engraving; an engraving that has been repeatedly cited, but as yet never published. We do not know that the female plant has ever before flowered in this country. Both L'HERITIER and the editors of the Hortus Kewensis profess merely to guess between *TAMUS* and *SMILAX* for its genus, not being able to ascertain the position of the germen from the male flower, the only one they had seen. The *rootstock* in our specimen was a foot in diameter; the older or lower *leaves* were obtusely or rounded-cordate, the new ones acutely so, all entire and smooth, of a paler green beneath; *corolla* of a pale rusty yellow colour, scentless, and shorter than the *petioles*. The foliage shrinks to half its size in drying.

Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered late this summer, in Mr. KNIGHT'S greenhouse, King's-Road, which had been imported some years back for Mr. GEORGE HIBBERT'S Collection at Clapham. G.

N<sup>o</sup> 137r



Pub. by J. Curtis. Walworth Jan 1 1812.

F. Sanson Sc.

HERMANNIA TENUIFOLIA. FINE-LEAVED  
HERMANNIA.



*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* campanulatus, 5-fidus. *Petala* 5, spiraliter cucullata.  
*Filamenta* lanceolata. *Styli* 5, in unum approximati. *Caps.*  
5-locularis polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HERMANNIA *tenuifolia*; foliis pinnatifido-linearibus.

We know of no species of HERMANNIA with leaves so finely divided as the one of which we now present a figure, drawn several years ago from a plant, at that time we believe in possession of the late Mr. CURTIS; but which we have never met with in any of the collections that we have examined. There is a defective specimen in the Banksian Herbarium, under the name of *decomposita*, which appears like it.

Native of the Cape, requiring a greenhouse and the same treatment as the rest of the genus.



N<sup>o</sup> 1349.



Wm. Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curle Walworth Jan. 1. 1811.

E. Sanson Sc.

HERMANNIA FLAMMEA. NIGHT-SMELLING  
HERMANNIA.



*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* campanulatus, 5-fidus. *Petala* 5, spiraliter cucullata.  
*Filam.* lanceolata. *Styli* 5, in unum approximati. *Caps.* 5-  
locularis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HERMANNIA *flammea*; foliis cuneiformibus apice truncato-  
dentatis glabris, racemis terminalibus secundis,  
pedunculis geminatis: altero bifloro.

HERMANNIA *flammea*; foliis cuneiformibus apice truncato-  
denticulatis planis, calycibus patentissimis.  
*Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 129.

HERMANNIA *flammea.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 595. *Perf. Syn.*  
2. 1. 217. *Bot. Repos.* 550.

DESC. A low shrub: *branches* weak, rough, reddish brown.  
*Leaves* wedge-shaped, truncated and usually three-toothed;  
sometimes, the outer teeth being truncated, the leaf becomes  
obsoletely five-toothed, naked. *Stipules* two, linear-lanceolate,  
nearly half the length of the leaf. *Flowers* grow in terminal  
racemes looking one way. *Peduncles* nodding, two together,  
one of which is two-flowered, the other single-flowered. *Braes*  
three, at the base of the peduncles, like the stipules, and from  
two to four smaller ones near the flower. *Calyx* campanulate,  
very patent, scariose. *Corolla* of five petals very much twisted,  
externally of a deep orange or flame-colour, internally a very  
pale yellow: *petals* remain long firmly twisted together, and  
are seldom completely expanded. *Stamens* five; *filaments* united.  
*Antthers*

*Anthers* oblong, incumbent. *Germen* five-angled. *Styles* five, united, longer than the *stamens*.

The flowers are very odoriferous after sunset, but appeared to us to be scentless during the day. JACQUIN says they smell like new hay, but does not mention whether by night or in the daytime.

This shrub flowers in the greenhouse, during most of the summer; was introduced from the Cape by GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. at whose garden at Clapham our drawing was taken several years ago; but our description last summer at Mr. KNIGHT's, Nurseryman, in the King's-Road, Little Chelsea, the present possessor of Mr. HIBBERT's collection. Native of the Cape of Good Hope and easily propagated by cuttings.



ASTRAGALUS SINICUS. UMBELLATED  
ASTRAGALUS.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Carina obtusa. Legum. biloculare aut subbiloculare futura inferiore introflexâ.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ASTRAGALUS *sinicus*; caulescens prostratus, umbellis pedunculatis, leguminibus prismaticis triquetris erectis apice tubulatis. *Linn. Mant.* 103. *Reich.* 3. p. 534. *Mill. Philos. Transf.* 1764. p. 138. n. 2059. *Willd.* 3. p. 1292. *Thunb. Jap.* 290. *Pers. Syn.* 2. p. 335. *Decand. Astrag.* 97.

ASTRAGALUS *lotoides*; caulescens glaber ramosus, foliolis subtrijugis ovalibus, pedunculis axillaribus folio longioribus capitatis, leguminibus rectis triquetris acuminatis. *Pall. Astrag.* n. 106. *Lam. Enc.* 316.

---

DESC. *Root* annual. *Stems* decumbent. *Leaves* on long footstalks, odd-pinnate: *leaflets* four pair, obovate, distant, minutely ciliated and hairy underneath. *Stipules* two, ovate-acuminate, erect, inserted below the petiole. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, nearly equaling the leaf in length. *Flowers* in a hemispherical umbel on very short nodding pedicles. *Calyx* five-toothed: teeth nearly equal, the two upper ones more distant. *Corolla* papilionaceous: *vexillum* obcordate, reflected at the sides, pale purple, streaked in the middle: *wings* white, obliquely truncate: *keel* longer than the wings, broad and of a deep

deep purple colour at the extremity, two-petaled: petals adhering at the under edge. *Filaments* diadelphous, one and nine, distinct at the upper part. *Germen* very slender, narrowed at both ends: *Styl'* subulate: *Stigma* rounded. The leaves have a grateful scent, somewhat resembling that of some fresh apples.

This is the only known species of *Astragalus* with flowers growing in an umbel, in the manner of a *Coronilla*. It is a pretty, delicate plant, propagated by seeds only, which should be raised on a hot-bed in the spring and planted in the open border the latter end of May or beginning of June. Being a native of China and Japan, where, according to THUNBERG, it abounds by the wayside, it is probably not very tender. It is however with us very rare, occurring neither in AITON'S *Hortus Kewensis*, nor DONN'S *Hortus Cantabrigiensis*, though we have, in our possession, a specimen gathered in the latter garden, about forty years ago, by Mr. LYONS.

Communicated several years since by Mr. LODDIGES, from his garden, at Hackney.



TROPÆOLUM PEREGRINUM. CILIATED  
TROPÆOLUM, OR INDIAN-CRESS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 1-phyllus, calcaratus. *Petala* 4, inæqualia. *Baccæ* 3, siccæ, 1-spermæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TROPÆOLUM *peregrinum*; foliis subpeltatis subreniformibus 5—7-lobis, petalis minoribus ciliato-laceris.

TROPÆOLUM *peregrinum*; foliis subpeltatis quinque-lobis dentatis, petalis ciliato-laceris. *Syst. Veg.* 357. *Reich.* 2. 145. 2. 299. *Mart. Mill. Diet.*

TROPÆOLUM *peregrinum*. *Willd.* 2. 299. *Hort. Schænb.* 98. *Bot. Repos.* 597.

CARDAMINDUM quinquefolii folio, vulgo Malla. *Feuill. Peruv.* 2. p. 756. t. 42. ?

DESC. *Root* annual. *Stem* rounded, smooth, climbing. *Leaves* on long *petioles*, which act as tendrils, subpeltate, the footstalk being inserted near the edge, not in the centre as in *majus*, hollowed at the base, five-lobed, lobes rounded, terminated with a small mucro: the lower leaves are cut into seven lobes, which are again divided. *Peduncles* solitary, axillary, one-flowered, equal to the leaf. *Calyx* pushed in at the base, five-cleft; segments nearly equal, bilabiate arranged: upper lip terminated in a funnel-shaped spur or nectary, subulate, and hooked at the end. *Corolla* pale yellow, ringent, five-petaled, inserted into the calyx; two upper petals large,



large, cut into five laciniaë, obtuse with a mucro, inserted by claws into the middle segment of the upper lip of the calyx: three inferior, spathular-shaped, lacerate-ciliate. *Filaments* eight, inserted into the base of the calyx. *Anthers* four-grooved. *Germen* 3-lobed, three-cornered. *Style* shorter than filaments. *Stigmas* tripartite, acute.

Taste of the flower more bitter and biting than that of *TROPÆOLUM majus*.

In the above description we have, with JACQUIN, called the large petals superior, some authors speak of them as the inferior, in which case the flower must be considered as reversed or resupinate.

As FEUILLEE makes no mention of the small petals being fringed, and they appear entire in his figure, we much doubt whether the species described by him be the same as ours.

It is a tender annual and a great climber; has not, that we know of, hitherto succeeded in the open air, but will probably, like the Marvel of Peru, become accustomed to the climate after a few generations, if ripe seeds shall be produced here. Mr. LAMBERT cultivated it in a melon-frame, where it flowered freely, but did not ripen its seeds. Our drawing was taken at Mr. VERE's garden.



W. L. E. S. J. C.

Hubby S. Carter W. L. E.

## ALOE FOLIOLOSA. SMALL-LEAVED ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Infloresc.* scorsim bracteata. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* infera, tubuloso-flexida vel hexapetaloideo-partita in tubum connivens, ore summo regulari patula vel recurvatim bilabiata, carnosula firma, directa flexave, erecta pendulove-cernua; laciniis ligulatis, exterioribus interiores alternas isometras bisve longiores imbricantibus. *Stam.* immediate hypogyna, deflexo-affurgentia, longitudine alternantia, tubo æqualia vel exserta. *Fil.* tereti-gracilescencia (in quibusdam statim post-anthesin flexuose detensa velutque articulosa). *Anth.* erectæ, oblongæ. *Stylus* exsertus vel subnullus trifidus. *Stigm.* simplex, vel 3 minuta replicata. *Caps.* erecta, membranacea, scariofa, diversimode oblongata, rotunde acuteve trigona, venosa; triloc., trivalv., valvis medio septigeris. *Sem.* numerosa, biferialia, subrotundo-complanata alata, angulosave angulis membranacee extenuatis. G.

**OBS.** Plantæ perennes sempervirentes stoloniferae alterne indivise ac epetiolate crassifoliae; rhizoma nunc exiliter fusiforme neque ex humo emergens, nunc in caudicem palmoidee arboreum ac stolonizanter ramosum affurgens; folia succosa, convolute amplexicaulia, plurifariam disposita, modo bifaria a plano obversa, rarius decussata; imbricatim ambientia, modo equitantia, raro distantia; radicania, vel inferiorum casu excelsæ terminalia, nunc axim a summo ad imum compacte loricantia; squamiformia vel supra tres pedes longa; pulvinatim laxata vel hinc gibbosa vel piano-convexe depressa; ab infra latioribus cuspidatim attenuata, nunc linguiformia rotundo sine terminata; lævia, vel tuberibus verruculis papillisve cartilagineis in parte vel totaliter scabrata aut tantum marginata; nuda, vel spinis mollibus innocuis vel durissimis pungentibus quadantenus aut per totum muricata, duntaxatve ciliata; caulis interfoliaceus simplex vel ramosus, foliolis bractæiformibus vagis perpaucis vel multis squamatus; racemus (ut et partiales) umbellatim contractus, vel spicatim pyramidatus, vel diffuse elongatus; pedicelli subnulli corollamve æquantes, uniflori, erecti refractave collapsi, bractea ipsis longiore bisve brevior excepti. A contermina TRITOMA dignoscatur capsula nequaquam cartilaginea nec ovata, seminibus marginatis, corolla carnosiore neque (æquatis imbricationis rugis) explicata, staminibus declinato-inflexis, foliorum insuper habitu haudquaquam scirpoidee gramineo. G.

Specific

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

**ALOE** *foliolosa*; (caudex totaliter imbricato-foliatus; flores e minoribus, erecti, regulares;) foliis plurifariam ambientibus, squamiformibus, ovato-acuminatis, transversim latioribus, parum (*pro-genere*) crassis, rigidis, glabris (*junioribus perobscure denticulatis*), supra patulis, caudicem a summo ad imum squarroso-loricantibus; caule simplici, filiformi, flexili; racemo laxo; pedicellis corolla duplo brevioribus; corolla recta, cylindracea rotundatis angulis, ore brevissimo regulari patula; staminibus inclusis. G.

**ALOE** *foliolosa*. Haworth. Linn. Transf. 7. 7. n. 3. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 2. 298.

---

Native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it has been introduced into our gardens, by Mr. MASSON, since the publication of the Hortus Kewensis. The *leaves* are the smallest and thinnest of any species known to us, of a dark green colour. Nearly allied to *spiralis*. Is propagated with more difficulty, but blooms more freely than that. May be kept in the common greenhouse. Had never been distinctly recorded by any author preceding Mr. HAWORTH, to which gentleman we are indebted for the specimen. G.

N<sup>o</sup> 1353.



HERBARIUM OF THE  
MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY  
AND ANATOMY  
HARVARD UNIVERSITY  
CAMBRIDGE MASS.

Del.

Pub by S. Curtis Walworth Feb 11 1811.

F. Sanson Sc.

## ALOE RECURVA. RECURVED ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1352.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

**ALOE** *recurva*; (*secaudicata*; *flores a minoribus, erecti, bilabiati*;) foliis paucis, radicalibus, plurifariam ambientibus, recurve divaricatis, brevibus, pulvinato-crassis, oblongo-attenuatis, plano convexis, rore canis, a supino glabratis lineisque paucis saturatioribus inscriptis, a prono dense papillofis, margine cartilagineo-ferrulatis; caule tenui flexili; racemo laxo; corolla ab imo gibberula attenuato-tubulosa; rictu revolutim dispanso; staminibus tubo æqualibus. G.

**ALOE** *recurva*. *Haworth. Linn. Transf.* 7. 10. n. 17. *Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 2. 300.*

**ALOE** *tricolor*. *Id. loc. cit. App.* 25. n. 2.

**ALOE** *venosa*. *Lam. Encyc.* 1. 89. n. 16.

**ALOE** *americana* Hyacinthi flore. *Weinm. Phyt.* t. 71. a.

**ALOE** *africana humilis* folio nonnihil reflexo, floribus ex albo et rubro variegatis. *Commel. Præhud.* 80. fig. 29.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope; from whence it was introduced into the Dutch gardens by Governor VANDER STEL, in 1701; into the English, more recently, by Mr. MASSON. The leaves are very apt to turn red, if long exposed in the open air. Mr. HAWORTH, from whom we had the specimen, tells us that it is very apt to rot; and that more than usual care is required to preserve it.

Our specimen is somewhat smaller than those figured by WEINMAN and COMMELIN; these were probably older, or had been better cultivated. Seems to us to be intermediate between *rigida* and *arachnoides*. G.



ALOE MIRABILIS. ROUGH-LEAVED  
CUSHION ALOE.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1352.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *mirabilis*; (*ecaudicata*; *flores e minoribus, erecti, bilabiati*;) foliis radicalibus, compacte ambientibus, brevibus, pulvinato-incrassatis, teneris, semi-rhombeo-oblongatis; introrsum, ventricosi declive truncatis lævibus lineis saturatoribus verticaliter inscriptis; dorso subcarinato convexis papillose scabratis acumine continuo; margine atque carina denticulatis; caule simplici gracili flexili; racemo remotius paucifloro; corolla tubulosa angulis rotundatis, ad tertiam usque revoluta-bilabiata; laciniis utriusque labii ab invicem discedentibus; staminibus tubum æquantibus. G.

ALOE *mirabilis*. *Haworth. Linn. Transf. 7. 9. n. 13. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 2. 300.*

---

Native of the Cape of Good Hope; from whence it was brought into our gardens by Mr. MASSON in 1790. Seems to be intermediate between *arachnoides* and *retusa*; by some it may be suspected to be a mere variety of the latter, or a mule of the two species. We are indebted to Mr. HAWORTH for the specimen. Should be kept in the common greenhouse; requires no particular care. The foliage is of a darker green than that of *retusa*. G.

---

ERRATA.

No. 1346, l. 8. pro "*crassene e longe*" lege "*crasse nec longe*."

No. 1347, pag. alt. l. 19. for "*corolla of a pale rusty yellow colour*," read "*corolla from a reddish white fading to a pale rusty yellow colour*."





Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

sc. by S. Curtis Walworth Feb. 11 21.

F. Sanson Sc.

ALOE VIRENS. APPLE-GREEN-LEAVED  
ALOE.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1352.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- ALOE *virens*; (*subcaudescens*; *flores e majoribus, cylindrici, recti, cernui*;) caudice subnullo vel brevi; foliis fasciculatim ambientibus, recurvato divaricantibus, ligulato-attenuatis, plano-convexis, ab acie curvatis, tenerioribus, a prona parte albo rariter a supina parcissime ac prominule guttatis, ad oram molliter distanter ac directe spinosis; racemo distanti, diffuse spicato; pedicellis ascendentibus, corolla bis brevioribus bractea duplo longioribus; corolla pendula, clavato-tubulosa, rotundate trigona, ab ima angustiore ventricoso-dilatata, conniventer patula, laciniis ad medium fere usque conferventibus; stylo exserto. G.
- ALOE *virens*. Haworth. Linn. Transf. 7. 17. n. 34.

---

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Nearly allied to *humilis*. The *caudex* is sometimes scarcely above the level of the ground, at others half a foot high, throws out abundance of suckers, so as to become bushy; *leaves* of a bright apple-green colour; about an inch broad at their base; *flowers* of a yellowish red tint, about an inch and half long. Blooms in the autumn. Of easy culture.

We never saw this plant in any other collection than that of Mr. HAWORTH, where our drawing was taken. Most probably introduced since the publication of the Hortus Kewensis. We can find no traces of it in any book known to us. Can hardly have been confounded with the varieties of *humilis*? G.



HIBISCUS SURATTENSIS. PRICKLY-STALKED  
HIBISCUS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HIBISCUS *surattensis*; recurvato-aculeatus, foliis quinque-  
lobis, calycibus exterioribus appendiculeatis sti-  
pulis semicordatis, floribus pedunculatis. *Sp. Pl.*  
979 *Syst. Veget.* 630. *Burm. Ind.* 152. *Reich.* 3.  
p. 363. *Willd.* 3. 824. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* n. 27.  
*Loureiro Coch.* 420? *Hort. Kew* 2. p. 457.

HIBISCUS aculeis recurvis, foliis digitatis, calycibus appen-  
diculatis. *Cav. Diss.* 3. p. 149. t. 53. f. 1.

KETMIA indica spinulosa profunde laciniata, Acetosæ sapore.  
*Burm. Zeyl* 135.

Herba crinalium vulgaris s. sylvestris. *Rumph. Amb.* 4. p. 41.  
t. 16.

The variety  $\beta$  of LINNÆUS, *Narinam-pouilli* of the Hortus Malabaricus, is probably a distinct species. Perhaps LOUREIRO'S plant, which differs from ours in being a shrub of the growth of six feet or more, and in having flowers saffron-coloured within and very red without, also belongs to that, or is different from both.

RUMPH also describes two species or varieties of his *Herba crinalium*, the *domestica* and *sylvestris*. To the former he ascribes a perennial root, and speaks of it as forming a large wide-spreading shrub, with extremely tough branches, but green and not ligneous. The latter he says is herbaceous, with

with weak trailing stems, unable to support themselves without the assistance of some neighbouring bush. The flowers of both are similar to those of our plant, which exactly corresponds with his description of the latter. Some of the leaves are three-lobed, others five-lobed. The leaves of all these plants are gratefully acid, and, on that account, are used as culinary herbs.

Native of the East-Indies, cultivated by PHILIP MILLER, in 1768. It is a tender annual, and must be raised in a hot-bed or stove. Flowers in July; rarely ripens its seeds with us. Is very beautiful, though without scent, and its flowers are expanded but a few hours, and that in fine weather only. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.



DIOSMA PULCHELLA. BLUNT-LEAVED  
DIOSMA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 5-petala. *Nectaria* 5 supra germen. *Caps.* 3 f. 5, coalitæ.  
*Semina* calyptrata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DIOSMA *pulchella*; foliis ovatis obtusis glanduloso-crenatis,  
floribus geminis axillaribus. *Syst. Veg.* 239.

DIOSMA *pulchella*; foliis ovatis glanduloso-crenatis glabris,  
floribus axillaribus geminis. *Tbunb. Prod.* 43.  
*Willd.* 1. 1140.

HARTOGIA *pulchella*. *Berg. Cap.* 69. *Syst. Nat.* p. 625.

SPIRÆA *capensis* spicata serpylli folio margine quasi per-  
forato. *Raj. App.* 249. n. 67.

LINNÆUS, in the twelfth edition of the vegetable kingdom in his *Systema Naturæ*, had adopted the division of the genus *Diosma*, proposed by BERGIUS; separating such as had the male and female flowers distinct and only three capsules, under the name of *Hartogia*: and this species, though it agreed in the latter respect only, was united with the new genus. But LINNÆUS soon found that in this polymorphous genus, there were no characters then discovered, sufficiently stable to ground a distinction upon; and in the thirteenth edition of the *Systema Vegetabilium* he again reduced the whole under *Diosma*.

*DIOSMA pulchella* is a very beautiful little shrub, producing its lively flowers in great profusion throughout most of the summer. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, requiring only to be protected from frost. Introduced into the Kew Garden by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in 1787. Our drawing was made at the most extensive collection of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, HammerSmith.





JUSTICIA NERVOSA. BLUE-FLOWERED  
JUSTICIA.



*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* simplex vel duplex. *Cor.* irregularis vel subregularis.  
*Caps.* 2-valvis, 2-ocularis: dissepimentum valvis contrarium:  
retinaculis seminum uncinulatis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

JUSTICIA *nervosa*; (*calyce duplici, antheris parallelis*) spicis  
axillaribus terminalibusque imbricatis, bracteis ob-  
longis venosis foliisque ovatis acuminatis. *Vahl.*  
*Enum.* 1. p. 164. *Hort. Kew.* (ed. 2.) 1. p. 42.

JUSTICIA *pulchella*; (*calyce duplici*) corollis subæqualibus:  
laciniis oblongo-semiorbiculatis planis, foliis el-  
liptico-ovatis acutis glabris rugosis obsolete den-  
tatis, filamentis compressis basi tortis. (*Ker*)  
*Recens. Plant. Repos.* p. 41.

JUSTICIA *pulchella.* *Roxb. Corom.* 2. p. 41. t. 177.

ERANTHEMUM *pulbellum.* *Bot. Repos.* 88. *Donn Hort.*  
*Cant. ed.* 4. p. 4.

RUELLIA *varians.* *Ventenat Cels.* 46.

---

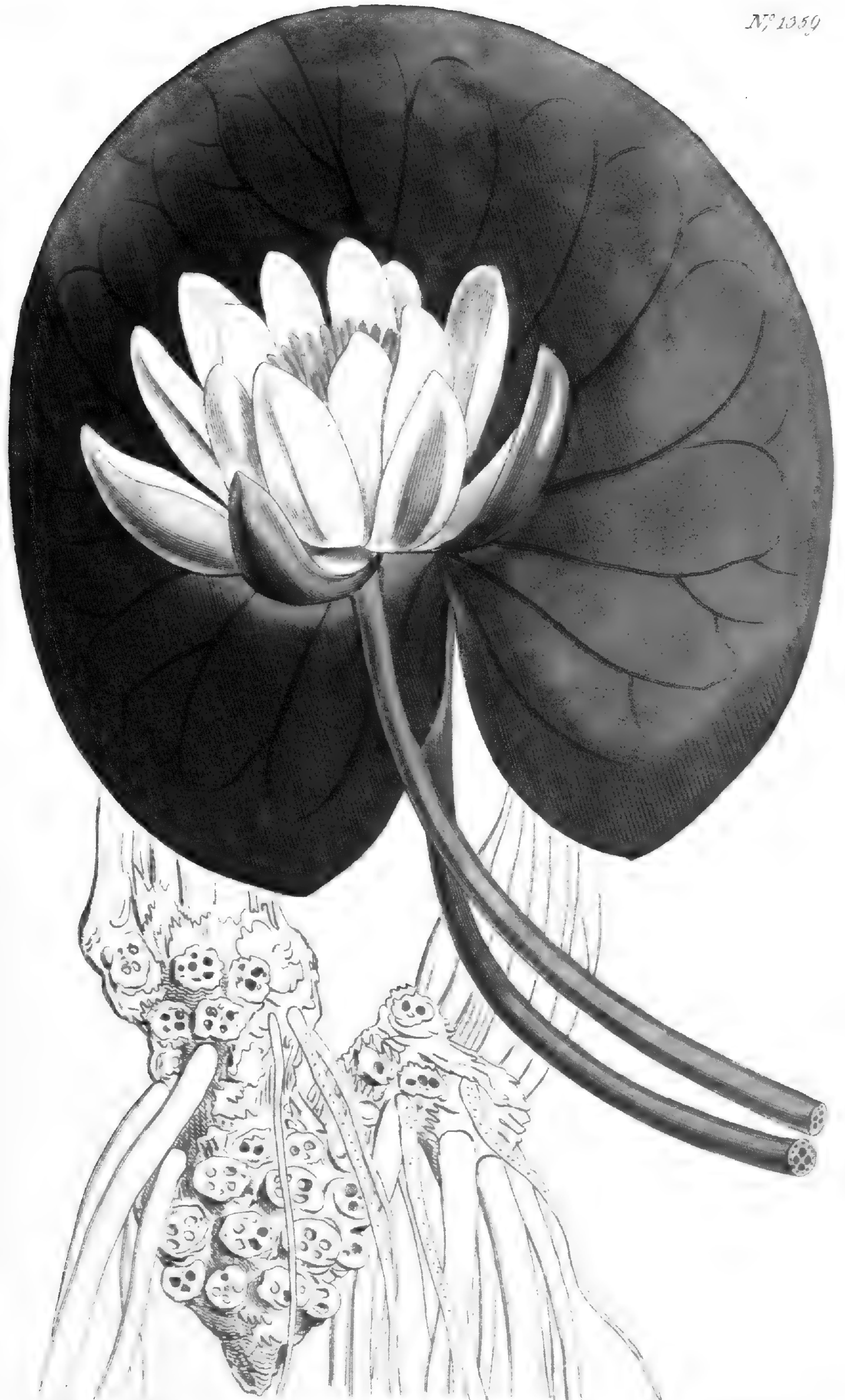
The late Professor VAHL, in his *Enumeratio Plantarum*, in which he has recorded no fewer than one hundred and sixty-seven species of *Justicia*, has arranged this under his 5th section, containing those that have a single calyx, and a nearly equal corolla. It seems however more properly to belong to his first section, those with a double calyx and parallel anthers. We have uniformly found, within the large bracte, a glume-like two-valved outer calyx, closely embracing the tube of the

the inner or true calyx, as mentioned by Mr. KER, in the synonym above quoted. In other respects, VAHL's description agrees with our own observations.

Perhaps the outer calyx in this and in every other JUSTICIA, where it occurs, may be more properly considered as two smaller bractes. The structure is exactly the same in CROS-SANDRA *undulatifolia* of SALISBURY, except that in the latter the two inferior bractes are equal in length to the exterior. Indeed these two plants appear to us to have so near an affinity, as to throw great difficulty in the way of establishing CROS-SANDRA as a distinct genus; for the mere circumstance of two or four anthers does not seem sufficient to form a generic distinction, and on this account Ruellia is not easily separable from Justicia.

As the specific name of *pulchella* was applied not only by the author of the Botanist's Repository, but by his reviewer, who reduced it to the genus JUSTICIA, prior to VAHL's publication, and had been since adopted by Dr. ROXBURGH, we think it should have been retained by the author of the Hortus Kewensis. But as the latter work will probably be considered as the standard for names of plants cultivated in this country, we give up our own opinion, rather than run the risk of adding to the confusion of the nomenclature.

Native of marshy places on the coast of Coromandel. Requires a bark stove, where it flowers very nearly the whole of the year. Introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. PETER GOOD, in the year 1796. Propagated by cuttings.



Flora of the

Flora of the ... Feb 1, 1811

F. Carfax Sc.

NYMPHÆA NITIDA. CUP-FLOWERED  
WATER-LILY.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4—5-phyllus. *Petala* plurima germini sub staminibus inserta. *Stigma* radiatum, sessile, medio nectariferum. *Bacca* supera, multilocularis, polysperma. SMITH.

*Specific Character.*

NYMPHÆA *nitida*; foliis suborbiculatis integerrimis; lobis obtusissimis: venis utrinque exaratis, rhizomate perpendiculari, petalis obtusis calycem tetraphyllum æquantibus.

---

That this species, which is very nearly related to NYMPHÆA *odorata* (vid. No. 819) is really distinct, we are persuaded by the observations of Mr. ANDERSON, Gardener to JAMES VERE, Esq. of Kensington Gore. This intelligent cultivator finds that the roots afford the most discriminative characters in this genus, and at once point out a real difference between these two nearly allied species. In *nitida* the root-stock is perpendicular and does not seem ever to acquire any considerable length, whereas in *odorata*, this part extends horizontally along the mud, in the same manner as in *alba*. NYMPHÆA *nitida* seems to require the constant heat of a stove or hot-bed to preserve it alive, whilst *odorata* is now found to be quite hardy. We have not been able to learn of what country *nitida* is a native, but from the above circumstance it probably belongs to a tropical clime. The flowers are without scent. We are not yet satisfied whether the sinking of the veins below the surface of the leaf, which in this instance was the case on both sides, be a constant and permanent character, or variable according to the age of the leaf or from other accidental circumstances. Is propagated by offsets. Blossoms in August. Drawn at Mr. VERE's garden in August.



ALOE MARGARITIFERA ( $\gamma$ ); MINIMA. LEAST  
PEARL-ALOE.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1352.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *margaritifera*; (*ecaudicata*; *flores e minoribus, erecti, bilabiati*;) foliis plurimis, radicalibus, aggregatim ambientibus, varie patentibus, rigidis, pulvinato-crassis, subulato-lanceolatis, gibbis, bullulis cartilagineis margaritaceo-candicantibus undique aspersis, carinato-cuspidatis; caule firmulo, ramoso; racemo erecto laxius multifloro; bracteis ovato-acutis, subundulatis, brevibus; pedicellis corolla quinquies brevioribus subnullisve; corolla erecto-divergente, e deorsum ventricosiore tubulose coarctata, sexstriata, ad quartam circiter bilabiato-soluta; laciniis superioribus erectioribus explicatioribus imbricato-convergentibus media latiore, infimarum lateralibus convoluto-angustatis recurvato-varicatis; staminibus tubo inclusis; stylo crasso brevi, apiculo stigmatoso trilobulato-depresso. G.

ALOE *margaritifera*. Hort. Kew. 1. 468. Gærtn. Sem. 1. 67. t. 17. f. 5. Mart. Mill. Diet. Haworth Linn. Transf. 7. 11. n. 19. Decand Pl. Gr. fol. 57. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 188. Supra No. 815. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 2. 301.

ALOE *pumila*. Thunb. Diff. n. 8. Prod. 61.

ALOE *pumila*. *margaritifera*. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 460.

A. foliis ovato-subulatis acuminatis tuberculis cartilagineis, undique aspersis. Mill. Diet. ed. 7. n. 14.

( $\alpha$ .) *major*.

A. *africana* folio in summitate triangulari *margaritifera* flore subvisidi. Comm. Hort. Amst. 2. 19. tab. 10.

A. *africana* *margaritifera* foliis undique verrucis numerosissimis. Bradl. Succ. 3. p. 1. t. 21.

( $\beta$ .) *minor*.

(β.) *minor*. *Supra* No. 815. *Decand. l. c. cum tab.*

*A. africana margaritifera minor*. *Comm. Hort.* 2. 21. t. 11.

*Dill. Hort. Elth.* 19. t. 16. f. 17.

(γ.) *minima*. *Supra* No. 1360.

*A. africana margaritifera minima*. *Dill. Hort. Elth.* 20. t. 16.

f. 18. *Com. Præl.* p. 43.

---

We refer to No. 815 for a general account of the species. To this we have nothing to add, but that for *media*, *minor* should be substituted as the subspecific distinction, and in the last line but one of the second page for "smallest" "second" is to be read. We had the present specimen from Mr. HAWORTH'S collection. G.





[ 1361 ]

ALOE ARACHNOIDES (β.) PUMILA. DARK-  
LEAVED SPIDER-ALOE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1352.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *arachnoides*. *Vid. supra No. 1314.*

(α.) *major communis*; foliis margine dorso atque cuspide membranaceo-echinatis. G. *Vide supra No. 756, ubi synonyma ipsius varietatis propria; quibus addas. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 301.*

(β.) *pumila*; cæspitosim stolonifera, minor; foliis atrovirentibus, herbaceo-spinulose dentatis, dorso papillulosis. G.  
*A. arachnoides; pumila. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 301. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 188.*

*A. pumila. Haworth. Linn. Transf. 7. 10.*

*A. atrovirens. Decand. Pl. Gr. tab. 51.*

*A. pumila. ε. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 460.*

*A. herbacea. Mill. Dict. ed. 8. n. 18.*

*A. africana minima atroviridis, spinis herbaceis numerosis ornata. Boerb. Ind. Alt. 2. 131. Mill. Dict. ed. 7. n. 18.*

(γ.) *reticulata*; foliis obesioribus, obtusiusculis, pallidis, venis translucentibus reticulatim insignitis, glabris, margine atque carina rotundatis obsoleteque denticulatis. G. *Vid. supra No. 1314.*

*A. reticulata. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 229.*

(δ.) *translucens*; foliis dilutissime virentibus pellucidis, margine atque carina dentatis, cuspide non echinata; scapo squamis crebrioribus. G.

*A. translucens. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 300. Haworth. Linn. Transf. 7. 10. n. 15.*

*A. pumilio. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. v. 4. tab. 34.*

---

We have here enumerated four plants, by many considered as distinct species, for varieties of each other. We do not mean

mean to be positive of their being so, since we do not know for certain that they have sprung from the seed of one stock; but merely to shew that they seem to us to differ, only by such modes as are analogous to the modes, by which we have observed indisputable varieties to differ the one from the other elsewhere. For those who think differently from us, we have attached, by way of subspecific distinctions, the specific names given to them by others, to be retained at discretion. The present plant has been recorded as a variety of  $\alpha$ , in both editions of the Hortus Kewensis; although  $\delta$ , still less distinct, has been specifically separated as well as  $\gamma$ ; which last however differs the most of the two. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. We are obliged to Mr. HAWORTH for the present specimen. G.

N<sup>o</sup> 1302.



Pub. by E. Currier, Waltham, Mass. 1841

ALOE MITRÆFORMIS (β.) BREVIFOLIA. LEAST  
MITRE-ALOE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1352.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *mitræformis*; (caudex annosior suborgyalis, desuperne humotenus defoliatus; flores ē majoribus, pendulo-cernui, recti;) foliis sparse ambientibus, succulento-fragilibus, ovato-acuminatis concaviusculis, subtus subcarinato-convexis sursum incurvulis (forma fere depresso-naviculari,) dentibus cartilagineis brevibus distantius marginatis, a prono sæpius acumina nonnulla vaga exferentibus, lumnis confertioribus subcapitato-conniventibus, inferioribus sensim distantioribus; scapo simplici vel corymboso ramoso; racemo crebro multifloro oblato-cylindrico vel umbellato-contracto retrorsum imbricato; pedicellis divaricantibus corolla subisometris bractea bis terve longioribus; corolla recto-tubulosa, sexpartito-soluta, rotundato-trigona, ore brevi regulari patula; antheris alternis subemicantibus. G.

ALOE *mitræformis*. α. *Vid. supra No. 1270, ubi synonyma videnda ei propria.*

ALOE *mitræformis*. β. *brevifolia*; foliis ovatis brevibus distantibus subtus tuberculatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 2. 294; (ad α. reduc̄ta figura ex Decandolleo ibi minus recte ad β. allegata.)*

A. *brevifolia*. *Haworth. Linn. Transf. 7. 23. n. 51.*

A. *mitræformis*; angustior. (*Le petit mître.*) *Lamarck. Encyc. 1. 87.*

A. *perfoliata*. π. *brevifolia*. *Hort. Kew. 467.*

OBS. ALOE *brevifolia*. *Decand. Pl. Gr. 81, omnino alia ac diversissima species.* G.

We do not find the present plant distinctly noticed in any work prior to the first edition of the Hortus Kewensis. We cannot agree with Mr. HAWORTH in considering it as a different species from the larger plant already given in No. 1270. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. We have seen it with a stem more than three feet high. Our drawing was taken from a plant that flowered at Mr. LODDIGES's Nursery, Hackney. G.

---

### ERRATUM.

No. 1353, l. 18. for "*Id.*" read "*Harworth.*"



STRUMARIA CRISPA. GLITTERING-FLOWERED  
STRUMARIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Spatha* conduplicato-bivalvis, generalis. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* supera, erecta nutansve, regularis, subæqualis, hexapetalo partita vel raro basi in tubulum brevissimum connexa, turbinato-campulata vel rotata laciniis elliptico-lanceolatis. *Stam.* incrassato corollæ fundulo defixa, breviora vel exserta, erecto divergentia, alterna parum multumve longiora. *Fil.* tereti gracilescentia, libera vel deorsum monadelphice vel nunc alterne et cum stylo gynandrice connata. *Anth.* subovato-oblongæ, erectæ, extrorsæ, filamentis aliquoties breviores. *Stylus* fusiformi-accicularis, strictissime directus, sulcato-alaove triqueter, supra basin varie protuberans, staminibus æqualis duplove brevior. *Stig.* 3, lobuliformia attenuata, replicata aut in cuspidem conjuncta. *Caps.* membranacea, rotundo-turbinata, tritorosa, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio septigeris. *Sem.* biserialia, globosa, in loculamento pauca vel modo unicum bulbilloso-laxatum albumine herbaceo-emollito. G.

**OBS.** Bulbus *tunicatus*, *membranaeo-vestitus*; folia e vagina radicali, duo-plura, filiformia — lorato-oblonga, crassiuscula, a planis bisariam opposita, nunc scapo tardiora; umbella a parca laxa ad congeste multiradiatam, spatham transeuns, bractearum ramentis sæpe interstincta. Modo accedunt strumæ 3 inter stylum et stamina cum eo non concreta enatæ. In bulbispermis pericarpium tenuius ac a nimio præmaturaque factus incremento irregulariter rumpendum. A LEUCOJO dignoscatur spatha neutiquam folliculosa a latere debiscente, antherisque filamentis aliquoties brevioribus apice nec demisso neque hiantes. In hoc genere definiendi, styli strumoso auctu duntaxat nisus, strictam ejusdem naturam inconsultius neglexit Jacquinus; ac inde perperam stellarem et crispam AMARYLLIDIBUS permiscuit. Discrepat HÆMANTHO spatha haudquaquam pterivalvi capsulaque haud baccata. G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

STRUMARIA *crispa*; foliis binis, anguste linearibus, canaliculatis, divaricantibus, utrisque (vel tantum altero) scapum postvenientibus tandemque superantibus; umbella laxe pauciflora; pedicellis crassiusculis, strictis, spatham duplo transeuntibus, glandulose puncticulatis; corolla iis bis terve breviora quam germen vero toties longiore,

longiore, nutante, gemmulofo-micante, turbinato-rotata, recurvula; laciniis subunguiculato-lanceolatis utrinque inflexo-crispatis; filamentis subæqualibus liberis, corolla duplo brevioribus; antheris ovatis; stylo staminibus bis brevioribus, prismatico-fusiformi, trifulco; stigmatibus attenuato-linearibus, replicatim vel necquicquam discedentibus. G.

AMARYLLIS *crispa*. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 1. 37. tab. 72. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 61. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 2. 229.

*Bulb* about the size of a walnut, outward membrane brown; *leaves* attaining at least six inches in length, one sometimes preceding the other and appearing nearly at the same time with the *scape*, which is about four inches high; *pedicles* dark green, rounded triquetral, about an inch and half long; *corolla* about nine lines in diameter, white suffused with rose-colour, transparent when viewed against the light; is a very beautiful object through a magnifying glass; *germen* shining, brownish; *anthers* brown, *pollen* yellow. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was imported by Mr. MASSON, in 1790. Requires to be kept in a greenhouse; blooms in November; has no scent that we could perceive. We have to thank Mr. CUFF, of Curzon-Street, for the very liberal communication of the specimen, as well as for much kind assistance to the present work. G.

#### SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

- spiralis*. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 213. CARPOLYZA. Parad. Lond. t. 63. CRINUM. Bot. Repos. t. 92. HÆMANTHUS. Hort. Kew. 1. 405. Thunb. Prod. 58. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 28. CRINUM *tenellum*. Jacq. Coll. Suppl. 43. ic. rar. 2. t. 363.
- rubella*. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 212. Jacq. l. c. 46. t. 358. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 31.
- stellaris*. nobis. AMARYLLIS. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 229. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 1. t. 71. Willd. l. c. 61.
- crispa*. nobis supra No. 1363. AMARYLLIS. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. l. c. Jacq. l. c. 72. Willd. l. c.
- undulata*. Jacq. Coll. Suppl. 50. ic. rar. t. 360. Willd. l. c. 32.
- linguæfolia*. Jacq. l. c. 45. t. 356. Willd. l. c.
- truncata*. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 212. Jacq. l. c. 47. t. 357. Willd. l. c.
- angustifolia*. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. l. c. Jacq. l. c. 48. t. 359. Willd. l. c.
- filifolia*. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 213. Jacq. ic. rar. 2. p. 14. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 213. LEUCOJUM *strumosum*. Hort. Kew. 1. 407. t. 5. Jac. Coll. 3. 222. Ic. rar. 2. 361, in ipsa icone nec vero in textus pagina. Thunb. Prod. 58.





J. Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Austin Walworth Mar 1811.

E. Sanford Sc.

NYMPHÆA RUBRA (β) ROSEA. ROSE-  
COLOURED WATER-LILY.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4—5-phyllus. *Petala* plurima germini sub staminibus inserta. *Bacca* supera, multilocularis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

NYMPHÆA *rubra*; foliis peltatis dentatis subtus pubescentibus immaculatisque. *Vide supra No.* 1280.

α. *floribus saturatissime rubris, foliis obscuris.*

β. (*rosea*) *floribus roseis, foliis superne virentibus maculatis.*

While we record this beautiful plant as a variety of NYMPHÆA *rubra*, we have to observe that it may perhaps be a distinct species. Mr. ANDERSON, under whose care this was flowered last summer at Mr. VERE'S, of Kensington-Gore, where our drawing was made, has preserved ripe seeds, which he means to sow, and hopes to be able to determine whether the apparent differences be permanent or not. In *N. rosea* the footstalks are longer than in *rubra*; the leaves larger, of a bright yellowish green with dark spots on the upper surface. These spots in *rubra* are scarcely visible, on account of the darkness of the whole. On the exterior or enveloping leaflet of the calyx, in the flower bud, there is generally a little indentation towards the point, which Mr. ANDERSON has not observed in *rubra*; but, as this nearly disappears in weakly flowers, it does not seem to afford any character. The habit of both is exactly similar, and the roots of both bear a tuber, much resembling that of the Jerusalem artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*).

Native of the East-Indies. Requires the heat of a stove.



## LOTUS AUSTRALIS. NEW-HOLLAND LOTUS.

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Legumen* cylindricum strictum. *Alæ* sursum longitudinaliter conniventes. *Calyx* tubulosus.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

LOTUS *australis*; capitulis paucifloris bracteatis, foliolis stipulisque obovato-cuneatis æqualibus, leguminibus cylindricis glaberrimis.

LOTUS *australis*. Bot. Repos. No. 624.

DESC. *Stem* somewhat woody, reddish, branched, diffuse, flexuose. *Leaves* trifoliate, petiolated: *leaflets* obovate, wedge-shaped, sometimes quite obtuse with a minute mucro, sometimes pointed, smooth above and silky underneath. *Stipules* attached to the base of the petiole, similar and nearly equal in size to the leaflets, so as to give the leaves the appearance of being quinate. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, three times the length of the leaf, roughish, straight. *Flowers* bright rose-coloured, few, 3—5, growing in a half umbel or capitulum, nodding, with an erect, sessile, trifoliate leaf or bracte on one side. *Calyx* subcampanulate, pubescent; *teeth* 5, bilabiate arranged, nearly equal, awl-shaped, longer than the tube. *Corolla* papilionaceous: *Standard* orbicular, emarginate, reflexed, whitish and striped at the base. *Wings* somewhat less, connivent at the upper sides, embracing the keel. *Keel* narrow, mucronate. *Stamens* diadelphous, 1—9. *Germin* cylindrical: *style* filiform, naked. *Stigma* simple. *Legume* cylindrical, quite smooth, twice the length of the calyx. *Seeds* many, globular?

We believe that this plant was first raised in this country from seed, from New South-Wales, at the Nursery of Messrs. CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM, (then NAPIER and CHANDLER) Vauxhall-Road, from whence we received a flowering specimen in August 1807.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, the latter-end of July 1809. It is now not uncommon in several nurseries about town.

Among the drawings of New-Holland plants in Sir JOSEPH BANKS's library, there is one of a LOTUS with red flowers, and leaflets and stipules very narrow and hairy. This was found in Thirsty Sound, just within the tropics, between  $22^{\circ}$  and  $23^{\circ}$  south latitude, and, though nearly allied, is undoubtedly a distinct species from the one here figured.

Propagated by seeds and by cuttings, and requires only protection from frost.



CNICUS SPINOSISSIMUS. FEATHERY-HEADED  
CNICUS.



*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA ÆQUALIS.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* ventricosus imbricatus, squamis spinosis, obvallatus  
bracteis. *Corollulæ* æquales.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- CNICUS *spinosissimus*; foliis amplexicaulibus sinuato-pinnatis  
spinosis, caule simplici, floribus sessilibus. *Sp. Pl.*  
1157. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n. 6.*
- CNICUS *spinosissimus*. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 1684.*
- CARDUUS *spinosissimus*. *Lam. Encyclop. Wood in Cyclopæd.*  
*Persoon Syn. 2, 390. Villars Dauph. 3. p. 11.*
- CIRSIUM *spinosissimum*. *Scop. Carn. 2. n. 1006.*
- CIRSIUM foliis caulinis semipinnatis, pinnis angulosis spino-  
sissimis, terminantibus mollibus, ciliatis, umbellam  
floralem comprehendentibus. *Hall. Helv. n. 172.*  
*t. 5.*
- CIRSIUM acanthoides, foliorum coma flavescente, montis  
Carthusiani. *Vaill. n. 1718.*
- CNICUM alpinum humile spinosum; flore pallente. *Ponted.*  
*Epist. ad Sberardum.*
- CARDUUS alpinus, spinosissimus, polycephalus; foliis in  
summitate albicantibus, albo flore. *Ant. Tita It.*
- CARLINA polycephalos alba. *Baub. Pin. 380.*

---

Most botanists continue to quote GMELIN'S plant (v. 2. p. 64. t. 25.) as a synonym of this, although HALLER had denied that it was the same. We have the additional authority of our friend, Dr. SMITH, who possesses GMELIN'S own specimen, and assures us that it is totally different.

The genus *Cnicus* appearing to LAMARCK to be founded upon too slight characters, he has united it to *Carduus*, in which he has been followed by PERSOON in his *Synopsis*, WOOD in the *New Cyclopædia*; and by VILLARS. But in so large a genus as *Carduus*, there is a great convenience in the separation, even though not founded upon the soundest principles. We therefore retain the Linnean name of *Cnicus*, without meaning however to uphold WILDENOW in his accumulation of heterogeneous species under this name.

Cultivation, as is usual in such cases, makes some change in the habit; instead of the flowers being crowded together at the extremity of a simple stem, they stand nearly single on short branches, but are each surrounded with beautiful feathery yellowish-white bracts. HALLER describes not only the florets but the anthers as yellow-white [*flosculi cum vagina ochroleucis*]; in our garden specimen the latter were blueish-purple, the former as described by HALLER.

Though a native of the herbaceous regions of the Alps of southern Europe, the plant flourishes extremely in Kew Garden, from whence we were favoured, by Mr. AITON, with the specimen from which our drawing was made, in July last. Dr. SMITH gathered it on little Mount Cenis, in an expedition recorded in the third volume of his *Tour on the Continent*, on the 14th of August. "As I look on the specimen," (he says in his letter on the subject) "all the charming scene recurs to my memory." Every one must have occasionally witnessed a similar feeling. The author has elegantly expatiated on the same idea in the second volume of his *Tour*, where he remarks that "a plant gathered in a celebrated or delightful spot, is like the hair of a friend, more dear to memory than even a portrait; because it excites the imagination, without presuming to fill it."



## *To the Readers of the Botanical Magazine.*

---

**A**S the BOTANICAL MAGAZINE certainly owes its reputation, in great measure, to the excellence of the figures, all of which, except seventy-five, have been drawn by Mr. SYDENHAM EDWARDS, it affords us pleasure in compliance with his request to publish the following statement, in order to rectify several errors of the letter-engraver, that occur in the early volumes.

Twenty-four plates have Mr. SOWERBY'S name affixed, but of these the following twelve were in reality drawn by Mr. SYDENHAM EDWARDS, viz. No. 18, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 38, and 43.

Of those which bear no draughtsman's name, the fifty-five following were drawn by Mr. SOWERBY (the rest by Mr. EDWARDS) viz. No. 1, 4, 10, 11, 17, 28, 42, 44, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 58, 61, 67, 70, 72, 76, 79, 80, 85, from 87 to 109 inclusive, 111, 113, 115, 116, 118, 121.

The last-mentioned number which occurs in vol. iv. and was published in June 1790, is the last figure drawn by Mr. SOWERBY. All posterior to this (except eight by Mr. SAN-SUM, in the sixth volume, to which his name is affixed) were executed by Mr. SYDENHAM EDWARDS.

We are induced to republish the above statement, not only to point out with accuracy, by whom each figure has been drawn, but likewise because we wish that the former hand-bill upon this subject, which accompanied No. 1232, in vol. xxx. should be cancelled altogether.

That hand-bill was published in haste, without reflecting that some expressions contained in it might be hurtful to the feelings of a friend for whom we have ever entertained the highest respect and esteem. And Mr. EDWARDS is himself convinced that the misrepresentations there complained of, and which are effectually rectified by the above statement, did not originate in any enmity towards him, but were occasioned by an inference, natural enough though contrary to the fact, that not only all those figures which had Mr. SOWERBY'S name affixed to them, were executed by him, but also all such as had no name whatever.





ANACAMPSEROS FILAMENTOSA.    THREADY  
ANACAMPSEROS.



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-phyllus.    *Cor.* 5-petala, fugacissima.    *Caps.* conica,  
1-locularis, 3, seu 6-valvis.    *Sem.* alata.

*OBS.* *Suffrutices succulentæ, foliis carnosis gibbis, stipulis lanatis, bracteis laceris.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANACAMPSEROS *filamentosa*; foliis globoso-ovatis utrinque gibbis araneosis, stipulis ramentaceis folio longioribus.

PORTULACA *filamentosa*; foliis imbricatis expansis atroviridibus arachnoideis, superne rugosis; filamentis axillaribus folio longioribus.  
*Haworth Miscel. Nat. p. 142.*

PORTULACA *stipularis*; foliis ovatis utrinque gibbis obtusis lana indutis, stipulis ramentaceis, pedunculo paucifloro. *Dryand. MSS. apud Banks.*

MR. HAWORTH, by whom we were favoured with the plants from which the present and the following article were drawn, has given the most complete account of the genus PORTULACA, as constituted by LINNÆUS, that we have seen any where. It is from one of his sections that we have, agreeably to his suggestion, framed the genus ANACAMPSEROS, a name by which LINNÆUS originally distinguished one of the species, though he afterwards united it with Portulaca. This he probably would not have done had he known that there were several other  
closely

closely allied species, all natives of the southern promontory of Africa. LOEFLING has likewise insisted upon the propriety of keeping *Anacampseros* distinct from *Portulaca*; but he probably had in view the American flat-leaved species, which, as suggested by HAWORTH, we would retain under ADANSON'S genus *TALINUM*, adopted by JUSSIEU and WILLDENOW. The Cape species appear to us to be as distinct from these as *Talinum* is from *Portulaca*. According to Mr. HAWORTH, all the species of *Anacampseros* have a slender conical seed-vessel of five or six valves, which would afford a sufficient distinction from the three-valved species of *Talinum*; but the capsule of the very species on which we are now treating, is described by DRYANDER as three-valved; as is that of *P. Anacampseros* LINN., by other authors. Probably the valves in decaying may split in the middle, a circumstance not very unusual, and which may have imposed upon Mr. HAWORTH. We hope hereafter to take an opportunity of examining the fructification of this genus more carefully.

This plant was found by the late Mr. MASSON at Carro, beyond Hartequas Kloof. Flowers in August and September. Requires the same treatment as the Cape species of *Aloe* and *Mesembryanthemum*.



ANACAMPSEROS ARACHNOIDES. WHITE-  
FLOWERED ANACAMPSEROS.



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. N<sup>m</sup>. 1367.*

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

ANACAMPSEROS *arachnoïdes*; foliis ovatis acuminatis subtus gibbis supra planiusculis araneosis, stipulis filamentosis folio brevioribus, pedunculis elongatis.

PORTULACA *arachnoïdes*; foliis ovatis acuminatis difformibus viridibus lucidis arachnoideis, racemo simplici, pedunculis teretibus elongatis. *Haworth Misc. Nat. p. 142.*

This species has the nearest affinity with PORTULACA *Anacampseros* LINN. but is a much smaller plant; the leaves, especially about the lower part, are covered with a kind of web, and the woolly stipules, common to the whole genus, are mixed with longer and more robust threads than in that, though shorter and finer than those of *A. filamentosa*, in which they resemble in degree fine shavings of horn, and are more than twice the length of the leaves. The flowers are white with a delicate tinge of purple. Mr. HAWORTH observes too that the seeds are much less winged than those of *P. Anacampseros*.

This author enumerates five species under the same section, all of which will be included under the genus ANACAMPSEROS; but as we have not yet had an opportunity of examining the whole, we shall not undertake to determine whether they may all be sufficiently distinct, but of the two species here figured we think there can be no doubt.

Flowers at the same time and requires the same treatment as the preceding species.



ARISTOLOCHIA TOMENTOSA. DOWNY-  
LEAVED BIRTH-WORT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA HEXANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 0. *Cor.* 1-petala, ligulata, basi ventricosa. *Caps.* 6-  
locularis, polysperma, infera.

*Specific Character.*

ARISTOLOCHIA *tomentosa*; caule volubili frutescente, foliis petiolatis cordatis subtus tomentosis, pedunculis solitariis ebracteatis, corollæ tubo retorto: limbo subæqualiter trifido: ore hiante.

We do not know that this very handsome species of ARISTOLOCHIA has ever been noticed by any botanical author. Perhaps it may have been confounded with *A. Sipho* (Bot. Mag. No. 534) which it entirely resembles in habit; this suspicion is strengthened by the circumstance of MICH AUX's having omitted in his character of *A. Sipho* the very remarkable oval bractes. For although these, being deciduous, may be sometimes wanting, yet the mark from whence they have fallen is always visible on the peduncle. In our plant there is no trace of these bractes; the limb of the corolla is more deeply divided than in *Sipho*; the form too is different as well as the colour; and the mouth quite open, instead of being contracted as in that.

Native of North-America. A hardy climbing shrub. Has flourished for several years on the front of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY's shop, at the HammerSmith Nursery, where our drawing was taken.

Flowers in June.





ERICA MONADELPHA. MONADELPHOUS  
HEATH.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* bifidæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis : dissepimenta e valvularum marginibus.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

ERICA *monadelpha* (*Filamenta* corolla longiora : *antheræ* muticæ) corollæ limbi laciniis reflexis coloratis, *antheris* patentibus.

ERICA *Banksia* var. *purpurea*. *Andrews Heaths*, vol. 3.

This beautiful and singular Heath has a very near affinity with ERICA *Banksii*, and has not been taken up by Mr. DRYANDER in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis. It appears to us however to be very sufficiently distinct from that species, from which it differs in having the *limb* of the corolla purple, instead of white; *filaments* not the colour of the *anthers* and more perfectly united into a cylindrical tube; but more especially in that its *anthers* diverge so as to make a radiated termination to the flower, instead of conniving at the points as in E. *Banksii*. This circumstance will make it necessary to add to the specific character of the latter *antheris conniventibus*. Unluckily these peculiarities militate against the general character of the subdivision under which ERICA *Banksii* is, and of course E. *monadelpha* must be, arranged.

This is not the ERICA *monadelphia* of ANDREWS and WILLDENOW, which is ERICA *furfurosa* of SALISBURY and the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis. The appellation is however  
much

much more applicable to this species, and SALISBURY'S name having the right of priority and being adopted in the Hortus Kewensis, where by far the most complete account of this genus will be found, that of *monadelphæ* became vacant.

Our drawing was taken last September at the Nursery of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Hammersmith, by whom it was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope.



*Chamaedorea fragrans* var.

*Chamaedorea fragrans* var. *fragrans*

④  
⑤  
⑥

RHAPIS FLABELLIFORMIS ( $\beta$ .) *mas.* MALE  
DWARF GROUND-RATAN.



*Class and Order.*

POLYGAMIA DIŒCIA.

*Generic Character.*

HERMAPH. *Cal.* 3-fidus. *Cor.* 3-fida. *Stam.* 6. *Pist.* 1.  
MASC. *Cal.* *Cor.* *Stam.* ut in Hermaphrodito.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RHAPIS *flabelliformis*, frondibus palmatis plicatis: plicis marginibusque aculeato denticulatis. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 473. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 3. tab. 316. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. 1093.

CHAMÆEROPS *excelsa*. *Syst. Veg. Murr. ed.* 14. 984. *Thunb. Jap.* 130.

( $\alpha$ .) *excelsior*. *Thunb. l. c.*

RHAPIS *flabelliformis*. *Giseke in Linn. Prælect. Ord. Nat.* 96?

SJURO & SODIO, vulgo et literatis. *Palmae montanae malabaricae folio magno complicato acuto Coddâ Panna. Hort. Mal.* 3. 1. dictæ affinis; folio minori επταδακτυλοειδε; hoc cœlo (*Japonia nempe*) sterilis et ob ornatum culta. *Kæmpf. Amœn. Exot. fasc.* v. 898.

( $\beta$ .) *humilior*. *Thunb. Hort. Kew. Jacq. in loc. cit.*

SOO TSIKU, vulgo SJURO TSIKU. Prioris species minor, foliis in scaporum extremitate pinnatis arundinaceis. *Kæmpf. l. c.*

OBS. *Ex incuria aliqua sistitur inflorescentia in tabula nostra statu nondum plene maturato, unde corollæ tormam dari aliquantulum contractiorem coloremque impuberem viridem pro adulto luteo videmus. G.*

---

DESC. *Stem* about a foot and a half high, of the thickness of the thumb, sheathed by the sphacelate reticulate persistent bases

bases of the leaves; *leaves* about 8, petioled, palmate; *petioles* round-ancipital, naked, very obscurely denticulate, *lamina* 5—7-parted, *segments* subplicate, ciliate-spinulose along the edges and keel of the plaits, indented-erose at the end; *spadix* sparse, paniculate-branched, 4—5 inches long, *spikelets* thickset with sessile yellowish flowers; *calyx* of one piece, urceolate, fleshy, green, smooth, scarcely a line in length, trifid, *segments* roundish-pointed, upright, with a membranous border; *corolla* yellow, monopetalous, coriaceous-fleshy, obovate-oblong, *tube* clavate, triquetral, twice the length of the calyx, *limb* trifid, three times shorter than the tube, *segments* ovate acute subconnivent; *filaments* 6, filiform-triquetral, shorter than the corolla, adnate to the tube, alternately somewhat thicker and more detached. Native of China and Japan. Introduced into our gardens by Mr. GORDON, of Mile-End, in 1774. Blooms in August, if kept in the hot-house.

The drawing of the inflorescence of our specimen was taken in rather too early a stage of its growth, so that the corolla appears somewhat more contracted than in its adult state, and of a green instead of the yellow colour it then acquires: (*α.*) is added as a variety, on the bare authority of THUNBERG: we do not believe this has yet found its way to England; the Japanese are said to make brooms or brushes from the *bark*. By *bark*, we should suspect, is meant the bases of the leaves which surround the stem.

In the Hortus Kewensis, a figure from L'HERITIER'S "*Stirpes Novæ*" is quoted; but as that part of his work still remains unpublished, we have omitted the synonym. We had no opportunity of seeing the plant ourselves, but have borrowed our description chiefly from the very valuable MS. notes of Dr. SOLANDER, preserved in the library of Sir JOSEPH BANKS. We suspect that the hermaphrodite plant is still a stranger to the European collections. G.



LACHENALIA LUCIDA. GLOSSY-LEAVED  
LACHENALIA.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Nis.* 745, 854, 993.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LACHENALIA *lucida*; foliis binis divaricatis, scapo brevioribus, glabris, a supino lucidis, altero fere duplo latiore elliptico-oblongo; racemo cylindraco, confertiusculo; pedicellis flore 4plo brevioribus, bracteis ovato-acuminatas subæquantibus; corolla erecto-divergente, regulari, curtum tubuloso-campanulata, ore recurvo-patula, laciniis subæqualibus; staminibus corolla subextantibus. G.

LACHENALIA *fragrans*. *Bot. Rep. tab. 302?* *Nec Jacquin.*

---

DESC. *Bulb* ovate-globose, whitish; *leaves* glossy on their upper side, 3—4 inches long, broadest nearly an inch over; *stem* 4—5 inches high; *corolla* about 4 lines long, whitish, with a cinnamon-red oblong streak on each surface of the upper part of all the segments. Differs from *pallida* in having the segments of the corolla nearly equal in length, from *contominata* (to which it comes the nearest) in the number and form of the leaves. The last-mentioned species was first taken up in the Hortus Kewensis, the original specimen of which is still preserved in the Banksian Herbarium; whence we have ascertained it to be the same with the *hyacinthoides* of JACQUIN and WILDENOW; its description in the Hortus Kewensis is incorrect in several points, and has misled both the last-mentioned authors, in so far as they have not recognised the  
identity



identity of the two plants ; by the last *orthopetala* has been adduced as a synonym to *contaminata*, although a very distinct species with a cyathiform corolla nearly three times longer, and is the same with the specimen preserved in the Bankian Herbarium, under the name of *ustulata*. We have little or no doubt, but that the *angustifolia*, No. 735 of the present work, is a mere variety of *contaminata* differing only in size, and that it should along with *hyacinthoides* be arranged under that species.

Our plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was imported by Messrs. CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM, Vauxhall-Road. Blooms in May. We suspect it to be the same with the *fragrans* of the Botanist's Repository ; which is at all events a distinct species from the *fragrans* of JACQUIN and WILLDENOW. G.

N<sup>o</sup> 1373.



LACHENALIA UNICOLOR (β.) PLAIN-LEAVED  
SELF-COLOURED LACHENALIA.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Nis.* 745, 854, 993.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LACHENALIA *unicolor*; foliis binis lanceolato-ligulatis, carinatis, scapum subæquantibus, deorsum convoluto-conduplicatis erectiusculis, sursum divaricatis; racemo multifloro laxo oblongato; pedicellis erectiusculis flore parum brevioribus, bractea longioribus; corolla curto-cylindræa, subnutanti-horizontali, fundo rotundato-plano; laciniis extimis ultra tertiam partem brevioribus, intimis supra patulis; staminibus porrecto-affurgentibus, subfasciculatim convergentibus, corolla subduplo longioribus. G.

(α.) foliis a supino pustulis paucis vagis partim notatis. G.

LACHENALIA *unicolor*. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. t. 389. *Coll. Suppl.* 61.

L. *purpureo-cærulea*. β. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 177. (*excl. var. α.*)

(β.) foliis absque omni pustulatione uniformiter viridibus. G.

L. *unicolor*. β. *supra No.* 1373.

(γ.) foliis variegatis; corolla alba. G.

L. *fragrans*. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 43. t. 82. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 176.

---

The present plant was imported very lately from the Cape of Good Hope, by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, in whose magnificent

magnificent collection it flowered last August. Differs from *purpureo-cærulea* in having the segments of the corolla far more unequal, stamens proportionately longer, as well as in other points.

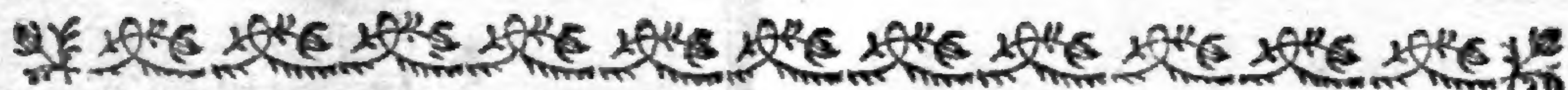
We do not know that it has ever before been introduced into our Gardens. G.

---

### ERRATA.

No. 745, l. 2, pro "*PURPUREO-CÆRULKA*," lege "*PURPUREO-CÆRULEA*."

— l. 14 et 21, pro "*purpureo-cærulea*," lege "*purpureo cærulea*."



## INDEX.

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

- Pl.
- 1329 *Albuca vittata.*
  - 1330 *Allium flavum.*
  - 1361 *Aloe arachnoides* ( $\beta$ ) *pumila.*
  - 1331 ——— *carinata* ( $\alpha$ ).
  - 1332 ——— *depressa.*
  - 1352 ——— *foliolosa.*
  - 1354 ——— *mirabilis.*
  - 1360 ——— *margaritifera* ( $\gamma$ ) *minima.*
  - 1362 ——— *mitræformis* ( $\beta$ ) *brevifolia.*
  - 1338 ——— *pentagona.*
  - 1345 ——— *Radula.*
  - 1353 ——— *recurva.*
  - 1337 ——— *rigida.*
  - 1346 ——— *saponaria* ( $\beta$ ) *latifolia.*
  - 1355 ——— *virens.*
  - 1368 *Anacampseros arachnoides.*
  - 1367 ——— *filamentosa.*
  - 1339 *Anthericum longiscapum.*
  - 1343 *Arctotis glutinosa.*
  - 1369 *Aristolochia tomentosa.*
  - 1350 *Astragalus finicus.*
  - 1336 *Claytonia perfoliata.*
  - 1366 *Cnicus spinosissimus.*
  - 1357 *Diosma pulchella.*
  - 1370 *Erica monadelpha.*
  - 1341 *Fothergilla alnifolia* ( $\alpha$ ) *obtusa.*
  - 1342 ——— ( $\gamma$ ) *major.*
  - 1335 *Fumaria formosa.*
  - 1349 *Hermannia flammea.*
  - 1348 ——— *tenuifolia.*
  - 1356 *Hibiscus surattensis.*
  - 1358 *Justicia nervosa.*
  - 1372 *Lachenalia lucida.*
  - 1373 ——— *unicolor* ( $\beta$ ).
  - 1365 *Lotus australis.*
  - 1359 *Nymphæa nitida.*
  - 1364 ——— *rubra* ( $\beta$ ) *rosea.*
  - 1334 *Panax pusilla* ( $\alpha$ ).
  - 1333 ——— *quinquefolia.*
  - 1344 *Phlox Carolina.*
  - 1371 *Rhapis flabelliformis, mas.*
  - 1363 *Strumaria crispa.*
  - 1347 *Tamus elephantipes.*
  - 1340 *Tradescantia erecta.*
  - 1351 *Tropæolum peregrinum.*

## INDEX.

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

- Pl.
- 1329 *Albuca, Riband.*
  - 1355 *Aloe, apple-green-leaved.*
  - 1361 ——— *dark-leaved spider.*
  - 1331 ——— *keel-leaved.*
  - 1346 ——— *largest common Soap.*
  - 1362 ——— *least Mitre.*
  - 1360 ——— *least Pearl.*
  - 1338 ——— *pentagonal.*
  - 1345 ——— *rasp-leaved.*
  - 1353 ——— *recurved.*
  - 1354 ——— *rough-leaved Cushion.*
  - 1332 ——— *short-leaved perfoliate.*
  - 1352 ——— *small-leaved.*
  - 1337 ——— *stiff-leaved.*
  - 1368 *Anacampseros, white-flowered.*
  - 1367 ——— *thready.*
  - 1339 *Anthericum, glaucous-leaved.*
  - 1343 *Arctotis, clammy.*
  - 1350 *Astragalus, umbellated.*
  - 1369 *Birthwort, downy-leaved.*
  - 1347 *Bryony, female Cape, or Elephant's-foot.*
  - 1336 *Claytonia, perfoliate.*
  - 1366 *Cnicus, feathery-headed.*
  - 1357 *Diosma, blunt-leaved.*
  - 1341 *Fothergilla, blunt-leaved.*
  - 1342 ——— *broad-leaved.*
  - 1335 *Fumitory, bluish.*
  - 1330 *Garlic, yellow.*
  - 1371 *Ground-Ratan, dwarf, male.*
  - 1370 *Heath, monadelphous.*
  - 1348 *Hermannia, fine-leaved.*
  - 1349 ——— *night-smelling.*
  - 1356 *Hibiscus, prickly-stalked.*
  - 1358 *Justicia, blue-flowered.*
  - 1372 *Lachenalia, glossy-leaved.*
  - 1373 ——— *plain-leaved, self-coloured.*
  - 1365 *Lotus, New-Holland.*
  - 1344 *Lychnidea, rough-stemmed.*
  - 1333 *Panax, five-leaved, or Ginseng.*
  - 1334 ——— *Lesser.*
  - 1340 *Spider-wort, upright.*
  - 1363 *Strumaria, glittering-flowered.*
  - 1351 *Tropæolum ciliated, or Indian-Cress.*
  - 1359 *Water-Lily, cup-flowered.*
  - 1364 ——— *Rose-coloured.*