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Vol. III.

Of the
Botanists Repository

Comprising,
Coloured Engravings

of
New and Rare Plants

ONLY

With Botanical Descriptions &c.

in

Latin and English,

after the

Linnaean System,

by

H. Andrews

Botanical Painter & Engraver &c.



Ed. Bot. Garden
1864.

PLATE CXLV.
HILLIA LONGIFLORA.
Long-flowered Hillia.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.
HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium hexaphyllum; foliolis oblongis, acutis, erectis.

COROLLA monopetala; tubus cylindricus, longissimus; limbus sexfidus; laciniis oblongis, planis.

STAMINA. Filamenta sex, brevissima. Antheræ oblongæ, erectæ, intra faucem corollæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen inferum, oblongum, obsolete hexagonum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine tubi. Stigma capitatum.

PERICARPIUM oblongum, compressum, biloculare.

SEMINA numerosa, minima.

EMPALEMENT. Cup six-leaved; leaflets oblong, sharp pointed and upright.

BLOSSOM one petal, tube cylindrical, very long; border six-cleft; segments oblong, flat.

CHIVES. Threads six very short. Tips oblong, upright, within the mouth of the blossom.

POINTAL. Seed-bud beneath oblong, slightly six-fided. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the tube. Summit headed.

SEED-VESSEL oblong, flattened and two celled.

SEEDS many, very small.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hillia corollis sexfidis, laciniis lanceolatis, supra convexis; foliis ovatis, acutis, glabris.

Hillia with blossoms six cleft, segments lance-shaped, convex above; leaves egg-shaped, pointed and smooth.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower cut open, to expose the number and situation of the Chives.
2. The Shaft and its summit, natural size, placed by the flower, to shew its proportional length to the tube.
3. The Seed-bud, with the leaflets of the Empalement attached, cut transversely, to shew the division of the cells in the center.

THIS species of *Hillia* was first introduced to our gardens in the year 1789, from the Island of Barbadoes, sent in plants, by Mr. J. Elcock, to Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammer-smith. Originally this shrub was specifically termed, *parasitica* by professor Jacquin, when he first formed, and titled the Genus, after Dr. J. Hill, of voluminous memory; from a supposition that it was to be found growing, only, upon some other plant; a circumstance, which being denied by Swartz, he has altered it to *longiflora*. We have followed the latter name that ours may go in unison with the author of the last *Species plantarum* now publishing by Willdenow, as well as professor Martyn, who in his edition of Miller's Dictionary has followed Swartz; they appearing to be the most accurate, as well as the most read and followed of any modern Botanical authorities. It is a tender hot-house plant, strikes easily from cuttings, thrives in rich mould and flowers about the end of February. To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Valentia we are indebted, for the specimen from which our figure was taken, sent from his Lordship's famed collection at Arley near Bewdley, Staffordshire; where, we believe, it has flowered for the first time in England.



Willia longiflora

PLATE CXLVI.

PSORALEA ACULEATA.

Prickly Psoralea.

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Chives in two sets. Ten Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, tuberculis punctatum, quinquefidum; laciniis acutis, æqualibus, persistentibus; infima duplo longiore.

COROLLA papilionacea, pentapetala.
Vexillum subrotundum, emarginatum, affurgens.

Alæ lunulatæ, obtusæ, parvæ.
Carina dipetala, lunulata, obtusa.

STAMINA. Filamenta diadelpa (simplex setaceum et novem coalita), ascendentia. Antheræ subrotundæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen lineare. Stylus subulatus, ascendens, longitudine staminum. Stigma obtusum.

PERICARPIUM. Legumen longitudine calycis, compressum, ascendens, acuminatum.

SEMEN unicum, reniforme.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, dotted over with small tubercles, and five-cleft; the segments equal and remaining, the lower one twice the length of the others.

BLOSSOM butterfly-shaped, five-petalled.

Standard nearly round, notched at the end, turned upwards.

Wings half-moon-shaped, obtuse, small.

Keel two-petalled, half-moon-shaped, obtuse.

CHIVES. Threads in two sets (a single one like a bristle, and nine united), ascending. Tips nearly round.

POINTAL. Seed-bud linear. Shaft awl-shaped, ascending, the length of the chives. Summit blunt.

SEED-VESSEL. A pod the length of the cup, flattened, ascending, and tapered to the point.

SEED, one, kidney-shaped.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Psoralea foliis ternatis, minimis, confertissimis, recurvatis, in spinulam desinentibus.

Psoralea with three-leafted leaves, very small, very crowded, bent back, and ending in a small spine.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Standard of a Blossom.
3. One of the Wings of the same.
4. The two Petals of the Keel.
5. The Chives, a little magnified.

THE Prickly *Psoralea* is not a new plant in our collections; for, it was first introduced by Mr. F. Masson to the Royal Gardens at Kew, as we learn from the Catalogue, in the year 1774. But although so long a sojourner with us, it is not found in many collections, owing to the difficulty in its increase, as it seldom ripens its seeds; and cuttings, the only remaining method, but seldom succeed; although by taking them from a vigorous growing plant and giving them the assistance of the bark bed of the hothouse, early in March, a few plants have been procured occasionally. Our drawing was made from a most beautiful plant in the Clapham Collection, last year, in the month of August.



Psoralea aculeata

GLADIOLUS CUSPIDATUS.

Spear-spotted Gladiolus.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA sexpartita, ringens. Stamina adscendentia.

Blossom six divisions, gaping. Chives ascending.

See GLADIOLUS ROSEUS. Plate XI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus foliis lineari-ensiformibus, glabris; corolla ringente; laciniis longissimis, acuminatis, undulatis, subæqualibus, tribus inferioribus in medio macula oblonga notatis.

Gladiolus with leaves that are linearly sword-shaped and smooth; blossom gaping; segments very long, tapered to the point, waved and nearly equal, the three lower in the middle have an oblong spot.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two sheaths of the Empalement.
2. A blossom cut open, with the Chives remaining attached.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit.

THE Gladiolus here figured, represents a variety of one of the most errant species of the Genus, known commonly by the name of Spade Gladiolus, and of which we have drawings of eight, quite distinct; yet all, unquestionably, originating in one common parent. It was introduced in 1796, from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. R. Williams, nurseryman of Turnham-green, near Brentford; is a very hardy greenhouse bulb, increases from the root in abundance, if planted in very sandy peat earth, and flowers about the Month of April, or May.



Gladiolus cuspidatus.

PLATE CXLVIII.

LACHENALIA QUADRICOLOR.

Four-coloured Lachenalia.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COR. 6-petala, infera; petalis 3 interioribus longioribus. Stamina erecta. Capsula subovata, trialata. Semina globosa.

BLOSS. 6-petals, beneath; the three inner petals the longest. Chives erect. Capsule nearly egg-shaped, three winged. Seeds globular.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Lachenalia foliis geminis, lineari-lanceolatis; scapo erecto; corollis propendulis, cylindricis, quadricoloratis, cum limbo petalorum interiorum patulo.

Lachenalia with leaves in pairs, linearly lance-shaped; flower-stem erect; blossoms hanging down, cylindrical, and four-coloured, with the border of inner petals spreading out.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower cut open, with the Chives remaining.
2. An inner Petal, with its Chive, shewn from the inside.
3. An outer Petal, shewn from the outside.
4. The Pointal complete.

ABOUT the year 1789, this very handsome species of Lachenalia was first received by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammer-smith, from the Cape of Good Hope, sent in bulbs to them by J. Pringle, Esq. It is as hardy as the *L. tricolor*, to which it much inclines, well known to collectors, and is equally easily propagated; an excellent figure of which is to be found, in the 82d Plate of the Botanical Magazine of Mr. Curtis. The *L. quadricolor* is given as a synonym by Willdenow to *L. pendula*, a plant we have already figured, and from which this stands quite distinct in the conformation of every part; they are both to be found in the 2d Vol. of Icon. of Jacquin, from whom we copy our specific title, the *pendula*, t. 400, the *quadricolor*, t. 396.



Lachenalia quadricolor

Painted by the artist [unclear] from the original [unclear]

PLATE CXLIX.

STRUTHIOLA CILIATA.

Fringed-leaved Struthiola.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

PERIANTHIUM diphyllum. Corolla tubulosa, 4-fida; Nectarium, glandulæ octo fauci circumpositæ. Semen unum, subbaccatum.

Cup two-leaved. Blossom tubular, 4-cleft; Honey-cup, 8 glands placed round the mouth of the blossom. One seed like a berry.
See STRUTHIOLA IMBRICATA, Pl. CXIII. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Struthiola foliis ovato-lanceolatis, mucronatis, ciliatis, concavis, quadrifariam imbricatis, apice incurvis; corolla subalbida.

Struthiola with leaves between egg and lance-shaped, pointed, fringed, concave, tiled in four rows, turned inwards at the point; blossom whitish.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A leaf shewn side-ways that the incurvature of the upper part may be seen.
2. A flower complete.
3. The two leaves of the Empalement, magnified.
4. A blossom cut open, to expose the situation of the chives, at the mouth of the tube, magnified.
5. The Pointal, a little magnified.

THIS is the variety of *Struthiola ciliata* promised in the last number. It varies from the other in the largeness and incurvation of the leaves, and colour of the flower, as well as, in the growth of the plant; in this, the stem rises to three feet; in that, it seldom exceeds one. With rather less difficulty it is increased and preserved than the red variety, and makes a very handsome figured plant, flowering in the month of August, at which season, last year, our drawing was taken from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection. This Var. has the advantage of the other, in having the blossoms extremely fragrant, in the evening.



Prunella villosa

PLATE CL.

GERANIUM PRÆMORSUM.

Bitten-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV. *of Suppl. Syst.*
Veg. 1781.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus rotatus, penta-coccus.

One Pointal. Five summits. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries.

See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis inciso-lobatis, reniformibus; lobis cuneiformibus, præmorsis; floribus subfolitariis, heptandris; caule flexuoso, subcarnoso.

Geranium with leaves deeply cut into lobes and kidney-shaped; lobes wedge-shaped, and bitten at the ends; flowers generally solitary, with seven fertile tips; stem grows zig-zag, rather fleshy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement cut open, to shew its tubular structure.
2. The Chives and Pointal.
3. The Chives spread open.
4. The Pointal and Seed-bud.

THE Geranium præmorsum offers a most beautiful addition to this already very extensive genus, but is without doubt a true species. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced to us, from thence, in the year 1798, by Captain Quarrel; brought in seed, and communicated to Mr. J. Colville of the King's Road, Chelsea; who informs us, that it flowers from March, till November, that he keeps it in rich dungy earth, and that it is raised, pretty freely, by cuttings; requiring the heat of a dry stove in the winter months. Our figure was made at the nursery, Chelsea, about the beginning of March this year.



Geranium praeorsum

PLATE CLI.

PITTOSPORUM CORIACEUM.

Thick-leaved Pittosporum.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium pentaphyllum, inferum, deciduum.

COROLLA. Petala quinque; ungues concavi, in tubum urceolatum conniventes; laminæ ovato-oblongæ, patentés.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, subulata, receptaculo inserta. Antheræ sagittatæ, erectæ, filamentis dorso affixæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum, superum, compressum. Stylus brevissimus, cylindricus. Stigma capitatum, planum.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca subglobosa, 2-5 locularis, 2-5 valvis; loculamentis pulpa resinosa scamentibus; dissepimenta valvulis contraria.

SEMINA tria seu quatuor, angulata, oblonga, obtusa, ossea.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five-leaved, beneath, and falling off.

BLOSSOM. Five petals; claws concave, closing into a tube pitcher-shaped; the borders oblong-egg-shaped, spreading.

CHIVES. Threads five, awl-shaped, inserted into the receptacle. Tips arrow shaped, upright, fixed by the back to the threads.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-shaped, above, flattened. Shaft very short, cylindrical. Summit headed, flat.

SEED VESSEL. A roundish berry 2-5 cells, 2-5 valves; the cells filled with a resinous pulp; partitions contrary to the valves.

SEEDS, three or four, angulated, oblong, obtuse, and bony.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pittosporum foliis ovalibus, obtusis, glaberrimis, coriaceis, integerrimis.

Pittosporum with oval leaves, blunt ended, very smooth, leathery, and quite entire.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Petal of the Blossom.
3. The Chives and Pointal.
4. The Pointal separated from the Chives.
5. A Berry of the size when ripe.

ABOUT the year 1783, this plant was first raised in Britain, from seeds which had been received from the Island of Madeira, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith. It forms one of the most decorative and conspicuous plants, either in the Conservatory, or Green-house; and if encouraged in its growth, by being planted in the border of the one; or kept in rich earth, in a large pot in the other, will attain the height of from 6 to 8 feet. The finest specimen we believe, in England, of this plant is to be found in the elegant Conservatory of the Right Honourable Lord R. Spencer, Woolbedding, Sussex. The flowers, which grow in clusters from the ends of the branches in May, have the flavour of Jasmine; but are rather transitory. It is propagated but slowly and with difficulty, as it does not perfect its seeds with us, and it is not to be increased by laying: the only method is cuttings, which should be taken whilst very young and tender from the plant, about April, and put from 6 to 8 in a pot, fixed very tight, in stiffish loam; they must remain under a hand-glass on a shady border till Autumn, when they may be removed into the hot-house and plunged into the bark bed, where they will begin to grow the ensuing spring.



Ptilosporum coriucum

GERANIUM SPATHULATUM.

Spatula-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV. *of Suppl. Syst. Veg. 1781.*

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus rotatus, penta-coccus.

One Pointal. Five summits. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries.
See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

GERANIUM foliis integerrimis, spatulatis, glabris, obtusis, radicalibus; calycibus monophyllis; staminibus quinque fertilibus; radice tuberosa.

GERANIUM with quite entire leaves, spatula-shaped, smooth, blunt, and growing from the root; cups one-leaved; five fertile chives; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement cut open, to shew its hollow structure.
2. The Chives and Pointal natural size.
3. The Chives spread open, to shew the number and situation of the fertile ones, which are alternate.
4. The Pointal magnified.

THE greater number of Geraniums which have been introduced of late, are of the tuberous herbaceous kind; drawings of 14 we have, independent of those already figured; constituting a distinguished, and distinct natural branch of this extensive family. For the most part, they have only five fertile chives with tubular empalements, some only two, and others seven, with the footstalk of the flower solid up to the bottom of the cup. This species is as yet, we believe, only in the Hibbertian Collection, Clapham, where our drawing was taken in April this year. The roots had been received in the autumn of 1800 from the Cape. It appears to require the same management as *G. punctatum*, and like it, may be increased by the root.



Geranium spathulatum

PLATE CLIII.
VIOLA PEDATA.
Bird's-foot-leaved Violet.

CLASS XIX. ORDER VI.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA MONOGAMIA. Tips united. Flowers simple.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium pentaphyllum, breve, persistens; foliolis ovato-oblongis, erectis, apice acutioribus, basi obtusis, supra basin affixis, æqualibus, sed dispositione variis; quorum duo fulciunt petalum α .; singula singulum petalum β . γ .; unicum duo petala δ . ϵ . simul.

COROLLA pentapetala, irregularis, petalis inæqualibus; quorum

Petalum α . supremum rectum, deorsum spectans, latius, obtusius, emarginatum, densens basi in nectarium corniculatum, obtusum, inter calycis foliola prominens.

β . γ . Lateralia paria, obtusa, opposita, recta.

δ . ϵ . Infima paria, majora, sursum reflexa.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, minima, quorum duo petalo α . proxima appendicibus annexis intrant nectarium. Antheræ sæpius connexæ, obtusæ, membranis ad apicem auctæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen subrotundum. Stylus filiformis, extra antheras prominens. Stigma obliquum.

PERICARPIMUM. Capsula ovata, trigona, obtusa, unilocularis, trivalvis.

SEMINA plura, ovata, appendiculata, valvis affixa. Receptaculum lineare, per singulam valvulam lineæ instar excurrens.

Obs. Stigma vel in humum simplicem reflectitur, vel capitulum est concavum apice perforato.

CUP five-leaved, short, permanent; leaflets oblong-egg-shaped, erect, sharpish at the point, blunt at the bottom, joined together above the base, equal, but variously disposed; of which, two support petal α . one each petal β γ . and one the two petals δ . ϵ . together.

BLOSSOM five petals, irregular, unequal petals, of which

The upper petal α . is upright, bent back, broader, and blunter than the rest, notched at the end, terminating at the base in a blunt horn-shaped honey-cup, protruding between the leaflets of the cup.

The lateral petals β . γ . grow in pairs, obtuse, opposite, upright.

The lower petals δ . ϵ . grow in pairs, larger, and reflexed upwards.

CHIVES. Five threads, very small; of which the two nearest to the petal α . have small appendages which enter the honey-cup. Tips generally united, blunt, enlarged by skinny substances at the end.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish. Shaft thread-shaped, projecting beyond the tips. Summit oblique.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule egg-shaped, three-sided, blunt, one cell and three valves.

SEEDS many, egg-shaped, having appendages, fixed to the valves. Receptacle linear, running like a line along each valve.

Obs. The summit is either reflexed into a simple hook, or a concave small head perforated at the end.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

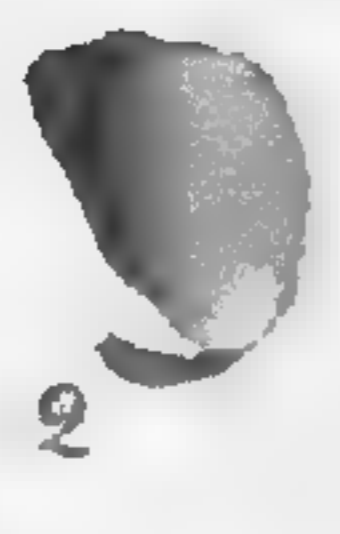
VIOLA acaulis; foliis pedatis, septempartitis; laciniis dentatis.

VIOLET without a stem, leaves formed like a bird's foot, with seven divisions; segments toothed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. One of the upper Petals of the Blossom.
3. One of the lateral Petals.
4. The lower Petal, with its Honey-cup.
5. The Chives and Pointal with the Appendages that fall into the Honey-cup from the two hinder threads.
6. The Pointal magnified.

THE Bird's-foot-leaved Violet is a native of North America near Philadelphia; and (according to the Kew Catalogue) was cultivated by Mr. P. Miller, in 1759, at the Physic Gardens, Chelsea. It is a hardy herbaceous plant, but is sometimes destroyed by the wetness of our autumnal months: the flowers, if kept in the open air, expand about May, or the beginning of June; but if kept in pots they, with a slight protection from the Spring frosts, will be produced in April. Peat earth is the soil it approves most, and it should not be exposed to too much wet, whether planted in the borders or in pots. The roots may be parted in March.



Viola pedata

PLATE CLIV.

ECHIUM ARGENTEUM.

Silvery-leaved Viper's-Bugloss.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA irregularis, fauce nudâ.

Blossom irregular, mouth naked.

See ECHIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XX. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Echium foliis lanceolatis, acutis, sericeo-villofis; spicis terminalibus; corolla violacea, subæqualia.

Viper's-bugloss with lance-shaped leaves, sharp-pointed and silkily-hairy; spikes terminate the branches; blossom violet colour, nearly equal.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Flower cut open, with the Chives remaining attached.
3. The Seed-buds, Shaft, and Summit.

THIS fine species of *Echium*, was raised from seeds received from the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1789, at the nursery, Hammersmith; where our drawing was made, last year, from a plant which had been planted in the open ground, for the summer months; and where it had grown to the height of four feet. It is a hardy green-house plant, and grows best in light earth, either peat, or leaf mould; and flowers about July. It is as difficult to propagate as either, the *E. grandiflorum*, or *E. ferocissimum*; but only to be increased, like them, by cuttings.



Echinium argenteum

PLATE CLV.

IXIA POLYSTACHIA.

Many-spiked Ixia.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-partita, patens, equalis. Stigmata
3, erectiusculo-patula.

BLOSSOM 6-divisions, spreading, equal. Summits
three, nearly upright and spreading.
See IXIA REFLEXA, Vol. I. Plate XIV.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia foliis linearibus; scapo spicis pluribus; flo-
ribus oppositis, spicatis; corollis albidis.

Ixia with linear leaves; flower-stem with many
spikes; flowers grow opposite and spiked;
blossoms white.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two sheaths of the Empalement.
2. A flower cut open to shew the situation of the Chives.
3. The Pointal natural size.

THIS is the plant which is figured by Miller, in the coloured plates which correspond with the dictionary, 104, t. 155. fig. 2. under the specific title it here bears; and, says the Kew Catalogue, was cultivated by him 1757. Since this is the first which bore the title of *Polystachia*, and being of the colour we think is mostly primitive in flowers, we have given it the preference; and shall consider all the other 18, (of which we have drawings and decidedly of this species) as varieties from this. The flowers of this species are more lasting than most of the others; and are in general, especially this sort, very hardy. It propagates freely by the root and by seed. Our drawing was made at the nursery, Hammer-smith, last year, in the month of May.



Iris polystachia

PLATE CLVI.

BANKSIA ERICÆFOLIA.

Heath-leaved Banksia.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Receptaculum commune elongatum, squamosum.
Corolla tetra-petala. Stamina limbo inserta.
Capsula bivalvis, disperma, interjecto semi-
nibus dissepimento mobili. Semina alata.

Common receptacle elongated, scaly. Blossom
of four petals. Chives inserted into the
limb of the blossom. Capsule with two
valves, two seeds, and a moveable partition
between them. Seeds winged.

See BANKSIA SERRATA, Pl. LXXXII. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

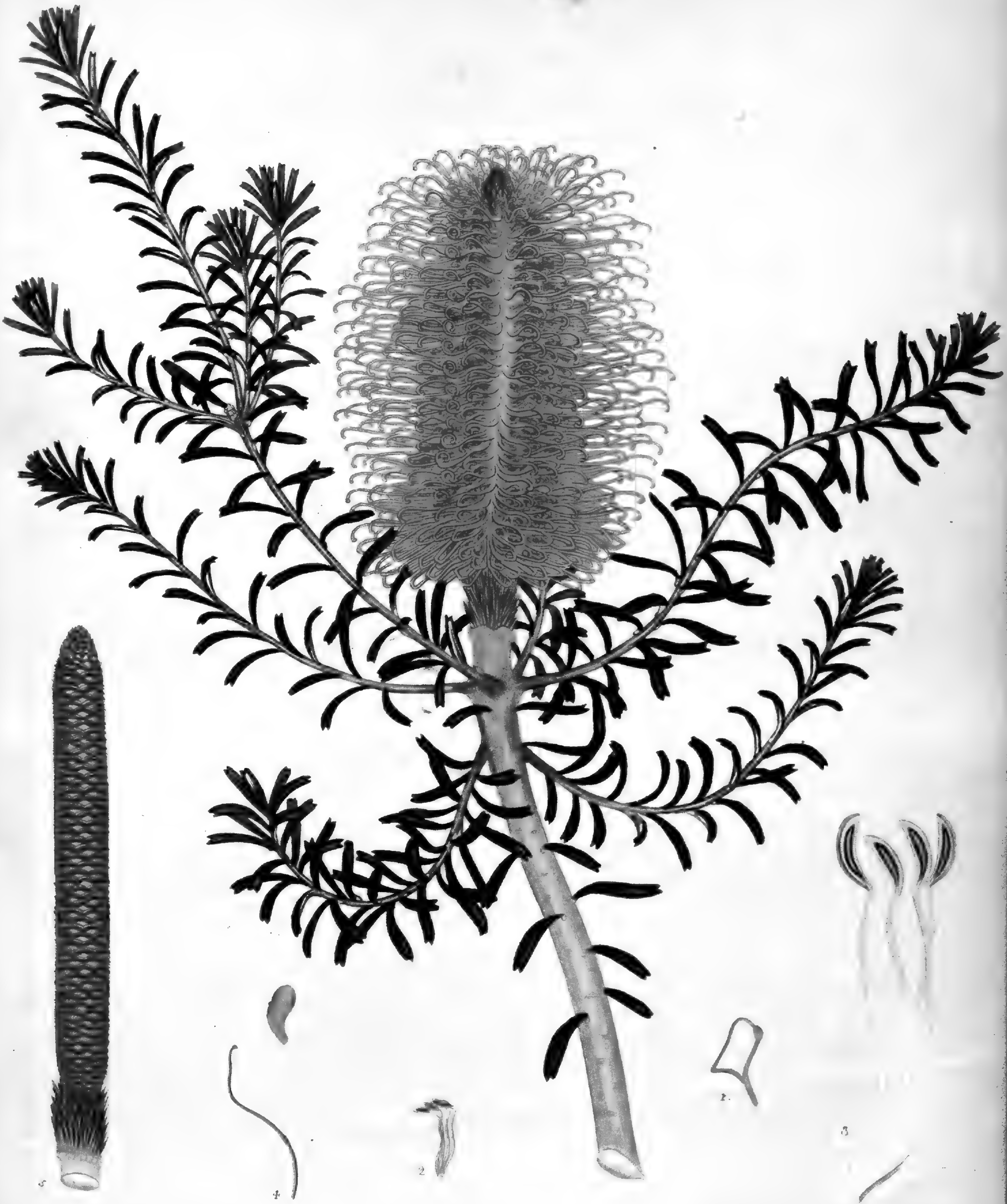
Banksia foliis linearibus, margine revolutis,
truncato-emarginatis, supra glabris.

Banksia with linear leaves, rolled back at the
edge, appearing cut off at the ends, which
are notched and smooth on the upper side.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Blossom complete.
2. The same spread open.
3. The Petals of a flower, with their chives magnified.
4. The Pointal natural size, with the Summit detached, magnified.
5. The rudiments of a cone, cleared from the flowers.

THE seeds of this species of *Banksia* were amongst the first which arrived from New Holland, and plants were raised at the nursery, Hammer-smith, in the same year as the *B. serrata*. To the directions in the management and increase of which plant, we refer our readers for the treatment of this, as it requires no other. It grows to the height of five, or six feet, very bushy from the bottom, and the leaves, which are harsh and numerous, are not very subject to decay. Although it has flowered in many collections, where we have seen it, we have had no opportunity of making an accurate drawing until last month, March 1801, from a fine plant in the collection of G. Hibbert Esq. Clapham.



Banksia ericifolia

PLATE CLVII.

C O R D I A S E B E S T E N A .

Rough-leaved Cordia.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, tubulatum, apice dentatum, persistens.
COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis; tubus patulus, longitudine calycis; limbus erecto-patens, sectus in quinque (quatuor vel sex), laciniis obtusas.
STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, subulata. Antheræ oblongæ, longitudine tubi.
PISTILLUM. Germen subrotundum, acuminatum. Stylus simplex, longitudine staminum, superne bifidus, laciniis bifidis. Stigmata obtusa.
PERICARPIUM. Drupa globosa, acuminata, calyce accreta.
SEMEN. Nux fulcata, quadrilocularis.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, tubular, toothed at the upper part, remaining.
BLOSSOM one petal, funnel-shaped; tube widening, the length of the cup; border upright and spreading, cut into five (four or six) obtuse segments.
CHIVES. Five threads, awl-shaped. Tips oblong, the length of the tube.
POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish, tapered. Shaft simple, the length of the chives, two-cleft at the upper part, segments two-cleft. Summits blunt.
SEED-VESSEL, pulpy, globular, tapered, growing to the cup.
SEED. A furrowed, four-celled nut.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cordia foliis oblongo-ovatis, scabris; floribus miniatis, crispis, hexandris.

Cordia with oblong egg-shaped rough leaves; flowers deep orange colour, crumpled, and with six chives.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Blossom spread open, with the Chives in their place.
6. The Pointal and Seed-bud.

As it should seem a determined principle in the inscrutable arrangement of nature's productions, to the greater humiliation of our very limited understandings; that no effort as emanating solely from thence, shall be perfect; so must we be content to pursue our Botanical travel, under the guidance of a system decidedly defective; yet certainly, the best we have to boast. Scarce a genus, comprehending a number of species, but must be strained in its class or order, for the introduction of one, or more species, evidently of the same family. So convinced was our great master of the science, of the impossibility of forming such certain data, that to prevent the confusion and difficulty, which must have arisen, from such an accumulation of Genera, if every sexual character was attended to, that, where certain other characters (called by him essential, and adopted as a substitute for such occasional hiatus) are formed, the plant is retained under the Genus so characterised. This disquisition is the natural result of our examination of the present plant, which, although the chives are six, is placed in the fifth class!

The Rough-leaved *Cordia* is a native of the West India Islands, and was cultivated, says Martyn's Dictionary, from Dillenius, in the year 1728, by Dr. Sherard. It is a tender hot-house plant, may be increased by cuttings made about the month of April, if kept from too much moisture, in a pot of sandy loam, under a small striking glass in the bark-bed. At present it is rather a scarce plant in our collections, and as it is rather difficult to propagate, is likely to continue so, at least for some years. From an imported plant, received by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammer-smith, from the island of Barbadoes, our figure was taken in the year 1789, about the month of July. It is grown to the greatest perfection by keeping it in a mixture of rotten dung and loam.



Cordia alliodora

PLATE CLVIII.

GERANIUM ECHINATUM. *Var. flore rubro-purpureo.*

Prickly-stalked Geranium. Red-purple flowered Var.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV. *of Suppl. Syst. Veg. 1781.*

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata 5. Fructus rostratus, penta-coccus.

ONE POINTAL. Five Summits. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries.
See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM. Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis fericeis, cordatis, inequaliter dentatis; caule spinoso, subcaroso, spinis retrofractis; floribus hexandris, rubro-purpureis; calycibus pilosis.

Geranium with silky heart-shaped leaves, unequally toothed; stem spiny, rather fleshy, spines turned downwards; flowers with six fertile tips and red-purple; cups hairy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. An upper Petal of the Blossom.
3. An under Petal of the Blossom.
4. The Chives and Pointal.
5. The Chives spread open.
6. The Pointal, magnified.

THIS fine variety of the Prickly-stalked Geranium, was introduced, at the same time with the white variety, by Mr. Francis Masson, to the Royal Gardens, Kew, in the year 1795. It is a tender plant, and requires the heat of the hot-house, through the winter months to preserve it, being a native of that part of Africa near the Namaqua land, which is in most parts a barren, arid sand, extremely hot and parched, experiencing little change through the whole year. The propagation is either produced by cuttings, or from the roots, which are tuberous, in most instances, if the plant is kept in light sandy peat earth. The drawing was made, in March this year, at the Nursery of Mr. J. Colville, King's Road, Chelsea.



Geranium echinatum
 var. flore rubro purpureo

PLATE CLIX.

IXIA CAPITATA.

*Var. flore albo,
fundo nigro.*

Bunch-flowering Ixia.

*Var. white flowered,
black bottom.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, patens, æqualis. Stigmata
tria, erectiusculo-patula.

BLOSSOM six petals, spreading, equal. Summits
three, nearly upright, spreading.
See IXIA REFLEXA, Vol. I. Plate XIV.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

*Ixia, foliis ensiformibus; floribus capitatis, con-
fertis, albidis, petalis basi nigerrime no-
tatis.*

*Ixia, with sword-shaped leaves; flowers grow in
close bunches, whitish, the petals very dark,
marked at the base.*

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two sheaths of the Empalement.
2. A Blossom spread open, with the Chives remaining.
3. The Seed-bud and Pointal, one Summit detached, magnified.

As no difference, either in culture or increase, is necessary for this plant, more than is required for the other varieties of this species of *Ixia*; we shall refer our readers to the directions for the treatment of them, for the management of this. Our figure is from a drawing taken at the Hammer-smith nursery in the year 1799, about the month of May. It is one of those introduced to the Royal Gardens at Kew by Mr. F. Masson about the year 1774, although lost to us for some years, but since received from the collections in Holland.



Ixia capitata
 var. flore albo fundo nigro

PLATE CLX.

ARISTEA MAJOR.

Spike-flowered Aristeia.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

PETALA 6. Stigma concavum. Capsula triloba, trilocularis, loculis compressis. Semina in singulo loculo bina, compressa truncata.

PETALS 6. Summit concave. Capsule three-lobed, three celled; cells flattened. Seeds two in each cell, flattened and appearing cut off at the end.

See ARISTEA CYANEA, Pl. X. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Aristea foliis ensiformibus longissimis; floribus spicatis, cæruleis.

Aristea with very long leaves; flowers grow in spikes, and blue.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two sheaths of the Empalement.
2. A Blossom with the Seed-bud, both cut open and remaining attached, the Shaft removed.
3. The Pointal natural size, with the summit detached magnified.
4. A ripe seed-vessel, natural size.
5. The same with the cells laid open to shew the situation of the seeds.

THE Genus *Aristea*, having certainly been formed from a dried specimen of the plant, the alterations we have made in our Generic and Essential characters, will, upon inspecting the dissections, appear absolutely necessary; as the shaft is not bent, in either species we have examined, whilst the flower is perfect; but assumes that appearance on its decay, as it becomes involved with the petals, which twist up in the manner of *Moræa*, *Iris*, &c. The Summit likewise, is not funnel-shaped, but merely a little concave, with a border: other small variations have been made, in the character of the seed-vessel and seed. In the year 1794, this fine plant was raised by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, from seeds received by them from the Cape of Good Hope, where it is native. It is one of the very hardiest inhabitants of the greenhouse, and is propagated, either from the seed, which ripens with us; or by the offsets made from the root. The plant is perfitent, but does not acquire a stem; the leaves growing to the length of from two, to three feet, the flower-stem sometimes to the height of four feet; which was nearly that of the plant in the Collection of G. Hibbert, Esq. Clapham, from which our drawing was taken in the month of July 1800. It should be planted in sandy peat.



1

2



3



4



5

Aristea major

PLATE CLXI.
HERMANNIA PULVERATA.
Powdered Hermannia.

CLASS XVI. ORDER II.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA. Threads united. Five Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quinquefidum, subrotundum, inflatum; lacinulis inflexis; persistens.

COROLLA pentapetala, spiralis; unguës longitudine calycis, utrinque aucti membranula connivente in tubum cucullatum nectariferum; limbus patens, latiusculus, obtusus.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, latiuscula, inferne levissime in unum corpus coalita. Antheræ erectæ, acuminatæ, conniventes.

PISTILLUM. Germen subrotundum, pentagonum, quinquangulare. Styli quinque, filiformes, approximati, subulati, staminibus longiores. Stigmata simplicia.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula subrotunda, pentagona, quinque-ocularis, apice dehiscens.

SEMINA plurima, parva.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, five-cleft, roundish and swelled out; segments turned inwards; remaining.

BLOSSOM, five petals, spiral; claws the length of the cup, widened on both sides by a small skinny substance forming a honey-bearing, cowl-shaped tube; border spreading, broadish, blunt.

CHIVES. Five threads, broadish, slightly joined at the base into one body. Tips upright, tapered, and approaching each other.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish, five-sided, five-angled. Shafts five, thread-shaped, close together, awl shaped, longer than the Chives. Summits simple.

SEED VESSEL. Capsula roundish, five-sided, five-celled, splitting at top.

SEEDS, many, small.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hermannia foliis bipinnatifidis, scabriusculis, albicantibus; pedunculis bifloris, longifimis; corollis fordidè luteis.

Hermannia with doubly wing-cleft leaves, rather rough and whitish; flower-stems two-flowered, very long; blossoms of a dirty yellow.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A leaf of the Blossom, to shew its incurved character at the base.
3. The Chives, magnified, with the pointals remaining, to shew their length with regard to the Chives.
4. The Seed-bud, Shafts, Summits, magnified.

THIS plant appears to stand an intermediate character, between Mahernia and Hermannia: the general habit affines most to the former, and indeed, the shape of the threads, on which the essential generical distinction rests, approaches very near to those in Mahernia; for, although they have not absolutely foot stalks, they are much larger, above the middle, than is usual in Hermannia, as may be seen on the plate; where these parts are shewn, magnified. It has likewise that singularly curious character, seen in Mahernia, of the two blossoms which terminate the flower-stems, each taking a contrary direction, in its spiral twist, to the other. As a greenhouse plant, it is rather tender in regard to damp, though not to cold; therefore, should be kept in the most airy part of the house. It is a native of the Cape, from whence it was introduced in the year 1796, to the Royal Gardens, Kew. By cuttings made in the month of April, it may be preserved, and increased, as it is not a long-lived plant. Loam, with a small portion of old rotten dung, it thrives in most. Our drawing was taken, at the Nursery, Hammermith, in June 1800.



Hermisoclea pulverata

PLATE CLXII.

VERBASCUM FERRUGINEUM.

Rusty-flowered Mullein.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quinquepartitum, parvum, persistens; laciniis erectis, acutis.

COROLLA monopetala, rotata, sub-inæqualis; tubus cylindraceus, brevissimus; limbus patens, quinque-partitus; laciniis ovatis, obtusis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, subulata, corolla breviora. Antheræ subrotundæ, compressæ, erectæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen subrotundum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine staminum, inclinatus. Stigma crassiusculum, obtusum.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula subrotunda, bilocularis, bivalvis, superne dehiscens. Receptacula dimidiato-ovata, dissepimento affixa.

SEMINA numerosa, angulata.

Obs. In plerisque stamina inclinata sunt, villisque coloratis inferne vestita.

EMPALEMENT. Cup of one leaf, with five divisions, small, remaining; segments upright, sharp pointed.

BLOSSOM one petal, wheel-shaped, rather unequal; tube cylindrical, very short; border spreading, five divisions; segments egg-shaped, blunt.

CHIVES. Threads five, awl-shaped, shorter than the blossom. Tips roundish, flattened, upright.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the chives, bent downward. Summit rather thick and blunt.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule roundish, with two cells, two valves, splitting at the top. Receptacles the form of half an egg, fixed to the partition.

SEEDS numerous, angular.

Obs. In the greatest number of species the chives are bent downward, and clothed with soft, coloured hairs on the lower part.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Verbascum foliis subvillosis, rugosis; caulinis subsessilibus, æqualiter crenatis; radicalibus oblongis, cordatis, duplicato-crenatis.

Mullein with leaves a little hairy and rough; stem-leaves almost without foot-stalks, equally scolloped; leaves from the root oblong, heart-shaped, and doubly scolloped.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Leaf of the plant, from the lower part.
2. The Empalement.
3. A Blossom, shewn from the front.
4. The same cut open from the side, to shew the insertion of the chives.
5. One Chive magnified.
6. The Pointal and Seed-bud, magnified.

THE rusty-flowered Mullein of the Kew Catalogue, collated from Sutherland's Hortus Medicus Edinburghensis, is undoubtedly our plant; but, though it stands a name in the book, we much question its having graced the garden, at the time of its publication. It certainly has been lost to us above a century, and but recently introduced to the Oxford Botanic Garden by the late Dr. Sibthorpe. Being a hardy biennial, it will perfect its seeds about July, which may be sown in August the same year. It will grow in any soil, but a sandy compost of light peat and loam suits it most. The flowers on the spikes, which grow sometimes to the length of four feet, continue to expand, upwards, for above two months; that is to say, from April, till June. Our figure was taken from a specimen sent by the Hon. W. H. Irby, from his garden at the Parsonage, Farnham Royal, Bucks.



Verbascum ferrugineum

PLATE CLXIII.

AMARYLLIS FOTHERGILLIA.

Fothergillian Lily Daffodil.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, campanulata. Stigma trifidum.

BLOSSOM 6-petalled, bell-shaped. Summit three-cleft.

See AMARYLLIS RADIATA, Pl. XCV. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Amaryllis spatha multiflora; petalis lanceolatis, apice revolutis; genitalibus erectis; foliis linearibus, sub-canaliculatis, obtusis, glaucis.

Lily Daffodil with many flowers in the sheath; petals lance-shaped, rolled back at the point; parts of fructification upright; leaves linear, rather channelled, obtuse, and of a sea-green colour.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Petal, with its Chive attached.
2. The Seed-bud, and Pointal.
3. A ripe Seed-vessel, with the Seeds.

EVEN amidst this splendid family, Amaryllis Fothergillia stands conspicuously preeminent; the flowers have the same vivid character of refulgence, when exposed to the sun's rays, which is perceived in A. Sarnienfis, or the Guernsey Lily, to which it is nigh affined. The late Dr. Fothergill (to whom the botanical world is so much indebted, for the zeal and extraordinary liberality he constantly manifested, in advancing the science) received this plant from China at the same time with A. aurea, A. radiata, &c. about the year 1777. It is rather a scarce and tender bulb, as it is subject to rot by overmuch wet. It has hitherto been kept, as are most plants on their first arrival from China, in the hot-house; but, from every appearance, we should be led to suppose, it would not perish if kept in the Green-house, as we question much, whether it is not equally hardy with the Guernsey Lily, and a native, originally, as well as the latter, of Japan.

It should be planted in sandy loam, with a small quantity of rough peat, above the tiles in the pot, to make it flower. The propagation is from offsets, which are produced but rarely from the old bulbs. Our figure was taken from a plant in the Hammersmith nursery this year, 1801, in the month of May.



*Amaryllis Fothergillia*²

PLATE CLXIV.

GALAXIA GRANDIFLORA.

Large-flowered Galaxia.

CLASS XVI. ORDER I.

MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA. Threads united. Three Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

SPATHA univalvis. Corolla monopetala, 6 fida,
tubus filiformis. Stigma multipartita.

SHEATH of one valve. Blossom one petal, 6-cleft,
tube thread-shaped. Summit many divi-
sions.

See GALAXIA OVATA, Pl. XCIV. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

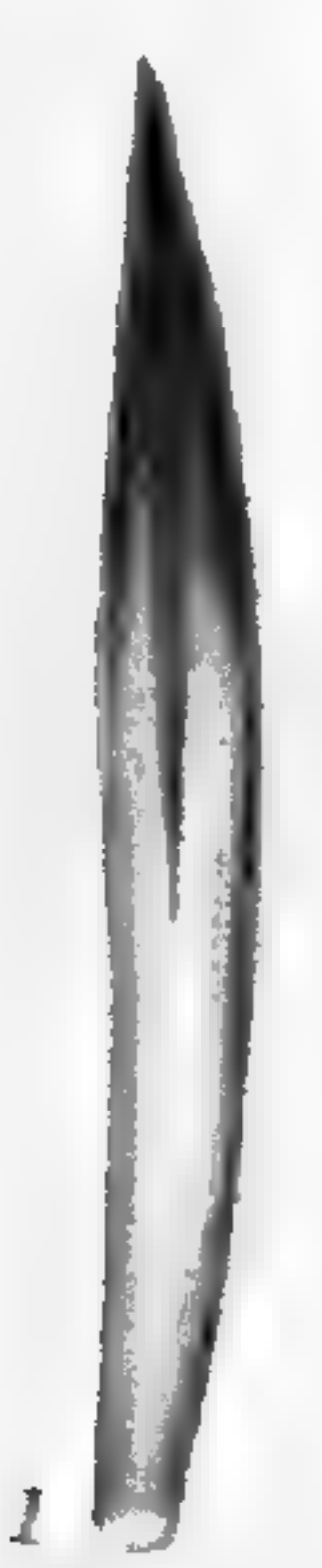
Galaxia foliis canaliculatis, acuminatis, arcuatis;
corolla magna, lutea, folia æquantia.

Galaxia with channelled leaves, tapered to the
point, and arched; blossom large, yellow,
and the length of the leaves.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The sheath of the blossom.
2. A Blossom spread open, with the Chives attached.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit, the summit detached, magnified.

THE figure of this delicate little bulb was taken from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection, which had been imported in the last, and flowered in February this year 1801. It is a tender plant, and the roots are very subject to decay after flowering, for which reason, they should be removed from the pot before the leaves are quite decayed. Mr. Allen informs us he has kept it, in the greenhouse, with the other Cape bulbs, planted in light sandy peat earth.



Galaxia grandiflora

PLATE CLXV.

ECHIUM GLAUCOPHYLLUM.

Sea-green-leaved Viper's-Bugloss.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA irregularis, fauce nuda.

BLOSSOM irregular, mouth naked.

See ECHIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XX. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Echium caule fruticoso; ramis calycibusque glabris; foliis ovato-lanceolatis, glaucis, glabris, margine serrulatis; corollis subæqualibus.

Viper's-Bugloss with a shrubby stem; branches very smooth; leaves between egg and lance-shaped, of a sea-green colour, smooth, and slightly sawed at the margin; blossoms nearly equal.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Blossom cut open, to shew the insertion of the chives.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit, magnified.

THIS shrubby species of Echium was introduced, to the Royal Gardens at Kew, by Mr. F. Masson, in the year 1792, from the Cape of Good Hope. It grows to the height of three feet, or more, rather bushy at the top, flowers about the month of May, and perfects its seeds with us; by which only method, it is to be propagated. It thrives best in a light loamy soil, with a small proportion of sandy peat, about one fourth.

Professor Martyn, in his Miller's Dic. has collated two descriptions of Echiums under the titles of lævigatum, and glabrum; the first, No. 9, from Lin. Sp. Plant. 199; the second, No. 19, from Vahl. Symb. 3. 22. Thunberg has likewise, in his Prodrusus, 33. two names of plants. as E. lævigatum, and E. glabrum; from whom Willdenow, in his new Edition of Sp. Plant. p. 785, has copied them under the same titles; adding, the various synonyms, from Linnæus's Sp. Plant. to the one; and to the latter, Prof. Jacquin's specific of glaucophyllum, taken from his Ic. rar. 2. t. 312, and his Collect. 2. p. 325. Now, we have little hesitation in declaring our opinion, and we think, those who choose to compare our figure with the different descriptions here mentioned, will coincide with us, that this is the plant from which they must all have originated, except the E. glabrum of Vahl, which we take to be a different plant; as, the cup is described hairy, the length of the tube of the blossom; the chives longer, and the flower smaller. Wherefore, we have taken, for our plant, the specific title of Jacquin, as being, in our idea, the most appropriate.



Echinium glaucophyllum

PLATE CLXVI.

GLADIOLUS ABREVIATUS.

Shortened-petalled Gladiolus.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA sexpartita, ringens. Stamina adscendentia.

BLOSSOM six divisions, gaping. Chives ascending.

See GLADIOLUS ROSEUS, Pl. XI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus foliis linearibus, cruciatis, scapo longioribus; corolla tubulosa, striata, ima angustata, lacinia summa magna, recta, ovata, reliquæ vero parvæ, abbreviatæ.

Gladiolus with linear leaves, cross shaped, longer than the flower-stem; blossom tubular, streaked, and narrowed at the lower part, the upper petal is large, grows straight out, and egg-shaped, the others are small, and appear as if shortened.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The outer sheath of the Empalement.
2. The inner sheath of the Empalement.
3. A Blossom spread open, with the Chives attached.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits.

THIS most singular Gladiolus was received, amongst a variety of others, in the year 1799, from the Cape of Good Hope, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammer-smith; at whose nursery it flowered in March, this year 1801, for the first time. It is a hardy bulb, and propagates freely from the root; grows about two feet high, and, before flowering, has much the appearance of *G. tristis*.



Gladiolus atrovirens

PLATE CLXVII.
BRUNSFELSIA UNdulata.
Waved-flowered Brunfelsia.

CLASS XIV. ORDER II.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA. Two Chives longer. Seeds covered.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, campanulatum, quinquedentatum, obtusum, minimum, persistens.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis; tubus longissimus, subincurvus; limbus planus, quinquefidus, obtusus.

STAMINA. Filamenta quatuor, brevissima. Antheræ oblongæ, erectæ, filamentis dorso affixæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen subrotundum, parvum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine tubi. Stigma crassiusculum.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula extus baccata, globosa, unilocularis, bivalvis.

SEMINA plurima, compressa, hinc convexa, inde angulata, punctato-scabra.

RECEPTACULUM fundo capsulæ adnatum, paleaceum; paleis coadunatis, apice subulatis, femina distinguentibus.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, bell-shaped, five-toothed, blunt, very small, remaining.

BLOSSOM. One petal, funnel-shaped; tube very long, rather curved; border flat, five-cleft, obtuse.

CHIVES. Four threads, very short. Tips oblong, upright, fixed by the back to the threads.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish, small. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the tube. Summit rather fleshy.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule on the outside a berry, globular, one cell, two valves.

SEEDS many, flat, convex on one side, angular on the other, roughly punctured.

RECEPTACLE fixed to the bottom of the capsule, chaffy; chaffs joining at the base, awl shaped at the point, separating the seeds.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Brunfelsia foliis lanceolato-obovatis, utrinque acuminatis, petiolis brevissimis; tubus parum incurvatus, laciniis limbi undulatis.

Brunfelsia with leaves between lance and inversely egg-shaped, tapered to both ends, footstalks very short; tube a little incurved, the segments of the border waved.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The tube of the blossom cut open, to shew the insertion and character of the Chives.
3. The Pointal and Seed-bud.

THE Genus *Brunfelsia* (by Plumier so named, in honour of Otho Brunfels a monk, the first who edited in 1530 a Botanical work with good figures, it contained 238 plates) has undergone a very necessary revision since the days of Linnæus; indeed, it appears singular that Father Plumier, from whom Linnæus quotes his Generic character, should have committed so great an oversight, as to describe it with five chives; a feature scarcely to be expected, from a sport of nature, in plants of this Class. So however it is on record, and the fifth Class of the Gen. and Spe. Plant. and of the Syst. Nat. tom. ii. each includes this Genus; from which, we should be induced to think he had designed some other plant; if the figure, and the rest of the description, did not confirm it. Schreber, in his Gen. Plant. has likewise an observation, that the fruit should be named a capsule, rather than a berry; as given by Linnæus, Miller, and Swartz; his reason, that it splits determinately, by a future, from the top to the base.

Our species, is the third now in Britain; they are all natives of the West India Islands. The 1st *B. americana* has been long an inhabitant of our hothouses; the 2d *B. maculata* is but little known to most, though long cultivated here; as it has been treated as a variety of the first species, notwithstanding the strong specific difference, in the shape of the leaves and blossoms; which in the *B. maculata*, are beautifully marked at the base, and as large as the *undulata*; the leaves inversely egg-shaped and more downy. The present plant seldom grows more than four feet high, flowers freely about March, is very sweet scented, and is easily propagated by cuttings. It was first sent to England in the year 1784, by Mr. Elcock from the Island of Barbadoes, to Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith. Our drawing was made from a plant in the Clapham Collection, in March 1800. It should be planted in rich earth.



Brunfelsia undulata.

PLATE CLXVIII.

GERANIUM PICTUM.

Painted-flowered Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata 5. Fructus rostratus,
penta-coccus.

ONE POINTAL. Five Summits. Fruit furnished
with long awns, five dry berries.

See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM. Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis cordato-oblongis, obtusis, in-
equaliter incis, tomentosis, humi adpres-
sis; corolla alba, petalis superioribus pro-
fundè supra medium rubro maculatis; sta-
minibus septem fertilibus; radice tuberosa.

Geranium with oblong heart-shaped leaves,
blunt, unequally gashed, downy, and ly-
ing close to the ground; blossom white;
the upper petals deeply marked with red
about the middle; seven fertile chives;
root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Chives and Pointal, magnified.
3. The Chives spread open, magnified.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit, magnified.

No Genus of Plants claims our notice, for its beauty, more than Geranium, and this species, certainly, ranks amongst the foremost. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and we believe only to be found in the Clapham Collection; where, our figure was taken in April this year, from a plant, the bulb or root of which had been received the preceding autumn. It is nearly the only one, amongst twenty two species of the tuberous kind, all having irregular petalled blossoms and tubular cups, of which we possess drawings, that has seven fertile chives; the greater number have two, four, or five. It appears to flourish under the treatment given it by Mr. Allen, which is, by keeping it in sandy peat, on a shelf, very dry, in the green-house. The propagation appears to be the same for this, as the other tuberous kinds, that is, by the root.



Geranium pictum

PLATE CLXIX.

CRINUM GIGANTEUM.

Gigantic Asphodel-Lily.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA supra, infundibuliformis, sexpartita, æqualis; filamenta tubi fauci inserta; femina ad basin corollarum, vivipara.

BLOSSOM above, funnel-shaped, six-parted, equal; threads inserted into the mouth of the tube; seeds at the base of the blossoms, viviparous.
See CRINUM SPIRALE, Pl. XCII. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Crinum foliis flaccidis, undulatis; floribus sessilibus, umbellatis; petalis concavis, subalbidis.

Asphodel-Lily with flaccid, waved leaves; flowers fitting close to the flower stem in umbels; petals concave, nearly white.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A miniature representation of the whole plant.
2. A Petal with its chive.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit.

THE coast of Africa bordering on our settlement at Sierra Leone, has furnished us with a number of beautiful plants; but none more so, than those of the natural order of Lily; witness our present figure, which was taken from a plant in the HammerSmith collection, in the month of August 1800. The bulbs of this grand species of Crinum, were received by her Ladyship, the Right Honourable the Marchioness of Rockingham, about the year 1792, from Sierra Leone; they may be considered as hardy hothouse plants, and may be kept in any part of it; will flower, freely, about the month of August, the flower-stems rising, sometimes, to the height of three feet. A mixture, of leaf mould, or sandy peat one half, and light loam the other, is the best compost to make them flourish. It is propagated from the seed, or offsets. — Having made a small alteration, in the Essential Character of the Genus; and as it is likely we may figure some other species of Crinums shortly; we think it necessary to add a few words, to that point. The most ostensible difference, we have been able to trace, in comparing above 40 species of Crinums and Amaryllis's, and on which to rest, with certainty, for generical distinction; can, unquestionably, be taken only, from the seeds; as these in most species of Pancratium, Hæmanthus, and all of this Genus, are viviparous or formed like fleshy bulbs, producing plants, like offsets taken from the original bulbs. From Pancratium it is distinct, in being destitute of the Honey-cup; and equally so from Hæmanthus, which has its sheath of many leaves, the flowers and chives upright, and the chives, twice the length of the blossoms.



Cinnamomum giganteum

PLATE CLXX.

IXIA BULBOCODIUM. *Var. flore speciosissimo.*

Crocus-leaved Ixia. Var. with most beautiful flower.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, patens, æqualis. Stamina tria, erectiusculo-patula.		BLOSSOM 6-petals, spreading, equal. Chives three, upright, spreading. See IXIA REFLEXA, Pl. XIV. Vol. I.
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SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

<i>Ixia</i> scapo unifloro; foliis linearibus, canaliculatis, scapo æquantibus; corolla declinata, tubo brevi; stigmatibus sextuplicibus.		<i>Ixia</i> with one flower on the stem; leaves linear, and channelled, the length of the flower-stem; blossom declined, with a short tube; summits sextuple.
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REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two sheaths of the Empalement.
2. A Blossom cut and spread open, with the Chives, shewn from the inside.
3. The same, shewn from the back or outside.
4. The Pointal, with the Summits, magnified.

THIS extremely delicate, and beautiful little *Ixia*, flowered, for the first time, in March this year, 1801, in the collection of G. Hibbert, Esq. Clapham Common; the bulbs having been received the preceding autumn from the Cape of Good Hope. It appears to be one of those plants, which seldom survive the second season, in this climate; and we much fear, without a fresh supply, it will be soon lost to this country; as it does not ripen its seeds, and the roots do not seem as if inclined to increase by offsets.



Iris Bulbocodium
Vix flore spectans

PLATE CLXXI.

HYPOXIS LINEARIS.

Linear-leaved Hypoxis.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-partita, persistens, supera. Capfula
basi angustior. Spatha 2-valvis.

BLOSSOM 6-parted, remaining, above. Capsule
narrower at the base. Sheath 2-valved.

See *HYPOXIS STELLATA*, Pl. CI. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

*Hypoxis foliis linearibus, glabris, canaliculatis,
longiore scapo unifloro; corolla intus au-
rea, extus viridis.*

Hypoxis with linear leaves, smooth, channelled,
and longer than the flower-stem, which
has but one flower; blossom orange within,
green without.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Chives and Seed-bud.
2. Pointal and Seed-bud, magnified.
3. The Seed-bud cut transversely.

At first, we had some doubts whether this plant should not be considered as a variety of *Hypoxis stellata*, to which it undoubtedly affines; but, upon due examination, find it a distinct and new species; as well, from the shape and length of the leaves, as the shape, character, and colour of the blossom, and figure of the root.

Like *Hypoxis stellata* it is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced, from thence, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, in the year 1792. For its treatment, &c. we must refer our readers to the above species, Pl. 101. Vol. 2. Our drawing was taken in March 1801 from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection, Clapham Common. The flower of this plant, like many of the *Ixias*, &c. is expanded but a few hours each day, and that only, whilst under the influence of a strong morning sun; as, if the weather is gloomy, it keeps close shut, but does not speedily decay, for it will continue to open, with equal brilliancy, for eight or ten days.



Hypoxis linearis

PLATE CLXXII.

A N E M O N E P A L M A T A.

Cyclamen-leaved Portugal Anemone.

CLASS XIII. ORDER VII.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA. Many Chives. Many Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus.

COROLLA. Petala duorum triumve ordinum, in singula ferie tria, oblongiuscula.

STAMINA. Filamenta numerosa, capillaria, corolla dimidio breviora. Antheræ didymæ, erectæ.

PISTILLA. Germina numerosa, in capitulum collecta. Styli acuminati. Stigmata obtusa.

PERICARPIUM nullum. Receptaculum globosum, five oblongum, excavato-punctatum.

SEMINA plurima, acuminata, stylum retinentia.

EMPALEMENT none.

BLOSSOM. Petals in two or three rows, three in a row, rather oblong.

CHIVES. Threads numerous, hair-like, half the length of the blossom. Tips doubled, erect.

POINTALS. Seed-buds numerous, collected into a small head. Shafts tapered. Summits blunt.

SEED-VESSEL none. Receptacle globular or oblong, hollowed and dotted.

SEEDS many, tapered, retaining the shaft.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anemone foliis reniformibus, sub-lobatis, crenatis; involucre multifido; petalis exterioribus villosis, majoribus.

Anemone with kidney-shaped leaves, a little lobed, scolloped; fence many-cleft; the outer petals hairy and larger.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. An outer Petal of the Blossom, shewn from the inside.
2. The Chives, as they stand on the receptacle.
3. The small Head, as formed by the pointals.
4. A Seed-bud and its appendages, a little magnified.

THIS species of *Anemone*, is a native of Portugal, having been brought from thence about the year 1788, and first cultivated at the Hammer-smith Nursery; the specific title of *Lusitanica* obtained for a time, but little doubt rests now of its being the *A. palmata* of Linnæus's *Sp. Pl.* p. 758, and of Vahl, Desfontaines, &c. How the plant could first acquire the name of *palmata*, is certainly a mystery; unless it might be, from the appearance of the fence, which nevertheless but ill accords with that character. Bauhin's affination, as *Cyclamen-leaved*, is certainly the most appropriate, as the leaves both in shape, and the colour of the upper and under part, are exact with *C. coum*. It is rather too delicate for our winters, if exposed in the open borders; but, makes a pretty appearance, in spring, if kept in a pot, in light, rich earth. Like most *Anemonies*, it propagates best by dividing the roots, which are long and cylindrical; but, care must be taken not to water the pots, for some time after planting, as they are apt to rot, where they are broken.



Androsace palmata

PLATE CLXXIII.

GERANIUM ROSEUM.

Rosy Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus rotatus, penta-coccus.

ONE POINTAL. Five Summits. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries.

See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM. Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis inciso-lobatis, tomentosis, lobis crenatis, obtusis; pedunculis multifloris; floribus erectis, confertis, roseis, pentandris; calycibus monophyllis; radice tuberosa.

Geranium with deeply-gashed, lobed, downy leaves, the lobes scolloped and blunt; flower-stems many flowered; the flowers erect, crowded, rose-coloured and with five tips; cups one-leaved; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, with its hollow tube cut open.
2. The Chives cut open.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits.

ABOUT the year 1794, this species of Geranium was first introduced to the Royal Gardens, Kew, by Mr. Francis Masson, from the Cape of Good Hope. Of all the tuberous kind, this is, certainly, the most specious yet in England; it flowers generally about March, in which month, our drawing was made, from a specimen in the nursery of Mr. J. Colville, King's Road, Chelsea. Mr. Colville informs us, that the propagation is very difficult, and only to be performed by the root; as the plant does not produce any branches, and that the seeds do not ripen; he keeps it in a mixture of rotten leaves, and sandy peat, in which, it has every appearance of luxuriant health.



Geranium roscum

PLATE CLXXIV.

ANTHOLYZA TUBULOSA. *Var. flore variegato.*

Tubular Antholyza. Striped flowered Var.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA tubulosa, irregularis, recurvata. Capsula infera.

BLOSSOM tubular, irregular, and bent backward.
Capsule beneath.

See ANTHOLYZA RINGENS, Pl. XXXII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Antholyza floribus tubulosis, subcylindraccis; scapo disticho, foliis lanceolato-ensiformibus, brevioribus.

Antholyza with tubular, nearly cylindrical flowers; flower-stem with the blossoms pointing two opposite ways, leaves between lance and sword-shaped, shorter.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Blossom of a variety, differing in the paleness, and size of the flowers, and without variegation.
2. The Empalement.
3. A flower cut open, with the Chives attached.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits, one Summit magnified.

THIS fine species of *Antholyza* was received by Messrs. Grimwood and Wykes, Kenfington, from the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1796; they possess three varieties, and we should have been happy to have given a blossom of the third, but, it was out of flower before our drawing was taken, which was, in the end of June, this year. It is a hardy bulb, and increases freely, either by the seed, or from the root, and should be planted in sandy peat, with a small mixture of loam.



Antholyza tubulosa
Var. *flore variegata*

PLATE CLXXV.
MELALEUCA ERICÆFOLIA.

Heath-leaved Melaleuca.

CLASS XVIII. ORDER IV.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Threads in many sets. Many Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium turbinatum, germi adnatum, quinquefidum seu quinquedentatum.
COROLLA. Petala quinque, rotundata, calycis margini interiori inserta.
STAMINA. Filamenta numerosa, filiformia, in fasciculos quinque connata. Antheræ incumbentes.
PISTILLUM. Germen turbinatum, fundo calycis adnatum. Stylus filiformis, erectus. Stigma simplex.
PERICARPIUM. Capsula subglobosa, calycis ventre corticata, summitate nuda, trilocularis, dissepimentis contrariis.
SEMINA plurima, oblonga, seu rotundato-angulata, seu alata.

EMPALEMENT. Cup turban-shaped, growing to the seed-bud, five-cleft or five-toothed.
BLOSSOM. Five petals rounded, inserted into the inner margin of the cup.
CHIVES. Threads numerous, thread-shaped, united in five bundles. Tips incumbent.
POINTAL. Seed-bud turban-shaped, growing to the bottom of the cup. Shaft thread-shaped, erect. Summit simple.
SEED-VESSEL. Capsule nearly globular, coated by the belly of the cup, the upper part naked, three-celled, partitions contrary.
SEEDS many, oblong, or rounded with angles, or winged.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Melaleuca foliis sparsis oppositifve, linearibus, enerviis, subrecurvis, muticis; floribus sessilibus, apicem versus ramulorum confertis, spicatis.

Melaleuca with scattered or opposite leaves, linear, without nerves, a little turned back and beardless; flowers grow close to the stem, crowded together near the end of the smaller branches in spikes.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Prop, one which is to be found at the base of each flower.
2. A Blossom, natural size.
3. The same magnified.
4. One of the five bundles of Chives, with its Petal, to which it is attached at the base, magnified.
5. The Cup, Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit, natural size, the summit detached and magnified.

THE plants from New Holland, of the natural order of Myrti; comprized under the different Genera of *Metrofideros*, *Eucalyptus*, *Leptospermum*, *Myrtus*, and this present one of *Melaleuca*; seem, from what we yet know, to constitute a very distinguished part, of the woody vegetable productions of that country: wherefore, we can have little hopes of seeing many of them flower with us, at least, for many years to come. The *M. ericæfolia* was amongst the first plants raised in 1788, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammer Smith, from seeds; but, till this year, we believe it has not been seen to flower, in any collection in Great Britain; nor perhaps would it, as yet, had not a large and old plant, been planted out in the novel and elegant conservatory of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Blandford at White Knights, near Reading, Berks, from a branch of which, obligingly communicated by his Lordship, our drawing was taken, the beginning of July, this year.

The Plant grows to the height of six or seven feet, upright, very branching, the branches weeping, and the flowers, which grow in spikes or branches of about six inches in length, project, straight out, from about the middle of the stem.

It grows best in a mixture of two thirds sandy peat, and one third loam; may be propagated by cuttings made, from the tender shoots, in the month of March, and kept under a glass, in the tan bed of the hothouse, or in a melon frame until rooted.

This species of *Melaleuca* and the *Metrofideros* *Nodosa* of Gaertner, 1st Vol. de fruct. p. 172, t. 34, f. 6, we must consider as the same, though made by Dr. Smith, see Linn. Transf. Vol. III. p. 276, distinct species; perhaps from specimens gathered at different times, differently dried, or from different parts of the country.



Wahineuca ericifolia

PLATE CLXXVI.

CRATÆVA CAPPAROIDES.

Caper-like Cratæva.

CLASS XI. ORDER I.

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Twelve Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER. *Schreb. Gen. Plant. Vol. I. p. 320.*

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quadrifidum, deciduum, basi planum; laciniis patentibus, ovatis, inæqualibus.

COROLLA. Petala quatuor, oblonga, unguibus tenuibus, longitudine calycis, divisuris inferta.

STAMINA. Filamenta sedecim vel plura, fetacea, corolla breviora. Antheræ erectæ, oblongæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen, pedicello filiformi, longissimo, ovatum. Stylus nullus. Stigma fessile, capitatum.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca? carnosâ, globosa, maxima, pedicellata, unilocularis, bivalvis.

SEMINA plura, subrotunda, emarginata, nidulantia.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, four-cleft, falling off, flat at the base; segments spreading, egg-shaped, unequal.

BLOSSOM. Four petals, oblong, claws slender, the length of the cup and inserted into the divisions.

CHIVES. Threads sixteen or more, like bristles, shorter than the blossom. Tips erect, oblong.

POINTAL. Seed-bud on a thread-shaped and very long foot-stalk, egg-shaped. Shaft none. Summit sitting on the seed-bud, headed.

SEED-VESSEL. A Berry? fleshy, globular, large, with a foot-stalk, one-celled, two-valved.

SEEDS many, roundish, notched at the end, dispersed in pulp.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cratæva foliolis ellipticis, glabris; floribus umbellatis, terminalibus, luteo-viridibus, petalis longissimis, apicibus crispis.

Cratæva with elliptical, smooth leaflets; flowers grow in umbels, terminal and yellow green; petals very long, crisped at the ends.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Shews the Pointal, part of the Chives, and three Petals of the blossom; a few of the Chives, one of the Petals, and the leaves of the Empalement, being removed, the better to exhibit the structure of the blossom.
2. The Pointal, complete.

To Mr. Eldred Elfeldius, a native of Sweden, we are indebted for this species of *Cratæva*; by whom it was brought to Great Britain, on his return from Sierra Leone, in the year 1795. As a native of that burning clime, it will not endure our winters, without the protection of the hothouse; to which, as a climber, it is a considerable ornament, both in foliage, and flower; the flowers coming, in succession, from June, till August; perhaps, much later, as we believe, this is the first time its blossoms have been produced in England. The propagation is extremely easy, by cuttings; but, to give the plant sufficient vigour for flowering, it must be planted in a border, prepared of old rotten dung, sandy peat, and loam, of each, equal parts; separated from the tan-bed by a partition of boards, sufficiently strong to support the earth, upon the removal of the tan. This method of treating many of the tropical climbers, and even the common Caper, though a native of the south of Europe, has been found necessary to their production of flowers in this country. Our figure was taken from a plant, treated in the above manner, in the Stepney collection; from whence, through the kind indulgence of the truly urbanic, and indefatigable proprietor, T. Evans, Esq. we are in hopes of gratifying our botanical friends, with the figures of a number of plants, new to this country; and of which he is, at present, the sole possessor.



Cratogeomys affinis

PLATE CLXXVII.

IXIA PUNCTATA.

Dotted flowered Ixia.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-partita, patens, æqualis.
STIGMATA 3, erectiusculo-patula.

BLOSSOM 6 divisions, spreading, equal.
SUMMITS three, nearly upright, spreading.
See *Ixia reflexa*, Pl. XIV. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

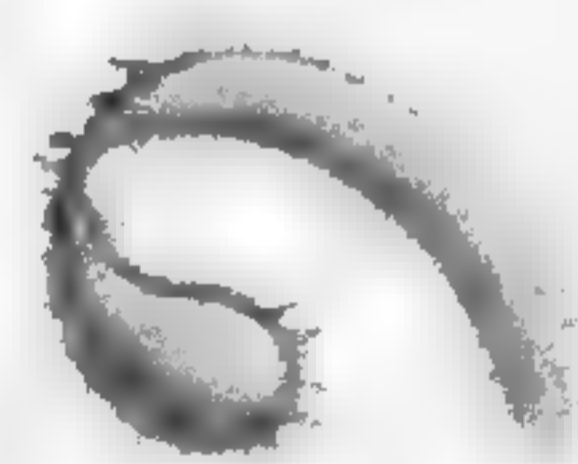
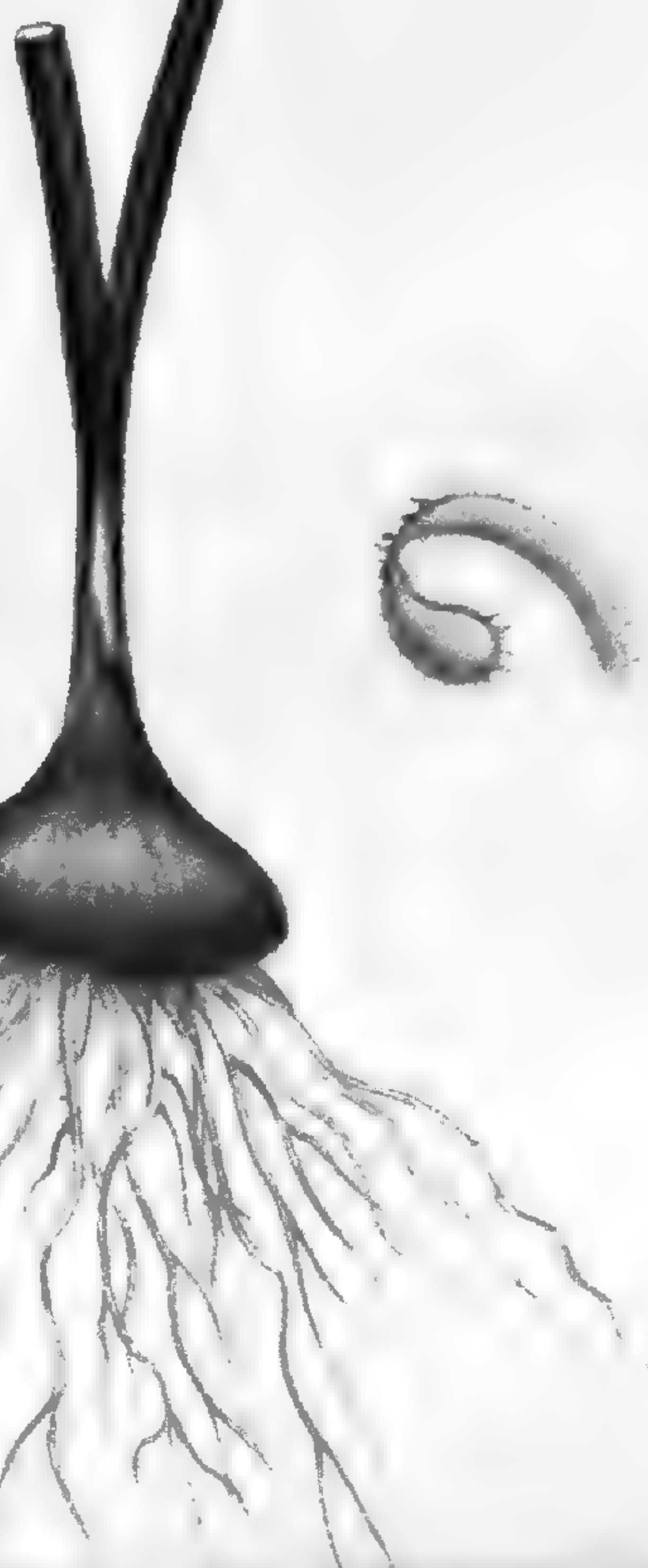
Ixia foliis linearibus, scapo vaginantibus; scapus geniculatus, subtriflorus; laciniis corollæ obovatis, lineato-punctatis, purpureis.

Ixia with linear leaves sheathing the stem; flower-stem jointed, mostly three flowered; segments of the blossom inversely egg-shaped, dotted in lines, and purple.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two valves of the sheath.
2. A Blossom cut open, with the Chives attached.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits; a division of one of the summits magnified.

THIS curious *Ixia* was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1800, by G. Hibbert, Esq. and is, we believe, in the possession of no other in this kingdom. It is a tender bulb, flowering about April, or May, and appears, either by the bulb, or seed, to be flow of increase. The bulb, from which our figure was taken, was planted in light, sandy peat earth.



Ixia punctata

Publ. in Bot. Beech. 1780. p. 114. t. 1. f. 1.
by R. Anderson's. Amstel. Grav. adq.

PLATE CLXXVIII.
FERRARIA PAVONIA.
Mexican Ferraria.

CLASS XVI. ORDER I.
MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA. Threads united. Three Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER. *Schreb. Gen. Plant. V. II. p. 451.*

CALYX. Spathæ binæ, alternæ, carinatæ, involutæ, unifloræ.

COROLLA monopetala, supera, sexpartita; laciniis oblongis, erecto-patentibus, undulato-crispatis, maculatis; tribus alternis exterioribus latioribus.

STAMINA. Filamenta tria, in tubum cylindraceum, corolla brevior, connata, superne distincta. Antheræ subovatae, didymæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen oblongum, triquetrum, obtusum, inferum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine tubi.

STIGMATA tria, profundè bifida.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula oblonga, triquetra, trilocularis, trivalvis; dissepimentis contrariis.

SEMINA numerosa, subrotunda, pulpa involuta.

EMPALEMENT. Sheaths two, alternate, keeled, involute, one-flowered.

BLOSSOM one petal, above, six divided; segments oblong, upright-spreading, crisp-waved and spotted; the three alternate outer ones the broadest.

CHIVES. Threads three, in a cylindrical tube shorter than the blossom, joined together, separate at the top. Tips nearly egg-shaped, double.

POINTAL. Seed-bud oblong, three-sided, blunt, beneath. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the tube.

SUMMITS three, deeply two cleft.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule oblong, three-sided, three-celled, three-valved; partitions contrary.

SEEDS many, roundish, covered with a pulp.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ferraria corollis sub campanulatis, speciosissimis; laciniis planis, tribus interioribus hastatis, nectariferis; foliis plicatis, basi spathaceis.

Ferraria with blossoms nearly bell-shaped and very showy; segments plain, the three inner ones are half-egg-shaped, and have honey-cups, leaves plaited, sheathing at the base.

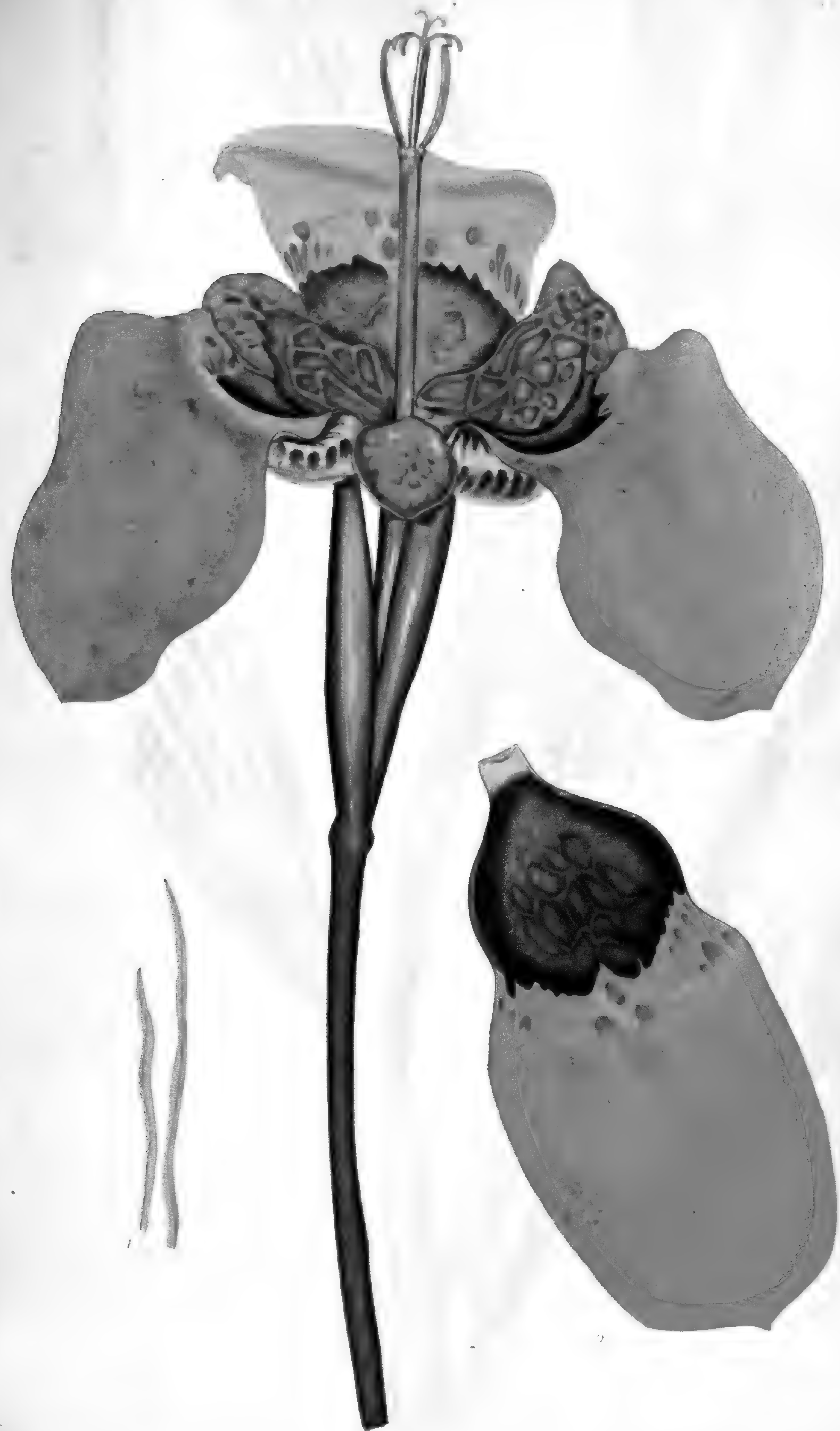
REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two Sheaths of the Empalement.
2. An outer Petal of the Flower.
3. An inner Petal of the Flower.
4. The Chives and Pointal.
5. The Chives spread open.
6. The Pointal complete, one of the summits magnified.

THIS is, without doubt, the Mexican plant given in the 2nd. Vol. t. 31. f. 2. of Swertius's Florilegium, published in 1612; by F. Hernandez, in his Nov. Plant. &c. Mex. Hist. p. 276, in 1648; and of Mutis, under the title it here bears, in his Flo. Amer. 1. t. 15; from whom it has been copied into the Suppl. Plant. of the younger Linnæus, p. 407. and continued by Professor Martyn in his Mill. Dic. Art. Ferraria 2. This Genus, which was originally formed on the *Ferraria undulata* of the Cape, and placed to the class Gynandria by Linnæus, has been so continued by Martyn, &c. but upon what grounds, we are unable to determine; unless the mistake arose from the impracticability of dividing the tube of the chives, from the shaft, in a dried specimen; which, in such transitory flowers as those of *Ferraria*, *Sisyrinchium*, *Galaxia*, &c. all of this class, seem, in that state, to form a perfect unison. Schreber has referred these Genera, in his Ed. of Linn. Gen. Plant. to where they certainly must stand, to *Monadelphia*. But, although we have continued the plant under the title by which it is generally known, from an adherence to our original principle; yet do we think, it equally necessary to state our opinion, why we consider its generical reference to have been as ill taken up, as the Genus had been ill classified. This plant, as may be seen from our dissections, is much nigher affined to *Sisyrinchium*, as it wants every essential character of *Ferraria*, such as a sheath of one leaf, undulated crisped petals, hooded and fringed summits, &c. for we do not consider the length of the tube of the blossom of any moment, as it is not constant. Now, every distinguishing feature of *Sisyrinchium* are here extant, viz. a sheath of two leaves, flat or plain petals, summits neither hooded or fringed; but our figure will better explain, than words, these strong marked differences. If indeed we were to give an opinion, it certainly would not be in coincidence with Thunberg, by placing the whole Genus to *Moræa*; but to create a new one from this plant; whose whole structure, but especially from the Nectaria or honey-cups upon the margin of the inner petals, stands eminently distinguished from all others.

This most distinguished plant, was first introduced to this country by Mrs. Hudson of Manchester, about the year 1797; but is now found in most collections round the Metropolis. It is increased by the seed, which ripens in this climate, and from the root, which makes abundance of offsets. The flowers expand in rotation, three or four upon each stem at the interval of a few days; the stem growing to the height of about two feet. So very rapid is the progress of the blossom in its decay, from the time of its opening, which is generally about seven o'clock in the morning; that before twelve, the lustre is gone, and it is quite decayed by three, or four. Our drawing was made at the Hammermith Nursery in July; and still there were a number of flower stems, which had not, as yet, made an appearance of flowering. It is best grown in peat earth.

1743



Securaria parviflora

PLATE CLXXIX.

AMARYLLIS RETICULATA.

Netted-flowered Lily-Daffodil.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, campanulata. Stigma trifidum.

BLOSSOM 6-petalled, bell-shaped. Summit three-cleft.

See AMARYLLIS RADIATA, Pl. XCV. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Amaryllis spatha multiflora; corollis reticulatis, purpureis; foliis oblongis, reticulatis, basi attenuatis.

Lily Daffodil, sheath many flowered; blossoms netted and purple; leaves oblong, netted, and tapered at the base.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Petal and its Chive, attached, as it is in the flower.
2. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit.

THE *Amaryllis reticulata*, a native of Brazil, South America, was first cultivated in the year 1772, at the HammerSmith nursery; the bulbs had been received from Portugal by Edward Whittaker Gray, M. D. of the British Museum; and were by him communicated to Messrs. Lee and Kennedy. Our drawing was made this spring, in May, from a plant in the invaluable, and extensive collection of hothouse plants, at Stepney, belonging to T. Evans, Esq. where it flowers annually.

To ensure the flowering of this plant, it is necessary to plunge the pot in the heat of the bark-bed of the hothouse; and, during the winter months, to keep the earth rather dry, as the bulbs are very subject to rot, without that precaution. It should be planted in a composition of old rotten dung, or leaf mould, and a small proportion of loam.



Asparagus reticulata

PLATE CLXXX.

ATRAGENE AUSTRIACA.

Austrian Atragene.

CLASS XIII. ORDER VII.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA. Many Chives. Many Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 4-phyllus. Petala. 12. Semina caudata.

EMPALEMENT 4-leaves. Petals 12. Seeds with tails.

See ATRAGENE CAPENSIS, Pl. IX. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Atragene foliis oppositis, triternatis; foliolis rugosis, ferratis; floribus solitariis, tomentosis, cernuis; calyce magno, cæruleo, marginato.

Atragene with opposite, twice-three-divided leaves; leaflets rough and sawed; flowers solitary, downy, nodding; empalement large, blue, and bordered.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Leaf of the empalement.
2. A Petal of the flower.
3. A Chive complete.
4. The Pointals as they stand in the flower.
5. A ripe seed, with its feathered tail.

THIS is, unquestionably, the Austrian Atragene of Jacquin's Vind. 249; and, we think, no one who has had an opportunity of comparing the *A. alpina* with this plant, but will determine it a distinct species. It is a hardy, climbing shrub; growing frequently, eight or ten feet in a season, and covers itself pretty abundantly with foliage; the foot-stalks of the old leaves becoming cirrhi or tendrils, and the wood growing to a considerable thickness. The flowers begin to appear about May; and continue in succession, till July. It may be propagated by layers; but, the surest mode is by seed, which may be sown as soon as ripe, and which will be perfected from the first flowers, by August. It grows the most flourishing in light rich earth; but will live in the most common. Our figure was made from a plant in the HammerSmith collection, to which it was first introduced in the year 1792.



Atragene austriaca.

PLATE CLXXXI.

VACCINIUM VIRGATUM.

Green-twigg'd Whortle-berry.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX superus. Corolla monopetala. Filamenta receptaculo inserta. Bacca quadrilocularis, polysperma.

CUP superior. Blossom one petal. Threads fixed into the receptacle. A berry with four cells and many seeds.

See VACCINIUM ARCTOSTAPHYLLOS. Pl. XXX. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Vaccinium foliis oblongo-ovatis, ferrulatis, deciduis, ramulis viridibus; floribus, sub-umbellatis, axillaribus; corollis, sub-cylindraceis; calycibus apice reflexis. Stamini- bus decem.

Whortle-berry with oblong egg-shaped leaves, slightly sawed, deciduous, the small branches green; flowers grow rather umbelled from where the leaves are fixed to the stem; blossoms nearly cylindrical; cups reflexed at the upper part. Ten chives.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower complete.
2. The Cup.
3. The Chives, Pointal, and Seed-bud, the cup cut off, magnified.
4. A nearly ripe berry.

This species of Whortle-berry was, according to the Kew Catalogue, introduced by Mr. Young in the year 1770. It is a hardy plant; and, as a native of North America, where it is an under shrub of the woods, should be planted in a shady situation, in peat earth. It is rarely killed by our frosts; grows about two feet high, and loses its leaves in winter. Our drawing was made in June, this year, at the Nursery, Hammer-smith, where it is propagated by layers.



Vaccinium virgatum

PLATE CLXXXII.

MALVA DIVARICATA.

Straddling-branched Mallow.

CLASS XVI. ORDER VI.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Threads united. Many Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX duplex; exterior 3-phyllus. Arilli plurimi, monospermi.

CUP double; outer three-leaved. Seed-coats many, one-seeded.

See MALVA REFLEXA, Pl. CXXXV. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Malva foliis lobatis, plicatis, dentatis, scabridis; ramis ramulisque divaricatis, flexuosis.

Mallow with lobed leaves, plaited, toothed, and rough; the large and small branches grow straddling, and zig-zagged.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The double Cup.
2. A Flower spread open, with the threads remaining.
3. The Chives cut open, and magnified.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits, magnified.

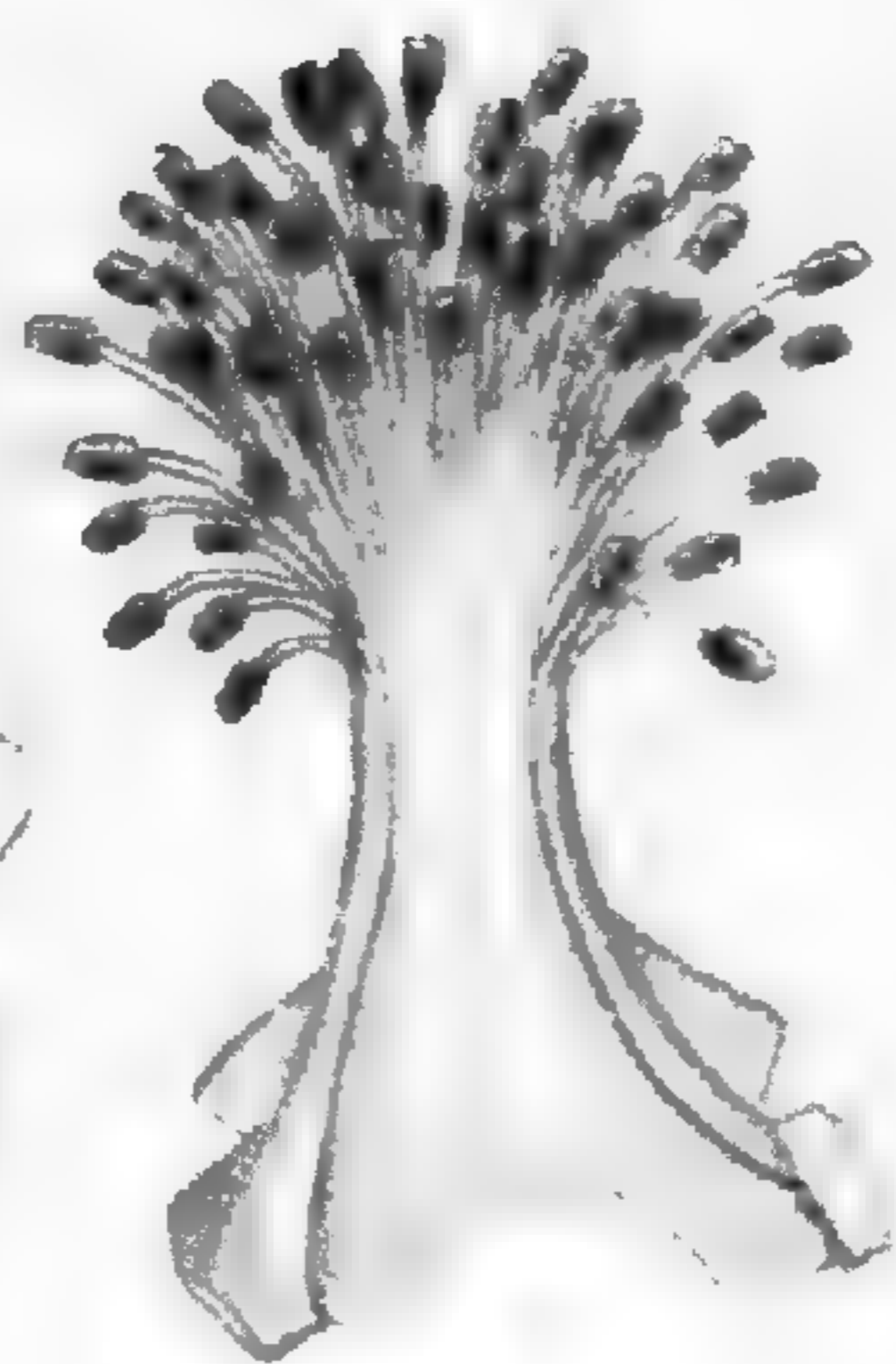
As a lively, but little, green-house plant, this species of Mallow has not many equals; and its property of continuing to flower from June, till December, must considerably enhance its value. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced to us, about four years since. Most collections now possess it, from its facility of increase, may be planted in rich earth, and is increased by cuttings, or seeds, which ripen perfectly in this country. The drawing was made at the Nursery, Hammer-smith.



1



2



3



4

Kalra divaricata

PLATE CLXXXIII.

GARDENIA TUBIFLORA.

Tube-flowered Gardenia.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quinquefidum, superum, laciniis erectis, persistentibus.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis; tubus cylindricus, calyce longior; limbus planus, quinquepartitus.

STAMINA. Filamenta nulla. Antheræ quinque, ore tubi infertæ, lineares, striatæ, longitudine dimidia limbi.

PISTILLUM. Germen inferum. Stylus filiformis seu clavatus. Stigma exsertum, ovatum, obtusum, bilobum, sæpe fulcatum.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca ficca, uni bis seu-quadrilocularis.

SEMINA plurima, depressa, per series imbricatim sibi imposita.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, five-cleft, above, segments upright, permanent.

BLOSSOM one petal, funnel-shaped; tube cylindrical, longer than the cup; border flat, five divisions.

CHIVES. Threads none. Tips five, fixed into the mouth of the tube, linear, striped, half the length of the border.

POINTAL. Seed-bud beneath. Shaft thread-shaped or club-shaped. Summit standing out, egg-shaped, obtuse, two-lobed, often furrowed.

SEED-VESSEL. A dry berry, one, two, or four-celled.

SEEDS many, flattened, lying upon one another in tiers.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gardenia inermis; foliis ellipticis, undulatis, floribus ternis; corollæ laciniis tortis, linearibus, reflexis, tubo filiformi, longissimo.

Gardenia without thorns; with elliptical, undulated leaves; flowers grow by threes; the segments of the blossom are twisted, linear, reflexed, the tube thread shaped, very long.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup and Seed-bud.
2. A Blossom cut open, with the Chives remaining at the mouth.
3. The Shaft and its Summit, the summit detached and magnified.

THE Tube-flowered Gardenia was introduced to Britain, in the year 1789, from Sierra Leone, and must, therefore, be treated as a tender hot-house plant. It grows, with us, to the height of about two feet before it flowers; and, from the beauty and size of the leaves, the regular, opposite manner in which it forms its branches, becomes a very handsome shrub. The flowers, which are produced in July, grow generally three together, at right angles, from the insertion of the leaves, in a bunch, which lasts about six or eight days, having but one flower open and perfect at a time, the decaying ones becoming brown. It is propagated, with ease, by cuttings, made in the month of March, and kept under a bell-glass, in a pot of stiffish loam, in the bark-bed of the hot-house, or a melon frame. The agreeable character, of a delicate fragrance, attendant on the blossoms of most species of this genus, is eminently powerful in this. Our drawing was made at the Hammermith nursery; where, it was first raised, from seeds received in a present, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, from the Hon. Sierra Leone Company.



Gardenia tubiflora

PLATE CLXXXIV.
PERGULARIA MINOR.

Smaller Pergularia, or West-coast Creeper.

CLASS XX. ORDER VI. of Linn. Gen. Plan. 1764.
GYNANDRIA DECANDRIA. Chives on the Pointal. Ten Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quinquefidum, erectum, acutum, persistens.

COROLLA monopetala, hypocrateriformis; tubus cylindricus, calyce longior; limbus quinquepartitus, planus; laciniis oblongis.

Nectarium, duplex; *exterium* quinquefidum, quinquedentatum, plicato-angulatum, dentibus acutis, incurvis, apice corniculis nutantibus, approximatis; *interium* quinquefidum, exteriori basi adnatum, squamulæ membranaceæ, apice denticulatæ, obtusæ, singula involvens stamina duo, alterna.

STAMINA. Filamenta decem, capillaria, brevia, divaricata, per paria adnexa glandulis quinque stigmati affixis. Antheræ pellucidæ, luteæ, subrotundæ.

PISTILLUM. Germina duo oblonga. Stylus brevissimus, carnosus. Stigma corpusculum conicum, obtusum, carnosum.

PERICARPIUM. Folliculi duo, uniloculares, introrsum dehiscentes per longitudinem.

SEMINA numerosa, parva, subrotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, five-cleft, upright, pointed and remaining.

BLOSSOM one petal, salver-shaped; tube cylindrical, longer than the cup; border five-divided, flat, segments oblong.

Honey-cup, double; *the outer*, five-cleft, five toothed, plaited into angles, with the teeth pointed, incurved, approaching at the point by small nodding horns; the *inner* five-cleft, growing to the base of the outer, scales skinny, toothed at the end, blunt, each covering two opposite chives.

CHIVES. Threads ten, hair-like, short, straddling, connected by pairs to five glands fixed to the summit. Tips transparent, yellow, roundish.

POINTAL. Seed-buds two, oblong. Shaft very short, fleshy. Summit a conical, obtuse, fleshy substance.

SEED-VESSEL. Two follicles, one-valved, splitting lengthways from the inside.

SEEDS numerous, small, roundish.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pergularia foliis cordatis, acutis, apicibus tortis; laciniis corollæ ovatis, erectis, luteis.

Pergularia with heart-shaped leaves, sharp-pointed and twisted at the ends; the segments of the blossom are egg-shaped, upright, and yellow.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A flower cut open.
3. The parts of fructification magnified.
4. Two Scales of the honey-cup as they are attached together, magnified.
5. An outer Scale magnified.
6. An inner Scale magnified.
7. The Seed-buds, Shaft, Summit, and Chives magnified.

THAT a just judgment may be formed, upon what grounds we have taken up a specific distinction, between the only two species we possess of this genus; so dissimilar in our opinion, but, which have been considered as scarcely to be deemed varieties, by much abler botanists than ourselves profess to be; we have given the figures of both in consequence. Much is it to be regretted, that the whole natural order of plants forming the Apocineæ of Jussieu, so characterized in themselves, have not undergone a proper revision, in classification, upon the original Linnæan sexual principles; which, we must suppose, have been left in the present bewildered chaos, from the intricacy, singularity and minuteness of the parts, being so difficult to develop. From critical and actual observations, taken from the living plants, we are in hopes of being able to illustrate, and correct where necessary, the characters of such as may come under our review.

Upon the changing the class of this genus, there needs no comment; as most authors seem to allow, though they have not followed the hint, that it is properly Gynandrous; although they have not equally agreed as to the Order; some taking the glands, surrounding the summit, for the chives, and some, for the summits themselves, of a columnar shaft. Dr. Smith, who has figured our other species, has justly taken, the parts fixed to the five glands, for what they certainly are; as may be easily traced through the whole order of Orchideæ, where the chives are nearly similarly placed and so hooded.

The Genus is by no means new, in name, having been so titled by Linnæus, from the names of Pergulans and Pergulanus of Burman and Rumphius; who derived them from the use made of the plants by the natives, of the western coast of the peninsula of India; where, they are cultivated to form arbors, for the agreeable flavour of their flowers. This species was first introduced about the year 1784, by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. some time before the other species; wherefore, we have given it the preference. It is propagated by cuttings, and should be treated in the same manner as directed for the *Cratæva capparoïdes* of our last Number, to have it flower in perfection. The figures of both species were taken, in August, from two plants in the collection of J. Vere, Esq. Kentington Gore; where, Mr. Anderson (to whom we must beg our sincere acknowledgments for his frequent and ready observations and assistance) informs us, they are treated in such manner.



Pergularia nana

PLATE CLXXXV.

PERGULARIA ODORATISSIMA.

Sweet Pergularia, or Chinese Creeper.

CLASS XX. ORDER VI. of Linn. Gen. Plant. 1764.

GYNANDRIA DECANDRIA. Chives on the Pointal. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CONTORTA. Nectarium duplex, genitalia involvens; squamulæ exteriores quinque, cuspidatæ; quinque interiores, membranaceæ, singula squamula occultans stamina duo alterna.

COROLLA hypocrateriformis.

CONTORT. Honey-cup double, concealing the parts of fructification; the *outer* scales are five, and spear-shaped; the five *inner* are skinny, each scale covering two alternate chives.

BLOSSOM salver-shaped.

See PERGULARIA MINOR, Pl. CLXXXIV. Vol. III.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pergularia foliis cordatis, senioribus subtomentosis; laciniis corollæ margine revolutis, tortis, linearibus, reflexis, viridibus.

Pergularia with heart-shaped leaves, the older ones rather downy; the segments of the blossom rolled back at the margin, twisted, linear, reflexed, and green.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Blossom.
3. The same, cut open.
4. The parts of fructification, as they appear when covered by the honey-cups, magnified.
5. The outer scale of the Honey-cup, magnified.
6. The inner scale of the Honey-cup, magnified.
7. The two Scales, as they are connected together at the base.
8. The Pointal, with the Chives; the Shaft, Summit, and Chives, with the bodies connecting the Chives, detached and magnified.

THIS species of Pergularia is a native of China, from whence it was received in the year 1789, by Lady Hume; in whose collection at Wormleybury, Herts, it first flowered in 1791. It is cultivated and increased in the same manner as the P. minor, and is equally fragrant. We have little doubt that our two species comprise four, of the different authors who have collated from each other; we shall take the last, Willdenow. The P. glabra and P. Japonica as our P. minor; and the P. purpurea and tomentosa as our P. odoratissima. The P. edulis of Thunberg is certainly Cynanchum.



Perqularia odoratissima

PLATE CLXXXVI.

IXIA SPECIOSA.

Deep crimson Ixia.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA sexpetala, patens, æqualis. Stamina
tria, erectiusculo-patula.

BLOSSOM six petals, spreading, equal. Chives
three, upright spreading.

See *IXIA REFLEXA*, Pl. XIV. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia foliis linearibus, medio costatis, gramineis;
scapus biflorus, filiformis; corollis sub-
campanulatis, profunde coccineis.

Ixia with linear leaves ribbed in the middle and
grassy; flower-stem two-flowered and thread-
shaped; blossoms rather bell-shaped and of
a deep crimson.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Flower cut open.
3. The Pointal, one of the tips magnified.

ALTHOUGH this species is not scarce, yet, from the general method of treating it, that is, by giving it no more heat than has been found necessary for the generality of Cape *Ixias*, few have seen its blossoms, though they possess the roots. To ensure their flowering, as soon as the bulbs are well rooted, which will be about January, if planted in October; they may be then put into the heat of a melon or cucumber frame, or taken into the hothouse, where they will flower about the latter end of May. This *Ixia* was first introduced, from Holland, about the year 1778, under the name of *Ixia Kermosina speciosa*; and, under that title, is to be found, in most collections; wherefore, considering it a distinct species, having drawings of two varieties, we have continued the specific name of *speciosa*. Our drawing was made at the HammerSmith nursery, in May 1799.



Jussiaea speciosa.

PLATE CLXXXVII.
ECHITES SUBERECTA
Oval-leaved Echites.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium quinquepartitum, acutum, parvum.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis; limbus quinquefidus, planus, patentissimus. *Nectarium* glandulis quinque, germen circumflantibus.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, tenuia, erecta. Antheræ rigidae, oblongae, acuminatae, apice convergentes.

PISTILLUM. Germina duo. Stylus filiformis, longitudine staminum. Stigma oblongo-capitatum, bilobum, glutine antheris adnexam.

PERICARPIUM. Folliculi duo, longissimi, uniloculares, univalves.

SEMINA plurima, imbricata, coronata pappo longo.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five-parted, pointed, and small.

BLOSSOM one-petal, funnel-shaped; border five-cleft, flat and spreading very much.

Honey-cup five glands, standing round the bud.

CHIVES. Five threads, slender, erect. Tips stiff, oblong, tapered, and closing together at the top.

POINTAL. Seed-buds two. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the chives. Summit oblong-headed, two-lobed, attached to the tips by a glutinous substance.

SEED-VESSEL. Two follicles, very long, one celled, one valved.

SEEDS many tiled, crowned with a long feather.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Echites pedunculis racemosis; foliis ovalibus, obtusis, mucronatis; floribus luteis, amplissimis; corollae tubus hirsutus.

Echites with bunched foot-stalks; leaves oval, blunt and pointed at the ends; flowers yellow and very large; the tube of the blossom hairy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup.
2. A Flower cut open, with the chives remaining, but detached from each other.
3. The Chives and Pointal as they are in the flower, the lower part of the blossom remaining, the upper cut away, magnified.
4. One of the Chives a little magnified.
5. The Pointal and Seed-buds, magnified.

THE Lady Dowager De Clifford received this plant from the island of St. Vincent's, in the year 1794; and we much question, whether it was ever seen in Britain prior to that period; although said to be cultivated in 1759, by Millar, in the 7th Edit. of his Dictionary, and from thence, collated into the *Kew Catalogue*, p. 289, Vol. I. It is a climbing plant, if supported; but does not grow to any considerable height, if kept in a pot. The best method of treating this plant, is the same as that proposed for the *Crataeva capparoides*, Pl. 176. Vol. III. The specific name *Suberecta*, of Jacquin and Browne, must undoubtedly have been taken from the plants which grow in the Savannas; where, they seldom acquire above the height of two feet. The whole plant, from which, if any part is cut or broken, there issues a milky substance, is considered by Dr. Browne as poisonous. Our figure was taken at Messrs. Lee and Kennedy's, this year, in August. It is propagated by cuttings, put in about the month of May.



Echites suberecta

PLATE CLXXXVIII.

GLADIOLUS CAMPANULATUS.

Bell-flowered Gladiolus.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA sexpartita, ringens.
STAMINA adscendentia.

BLOSSOM six divisions, gaping.
CHIVES ascending.

See Pl. XI. Vol. I. GLADIOLUS ROSEUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus foliis lanceolatis, nervosis, glabris;
scapo subtrifloro, foliis longior; corolla sub-
campanulata, palidè purpurea, laciniis sub-
æqualibus; stigmatibus bifidis.

Gladiolus with lance-shaped leaves, nerved and
smooth; flower-stem mostly three-flowered,
longer than the leaves; blossom rather bell-
shaped, of a pale purple, the segments near-
ly equal, with the summits two-cleft.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Sheaths of the Empalement.
2. A Flower spread open, with the Chives attached.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits, one Summit detached and magnified.

THE Bell-flowered Gladiolus, was amongst the number of those imported from Holland, in the year 1794, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammer-smith; when they partook of that large collection, brought to Haarlem by a Frenchman; who had been long resident at the Cape of Good Hope, where he had cultivated most of the bulbs prior to his bringing them to Europe. Nothing particular is required for the management of this, more than the most common of the Genus, from the Cape. It flowers in May, and increases by the root; the seeds rarely ripen.



Adiantum campanulatum

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PLATE CLXXXIX.

ZINNIA VERTICILLATA.

Double Zinnia.

CLASS XIX. ORDER II.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. Tips united. Superfluous Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

RECEPTACULUM paleaceum. Pappus ariflis 2 erectis. Calyx ovato-cylindricus, imbricatus. Flosculi radii 5, persistentes, integri.

RECEPTACLE chaffy. Feather with 2 upright awns. Empalement cylindrical-egg-shaped, and tiled. Florets of the ray 5, remaining and entire.

See ZINNIA VIOLACEA. Pl. LV. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Zinnia foliis verticillatis, sessilibus; floribus pedunculatis; flosculi radii sæpe tria series.

Zinnia with leaves growing in whorls without foot-stalks close to the stem; flowers with foot-stalks; the florets of the ray often three rows.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. An outer female Floret of the ray, the seed attached, a little larger than nature.
2. An inner hermaphrodite Floret of the disk, with its seed and skinny chaff, magnified.
3. The Chives, Pointal, and Seed of an hermaphrodite Floret, divested of its corolla, magnified.

THE English specific title to this plant, should seem to imply, that the flowers are such, as should not come into our arrangement; but, as the character is not constant in all the flowers, even on the same plant, it cannot be considered but as a specific character in this particular species, though the name has its proper force, in contradistinction to its congeners, in our language. It is a native of Mexico, South America; and was introduced to our gardens about the year 1789, by Mons^r Richard, from the Paris gardens, at the same time with the *Virgilia*; a most beautiful annual, of the habit of *Arctotis*, now lost in both countries from the difficulty of procuring ripened seeds. It is to be raised in the same manner as the other species, on a gentle hot-bed, in March, and planted out the beginning of May. The flowers make their appearance about the beginning of August, and continue, in succession, till they are destroyed by the frost. To be certain of the seed, the heads must be taken from the plant, whilst they appear yet fresh; as the petals are persistent, and have not the appearance of entire decay, though the seed is nearly ripe; for if the receptacle once begins to rot, (which it is very subject to,) the seeds are immediately contaminated and spoilt. Our figure was taken, this year, at the Hammer-smith Nursery, where, it was grown first in this kingdom.



2

3

Junonia verticillata

GERANIUM ASTRAGALIFOLIUM.

Astragalus-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque.
FRUCTUS rostratus, penta-coccus.

One POINTAL. Five Summits.
FRUIT furnished with long awns; five dry berries.
See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

GERANIUM foliis pinnatis, hirsutis, foliolis rotundato-ovatis; calycibus monophyllis; petalis undulatis ad basin tortis; staminibus quinque fertilibus; radice tuberosa.

GERANIUM with winged, hairy leaves; leaflets of a roundish-oval shape; cups one-leaved; petals waved, twisted at the base; five fertile chives; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Chives and Pointal.
3. The Chives spread open and magnified.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits, magnified.

By the Kew Catalogue we are informed, that this species of Geranium, was introduced to this country, in the year 1788, by Mr. F. Maffon. It is, like many of this branch of the extended family of Geranium, rather a tender Green-house plant; and will not flower, in perfection, without the assistance of the Hot-house. It loses its foliage after flowering, and remains in a state of inaction for at least three months; during which period, it should be watered but seldom, and that sparingly. To propagate it, the only mode is, by cutting small portions of the root off, and putting them into the strong heat of a hot-bed, about the month of March; as hitherto, it has not perfected any seeds with us, and the plant produces no branch, except the flower-stem may be so denominated. Our drawing was made from the Clapham Collection, in July, this year. This species has been considered by Professor Martyn, (see his edition of Mill. Dict. article Pelargonium 2.) as the same with *G. pinnatum*, and *G. prolificum* of Linn. Sp. Plan. But, however, the specific characters in Linnæus, of those species, may agree with our figure, the *G. Astragalifolium* of Jacquin and Cavanilles, they are, unquestionably, all different plants; drawings of the two former we have; and will be given in due course.



Crinum astragalifolium

PLATE CXCI.
PLATYLOBIUM SCOLOPENDRUM.

Scolopendra-like stemmed Flat-Pea.

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads in two Sets. Ten Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium, campanulatum quinque-dentatum; laciniis tribus inferioribus acutis, patentibus; duabus supremis maximis, obtusis, obovatis, vexillo adpressis.

COROLLA papilionacea.

Vexillum, obcordatum, emarginatum, erectum, maximum.

Alæ vexillo breviores, obtusæ, semi-obcordatæ, basi denticulatæ.

Carina obtusa, compressa, longitudine et figura alarum.

STAMINA filamenta decem, coalita in vaginam, supra semisissam, apice libera, æqualia, affluentia. Antheræ subrotundæ, versatiles.

PISTILLUM. Germen lineare, pilosum. Stylus incurvatus, glaber. Stigma simplex.

PERICARPIUM. Legumen pedicellatum, compressum, obtusum, mucronatum, uniloculare, dorso alatum.

SEMINA, plurima, compressa, reniformia.

EMPALEMENT. Cup bell-shaped, five-toothed; the three lower segments pointed, spreading; the two upper very large, obtuse, pressed to the standard.

BLOSSOM butterfly-shaped.

Standard, inversely heart-shaped, notched at the end, upright, very large.

Wings shorter than the standard, obtuse, half inversely heart-shaped, toothed at the base.

Keel, obtuse, flattened, the length and shape of the wings.

CHIVES. Ten threads, united into a sheath, half cleft on the upper side, separate at the top, equal and turned upwards. Tips roundish, versatile.

POINTAL. Seed-bud linear, hairy. Shaft turned inwards, smooth. Summit simple.

SEED-VESSEL. Pod with a footstalk, flattened, obtuse, with a small point, one-celled, winged along the back.

SEEDS many, flattened, kidney-shape.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Platylobium foliis ovatis, glabris; ramis ramulisque compressis, alatis, margine, cicatrifatis, floribus solitariis.

Flat-pea with egg-shaped smooth leaves, larger and smaller branches flat, winged and hatched at the edges; flowers solitary.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, natural size.
2. The Standard of the blossom.
3. One of the Wings of the blossom.
4. The two petals of the Keel.
5. The Chives and Pointal, with part of the cup, magnified.
6. The Seed-bud magnified.

THIS Genus of plants was first named by Dr. Smith, in the Linn. Trans. Vol. II. 350, from the *P. formosum*, which he afterwards figured in the New-Holland specimens, Tab. VI. Our species was introduced, to Britain, in the year 1792, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy. It is a hardy greenhouse plant; but has not, hitherto, been increased in this country. It must be planted in very sandy peat earth, and not much watered, in winter, as too much wet is apt to destroy it. The young branches, which in the old plant appear much more like leaves, (as seldom any leaves are produced from the upper part of the plant, after a certain age,) are very tender; but in time become as tough as leather, and are almost equally pliable. Our drawing was taken in May 1799, from a plant, we believe, the first that flowered in England, in the Hibbertian Collection.



Platylobium scolopendrum.

PLATE CXCI.
ANTHOLYZA FULGENS.

Refulgent-flowered Antholyza.

CLASS III. ORDER I.
TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA tubulosa, irregularis, recurvata. Cap-
sula infera.

BLOSSOM tubular, irregular and bent backward.
Capsule beneath.

See ANTHOLYZA RINGENS, Pl. XXXII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Antholyza floribus tubiformibus, curvatis, cocci-
neis, fulgentibus; laciniis corollæ maximis,
patentibus; foliis longissimis, glabris, basi
attenuatis.

Antholyza with trumpet-shaped flowers, curved,
scarlet, and refulgent; the segments of the
blossom very large, spreading; leaves very
long, smooth, and tapered at the base.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Part of a Leaf, cut from the upper part.
2. The two sheaths of the Empalement.
3. The Flower cut open, with the chives attached.
4. The Pointal and Seed-bud; one of the summits detached and magnified.

THIS most beautiful genus does not possess amongst its numerous species, (drawings of twenty-two of which we have) a rival to *A. fulgens*; whether, for the size of the plant, which grows to the height of three feet, or the extreme brilliancy of its blossoms, which frequently make a spike near a foot in length. The roots should not be taken from the pots, but shifted into fresh earth annually, which may be a composition of half sandy peat, and half loam, as the leaves do not decay, until fresh ones are produced. Our figure was taken at the HammerSmith Nursery, in May 1800, to which it was first brought, from the Cape of Good Hope, in 1792. It increases by the root.

In a cotemporary, and something similar publication to our own, we were sorry to observe, a rising itch to do away, what, under the conduct of its original scientific proprietor, was allowed by all, to constitute its chief merit and utility; especially to those, "*who wish to become scientifically acquainted with the plants they cultivate.*" The late Mr. Curtis, pursuing the path he planned, with rigour, to prevent confusion, and avoid as much as possible the greatest difficulty of the science; seldom altered a commonly known, or established name; unless absolutely necessary to systematic arrangement. We were naturally led to these obvious observations, from the hints thrown out in the last Number of the Bot. Mag. in which, the *A. tubulosa* of all the collections, which possess the plant, and so named and figured by us, in the preceding Number of the Botanists Repository, has a new generic and specific title; and in which a gentleman "*with INFINITE skill*" of the name of Gawler, the acknowledged father of the innovation, is spoken of as qualified to scrutinize and rectify the "*errors, false synonyms, and blunders upon blunders, which have from carelessness, &c.*" crept into the, of course, insignificant labours of a Linnæus, a Jacquin, a Thunberg, a Willdenow, or a Curtis. It may perhaps be an acquisition to the science, that, since such confusion prevails amongst "*the most learned Botanists,*" from their "*acknowledged inability to determine those plants;*" which, nevertheless, they have all foolishly attempted to do, we have one at last, whose "*scrutinizing*" eye "*has been able to make out all Linnæus's and even Thunberg's species.*" This elucidation, of so intricate a subject, by a person whose knowledge of living plants, we fear, does not lead him, scarcely, to an acquaintanceship with the difference of face in a Plane from a Poplar, must be matter of infinite moment, to those, "*who wish to become acquainted with the plants they cultivate;*" and the small trouble, to most persons, of learning new, and ousting the old names for plants, which have been long rivetted to the memory by habitual use, will be amply compensated, by the pleasure of novelty, which must necessarily result, from the certain alteration in some part of the title, of every plant which has hitherto, or is to come under, this learned judge's dictatorial fiat. Our opinions, as do our labours, run counter to these new fashions, of rendering a difficult science easy; and our road must still be in the old track of the trisler Linnæus.



Anthea fulgens.

PLATE CXIII.

GERANIUM LINEARE.

Linear-petalled Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque.
FRUCTUS rostratus, 5-coccus.

One POINTAL. Five Summits.
FRUIT furnished with long awns; five dry berries.
See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

GERANIUM foliis lanceolatis, obtusis, subfinuatis; petalis subæqualibus, linearibus; floribus pentandris; radice tuberosa.

GERANIUM with leaves lance-shaped, obtuse, and a little scolloped at the edges; petals nearly equal, linear; flowers with five fertile chives; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement cut open, to shew its hollow structure.
2. The Chives and Pointal natural size.
3. The Chives spread open, magnified.
4. The Pointal, magnified.

THIS is another of those curious tuberous Geraniums, which have been introduced, to this country, by Mr. Niven; who was sent to the Cape of Good Hope by G. Hibbert, Esq. for the sole purpose of enriching his Gardens and Herbarium, (now, we presume, the first in Europe) with the vegetable productions of that country. It has no apparent difference, in habit, to require any other treatment than has been mentioned in the former part of this work, as necessary to the rest of its congeners. Our drawing was taken, from the Clapham Collection, in July 1801; the roots having been received the preceding autumn.



Geranium lineare

PLATE CXCIV.
HEMEROCALLIS ALBA.
White Day-Lily.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.
HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

<p>COROLLA campanulata; tubo cylindrico. Stamina declinata.</p>	<p> </p>	<p>BLOSSOM bell-shaped; tube cylindrical. Chives declining. See <i>HEMEROCALLIS CÆRULEA</i>, Pl. VI. Vol. I.</p>
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SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

<p><i>Hemerocallis foliis cordatis, petiolatis; corolla alba, tubo longissimo.</i></p>	<p> </p>	<p>Day-Lily with heart-shaped leaves that have foot-stalks; blossom white, tube very long.</p>
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REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Chives and Pointal, as they are placed in the flower.
2. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit.
3. A ripe Seed-vessel of its natural size.
4. The Seed-vessel cut transversely, to shew the situation and number of the cells and valves.
5. A ripe Seed, natural size.

The White Day-Lily is from the same country, and of the same date in our gardens, as the Blue; figured in the First Vol. Pl. VI. and was introduced through the same medium. It is herbaceous, and generally flowers, if kept in the hot-house, about August; having that true and constant character of the genus, and from which it had its name, the producing but one solitary, perfect flower, per diem, till all the blossoms on the spike are exhausted; which, in this species, are much more abundant than in any of the others. It is increased by the root or seed.

This plant, we presume, is the same as those specified under the different titles of *Lilium Longiflorum*, and *L. Japonicum*, in Willdenow's new edition of the *Species Plant.*; the *L. candidum*, and *L. Japonicum*, of Thunberg's Japan; and the *L. Longiflorum* of the *Linn. Transf. Vol. II. P. 333.* The *Hemerocallis* formerly figured by us, under the specific title of *Cærulea*, we take to be, the *Hemerocallis Japonica*, and *Lilium Cordifolium* of Willdenow; the *H. Cordata* of Thunberg's Japan; and the *Hemerocallis Japonica*, and *Lilium Cordifolium* of the *Linn. Transf. Vol. II. p. 332.* Willdenow, who had never seen even dried specimens of the plants in question, has hence been led to place the same plant, under different genera; and to consider the *Hemerocallis* of the *Botanists Repository*, as only a variety of *H. Japonica*, but still admitting it as an *Hemerocallis*. Now, as we have no doubt, (nor do we think any one can, that will take the trouble to examine the dissections given with each figure,) that if the one is an *Hemerocallis*, the other must be admitted of the same family; so, have we made no scruple in rejecting the generic name of *Lilium*, for the present plant; although we would gladly have adopted the specific one of *Longiflora*, had not that of *Alba*, already obtained so generally in our gardens; a rule, for our direction, paramount to all others as to specific denomination.



Hemerocallis alba

PLATE CXCIV.

HYPOXIS OBLIQUA.

Oblique-leaved Hypoxis.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA sex-partita, persistens, supera. Cap-
sula basi angustior. Spatha bivalvis.

BLOSSOM six-parted, remaining, above. Capsule
narrower at the base. Sheath two-valved.
See *HYPOXIS STELLATA.* Pl. CI. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hypoxis scapo subtrifloro, piloso, longitudine
foliorum; pedunculis flore triplo longiori-
bus; foliis lineari-lanceolatis, oblique flexis,
glabris; radice fibrosa.

Hypoxis with mostly three flowers on the stem,
which is hairy, the length of the leaves;
foot-stalks three times the length of the
flower; leaves linearly lance-shaped, ob-
liquely bent downward, smooth; root
fibrous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Petal of the Blossom, with its Chive, as attached to its base.
2. The Seed-bud, on its foot-stalk, with a part of the tube of the blossom, to which the Chives are fixed.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit, magnified.

This species of *Hypoxis* is from the Cape of Good Hope; and, we believe, solely in the possession of G. Hibbert, Esq. Clapham; from whose collection our drawing was made, in June, this year, 1801. It appears to be a hardy green-house plant; but, is certainly more curious than handsome, and, from its general character, we should judge the propagation would be from the root.

Professor Jacquin has given the *Hypoxis Obliqua* in his *Icones Plantarum Rariorum*, 2. t. 371; and in his *Supplement to the Collectanea*, 54; but, we must suppose from a more vigorous specimen than ours; as, the appearance of a woolly character, at the margin of the leaves, was not to be traced in our plant, although every other part is exact. Wherefore, we have retained his name, though we have rejected the latter part of his specific character, to introduce one, which we consider, of more consequence, as opposed to those with bulbous roots, this being fibrous.



Hypoxis obtusa

PLATE CXCVI.

IXIA MACULATA.

Spotted-flowered Ixia.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, patens, æqualis.
STAMINA tria, erectiusculo-patula.

BLOSSOM 6 petals, spreading, equal.
CHIVES three, upright, spreading.
See *IXIA REFLEXA*, Pl. XIV. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia foliis ensiformibus, glabris, scapo duplo brevioribus; floribus alternis, subspicatis; petalis basi obscuris, ovatis, concavis; stigmatibus bifidis.

Ixia with sword-shaped, smooth leaves, half the length of the flower-stem; flowers alternate, rather spiked; petals dark at the base, egg-shaped and concave; summits two-cleft.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two valves of the Empalement.
2. A Flower cut and spread open, with the Chives in their natural station.
3. The Pointal complete, with one of the Summits detached and magnified.

This *Ixia* has been long cultivated in Britain, so says Millar, &c. but, till within these few years, we have not seen it in our gardens; perhaps it has been (like many others) lost to us, and recently introduced with the multitude of other species, which now decorate our green-houses; either from the Cape of Good Hope or Holland. It is one of the most desirable of the genus, from the length of time it continues in flower; which is, at least a month, from the first flowers beginning to expand. It increases by the bulb, and is to be cultivated as other common *Ixias*. Flowers in May or June.



Ixia maculata

PLATE CXCVII.
NYMPHÆA CŒRULEA.

Blue Water-Lily.

CLASS XIII. ORDER I.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Many Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium inferum, tetraphyllum, magnum, supra coloratum, persistens.

COROLLA. Petala numerosa (quindecim sæpe,) germinis lateri infidentia, serie plus quam simplici.

STAMINA. Filamenta numerosa (septuaginta sæpe,) plana, curva, obtusa, brevia. Antheræ oblongæ, filamentorum margini adnatæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum, magnum. Stylus nullus. Stigma orbiculatum, planum, pel-tato-fessile, radiis notatum, margine crenatum, persistens.

PERICARPIMUM. Bacca dura, ovata, carnosa, rudis, collo angustata apice coronata, multilocularis (decem ad quindecim loculis;) pulpa plena.

SEMINA plurima, subrotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Cup beneath, four leaved, large, coloured above, permanent.

BLOSSOM. Petals numerous (often fifteen,) placed on the side of the seed-bud, in more than one row.

CHIVES. Threads numerous (often seventy,) flat, curved, blunt, short. Tips oblong, fixed to the margin of the threads.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-shaped, large. Shaft, none. Summit round, flat, central, fitting, marked in rays, scolloped at the edge, remaining.

SEED-VESSEL. Berry hard, egg-shaped, fleshy, rough, narrowed at the neck, crowned at the top, many-celled (from ten to fifteen cells,) full of pulp.

SEEDS many, roundish.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Nymphæa foliis cordato-orbiculatis, senioribus crenatis, lobis acutis imbricatis, acuminatis; petalis acutis, lanceolatis, cæruleis.

Nymphæa with between heart-shaped and round leaves, the old ones scolloped, lobes sharp, tiled, and tapered; petals sharp, lance-shaped, and blue.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Chive.
2. The Seed-bud and Summit.
3. The Seed-bud, cut transversely, to shew the number of cells.

AMONGST aquatic or water plants, the *Nymphæas* are undoubtedly the most desirable in cultivation; although, we should agree to the exclusion of *N. Nelumbo*, &c. now forming a distinct genus in the *Sp. Plant.* of Willdenow; taken from Usteri's Ed. of Jussieu's *Gen. Plant.* classed from the natural characters, under the title of *Nelumbium's*. This plant may be kept in the green-house, or hot-house, in a large tub filled with water and a small portion of mud at the bottom. It propagates by the root, and the flowers, which are extremely fragrant, are produced in August, in which month, this year, our drawing was made, from a large plant in the Hibbertian collection; but, from an omission in the figure, we were obliged to finish the plate from a plant, in the collection of J. Vere, Esq. Ken-fington Gore, still in flower, the beginning of October. The leaves of this species are most beautifully scolloped, and near a foot in diameter; but the indentations are scarcely to be perceived in the younger; one of which, as we could not introduce the larger, is shewn on the plate of the natural size.

It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced to the Royal Gardens, Kew, by Mr. F. Masson, about the year 1792.



Nymphaea carulea

PLATE CXCVIII.
BAUERA RUBIODES.
Three-leaved Bauera.

CLASS XIII. ORDER II.

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA. Many Chives. Two Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium octophyllum, foliolis persistens, acuminatis, reflexis, dentatis.
COROLLA. Petala octo, ovata, concava, patentia, æqualia, calyce majora.
STAMINA. Filamenta numerosa, capillaria, corolla breviora, receptaculo inserta. Antheræ latiusculæ, obtusæ, erectæ.
PISTILLA. Germen subovatum, villosum. Styli duo, filiformes, longi, apice curvati. Stigmata simplicia.
PERICARPIUM. Capsula subrotunda, pilosa, apice dehiscens, bilocularis, bivalvis.
SEMINA plurima, subrotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Cup eight-leaved, remaining, leaflets tapered, reflexed, and toothed.
BLOSSOM. Eight petals, egg-shaped, concave, spreading, equal, larger than the cup.
CHIVES. Threads numerous, hair-like, shorter than the blossom, fixed into the receptacle. Tips broadish, obtuse and erect.
POINTALS. Seed-bud nearly egg-shaped, hairy. Shafts two, thread-shaped, long, curved at the ends. Summits simple.
SEED-VESSEL. Capsule roundish, hairy, splitting at the top, two cells, two valves.
SEEDS many, roundish.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Bauera foliis ternatis, apice dentatis, sessilibus, oppositis.

Bauera with leaves composed of three leaflets, toothed at the point, growing close to the stem, and opposite.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, with the Chives and Pointal.
2. The Chives and Pointal magnified.
3. The Empalement, Seed-bud, Shafts, and Summits, magnified.
4. The Seed-bud cut transversely, with the seeds in the cells, magnified.

THIS handsome shrub, a native of Port Jackson, New Holland, was first raised at the seat of the Hon. the Marchioness of Rockingham, Hillingdon, Middlesex, in the year 1793; and, from a plant, in the conservatory, still in flower, this present month November, our drawing was made, at the Nursery, Hammer-smith. It is hardy, although delicate in structure, and flourishes in the green-house. The stem of the plant from which our figure was taken, although the oldest in the kingdom, and near six feet high, is scarce the thickness of a quill at the base, therefore must be supported. The young shoots and leaves are covered with a slight pile; the smaller branches stand out at right angles, proceeding from the insertion of the leaves, and the whole plant has, at first sight, much the appearance of a *Rubus*. It is propagated by cuttings, made in the month of March, and put under a small bell-glass on the heat of a hot-bed; the cuttings should be from the extreme ends of the young shoots. Sir J. Banks, Bart. P. R. S. &c. from whose natural genius and love for the science, and by whose fostering and liberal hand to promote it, the study of Botany has become so general a taste; has named this genus, in honour of two most eminent Botanical painters, of the name of Bauer, natives of Germany, and brothers. The one, now under the immediate patronage of Sir Joseph, as Botanical Painter to his Majesty at Kew; well known for his superb and excellent coloured engravings of Heaths, &c. in large folio. The younger considered no less able, engaged under the same influence, with the other artists, &c. who are now upon the last expedition for discovery to the South Sea; but not equally known to Botanists, as the person who accompanied the late Dr. Sibthorpe, on his voyages through Greece; and whose pencil has produced all those drawings, designed to decorate and illustrate the famous *Flora Græca*, preparing for the public, under the auspices of the intelligent Dr. Smith, P. L. S. &c. &c.



Bauera rubroides

PLATE CXCIX.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA. *Var. flo. rubro pleno.*

Double red Camellia.

CLASS XVI. ORDER VI. *of Schreber's 8th edit. of Gen. Plant.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Threads united. Many Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX imbricatus, polyphyllus; foliolis interioribus majoribus.

EMPALEMENT tiled, many-leaved; the inner leaflets the largest.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER OF VARIETY.

Camellia foliis senioribus basi attenuatis, junioribus rubentibus; petalis interioribus divaricato-erectis; floribus plenis, rubris.

Camellia with the older leaves tapered at the base, the younger ones reddish; the inner petals stand upright spreading different ways; flowers double and red.

AGAIN have we to call upon the indulgence of our Botanical friends for their sufferance, in a third intrusion on the forms of our own prescription. But, as we had given the two other varieties of this fine plant; and taking it for granted, by judging from our own feelings, that a figure of this very scarce variety would be agreeable to most; that they might be (by comparison) able to decide upon the difference which does exist, but has been denied by many, between this, and the Striped Var.; see our figure, Vol. II. Pl. XCI. It has been thought by most, who have not seen this plant; that it was but the Striped Var. which had lost its variegation. This is certainly not the case; for, it stands as distinct from the Striped, as from the White variety; which may be readily traced, either from the plants themselves, or our figures; by comparing the specific, or rather differing character we have assigned to each. The Double red Camellia was introduced about the year 1794 from China, by R. Preston, Esq. Woodford, Essex.

The largest plant now in Europe, of this variety, is in the select and most valuable collection of the Hon. T. Greville, Esq. Paddington, imported, last year, from China in the highest perfection. It is propagated by cuttings, or layers; and delights in a light, sandy loam; with about one-third of the pot, from the bottom, filled with peat earth. It flowers from November, till February, in the Hot-house; or from January, till April, if kept in the Green-house. Our figure was taken, in November, this year, at the Hammer-smith Nursery.

Pl. 199



Camellia Japonica
var. flore rubra plena

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MELALEUCA HYPERICIFOLIA.

St. John's-wort-leaved Melaleuca.

CLASS XVIII. ORDER IV.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Threads in many Sets. Many Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX quinquefidus, semisuperus. Petala quinque. Filamenta multa, longissima, connata in quinque corpora. Pistillum unum. Capsula trilocularis.

CUP five-cleft, half above. Petals five. Threads numerous, very long, united into five bodies. Pointal one. Capsule three-celled.

See MELALEUCA ERICÆFOLIA, Pl. CLXXV. Vol. III.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Melaleuca foliis oppositis, elliptico-oblongis, uninnerviis; floribus confertis; filamentis longissimis, linearibus, apice radiato-multifidis.

Melaleuca with opposite leaves, elliptic-oblong, one-nerved; flowers clustered; threads very long, linear, rayed and many-cleft at the top.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower, natural size.
2. One of the five bundles of Chives, with its petal, to which it is attached at the base, magnified
3. The cup, seed-bud, shaft and summit, natural size, the summit detached and magnified.

ABOUT the year 1792 this plant was first raised from seeds, by the late Mr. William Malcolm, Nurseryman, at Stockwell, Surry; and was, from the very great resemblance it bears to the St. John's-worts, so denominated, until it flowered. It has now become one of the commonest, of what are generally termed, Botany Bay plants; yet unquestionably ranks with the handsomest whether for its foliage, form of growth, or flowers, which are of a most beautiful red-purple, scarcely to be imitated in painting. The singular manner in which the flower-stem is thrown out, as it were, from the old wood, in a horizontal direction, is common to many other species of the Genus. It grows to the height of four or five feet, very erect in every part; is easily increased by cuttings, and thrives best in peat earth. Although it is said to grow in swampy grounds in New South Wales, see Linnæan Transactions, Vol. III. p. 279, nevertheless, with us, a dry, or damp situation in the green-house, appears equally congenial to it. In the month of September 1799, our drawing was taken at the Conservatory of R. James, Esq. Grosvenor Place.

P.L. m



Melaleuca hypericifolia.

Pl. in the bot. garden of ...

PLATE CCI.
AIZOON CANARIENSE.

Purslane-leaved Aizoon.

CLASS XII. ORDER IV.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA. Twenty Chives. Five Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quinquepartitum; laciniis lanceolatis, persistentibus.
COROLLA nulla.
STAMINA. Filamenta plurima, capillaria, finii calycis per phalanges inserta. Antheræ simplices.
PISTILLA. Germen pentagonum, superum. Stili quinque, simplices. Stigmata simplicia.
PERICARPIMUM. Capsula ventricosa, retusa, pentagona, quinquelocularis, quinque valvis.
SEMINA plura, subrotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, five-parted; segments lance-shaped, remaining.

BLOSSOM none.

CHIVES. Threads numerous, hair-like, inserted into the hollow part of the cup in bunches. Tips simple.

POINTALS. Seed-bud five-sided, above. Shafts five, simple. Summits simple.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule bellied, dented, five-sided, five-celled, five-valved.

SEEDS many, roundish.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Aizoon foliis cuneiformi-ovatis; floribus solitariis, subsessilibus, axillaribus.

Aizoon with leaves between wedge and egg-shaped; flowers solitary, growing almost close to the stem from the insertion of the leaves.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement shewn from the inside.
2. The same shewn from the outside.
3. A Chive magnified.
4. The Pointals natural size.
5. The same, magnified.

THIS plant is herbaceous, and is found near the sea coast, in most parts of the world, within the tropics. It has a character common to many Genera of the natural order of succulents, such as *Mesembryanthemum*, *Craffula*, &c. that of an indeterminate number of pointals; which, in this genus, extend from three, to five, on different plants; this circumstance not having been sufficiently attended to has unfortunately occasioned some confusion. Brown in his *Natural History of Jamaica* has described it as growing on that Island, and with five pointals, therefore placed it to its right genus. Plumier, Sloane, &c. treated it as *Portulaca*, to which, as the genus now stands, it in no way affines. Læfing in his *Iter Hispanicum*, published in 1758, having found the plant in Spain with three pointals, immediately placed it to another genus, *Halimum*; upon whose authority, corroborated by Jacquin, (who acknowledges a variation in the number of pointals, on different plants, found in the different Caribee Islands,) Linnæus took up the plant, said to have but three pointals, under the title *Sesuvium*. As to the plant said to be cultivated by Miller in the Hort. Kew: under the last named genus, we have no difficulty in referring that, to the *Aizoon canariense* of the same work; as the time of flowering not being noticed, the distinction of character could not be observed, and the genus introduced, taken upon the *gratis dictum* of Miller. Burmann, in his *Ed. of Rumphius's plants of Amboyna*, has it as *Halimus*; and Plukenet as *Portulaca* from East Indian specimens; with numbers of other Botanists from different parts; as *Ægypt*, the *Canary Islands*, &c. &c. under different names.

Seeds received from Spain of our plant were sown by Mr. Anderson in 1798, at the gardens of J. Vere, Esq. Kensington Gore; since which time, it has annually died to the ground, about November, and re-appeared in Spring; from this circumstance, the great delicacy of the plant, and having been treated as an annual, it has been repeatedly lost to this country; though so constantly introduced, in almost every parcel of seeds which arrives from either the East or West Indies. It may be increased by cuttings made early in the year, and put in a hot-bed to accelerate their growth, and should be planted in rich loamy earth. It flowers from July till September. To preserve it more than one year, it must be kept in the hot-house.

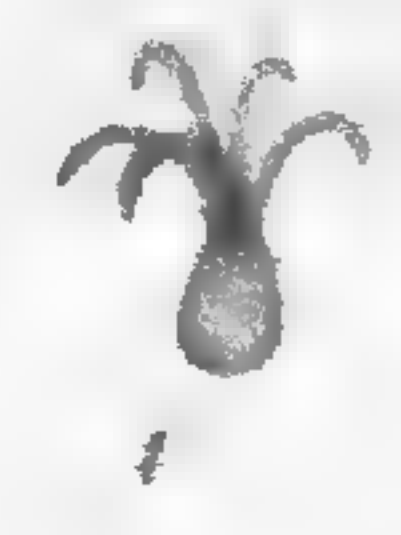
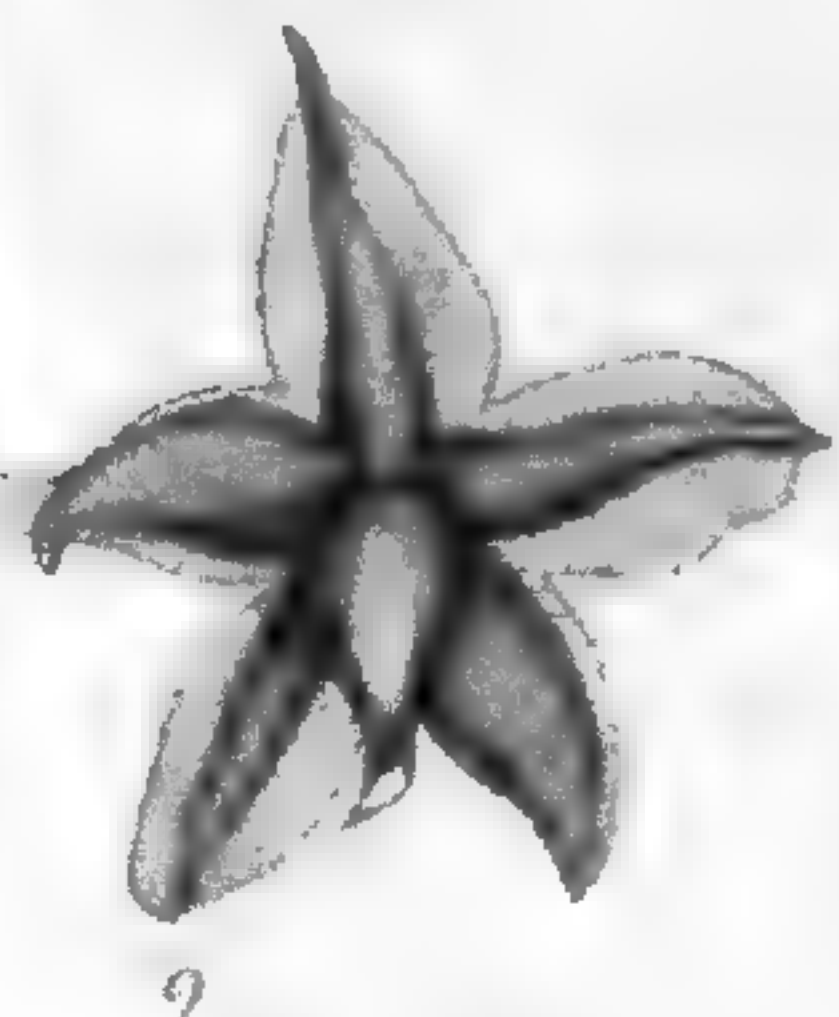
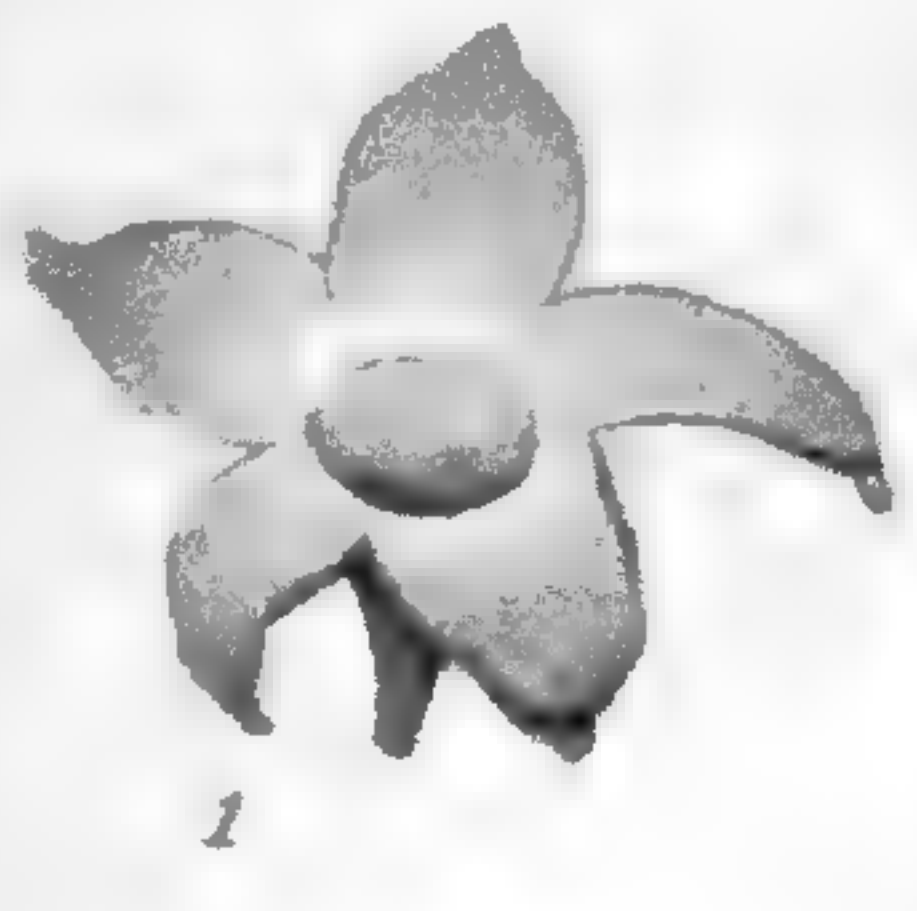


PLATE CCII.
SAMYDA SERRULATA.

Sawed-leaved Samyda.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, interne coloratum; tubus campanulatus, decemstriatus; limbus quinquefidus, laciniis ovatis planis, patentissimis, obtusis, duabus acumine auctis.

COROLLA nulla.

Nectarium monophyllum, conicum, truncatum, decemstriatum, longitudine fere calycis, ejusque limbo ad basin insertum, ore obtuse 10 ad 18-dentato.

STAMINA. Filamenta nulla. Antheræ decem ad octo-decem, oblongæ, erectæ, parvæ, dentibus nectarii infidentes.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum. Stylus subulatus, erectus, longitudine nectarii. Stigma capitatum, obtusum.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula subrotunda, quadri-furcata, coriacea, crassa, unilocularis, quadri-valvis.

SEMINA plurima, subovata, obtusa, basi foraminulo notata, valvulis affixa, obvoluta pelticula pulposa.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, coloured within; tube bell-shaped, ten-striped; border five-cleft, segments egg-shaped, smooth, very much spread, obtuse, two lengthened by a pointed end.

BLOSSOM none.

Honey-cup, one leaf, conical, appearing cut off, ten-striped, nearly the length of the cup and fixed to it at the base of the border, obtusely from 10 to 18-toothed at the mouth.

CHIVES. Threads none. Tips from 10 to 18, oblong, upright, small, fixed to the teeth of honeycup.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-shaped. Shaft awl-shaped, upright, the length of the honey-cup. Summit headed, blunt.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule roundish, four-furrowed, leathery, thick, one-celled, four valves.

SEEDS many, nearly egg-shaped, blunt, marked with a small hole at the base, fixed to the valves, surrounded with a slight pulpy skin.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Samyda floribus roseis, dodecandris; foliis ovato-oblongis, serrulatis.

Samyda with rosy coloured flowers having twelve chives; leaves between egg-shaped and oblong, slightly sawed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, with its honey-cup, and the tips, cut and spread open.
2. The Pointal and seed-bud natural size, the summit detached and magnified.
3. The Seed-bud cut transversely and magnified, to shew the number of valves and situation of the seeds.

THE Sawed-leaved *Samyda* is an inhabitant of most of the West India Islands, but was received in England, about the year 1795, from the Island of St. Vincent; transmitted from thence, by Mr. Anderson, curator of the Botanic garden, originally established there, under the sanction of our government, by Dr. Young. It is a very tender plant, grows to about three feet in height, making but few small branches, and rather weak in the stem. Our drawing was taken in July this year at the garden of T. Evans, Esq. Stepney, who we believe first had it to flower in this kingdom. It is propagated by cuttings; must be kept in the bark-bed of the hot-house, and should be planted in very rich mould.



Samyda serrulata

PLATE CCIII.
IXIA COLUMNARIS.

Columnar-chived Ixia.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, patens, æqualis.
STIGMATA tria, erectiusculo-patula.

BLOSSOM 6 petals, spreading, equal.
SUMMITS three, upright-spreading.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia filamentis basi cohærentibus; floribus capitatis; corollis purpureis.

Ixia with threads united at the base; flowers grow in heads; blossoms purple.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two Valves of the empalement.
2. A Blossom cut open.
3. The Chives and Pointal, with the tube of the blossom, the border cut off.
4. The Chives cut and spread open, with the tube of the blossom, magnified.
5. The Pointal and Seed-bud, with one of the Summits detached and magnified.

HERE we have a plant which presents one of those obstacles, constantly met, in all attempts to a systematic arrangement of the productions of nature. Every feature of *Ixia* we find positively expressed, but in the unison of the Threads; a circumstance, which Linnæus in his system, always deemed of such singular moment, that a number of Genera have been formed, from this natural order of plants, hinging on this only character.

But, as this plant has been named, and accurately described by Mr. Salisbury, in the *Prodromus* to his garden 36. n. 18; and continued, from him, by Professor Martyn, in his *Edit. of Miller's Dict.* article *Ixia*, 50; in the following therefore such superiour judgments to our own, we have thought it proper, not to make any alteration; and in consequence, have retained his Generic and Specific title. The extreme brilliance of the flowers of *Ixia Columnaris*, pervading all the varieties, (of which we have drawings of 6,) is not exceeded by any in the whole Genus; they generally, are not longer expanded than for about four hours, and that only under a hot sun; from about eight, till twelve o'clock; when they close for the day; but nevertheless they have a permanence not usual in *Ixias*, as the same blossoms will open diurnally for above a week. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and came first to England, by the way of Holland, about the year 1794. It flowers in June and July, amongst the latest of the tribe, and increases by the root in abundance. Our figure was taken at the Hammer-smith Nursery.



GERANIUM LACINIATUM. *Var. flore purpureo.*

Ragged-leaved Geranium. Purple flowered Variety.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque.
FRUCTUS rostratus, penta-coccus.

One POINTAL. Five summits.
FRUIT furnished with long awns; five dry berries.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

GERANIUM foliis radicalibus, integris laciniatis, petiolis filiformibus; calycibus monophyllis; staminibus quinque fertilibus; radice tuberosa; floribus purpureis.

GERANIUM with leaves growing from the root, entire and jagged, footstalks thread-shaped; cups one-leaved; five fertile chives; root tuberos; flowers purple.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement magnified.
2. The Chives spread open.
3. The Pointal and feed-bud magnified.

THIS very handsome variety, (for we cannot consider it as a species,) of the *Geranium laciniatum*, was imported in 1800, from the Cape of Good Hope, by G. Hibbert Esq.; in whose collection it flowered, last year, in the month of June, when our drawing was taken; and we believe it is in no other at present in this kingdom. Mr. Allen, under whose care that collection is preserved in such high order and perfection, and to whose kind communications, we are much indebted; informs us, that he has not, as yet, been able to increase it; but, from every appearance, the plant, he has no doubt, may, by the root, as are the other species which have the tuberos character; and that he did not treat it differently from the rest of the *Geraniums* which compose this branch of that interesting family.



Geranium laciniatum

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PLATE CCV.
PLATYLOBIUM LANCEOLATUM.
Lance-shaped-leaved Flat-pea.

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Chives in two Sets. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX campanulatus, quinquefidus; laciniis duabus supremis maximis, obtusis. Stamina omnia coalita. Legumen pedicellatum, compressum, dorso alatum; polyspermum.

CUP bell-shaped, five-cleft; the two upper segments very large and obtuse. Chives all united. Pod on a footstalk, compressed, winged along the back; many seeded.

See Plate CXCI. Vol. III. PLATYLOBIUM SCOLOPENDRUM.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

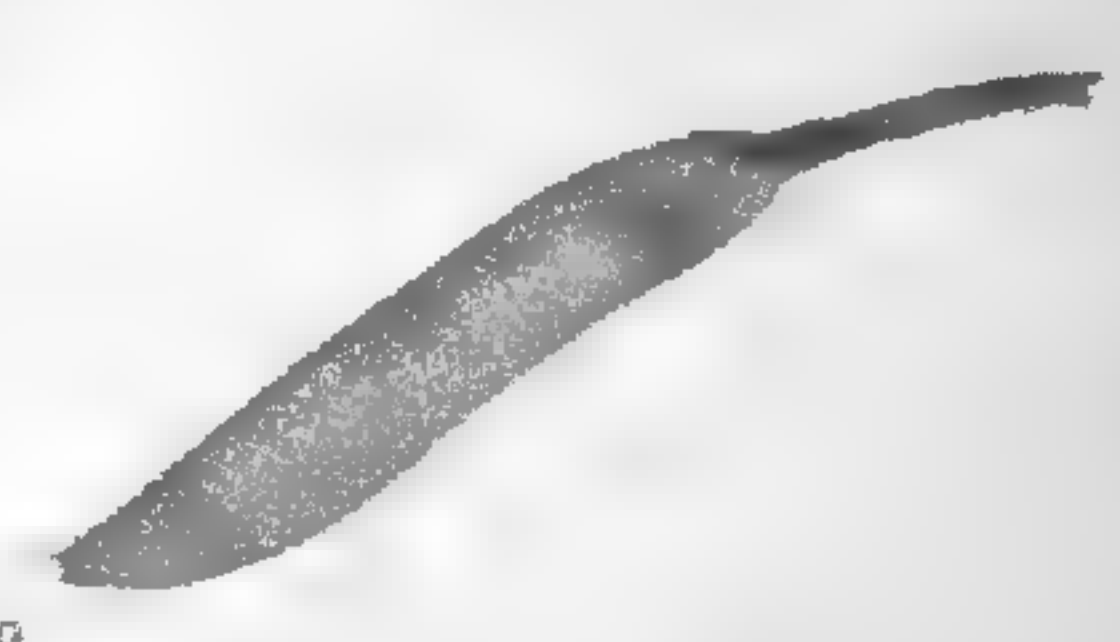
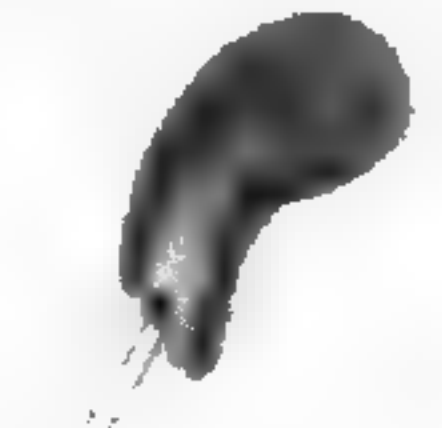
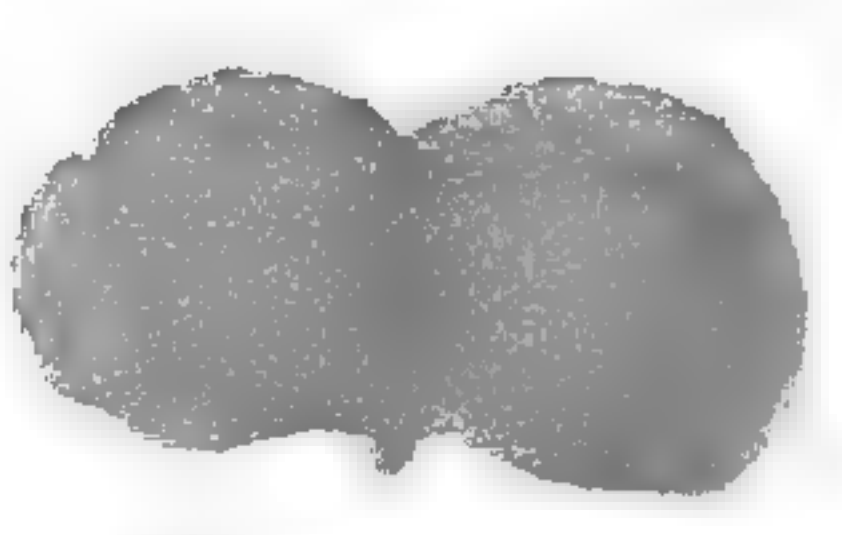
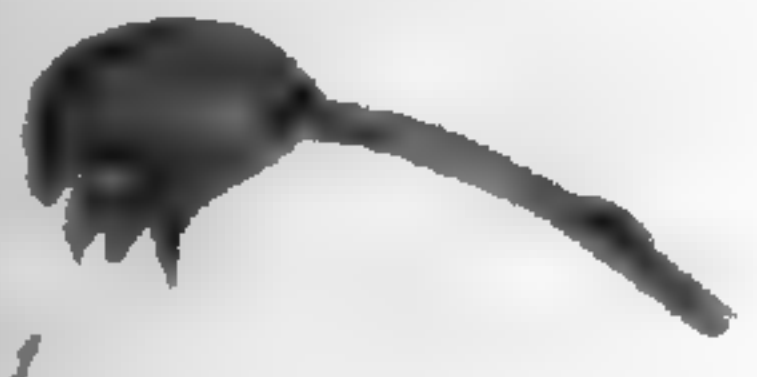
Platylobium foliis glaberrimis, distichis, linearilanceolatis; floribus solitariis, axillaribus; ramis junioribus sub-compressis.

Flat-Pea with very smooth leaves pointing opposite ways, linear-lance-shaped; flowers grow solitary from the lower part of the leaves close to the branches; the younger branches are rather flatish.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement of the flower.
2. The Standard, or upper petal of the blossom.
3. One of the Wings, or side petals of the blossom.
4. The two lower Petals, or keel of the blossom.
5. The Chives, natural size.
6. The same, magnified.
7. The Seed-bud, natural size.
8. The same magnified, but rather more mature.

No Class, amongst the 24, is more distinct in its natural character than Diadelphia; yet, since the discovery of New South Wales, no one has presented more difficulty to the botanist. From the great number of plants of that country, appertaining to this Class, and the strong differing characters which most of them exhibit, such indeed, as might formerly have been thought of sufficient moment to constitute new Genera; many must now bend a little for the ease of science; or otherwise they will in a short time become doubled in number; a matter of no small moment to weak although willing memories. Our having placed the *P. scolopendrum* of this Volume, Pl. CXCI., and our present plant to the Genus *Platylobium*, is the occasion of the above prelude; as it may be thought by some who have not seen the seed vessel and seeds, the principal parts upon which the Genus is founded, that nature is a little outraged in so doing; but, without we had so joined them, we must have given them a new title. This plant was introduced at the same time as the *P. scolopendrum*, and the three other species now in Britain; not one of them, but has baffled all our most experienced cultivators to increase it, by any other mode than from the seed; some of which has been procured from the *P. formosum*, only. They all require to be kept in the driest part of the green-house, as they are impatient of damp. Our drawing was made in November 1801, at the Nursery of Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith, by whom it was first raised in 1792. The general height of the *Platylobiums*, is about three feet and a half, at most, in this country, and they do not form bushy shrubs. They require a light, sandy peat soil, with rather less root room, than is in general necessary for plants of equal size.



Platylotium lanceolatum

PLATE CCVI.
DRACÆNA BOREALIS.

Oval leaved Dracæna.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus.
COROLLA. Petala sex, oblonga, erectiuscula, æqualia, unguibus cohærentia.
STAMINA. Filamenta sex, unguibus inserta, subulata, medio crassiora, basi membranacea, longitudine vix corollæ. Antheræ oblongæ, incumbentes.
PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum, sexstriatum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine staminum. Stigma trifidum, obtusum.
PERICARPIUM. Bacca ovata, sexfulcata, trilocularis.
SEMINA solitaria, ovato-oblonga, apice incurvata.
Obs. Character fere Asparagi, habitus diversus.

EMPALEMENT none.
BLOSSOM. Petals six, oblong, rather upright, equal, cohering by the claws.
CHIVES. Threads six, inserted into the claws, awl-shaped, thicker about the middle, skinny at the base, almost the length of the blossom. Tips oblong, incumbent.
POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-shaped, six-streaked. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the chives. Summit three-cleft, obtuse.
SEED-VESSEL. Berry egg-shaped, six-furrowed, three-celled.
SEEDS solitary, oblong-egg-shaped, turned inward at the end.
Obs. The Character is very near Asparagus, the habit different.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Dracæna, herbacea, subcaulescens, foliis ellipticis.

Dracæna, herbaceous, rather aspiring to a stem, leaves elliptic.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Petal with its chive.
2. A Chive, magnified.
3. The Pointal, magnified.
4. A ripe Berry.
5. The same, cut transversely.

ABOUT the year 1776, this plant was first received in England, by Messrs Lee and Kennedy from Montreal, Canada, N. America. It is a native of all the northern parts of that country, as far as New England; propagates itself by the root, and flowers in July. It will not thrive but on a shady border, which should be made of light sandy peat.

Much we revere the name of Solander, and highly rate his merit as a Botanist; yet we cannot forbear stating our dissent from the arrangement of this plant, as a Dracæna, certainly nothing can be more dissimilar, in every part; this may be easily traced by comparing our figure and dissections, as connected with the Generic character. The whole natural habit of the plant, points out Convallaria for its genus, to which it is much nearer allied than Dracæna, even in the sexual characters. However, we only state our opinions, without even thinking of change, as the plant is known as Dracæna, having been figured and described in the First Vol. of the Kew Catalogue, page 454, under the present title.



Dracana borealis

PLATE CCVII.

MIMOSA LONGIFOLIA.

Long-leaved Mimosa.

CLASS XXIII. ORDER I.

POLYGAMIA MONOECIA. Various dispositions. Upon one Plant.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Hermaphrod. CALYX 5-dentatus. Cor. 5-fida.
Stam. 5 seu plura. Pist. 1. Legumen.
Mascul. CALYX 5-dentatus. Cor. 5-fida. Stam.
5, 10, plura.

Hermaph. CUP five-toothed. Blofs. 5-cleft.
Chives 5 or more. Pointal one. A pod.
Male. CUP 5-toothed. Blofs. 5-cleft. Chives
5, 10, or more.
See MIMOSA STRICTA. Pl. LIII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

*Mimosa foliis integris longissimis, utrinque gla-
bris, obtusis; capituli geminati, racemosi,
longissimi, oppositi, lutei, subcernui.*

*Mimosa with entire, very long leaves, smooth on
both sides and blunt; flower heads grow
by pairs in very long bunches opposite to
each other, yellow and rather nodding.*

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower, magnified, shewn sideways.
2. The Empalement, magnified.
3. The Blossom, magnified.
4. A Chive, magnified.
5. The Pointal, magnified.

ABOUT the year 1792 J. Ord, Esq. of Purfers Cross, Fulham, received the seeds of this *Mimosa* from New South Wales; the plants were raised, the ensuing year, by Mr. White, who has managed, much to his credit, the select collection of that Gentleman near 20 years, and who obligingly sent us a fine specimen in March 1801, taken from a plant near 18 feet in height. Of the *Mimosas* now in Britain, we think, this species is likely to exceed them all in height; making a very handsome plant; and most beautiful at the season when covered with its long pendulous bunches of flowers. It is increased by cuttings, but with difficulty; and, as yet, seeds have not been perfected in this country. A light sandy earth is what it thrives in most, but it will grow in almost any soil.



Mimosa longifolia

PLATE CCVIII.
LASIOPETALUM FERRUGINEUM.

Rusty Woolly-blossom.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium triphyllum, foliolis subulatis, tomentosis, persistentibus, ferruginosis.

COROLLA monopetala, rotata, lanuginosa, quinquefida; laciniis ovatis, apicibus acutis, incurvatis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, brevia, erecta, germinis basi affixa. Antheræ erectæ, dorso bilobæ, apice poris duobus.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum, superum. Stylus minutus, filiformis, erectus. Stigma obsoletum.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula subrotunda, supera, trifurcata, trilocularis, trivalvis, dissepimentis e medio valvularum.

SEMINA numerosa, subrotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Cup three-leaved, leaflets awl-shaped, downy, permanent, and of a rusty iron colour.

BLOSSOM, one petal, wheel-shaped, woolly, and five-cleft; segments egg-shaped, sharp pointed and incurved at the point.

CHIVES. Threads five, short, upright, fixed to the base of the seed-bud. Tips upright, two-lobed at the back, and two pores at the point.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-shaped, above. Shaft small, thread-shaped, upright. Summit obsolete.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule roundish, above, three-furrowed, three cells, three valves, partitions from the middle of the valves.

SEEDS numerous, roundish.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

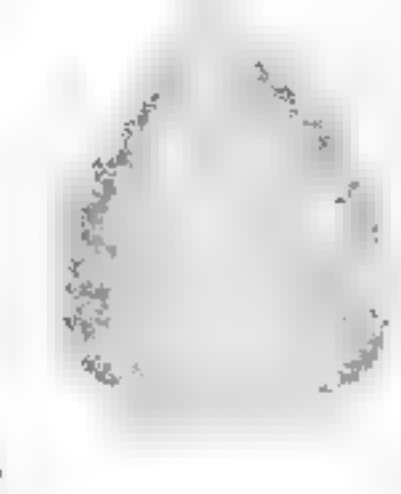
Lasiopetalum foliis sublinearibus, obtusis, inequaliter sinuatis, supra glabris, subtus lanuginosis; floribus racemosis, axillaribus.

Woolly blossom with nearly linear leaves, blunt, unequally indented, smooth above, woolly beneath; flowers grow in long bunches from the insertion of the leaves into the stem.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Blossom.
3. The Chives and Pointal.
4. A Chive, magnified.
5. The Pointal.
6. The same magnified.

THE singularity of this plant recommends it to our notice, rather than its beauty. It is a native of New South Wales, near Port Jackson, and is found in marshy grounds; where its branches are seen to extend many yards, embracing all the under shrubs they meet; they seldom exceed the size of small twine, but are exceeding tough. The whole plant, when old, has a dirty or rusty brown appearance, the leaves becoming very small and narrow; although from culture in this country, we have seen the leaves, on some plants, near an inch in breadth, and three in length. For the Generic and Specific titles of this plant we are indebted to Dr. Smith, P. L. S. &c. and we do not think more appropriate ones could have been invented. The giving specific names and characters to plants, where only one has been discovered of the Genus, although a little from Linnæan principles, we must confess accords with our ideas; for, although, to compare is necessary to distinctive difference; yet, if the most ostensible, and novel appearance of the parts, are taken from the first discovered plant, for the specific character; there is no more danger of confusion, from any addition to the Genus, than if no such observations had been made; for, what must in future be taken as specific distinction must arise from an opposition to the first plant on which the Genus was founded: wherefore we have adopted this manner, from the commencement of the work. This plant was first raised at the Hamersmith Nursery, from seeds received from New South Wales in 1791. It is propagated by cuttings taken from the young shoots, in April; should be planted in very sandy peat earth, and kept very dry in winter. It is in flower nearly the whole year.



Lasiopetalum ferrugineum.

PLATE CCIX.
GERANIUM MELANANTHUM.
Black-flowered Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

<p>MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus rotatus, penta-coecus.</p>		<p>ONE POINTAL. Five Summits. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries.</p>
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SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

<p><i>Geranium</i> foliis lobatis integrisque, hispidis, obtusis; calycibus monophyllis, laciniis linearibus; floribus nigricantibus, dioicis; radice tuberosa.</p>		<p><i>Geranium</i> with lobed, and entire leaves, hairy and obtuse; cups one leaved, segments linear; flowers blackish, with the chives and pointals distinct; root tuberous.</p>
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REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, natural size, the tube cut open.
2. The Chives of a male blossom, natural size.
3. The same, cut open and magnified.
4. The abortive Pointal of a male blossom, natural size.
5. The same, magnified.
6. The abortive Chives of a female blossom, natural size.
7. The same, magnified.
8. The Pointal of a female blossom, magnified.

THIS species of *Geranium* has been given by Professor Jacquin in his *Icon: rar.* 514, and his *Collectanea* 4. 188; from him, we find it collated by Professor Martyn into his *Edit. of Miller's Dict.* under the article *Pelargonium*, 59. But, as no notice has been taken by Jacquin of so remarkable a circumstance as this species being Dioecious, or with male and female flowers on different plants; we may be led to suppose, that it has not flowered in Germany; or that the specimens he had seen, were from male plants, as he numbers the fertile chives as five, which could not have been discovered from a female specimen. Of five plants we had the good fortune to examine, which were all in flower at the same time, the roots of which had been imported from the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1793; three were male, with five fertile tips, the pointals obsolete; and two female, without the least trace of a tip, in either blossom, or bud. As the tips frequently fall upon the expansion of the flower, in many species, the bud is the only sure situs whence to determine this character. It is increased from seed, procured from female plants only, which are much more unfrequent than the male; likewise from the roots, which, (like to those of most of the species forming this link of the Genus,) are tuberous; forming small bulbs of unequal sizes, connected to the main root by slight radicles, and at a little distance from it: which, indeed, is the reason we have not adopted the term rapaceous, or turnip rooted, although it is a character which has been applied to them by very able Botanists, yet we think unadvisedly, or from their not having had the opportunity of examining them closely; as, we presume, this term cannot with propriety be given to any root which is composed of more than one body, as are the Turnip, Carrot, Parsnip, Radish, &c. where it applies. It must be planted in light peat earth, and kept in the driest part of the green-house, where it will flower about the month of July. Our figure was taken at Clapham in June, this year, from a male plant in the Hibbertian Collection.



Geranium melananthum.

PLATE CCX.
ANTHOLYZA ÆTHIOPICA.

Broad-leaved Antholyza.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA tubulosa, irregularis, recurvata. Capsula infera.

BLOSSOM tubular, irregular, and bent backward. Capsule beneath.

See ANTHOLYZA RINGENS, Pl. XXXII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

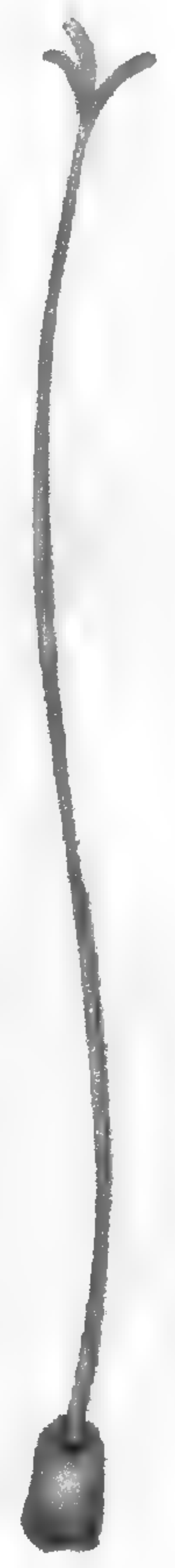
Antholyza foliis floribusque distichis; lacinia summa corolla recta, spathulata, basi serrata; spathis rigidis, adpressis.

Antholyza with the leaves as well as the flowers pointing opposite ways; the upper segment of the blossom straight, spathula-shaped, and sawed at the base; sheaths harsh and pressed to the blossoms.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The whole plant, upon a diminished scale.
2. The Empalement.
3. A Blossom cut open, with the chives remaining.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits.

THIS very handsome Antholyza, which is seen so seldom to flower, in this kingdom, has been long an inhabitant of our gardens. So long ago as 1759, it is said to have been cultivated by Miller; and from the firm and hardy character of the root, we should question its having been since that period, ever, like many others of this natural order, lost to us. The unfrequency of its flowering has, perhaps, occasioned the inattention, which is in general shewn to its cultivation; though most collectors possess the bulbs, few have seen their flowers. Our figure was taken in the month of July, this year, from a plant in the collection of T. Evans, Esq. Stepney. It is increased from the roots, which should be removed from the pots in July, and replanted the end of October. We have not been able to procure any certain data on which to give directions to insure its flowering; but the plant in question was planted in a very large pot, the earth was a compound of light peat one part, stiff loam one part, and old rotten dung one part. It has been thought by some, that the Antholyza we have figured in the Botanist's Repository, Plate XXXI. was the A. Æthiopica of Linnæus, &c; but, we have given it as a broad-leaved variety of the A. ringens of that author, as we have a drawing of the Narrow-leaved Var: taken from a living plant, to which, as well as to our present figure, it much affines; and, we are led to think, natural order would not be much violated, if we had treated them all as varieties of one species.



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Antholyza (Ethiopia)

PLATE CCXI.

IXIA COLUMNARIS. *Var. versicolor.*

Columnar-leaved Ixia. Changeable-coloured var.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, patens, equalis. Stigmata || BLOSSOM 6-petals, spreading, equal. Summits
tria, erectiusculo-patula. || three, upright-spreading.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia filamentis basi cohærentibus; floribus sub- || *Ixia with threads united at the base; flowers*
capitatis; corollis versicoloribus. || *grow nearly in heads; blossoms change-*
able-coloured.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Blossom spread open.
3. The Seed bud, with the Chives, as they stand upon the mouth of the blossom; the petals being cut off, and the summits as they appear through the tips, the whole magnified.
4. The Threads cut open, magnified.
5. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits, magnified.

THIS most beautiful variety, of the Columnar-chived *Ixia*, was introduced to us, from Holland, in the year 1799. It flowers about the beginning of June, and continues in blossom about three weeks. The beautiful manner in which the colours of the flowers, of this variety, are blended, and which appear to change, as regarded from different points of view, is beyond the painter's skill; the best that can be done is but a faint imitation. The roots of this plant are rather more delicate than the other varieties of this species.



Jussiaea columnaris

POGONIA DEBILIS.

Slender-stemmed Pogonia.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium pentaphyllum persistens; foliolis lanceolatis, erectis, acutis, apicibus reflexis.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis, tubus cylindricus, longitudine calycis, ore villis clauso; limbus semiquinquefidus, laciniis concavis, acutis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, tubo supra medium inserta. Antheræ erectæ, sagittatæ, intra faucem.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum. Stylus filiformis, apice parum curvatus, longitudine tubi, persistens. Stigma concavum.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca ovata, compressa, calyci accreta.

SEMEN. Nux quadrilocularis, putamine durissimo; nuclei oblongi.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five-leaved, permanent; leaflets lance-shaped, upright, pointed, and reflexed at the ends.

BLOSSOM one petal, funnel-shaped, tube cylindrical, the length of the cup, the mouth closed with soft hairs; border half five-cleft; segments concave and pointed.

CHIVES. Threads five, inserted into the tube above the middle. Tips upright, arrow-shaped, within the mouth.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-shaped. Shaft thread-shaped, a little curved at the end, the length of the tube, remaining. Summit concave.

SEED-VESSEL. An egg-shaped, flattened berry, growing to the cup.

SEED. A four-celled nut, shell very hard; kernels oblong.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pogonia foliis lanceolatis, apicibus sæpe ferrulatis, distichis; floribus solitariis, axillaribus, cæruleis; cortice scabrosa.

Pogonia with lance-shaped leaves, often slightly sawed at the ends, and pointing opposite ways; flowers solitary, growing from the insertion of the leaves into the stem, and blue; bark rough.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Flower cut open, with the Chives as they stand in the blossom.
3. A Chive, magnified.
4. The Pointal.
5. Summit, with part of the Shaft, magnified.
6. The Cup, with the ripe Berry, the shaft remaining, and the cup a little enlarged.
7. A Berry cut transversely, to shew the situation of the kernels in the cells.

THE *Pogonia* here figured, is the only one of the genus we at present possess; it is a native of Port Jackson, New South Wales, and was first transmitted to England, by Col. Paterfon, in the year 1793. It is a climbing plant, the branches acquiring a considerable length, the bark being covered with small tubercles, like glands, and the younger branches covered, their whole length, with blossoms. Although this is not to be reckoned amongst the handsomest of the productions of that country, yet, from the lively colour of the flowers, the profusion of them which the plant produces, and their continued succession, from April, till September, it must be considered as a valuable addition to the small number of scandent plants, as yet in our green-houses; more particularly at the present juncture, when, from fashion, a trellis has become a necessary appendage to them. It is propagated from the seeds, which ripen in this country; as well as from cuttings, which should be made in May, and kept in the heat of a cucumber-frame, or hot-house, till they are rooted. It is grown best in sandy peat. Our figure was taken at the HammerSmith Nursery, where it was first raised in this kingdom. The name, *Pogonia*, is derived from the appearance of the mouth of the flower which is bearded; *Πογωνιον*, *Pogonion*, signifying a little beard.



PLATE CCXIII.

IXIA COLUMNARIS. *Var. latifolia.*

Columnar-chived Ixia. *Broad-leaved var.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, patens, equalis. Stigmata || BLOSSOM 6-petals, spreading, equal. Summits
tria, erectiusculo-patula. || three, upright-spreading.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

*Ixia filamentis basi cohaerentibus; floribus sub- || Ixia with threads cohering at the base; flowers
capitatis; corollis pallide caeruleis; foliis la- || grow nearly in heads; blossoms pale-blue;
tioribus, falcatis.* || leaves broader, scymitar shaped.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Enpalement.
2. A Blossom cut open, with the chives remaining attached.
3. The Tube of a blossom, with the chives, the petals cut off.
4. The same, cut open and magnified.
5. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits; the summits detached and magnified.

THE variety here given, was introduced to England, with the changeable-flowered variety, in 1799, from Holland. It is the strongest marked variety of the six we possess; it flowers in May. The petals of this variety are remarkably thick at the insertion into the tube, and have a soft, beautiful brown on the outside, when the flower is closed, which still is never so fully so, but a small margin of the blue appears; which gives them a most beautiful appearance in that state. No particular regime is necessary to this plant, more than what is necessary to all the common species.



Ixia columnaris
L. f. Herbert

WESTERINGIA ROSMARINACEA.

Rosemary-like Westeringia.

CLASS II. ORDER I.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Two Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, sub-cylindricum, erectum, persistens, quinquedentatum, æquale; bracteis binis suffultum.

COROLLA monopetala; petalum tubulatum calyce paulo longius; limbus patens, quinquepartitus, sub-æqualis; laciniis duabus superioribus emarginatis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quatuor, filiformia, faucibus tubi inserta, quorum duo superiora longiora, fertilia; duo breviora sterilia. Antheræ loculis oblongis, duæ superiores dependentes; duæ inferiores erectæ, sagittatæ, squamiformes.

PISTILLUM. Germen tetragonum. Stylus filiformis, parum curvatus, longitudine tubi. Stigma bifidum, reflexum.

PERICARPIUM nullum. Calyx in fundo semina continens.

SEMINA quatuor, ovalia.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one-leaf, nearly cylindrical, upright, remaining, five-toothed, equal; supported by two leaflets.

BLOSSOM one petal; petal tubular, rather longer than the cup; border spreading, five-divided, nearly equal; the two upper segments notched at the end.

CHIVES. Four threads, thread-shaped, inserted into the mouth of the tube, of which the two upper ones are longer, and fertile; two shorter, and sterile. Tips with oblong cells, the two upper ones hang down; the two lower are upright, arrow-shaped, and like thin scales.

POINTAL. Seed-bud four-sided. Shaft thread-shaped, a little curved, the length of the tube. Summit two-cleft, reflexed.

SEED-VESSEL none. Cup containing the seeds at the bottom.

SEEDS four, oval.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Westeringia foliis verticillatis, sub-linearibus, acutis, subtus sericeis; floribus axillaribus, spicatis.

Westeringia with leaves growing in whorls, nearly linear, pointed and silky underneath; flowers grow from the base of the leaves close to the stem, in spikes.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, with the two props attached to the base.
2. A Flower spread open, with the chives in their place, magnified.
3. The Pointal, natural size.
4. The same magnified.

THE present plant was introduced to our gardens, in the year 1791, from New South Wales, by Mess. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith. It was first named *Cunila verticillata*, and, from what we can judge, it might, without much forcing of the characters of the genus, have been so continued; but our opinions shall always give way, when the decision is past from such superior talents as those of Dr. Smith; by whom it has been thought to possess a sufficiency of distinctive character, on which to form a new genus, under the title it here bears. It is a bushy shrub, grows to the height of three feet, the branches standing out almost horizontally, in whorls, and the whole plant bearing a great resemblance to the Rosemary. It is propagated by cuttings made in March from the end of the small branches; approves most of light sandy peat, and is in flower from March till November. The whole plant is scentless.



Westeringia rosmarinacea

PLATE CCXV.

EMBOTHRIUM SALIGNUM.

Willow-like Embothrium.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus. Cor. tetrapetala. Stamina limbo
petalorum inserta. Folliculus polyspermus.
Sem. alata.

Empalement none. Bloss. four-petalled. Chives
inserted into the limb of the petals. One-
celled-pod, many seeded. Seeds winged.

See EMBOTHRIUM SERICEUM, Pl. C. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Embothrium foliis lanceolatis, uninervis, utrinque
glaberrimis; umbellulis axillaribus; corollis
subalbidis.

Embothrium with lance-shaped leaves, one nerved,
very smooth on both sides; the small umbels
of flowers grow from the insertion of the
leaves into the stem; blossoms whitish.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower complete, with the summit relieved from the petals, magnified.
2. The same with the summit yet restrained by the petals.
3. One petal with the tip, magnified.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit, magnified.

THIS Genus, if we may judge from what we already possess, amounting to 6 species, promises to furnish an ample feast for Botanists; for we have no doubt, but the species are as numerous as of any one from New Holland. The Willow-like Embothrium makes a very handsome bushy green-house plant; the leaves are not subject to damp, and the stem acquires the height of 5 or 6 feet. It flowers about May, and from the manner in which the leaves rather fall downwards, from their insertion, leaving the bunches of flowers fully exposed, at their base, it has a very picturesque appearance, as the whole plant is sometimes covered with blossoms. It thrives best in sandy peat earth, and is increased by cuttings, made about March, or April, and placed in the heat of the Hot-house, or a cucumber frame. Our figure was taken at the Hammersmith Nursery; where, it was first raised from seeds, in the year 1791.



Embotrium salignum

Horn

PLATE CCXVI.
EPIDENDRUM SINENSE.

Chinese Epidendrum.

CLASS XX. ORDER I.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA. Chives on the Pointal. Two Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

NECTARIUM turbinatum, obliquum, reflexum. || Honey-cup top-shaped, oblique and reflexed.
See Plate XIII. Vol. I. EPIDENDRUM COCHLEATUM.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Epidendrum foliis ensiformibus, nervosis, radicalibus; nectario revoluta, punctato; petalis striatis. || Epidendrum with sword-shaped leaves, nerved, and growing from the root; honey-cup rolled back, and dotted; petals striped.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower, one of the petals and the honey-cup cut off; to shew the situation, and place of the parts of fructification.
2. The Honey-cup.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, Summit, and Chives; the small hood which covers the Chives, lifted up.

THIS long genus of plants, so little known hitherto, but in our books, bids fair to become one of the greatest ornaments of our hot-houses; 20 species we already enumerate, in the different collections in the vicinity of London; one of which, the present plant, has not flowered in this kingdom, till this year, although introduced, so long ago as 1793, by the late J. Slater, Esq. of Layton-stone; at the same time with the two varieties of the Double Camellia, from China. Our figure was taken in September 1801, from a plant which had been placed in the spring of the same year, in the Conservatory built on purpose for the protection of Chinese plants, and where they flourish to a degree, not seen before in this country, in the garden of G. Hibbert Esq. Clapham common. It is propagated by offsets, from the root; is rather a hardy hot-house plant; and thrives most in a mixture of sandy loam, and peat; about one fourth of the loam, and three fourths peat, or leaf-mould.

Upon the first observation of this plant, we were inclined to think it the species designed by Thunberg in his Icon. Plant. Japon. 28, under the Genus Limodorum; and afterwards, altered by him, in the Linnæan Transf. Vol. ii. p. 327, to Epidendrum striatum. But upon close examination of it, as answering his descriptions, &c. we cannot but think it, if not a different species, at least a very strong variety of his plant; wherefore, we have retained the name it is in common known by, in the various collections in which we have seen it. If we were to decide on the subject, it should be to place both that and this plant again to Limodorum; to which, they hold greater affinity than to Epidendrum; but indeed, we have an opinion, that one title might readily serve for the plants constituting both genera.



Epipendrum sinensis

I N D E X

TO THE PLANTS CONTAINED IN VOL. III.

Plate 145	Hillia longiflora	Long-flowered Hillia.....	H. H.	Shrub.	February.
146	Pforalea aculeata.....	Prickly Pforalea.....	G. H.	Shrub.	August.
147	Gladiolus cuspidatus.....	Spear-spotted Gladiolus.....	G. H.	Bulb.	May.
148	Lachenalia quadricolor	Four-coloured Lachenalia.....	G. H.	Bulb.	December.
149	Struthiola ciliata.....	Fringed-leaved Struthiola.....	G. H.	Shrub.	August.
150	Geranium præmorsum.....	Bitten-leaved Geranium.....	H. H.	Shrub.	March.
151	Pittosporum coriaceum.....	Thick-leaved Pittosporum.....	G. H.	Shrub.	May.
152	Geranium spathulatum.....	Spathula-leaved Geranium.....	G. H.	Shrub.	April.
153	Viola pedata.....	Bird's-foot-leaved Violet.....	Har.	Herb.	May.
154	Echium argenteum.....	Silvery-leaved Viper's Bugloss.....	G. H.	Shrub.	July.
155	Ixia polystachia.....	Many-spiked Ixia.....	G. H.	Bulb.	May.
156	Bankia ericæfolia.....	Heath-leaved Bankia.....	G. H.	Shrub.	March.
157	Cordia Sebestena.....	Rough-leaved Cordia.....	H. H.	Shrub.	April.
158	Geranium echinatum.....	Prickly-stalked Geranium.....	H. H.	Shrub.	March.
159	Ixia capitata, <i>Var. flo. albo, fundo nigro.</i>	Bunch-flowering Ixia. <i>Var. white fl. black bottom.</i>	G. H.	Bulb.	May.
160	Aristea major.....	Spike-flowered Aristea.....	G. H.	Herb.	July.
161	Hermannia pulverata.....	Powdered Hermannia.....	G. H.	Shrub.	April.
162	Verbascum ferrugineum.....	Rusty-flowered Mullein.....	Har.	Herb.	April.
163	Amaryllis Fothergillia.....	Fothergillian Lily-Daffodil.....	H. H.	Bulb.	May.
164	Galaxia grandiflora.....	Large-flowered Galaxia.....	G. H.	Bulb.	February.
165	Echium glaucophyllum.....	Sea-green-leaved Viper's-Bugloss.....	G. H.	Shrub.	May.
166	Gladiolus abbreviatus.....	Shortened-petalled Gladiolus.....	G. H.	Bulb.	March.
167	Brunfelsia undulata.....	Waved-flowered Brunfelsia.....	H. H.	Shrub.	March.
168	Geranium pictum.....	Painted-flowered Geranium.....	G. H.	Shrub.	April.
169	Crinum giganteum.....	Gigantic Aphodell-Lily.....	H. H.	Bulb.	August.
170	Ixia Bulbocodium <i>Var. fl. speciosissimo</i>	Crocus-leaved Ixia. <i>Var. most beautiful flower</i>	G. H.	Bulb.	March.
171	Hypoxis linearis.....	Linear-leaved Hypoxis.....	G. H.	Bulb.	March.
172	Anemone palmata.....	Cyclamen-leaved Portugal Anemone.....	Har.	Herb.	May.
173	Geranium roseum.....	Rosy Geranium.....	H. H.	Shrub.	March.
174	Antholyza tubulosa.....	Tubular Antholyza.....	G. H.	Bulb.	June.
175	Melaleuca ericæfolia.....	Heath-leaved Melaleuca.....	G. H.	Shrub.	July.
176	Cratæva Capparoides.....	Caper-like Cratæva.....	H. H.	Shrub.	June.
177	Ixia punctata.....	Dotted-flowered Ixia.....	G. H.	Bulb.	May.
178	Ferraria pavonia.....	Mexican Ferraria.....	H. H.	Bulb.	July.
179	Amaryllis reticulata.....	Netted-flowered Lily-Daffodil.....	H. H.	Bulb.	May.
180	Atragene austriaca.....	Austrian Atragene.....	Har.	Herb.	May.
181	Vaccinium virgatum.....	Green-twiggèd Whortle-berry.....	Har.	Shrub.	June.
182	Malva divaricata.....	Straddling-branched Mallow.....	G. H.	Shrub.	June.
183	Gardenia tubiflora.....	Tube-flowered Gardenia.....	H. H.	Shrub.	July.
184	Pergularia minor.....	Smaller West-Coast Creeper.....	H. H.	Shrub.	August.
185	Pergularia odoratissima.....	Sweet Pergularia, or Chinese-Creeper.....	H. H.	Shrub.	August.
186	Ixia speciosa.....	Deep Crimson Ixia.....	G. H.	Bulb.	May.
187	Echites suberecta.....	Oval-leaved Echites.....	H. H.	Shrub.	May.
188	Gladiolus campanulatus.....	Bell-flowered Gladiolus.....	G. H.	Bulb.	May.
189	Zinnia verticillata.....	Double Zinnia.....	Har.	Ann.	August.
190	Geranium astragalifolium.....	Astragalus-leaved Geranium.....	H. H.	Shrub.	July.
191	Platylobium scolopendrum.....	Scolopendra-like-stemmed Platylobium.....	G. H.	Shrub.	May.
192	Antholyza fulgens.....	Refulgent-flowered Antholyza.....	G. H.	Bulb.	May.
193	Geranium lineare.....	Linear-petalled Geranium.....	H. H.	Shrub.	July.
194	Hemerocallis alba.....	White Day-Lily.....	G. H.	Herb.	August.
195	Hypoxis obliqua.....	Oblique-leaved Hypoxis.....	G. H.	Herb.	June.
196	Ixia maculata.....	Spotted-flowered Ixia.....	G. H.	Bulb.	May.
197	Nymphæa cærulea.....	Blue Water-Lily.....	G. H.	Aqua.	July.
198	Bauera rubioides.....	Three-leaved Bauera.....	G. H.	Shrub.	August.
199	Camellia japonica. <i>Var. fl. rub. pleno</i>	Double Red Camellia.....	G. H.	Shrub.	January.
200	Melaleuca hypericifolia.....	St. John's-wort-leaved Melaleuca.....	G. H.	Shrub.	September.
201	Aizoon canariense.....	Purslane-leaved Aizoon.....	H. H.	Herb.	July.
202	Samyda ferrulata.....	Sawed-leaved Samyda.....	H. H.	Shrub.	July.
203	Ixia columnaris.....	Columnar-chived Ixia.....	G. H.	Bulb.	June.
204	Geranium laciniatum. <i>Var. flo. purp.</i>	Ragged-leaved Geranium. <i>Purp. fl. Var.</i>	H. H.	Shrub.	June.
205	Platylobium lanceolatum.....	Lance-shaped-leaved Flat-Pea.....	G. H.	Shrub.	November.
206	Dracæna borealis.....	Oval-leaved Dracæna.....	Har.	Herb.	July.
207	Mimosa longifolia.....	Long-leaved Mimosa.....	G. H.	Shrub.	March.
208	Lasiopetalum ferrugineum.....	Rusty Woolly-blossom.....	G. H.	Shrub.	March.
209	Geranium melananthum.....	Black-flowered Geranium.....	H. H.	Shrub.	June.
210	Antholyza Æthiopica.....	Broad-leaved Antholyza.....	G. H.	Bulb.	July.
211	Ixia columnaris. <i>Var. verticolor</i>	Columnar-chived Ixia. <i>Changeable fl. Var.</i>	G. H.	Bulb.	June.
212	Pogonia debilis.....	Twining Pogonia.....	G. H.	Shrub.	September.
213	Ixia columnaris. <i>Var. latifolia</i>	Columnar-chived Ixia. <i>Broad-leaved Var.</i>	G. H.	Bulb.	June.
214	Westeringia rosmarinacea.....	Rosemary-like Westeringia.....	G. H.	Shrub.	September.
215	Embothryum salignum.....	Willow-like Embothryum.....	G. H.	Shrub.	May.
216	Epidendrum sinense.....	Chinese Epidendrum.....	H. H.	Shrub.	September.

ERRATA.

- Plate 153, Order, dele *polygamia*.
163, Sp. Ch. lin. 2, *genetalibus*, lege, *genitalibus*.
171, Sp. Ch. lin. 2, *longiore*, lege, *longior*.
175, Sp. Ch. lin. 2, *enerviis*, lege, *enervis*.
Ref. lin. 1, for, one which, read, *one of which*.
184, Gen. Ch. Nect. lin. 1, *exteriorum*, lege, *exterius*. Lin. 4, *interium*, lege, *interius*.
188, Sp. Ch. lin. 2, *longior*, lege, *longiore*.
189, Sp. Ch. lin. 1, for, without, read, *with*.
191, Gen. Ch. Stam. lin. 3, *affurentia*, lege *assurgentia*.
197, Gen. Ch. Corol. lin. 1, *quindecem*, lege, *quindecim*.
200, Sp. Ch. lin. 2, *uninerviis*, lege, *uninervis*.
202, Gen. Ch. Stam. lin. 2, *octodecem*, lege, *octodecim*.
206, Order, for *Pointals*, read, *Pointal*. Gen. Ch. Pist. lin. 2, *staminium*,
lege, *staminum*.
207, Sp. Ch. lin. 1, post, *integris*, inf. (,)
210, Sp. Ch. lin. 2, *corolla*, lege, *corolla*.