

CURTIS'S

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

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

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

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

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

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

BY JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL AND LINNEAN SOCIETIES.

VOL. XLII.

The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,
Awhile put forth their blushing heads,
But, e'er the close of parting day,
They wither, shrink, and die away :
But THESE, which mimic skill hath made,
Nor scorched by suns, nor killed by shade,
Shall blush with less inconstant hue,
Which ART at pleasure can renew. LLOYD.

LONDON:

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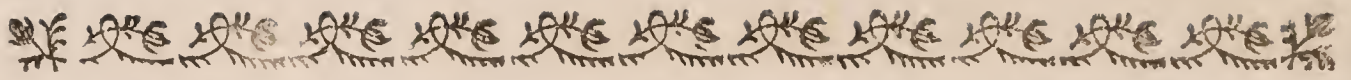
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I N D E X.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Forty-Second Volume* are alphabetically arranged.
Pl.

- 1745 *Acacia decipiens.*
- 1750 ———— *discolor.*
- 1730 *Ageratum cælestinum.*
- 1764 *Allium sphærocephalum.*
- 1749 *Arnica montana.*
- 1733 *Beaufortia decussata.*
- 1763 *Boronia pinnata.*
- 1732 *Bromelia pyramidalis.*
- 1767 *Bursaria spinosa.*
- 1734 *Calea lobata.*
- 1735 *Cardamine afarifolia.*
- 1752 *Centaurea Rhapontica.*
- 1729 *Cestrum fastigiatum*
- 1770 ———— *Parqui.*
- 1746 *Corræa speciosa.*
- 1765 *Crassula centauroides.*
- 1726 *Cratægus indica.*
- 1751 *Cymbidium ensifolium.*
- 1757 *Daviesia latifolia.*
- 1739 *Dianthus leptopetalus.*
- 1740 ———— *virginicus.*
- 1759 *Duranta Ellisia.*
- 1737 *Elæocarpus cyaneus.*
- 1758 *Erica Hibbertiana.*
- 1747 *Euphorbia variegata.*
- 1744 *Halleria lucida.*
- 1748 *Gomesa recurva.*
- 1738 *Heynea trijuga.*
- 1731 *Jasminum revolutum.*
- 1769 *Ipomœa sanguinea.*
- 1766 *Lasiopetalum ferrugineum.*
- 1755 ———— *purpureum.*
- 1753 *Lonicera sempervirens*(β .) *minor.*
- 1760 *Mentzelia oligosperma.*
- 1761 *Metrosideros speciosa.*
- 1756 *Pæonia albiflora.*
- 1754 ———— *anomala.*
- 1768 ———— *edulis var. sinensis.*
- 1727 *Pforalea aphylla.*
- 1743 *Pulmonaria Davurica.*
- 1762 *Rosa semperflorens.*
- 1728 *Salvia azurea.*
- 1742 *Seseli divaricatum.*
- 1741 *Zamia pygmæa.*
- 1736 *Zanthoriza apiifolia.*

I N D E X.

In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Forty-Second Volume* are alphabetically arranged.
Pl.

- 1745 *Acacia, paradoxical.*
- 1750 ———— *two-coloured-leaved.*
- 1730 *Ageratum, blue-flowered.*
- 1749 *Arnica, mountain.*
- 1733 *Beaufortia, splendid.*
- 1763 *Boronia, hawthorn-scented.*
- 1732 *Bromelia, pyramidal-flowered.*
- 1767 *Bursaria, thorny.*
- 1734 *Calea, yellow-flowered, or Halberd-weed.*
- 1752 *Centaury, Swiss.*
- 1729 *Cestrum, Honeyfuckle.*
- 1770 ———— *willow-leaved.*
- 1746 *Corræa, red-flowered.*
- 1765 *Crassula, centaury-flowered.*
- 1751 *Cymbidium, sword-leaved.*
- 1757 *Daviesia, broad-leaved.*
- 1759 *Duranta, prickly.*
- 1737 *Elæocarpus, blue-fruited.*
- 1744 *Fly-Honeyfuckle, African.*
- 1764 *Garlick, round-headed.*
- 1748 *Gomesa, recurved.*
- 1734 *Halberd-weed, wide Calea.*
- 1726 *Hawthorn, Indian.*
- 1758 *Heath, Hibbert's.*
- 1738 *Heynea, walnut-like.*
- 1753 *Honeyfuckle, Carolina trumpet.*
- 1731 *Jasmine, revolute-flowered.*
- 1769 *Ipomœa, bloody-flowered.*
- 1735 *Ladies-smock, kidney-leaved.*
- 1755 *Lasiopetalum, purple-flowered.*
- 1766 ———— *rusty.*
- 1749 *Leopard's-bane, wide Arnica.*
- 1743 *Lungwort, Daurian.*
- 1760 *Mentzelia, few-seeded.*
- 1761 *Metrosideros, shewy.*
- 1768 *Peony, Chinese eatable.*
- 1754 ———— *jagged-leaved.*
- 1756 ———— *white-flowered.*
- 1739 *Pink, narrow-petalled.*
- 1740 ———— *Virgin.*
- 1760 *Rose, Miss Lawrence's.*
- 1728 *Sage, azure-flowered.*
- 1740 *Seseli, shining-leaved.*
- 1747 *Spurge, pye-bald.*
- 1741 *Zamia, least.*
- 1736 *Yellow-root, or Zanthoriza, parsley-leaved.*

I N D E X.

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



- | <i>Pl.</i> | <i>Pl.</i> |
|--|---|
| 1827 <i>Acacia longifolia.</i> | 1847 <i>Justicia Ecbolium.</i> |
| 1808 <i>Acanthus spinosus</i> (β). | 1804 <i>Lagasca mollis.</i> |
| 1840 <i>Allium stellatum</i> (β). | 1810 <i>Leptospermum grandifolium.</i> |
| 1822 <i>Anchusa capensis.</i> | 1812 <i>Lythrum alatum.</i> |
| 1844 <i>Berckheya grandiflora.</i> | 1824 <i>Mesembryanthemum albidum.</i> |
| 1798 <i>Borago laxiflora.</i> | 1821 <i>Metrosideros saligna.</i> |
| 1854 <i>Bouvardia triphylla.</i> | 1852 <i>Moluccella lævis.</i> |
| 1820 <i>Bryonia quinqueloba.</i> | 1830 <i>Myoporum debile.</i> |
| 1836 <i>Bupthalmum sericeum.</i> | 1799 <i>Nerium odorum</i> (β). |
| 1831 <i>Calla palustris.</i> | 1778 <i>Nicotiana quadrivalvis.</i> |
| 1811 <i>Callicoma serratifolia.</i> | 1801 <i>Nycterium amazonium.</i> |
| 1835 <i>Capsicum bicolor.</i> | 1784 <i>Pæonia officinalis.</i> |
| 1829 <i>Cassia ligustrina.</i> | 1843 <i>Phlomis fruticosa.</i> |
| 1789 <i>Cerastium amplexicaule.</i> | 1797 <i>Phyteuma Scheuchzeri.</i> |
| 1845 <i>Cerbera Manghas.</i> | 1819 <i>Podophyllum peltatum.</i> |
| 1786 <i>Cineraria aurita.</i> | 1817 <i>Polyanthes tuberosa.</i> |
| 1782 <i>Cistus lævipes.</i> | 1780 <i>Polygala speciosa.</i> |
| 1803 <i>Cistus sampsucifolius.</i> | 1823 <i>Pomaderris lanigera.</i> |
| 1857 <i>Cleome pubescens.</i> | 1779 <i>Psidium cordatum.</i> |
| 1816 <i>Clematis cordata.</i> | 1832 <i>Punica Granatum.</i> |
| 1834 <i>Clerodendrum fragrans.</i> | 1853 <i>Rhododendron hirsutum.</i> |
| 1805 <i>Clerodendrum viscosum.</i> | 1806 <i>Rhus Toxicodendron</i> , (α .) vulg. |
| 1813 <i>Commersonia platyphylla.</i> | 1781 <i>Rivina humilis.</i> |
| 1771 <i>Crassula lactea.</i> | 1794 <i>Rosa gallica</i> , (β .) versicolor, |
| 1859 <i>Cylista albiflora.</i> | 1783 <i>Rubus rosæfolius</i> , (β .) coronar. |
| 1800 <i>Cyrtopodium Andersonii.</i> | 1792 <i>Sagittaria lancifolia.</i> |
| 1814 <i>Cyrtopodium Woodfordii.</i> | 1774 <i>Salvia bicolor.</i> |
| 1791 <i>Delphinium urceolatum.</i> | 1807 <i>Sedum oppositifolium.</i> |
| 1775 <i>Dianthus atrorubens.</i> | 1809 <i>Sempervivum villosum.</i> |
| 1796 <i>Diervilla humilis.</i> | 1858 <i>Sideroxylon mite.</i> |
| 1828 <i>Digitalis ferruginea.</i> | 1846 <i>Smilax glauca.</i> |
| 1772 <i>Echium fruticosum</i> , (β .) minor. | 1848 <i>Stachytarpheta urticifolia.</i> |
| 1826 <i>Echium rubrum.</i> | 1839 <i>Stapelia gemmiflora</i> , (β .) |
| 1773 <i>Elichrysum splendens.</i> | 1833 <i>Stapelia maculosa.</i> |
| 1793 <i>Erica Blandfordiana.</i> | 1849 <i>Stevia Eupatoria.</i> |
| 1815 <i>Erica flava</i> , (β .) imbricata. | 1788 <i>Stobæa pinnata.</i> |
| 1842 <i>Gardenia radicans.</i> | 1787 <i>Symphitum tauricum.</i> |
| 1841 <i>Gardenia Randia.</i> | 1818 <i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium.</i> |
| 1856 <i>Gentiana incarnata.</i> | 1825 <i>Valeriana montana</i> , (β .) rotundi-
folia. |
| 1802 <i>Gnaphalium fruticans.</i> | 1777 <i>Verbascum bipinnatifidum.</i> |
| 1850 <i>Hallia imbricata.</i> | 1776 <i>Viola altaica.</i> |
| 1837 <i>Heliotropium indicum.</i> | 1795 <i>Viola cucullata.</i> |
| 1855 <i>Hippia frutescens.</i> | 1851 <i>Zamia integrifolia.</i> |
| 1785 <i>Jasminum Sambac</i> , (γ .) trifoliat. | 1838 <i>Zamia media.</i> |
| 1790 <i>Ipomœa insignis.</i> | |

I N D E X.

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



<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
1827 Acacia, long-leaved.	1785 Jasmine Tuscan, or Kudda-Mulla.
1808 Acanthus, prickly.	1790 Ipomœa, magnificent.
1792 Arrow-head, lance-leaved.	1858 Iron-Wood, lance-leaved.
1848 Bastard Vervain, nettle-leaved.	1847 Justicia, long-spiked.
1791 Bee-Larkspur, hollow-leaved.	1804 Lagasca, soft-leaved.
1844 Berckheya, large-flowered.	1812 Lythrum, hexandrous.
1798 Borage, bell-flowered.	1818 Meadow-Rue, columbine-leaved.
1854 Bouvardia, three-leaved.	1821 Metrosideros, willow-leaved.
1783 Bramble, double rose-leaved.	1780 Milkwort, shewy.
1822 Bugloss, Cape.	1852 Molucca Balm, smooth.
1820 Bryony, five-fingered Cape.	1777 Mullein, cut-leaved.
1831 Calla, marsh.	1830 Myoporum, procumbent.
1811 Callicoma, saw-leaved.	1801 Nightshade, Lambert's.
1835 Capsicum, dark-fruited.	1836 Ox-Eye, silky.
1829 Cassia, privet-leaved.	1784 Peony, common, single-flowered.
1845 Cerbera, spear-leaved.	1775 Pink, cluster-headed.
1789 Chickweed, glaucous.	1843 Phlomis, larger shrubby, or Jerusalem Sage.
1786 Cineraria, purple-flowered.	1806 Poison-Oak, rooting.
1782 Cistus, cluster-leaved.	1823 Pomaderris, woolly.
1857 Cleome, villous.	1832 Pomegranate Tree, common.
1787 Comfrey, Taurian.	1797 Rampion, Scheuchzer's.
1813 Commersonia, broad-leaved.	1853 Rhododendron, hairy.
1805 Clerodendrum, clammy.	1781 Rivina, downy.
1834 Clerodendrum, fragrant.	1794 Rose, striped red, or Rosa Mundi.
1771 Crassula, white.	1799 Rosebay, or Oleander, double sweet-scented.
1859 Cylista, white-flowered.	1774 Sage, two-coloured.
1800 Cyrtopodium, Anderson's.	1807 Sedum, opposite-leaved.
1814 Cyrtopodium, Woodford's.	1846 Smilax, glaucous-leaved.
1796 Diervilla, yellow-flowered.	1810 South-Sea Myrtle, large-leaved.
1819 Duck's-Foot, or May-Apple.	1139 Stapelia, gem-flowered.
1803 Dwarf-Cistus, rough.	1833 Stapelia, spotted-leaved.
1773 Elichrysum, shining.	1849 Stevia, Hemp-Agrimony-like.
1802 Everlasting, shrubby.	1788 Stobœa, carthamus-like.
1824 Fig-Marigold, white-leaved.	1778 Tobacco, Missouri.
1828 Fox-Glove, iron-coloured.	1817 Tuberose, common.
1842 Gardenia, rooting.	1837 Turnsole Indian, or Heliotrope.
1841 Gardenia, round-leaved, or Indigo-Berry.	1825 Valerian, round-leaved mountain.
1840 Garlic, White Missouri.	1795 Violet, hollow-leaved.
1856 Gentian, Lyons's.	1826 Viper's-Bugloss, red.
1779 Guava, spice.	1772 Viper's-Bugloss, lesser shrubby.
1850 Hallia, imbricated.	1816 Virgin's-Bower, heart-leaved.
1815 Heath, imbricated yellow.	1851 Zamia, dwarf.
1793 Heath, Lord Blandford's.	1838 Zamia, intermediate.
1776 Heart's-Ease, Tartarian.	
1855 Hippia, shrubby.	
1809 Houseleek, hairy.	



CRATÆGUS INDICA. INDIAN HAWTHORN.



Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Bacca* infera disperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRATÆGUS *indica*; foliis ovatis acuminatis ferratis sempervirentibus, racemis terminalibus, pedunculis calycibusque tomentosis, bracteis subulatis.

CRATÆGUS *indica*; foliis lanceolatis ferratis, caule inermi, corymbis squamosis. *Sp. Pl.* 683. *Willd.* 2. p. 1005.

DESCR. *Stem* upright, shrubby, with smooth dark-brown bark, branched upwards: *Leaves* evergreen, ovate, acuminate, ferrate, narrowed downwards, petiolated: upper surface shining and dark-green, lower pale and reticulated. *Stipules* two, subulate, within the petiole, soon falling off. *Flowers* in terminal racemes, white. *Bractes* subulate, erect. *Peduncles* and *calyxes* tomentose: the latter superior, campanulate, with long erect subulate teeth; and, what is remarkable, after the flower fades, it easily separates from the crown of the germen. *Petals* five, oblong-ovate, acuminate, nerved. *Filaments* erect, inserted into the tube of the calyx, at first white, changing to a bright red: *Anthers* yellow, didymous. The *germen*, which is small and nearly round, is covered with the same kind of tomentum as that part of the calyx which separates from it; but this does not turn red as on the calyx. We have not seen the fruit, but the *germen* is bilocular, and contains at least two ovula in each cell. *Styles* two, erect, longer than the stamens: *stigmas* capitate.

From the uncertainty in the number of the styles, and of the divisions of the fruit, Sir JAMES EDWARD SMITH, in his *Flora Britannica*,

Britannica, has reduced the four Linnean genera of CRATÆGUS, SORBUS, MESPILUS, and PYRUS into two; omitting the two former names, and retaining only MESPILUS and PYRUS. The new edition of the Hortus Kewensis retains the four genera; and, as without seeing the fruit, we should be at a loss whether to arrange our plant under MESPILUS or PYRUS, we think it safest to leave it as we find it. In habit, our plant has considerable affinity with PYRUS *Amelanchier* and *Botryapium*.

Native of the East-Indies and China. Requires the protection of the greenhouse. Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Mr. R. SWEET, from the Stockwell Nursery. We received it also from Mr. JAMES DICKSON, of Acre-Lane. Flowers in April, May, and June.



PSORALEA APHYLLA. LEAFLESS PSORALEA.

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. longitudine Leguminis. *Stam.* diadelpa. *Legumen* monospermum, subrostratum, evalue.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PSORALEA *aphylla*; foliis ternatis simplicibusque deciduis, stipulis lanceolatis acutis flores versus subimbricatis persistentibus.

PSORALEA *aphylla*; foliis caulinis rameisque ternatis et simplicibus, ramulorum nullis, stipulis subimbricatis. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 2. p. 51. t. 223. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 223. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. p. 375.

PSORALEA *aphylla*; foliis nullis, stipulis ovatis sessilibus adpressis acutis. *Amæn. Acad.* 6.

PSORALEA *aphylla*; foliis nullis, stipulis mucronatis brevissimis versus flores subimbricatis. *Mant.* 450.

GENISTA spartium cæruleum *Cap. Bon. Spei. Breyn. Cent.* t. 25.

This shrub, though named *aphylla*, or *leafless*, is by no means without leaves; but, when young, has both trifoliate and simple leaves, which fall off, and are seldom again renewed; what appear like small leaves upon the flowering branches, as represented in our figure, are not considered as such, but as *stipules*, or more properly, perhaps, as *bractes*. The *stems* of PSORALEA *aphylla* are slender, and the extremities of the branches bend down with the weight of the flowers, in a graceful manner.

A greenhouse shrub. Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Flowers with us from May to July. Cultivated in the royal garden at Hampton-Court, so long ago as 1690. Our drawing was taken from a fine specimen in the conservatory of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, early in May.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT

ON THE

PROGRESS

OF THE DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1875

BY

THE FACULTY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

CHICAGO, ILL., 1876

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1876

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT

ON THE

PROGRESS



Delphinium *Delphinium* *Delphinium* 7. 1815.

Delphinium *Delphinium* *Delphinium*

SALVIA AZUREA. AZURE-ELOWERED
SAGE.



Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. subcampanulatus, 2-labiatus: labio superiore 3-dentato.
Cor. ringens. *Filamenta* transverse pedicello affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SALVIA *azurea*; foliis lineari-lanceolatis inferioribus extrorsum ferratis cauleque glabris, calyce pubescente brevissime trifido. *Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 19.

SALVIA *azurea*. *Lam. in diar. Hist. Nat.* 1. p. 469. *Encyc.* 6. p. 625. *Vahl Enum.* 1. p. 253. *Hort. Kew. Epit. inter addenda.*

SALVIA *acuminatissima*. *Venten. Hort. Cels.* 50. t. 50.

SALVIA *angustifolia*. *Michaux Flor. Bor.-Amer.* 1. p. 15.

SALVIA *mexicana*. *Walt. Fl. Carol.* p. 65.

DESCR. *Stem* quadrangular, fluted, with rounded angles. *Leaves* lanceolate, narrowed at both extremities, distantly and unequally sawed, minutely ciliated at the edge, dark green on the upper surface, pale on the under. *Flowers* in terminal whorled spikes, whorls about six-flowered, looking one way. *Braçtes* linear. *Pedicles* very short. *Calyx* striate, two-lipped: upper-lip minutely three-toothed: under-lip bifid: teeth acute. *Corolla* large: tube the length of the calyx: upper-lip short, emarginate, pubescent: under-lip three-lobed, dependent, smooth: middle lobe very large, crenulate. *Style* bearded quite up to the bifid *stigma*. A two-lobed *anther* at one end of the transverse *filament*, and a blue smooth gland at the other.

Native

Native of Georgia and South-Carolina, and said to be a great favourite as a greenhouse plant in the Northern States, where it grows to the height of seven or eight feet, and bears a profusion of flowers.

It is inserted among the addenda at the end of the Epitome of the Hortus Kewensis, where it is said to have been introduced in 1806, to be hardy, and to blossom in July and August.

We received the specimen from which our drawing was made from Mr. LAMBERT'S conservatory, at Boyton, in full flower, in November last.



CESTRUM FASTIGIATUM. HONEYSUCKLE
CESTRUM.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. inferus, denticulatus. *Cor.* infundibuliformis. *Stamina* denticulo in medio, (edentulave). *Bacca* 1-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonym.

CESTRUM *fastigiatum*; filamentis edentulis, pedunculis axillaribus elongatis, floribus in capitulum aggregatis, corollæ limbo revoluto.

CESTRUM *fastigiatum*; filamentis edentulis; floribus in pedunculis axillaribus et elongatis superne aggregatis. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 3. p. 44. t. 330.

CESTRUM *fastigiatum* differs from *diurnum*, chiefly in the great length of the peduncle, which is equal to, or sometimes longer than the leaf, and in the flowers being mostly collected into a capitulum, somewhat in the manner of the Honeysuckle. They are white and sweet-scented both by night and day. The number of stamens and of the lacinix of the corolla is very uncertain, varying from four to six.

According to JACQUIN'S description, the berries are black, with a violet-coloured pulp, but his figure represents them externally blue.

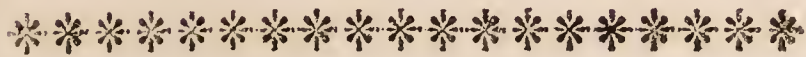
We have seen specimens of this species in the herbariums of Sir JOSEPH BANKS and of Mr. LAMBERT; and in both placed along with *diurnum*, from which it appears to us sufficiently distinct.

Native of the West-Indies. With us an inhabitant of the stove. Our drawing was made from a flowering specimen communicated by Mr. GEORGE GRAVES, from Mrs. WILSON'S collection at Islington, in November last.



Aster multiflorus (L.) Link.

AGERATUM CŒLESTINUM. BLUE-FLOWERED
AGERATUM.



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* paleis 5, subaristatis, nunc coalitis obsoletive. *Cal.* oblongus, duplici foliolorum subæqualium serie. *Cor.* 4—5-fidæ.

Specific Character.

AGERATUM *cælestinum*; hispidulum, foliis ovato-acuminatis triplinerviis dentato-ferratis integerrimisque, pappo monophyllo obtuse dentato.

According to the usual generic character of AGERATUM, the pappus of the seed should consist of four or five subulate paleæ; but in our plant the *pappus* is small and cup-like, with five obtuse, nearly obsolete teeth, the *limb* of the corolla is five-cleft and rolled back: *stigmas* very long, club-shaped, erect. In habit, and in every other respect, it corresponds so exactly with AGERATUM, that we have thought it right to continue it with that genus, notwithstanding the remarkable difference of the pappus. This part, indeed, appears to be liable to vary in the different species of this genus. In the Banksian Herbarium we observe there is one, in which the paleæ of the pappus are nearly obsolete, but not united as in this.

The native country of this lively herbaceous perennial is unknown to us. It was first observed in a garden at Bristol, but its origin could not be learnt. Hitherto it has been preserved through the winter in the greenhouse; but when planted out in the open ground, it seemed to thrive best where it was not much exposed to the sun.

It is a tall plant, rising to the height of about four feet. Flowers fragrant, of that species of scent which resembles bitter almonds. We do not find that this plant has been before noticed by any author.

Communicated by A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. from his collection at Boyton.





Pub by S. Curtis, Walworth, May, 1825.

JASMINUM REVOLUTUM. CURLED-FLOWERED
YELLOW JASMINE.



Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis, 5—8-fida. *Bacca* dicocca. *Semina* solitaria arillata.

Specific Character.

JASMINUM *revolutum*; foliis omnibus pinnatis, paniculis oppositifoliis, laciniis corollæ revolutis.

DESCR. *Branches* flexuose, somewhat angular. *Leaves* alternate, on long channelled footstalks, all pinnate, having two or three pair and an odd one of ovate leaflets, quite entire, acute, a little oblique, paler and veined underneath, the two upper pair close to the terminal leaflet, the lower pair distant. *Flowers* panicled, yellow, very sweet-scented, subterminal, and opposed to the leaf. *Calyx* cup-shaped, with five or six very small erect sharp-pointed teeth. *Tube* of the *corolla* grooved, shorter than the *limb*, which is five or six-cleft; *laciniæ* obovate, rolled back. *Anthers* large, tongue-shaped, erect-incumbent, *i. e.* affixed to the filament by the back, but still standing upright.

For this hitherto undescribed species of Jasmine, which promises to be a great acquisition to our gardens, we are beholden to the lady of the Right Hon. CHARLES LONG, who obligingly sent us specimens from her garden, at Bromley-Hill, in Kent. The plant was imported from China, and bloomed the first time in the spring of 1814. At the present time (April) though only about a foot high, it has twelve bunches of very fragrant flowers. It has been hitherto kept in the conservatory, in a small pot of light earth and loam.

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Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, May 1845.

BROMELIA PYRAMIDALIS. PYRAMIDAL-
FLOWERED BROMELIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-fidus, superus. *Petala* 3. *Squama* nectarifera ad basin petali. *Pericarpium* 3-loculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BROMELIA *pyramidalis*; foliis lanceolatis acuminatis spinosociliatis, scapo infra flores nudos bracteato: bracteis lanceolato-ovatis integerrimis coloratis.

BROMELIA *pyramidata* aculeis nigris. *Plum. Gen.* 46. *Ic.* 62.?

BROMELIA *nudicaulis*. *Sp. Pl.* 409. ? *Willd.* 2. p. 9. ?

DESCR. *Leaves* all radical, lanceolate with a lengthened point, edged with small brown spines, involute, and embracing one another at the base. A simple *scape* rises from the bosom of the leaves, clothed below the flowers with large, concave, ovate-lanceolate, spathe-like, entire, bractes, of a fine rose-colour, which turns brown with age. Above the bractes the flowers grow in a thyrselike spike, naked (*i. e.* without any bractes intermixed). *Germen* inferior, nearly cylindrical, trilocular, with many ovula in each cell, affixed in two rows to a central *receptacle*. *Style* the length of the stamens: *stigma* tripartite; the laciniae bright violet, twisted together, so as to resemble a screw-like capitate stigma. *Calyx* tripartite; segments linear, connivent, erect. Both it and the germen are covered with a white, mealy powder. *Corolla* three-petaled: *petals* erect, with linear claws longer than the calyx: *limb* short, ovate, acute, patent, the edges soon rolling inwards. The colour a fine scarlet, tinged on the inside with violet, more intense at the tips. *Filaments* six, inserted into the base of the calyx. *Anthers* yellow, linear, incumbent.

This

This plant has great resemblance to the figure of PLUMIER, above quoted, from which LINNÆUS probably adopted his *nudicaulis*; yet we dare not consider them as certainly the same; and, at all events, the name of *nudicaulis* is so very inapplicable to a plant that has no stalk, but a scape only, and that too clothed at the inferior part with large bractes, that the original one of PLUMIER seems every way preferable. In the Bankian Museum, there is a drawing of a nearly-related species, to which LINNÆUS's name of *nudicaulis* is applied. The flowers of this are much smaller and white, and the leaves are truncated with a small acumen.

In our specimen, the scape did not rise so as to elevate the flowers above the bractes, perhaps from a deficiency of heat: in one which flowered earlier, the spike was more lax, and the flowers, after deflorescence, became patent; calyx, corolla, and stamens, persistent.

This plant, like some others, both in this genus and in TILLANDSIA, holds a quantity of water in the bottom of the leaves; which, it has been asserted, they are never found without, even in the hottest weather, in a tropical country.

Communicated by the lady of the Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE, from Cuffnells, where it flowered two successive years, in February and March. The mother plant was received from Rio de Janeiro some years ago, and threw off several offsets before it flowered, which have been treated the same as the pine apple, till of a good size for flowering, when the pot was taken out of the bark and placed upon a shelf in the stove.





BEAUFORTIA DECUSSATA. SPLENDID
BEAUFORTIA.



Class and Order.

POLYADELPHIA ICOSANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Staminium phalanges 5, petalis oppositæ. *Anthere* basi insertæ: apice bifidæ: lobis deciduis! *Caps.* 3-locularis, monosperma, connata et inclusa calycis tubo incrassato basi adnato (ramo).
BROWN.

Specific Character.

BEAUFORTIA *decussata*; foliis oppositis decussatis ovatis ovalibusve multinerviis, phalangium unguibus longissimis; filamentis radiantibus. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 4. p. 418.*

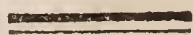
The BEAUFORTIA *decussata*, when covered with blossoms, is a very splendid shrub. As in MELALEUCA, the flowers are produced a little below the divisions of the branches. They entirely surround the stem, and are not confined to one side, as in CALOTHAMNUS, No. 1506. *Calyx* inferior, top-shaped, incurved: *limb* five-cleft: segments awl-shaped, the length of the petals. *Corolla* five-petaled, green: *petals* concave, rounded, sides overlapping one another, inserted into the margin of the tube of the calyx. *Stamens* polyadelphous. *Filaments* collected into five bundles: the claws, or connected parts, much longer than the corolla, the free parts divaricate or radiated, not half the length of the claws. But the principal character on which the genus is founded, is afforded by the *anthers*: these are not incumbent, as in MELALEUCA, but are inserted by the base, are two-lobed: *lobes* more or less divaricate at the point, and deciduous. When fallen off, they appear like little extinguishers,
discharging

discharging the pollen from the lower end. The *germen* is hairy, very small; *style* long and twisted in different directions; *stigma* acute. Above the *germen* and below the insertion of the filaments, is a considerable cavity filled with honey, and closed above by a tuft of white hairs, growing from the base of each bundle of filaments. Most of the flowers appeared to be males, few of them having any observable style. The flowers are axillary, and for the most part grow in pairs; but only one of them occupies the centre of the leaf, the other being as it were supernumerary and placed on one side. *Leaves* ovate, rigid, acute, recurved, underneath pale, about five-nerved, dotted with translucent glands.

Native of the south-west coast of New-Holland, where it was discovered by ROBERT BROWN, Esq. Flowers with us in March, April, and May. Requires the protection of a greenhouse. Propagated by cuttings.

The name was given in honour of the Duchess of BEAUFORT, an early encourager of the science of Botany. Her grace possessed a flourishing botanic garden at her seat, at Badminton, in Gloucestershire, in the time of Sir HANS SLOANE, Bart. to the richness of which in rare exotics, the herbarium of that celebrated naturalist, still preserved in the British Museum, bears frequent testimony.

Communicated by Mr. JAMES DICKSON, Nurseryman, in Acre-Lane, Clapham-Common, and late gardener to ROBERT THORNTON, Esq.



The first figure shows the anther in its perfect state; the second the same, with the lobes separating and falling off; the third the germen and style; the fourth the tuft of hairs at the base of the claw of the bundle of filaments.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM 1630 TO 1800

The history of the city of Boston from 1630 to 1800 is a story of growth, struggle, and triumph. It begins with the arrival of the Puritans in 1630, who sought a place where they could practice their faith freely. They found it in a small fishing village on the eastern shore of Massachusetts Bay. Over the years, the settlement grew into a major center of commerce and industry. The city's economy was based on trade, particularly in the fur and timber industries. The city's population grew rapidly, and by the mid-17th century, it was one of the largest and most important cities in the colonies.

The city's history is marked by several key events. In 1689, the city was captured by British troops during the Battle of the Clouds. This event led to the city's incorporation as a city in 1692. The city's growth continued, and by the late 17th century, it was a major center of commerce and industry. The city's economy was based on trade, particularly in the fur and timber industries. The city's population grew rapidly, and by the mid-17th century, it was one of the largest and most important cities in the colonies.

The city's history is also marked by its role in the American Revolution. The city was a major center of resistance to British rule. The city's population grew rapidly, and by the mid-17th century, it was one of the largest and most important cities in the colonies. The city's economy was based on trade, particularly in the fur and timber industries. The city's population grew rapidly, and by the mid-17th century, it was one of the largest and most important cities in the colonies.

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CALEA LOBATA. YELLOW-FLOWERED
CALEA, OR HALBERD-WEED.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. Pappus pilosus. Cal. imbricatus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALEA *lobata*; corymbis congestis, foliis alternis: superioribus ovato-lanceolatis, inferioribus dentato-hastatis sinuato-fer-ratis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 1795. *Swartz Prod.* 113. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. p. 516.

CALEA *lobata.* *Sp. Pl.* 1207. *Hort. Cliff.* 405. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 4.

CONYZA *arborescens lutea folio trifido.* *Plum. Ic.* 96.

SANTOLINA *erecta subhirsuta, foliis ferratis, hastatis s. simplicibus et utrinque porrectis, floribus comosis [corymbosis?].* *Brown Fam.* 315.

VIRGA AUREA *major, s. Doria folio sinuato hirsuto.* *Sloane Fam.* 125. *Hist.* 1. p. 260. t. 152. f. 4.

HALBERT-WEED. *Lunan Hort. Fam.*

The CALEA *lobata* is a native of Jamaica, and requires the heat of the stove to bring it to perfection; and being a large plant, and possessed of few attractions, will seldom be thought deserving the room that it must necessarily occupy there. It is, however, a plant of considerable interest, having been found to afford a most valuable remedy against the fatal fevers of St. Nevis, as our friend Mr. LAMBERT, from whose collection at Boyton it was communicated to us in November last, was informed by JAMES TOBIN, Esq. who sent him the seed from which our plant was raised.

BROWN, in his Natural History of Jamaica, observes, that “it is an excellent bitter, and was in his time much used in America, where a spirituous infusion of the tops was generally kept in most plantations, and often administered as an active warm stomachic.” LUNAN, in his Hortus Jamaicensis, also speaks of it as a noble vulnerary, and says that it stops all sort of fluxes.

Introduced by Dr. WILLIAM HOUSTOUN, before 1733, and cultivated by PHILIP MILLER; but most probably soon disappeared.

N^o 1731.



Pub by S. Curtis, Walworth, Ju. 1. 1815.

H. Widdell.





CARDAMINE ASARIFOLIA. KIDNEY-LEAVED
LADIES-SMOCK.



Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Siliqua linearis marginibus truncatis : valvis planis enervibus (elastice sæpius diffilientibus), dissepimento angustioribus. BROWN, in *Hort. Kew.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CARDAMINE *asarifolia*; foliis simplicibus reniformibus. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 4. p. 102.*

CARDAMINE *asarifolia*; foliis simplicibus subcordatis. *Sp. Pl. 913. Willd. 3. p. 482. Persoon Syn. 2. p. 195. Allioni Piedem. n. 948. Crantz Cruc. 128.*

CARDAMINE *montana*, *Afari folio. Tournef. Inst. p. 225.*

NASTURTIUM *montanum*, *afari folio. Bocc. Sicil. 5. t. 3. Herm. Parad. 203, cum Icone. Raj. Hist. 816.*

NASTURTIUM *alpinum*, *palustre rotundifolium, radice serpente. Moris. Hist. 2. p. 224.*

This rare alpine plant was communicated by Mr. SWEET, late of the Stockwell nursery. It is a native of the Italian Alps, and occurs plentifully in the rocky beds of the torrents at the foot of Mount Cenis.

A hardy perennial, flowers in May, June, and July. Said in the former edition of AITON'S *Hortus Kewensis* to have been introduced into this country in 1775, by ANTHONY CHAMIER, Esq. but in the new edition, it is observed to have been cultivated in 1710; being one of the plants recorded to have been delivered to the Royal Society from the garden belonging to the Apothecaries Company at Chelsea. But it is the fate of most alpine plants, to be soon lost, unless particular care be taken to preserve them.

All the CARDAMINES possess an antiscorbutic quality; and this species is said by ALLIONI to be much used in the cure of scurvy, in the districts where it abounds.

As this grows naturally in wet places, it should, in the summer time, have plenty of water; or the pot in which it is planted should constantly stand in a pan of water.

ZANTHORHIZA APIIFOLIA. PARSLEY-LEAVED
ZANTHORHIZA, OR YELLOW-ROOT.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 5. *Nectaria* 5, pedicellata. *Caps.* plurimæ, monospermæ.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

ZANTHORHIZA *apiifolia*. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 2. p. 199.

L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. 79. t. 38. *Persoon Syn.* 341. *Michaux*

Fl. Bor.-Am. 1. p. 186. *Pursh Fl. Am. Sept.* 222.

XANTHORHIZA *apiifolia*. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

XANTHORHIZA *simplicissima*. *Marshall Arbust.* 168.

The ZANTHORHIZA, of which only one species is known, is an elegant little shrub; native of Carolina and Georgia; and consequently, though considered as hardy, is liable to be killed by severe frost. As it takes up but little room, it may be admitted into the conservatory, where it appears to more advantage, being liable to be overlooked among shrubs of larger stature.

Its yellow root, from which it takes its name, has been supposed to offer a useful dye; but we do not find that it has hitherto been applied to use. Indeed, products affording a yellow colour are so common, that, unless it should be ascertained to possess some superior advantages, it will most probably continue to be overlooked.

The flowers of this plant, though not showy, are curious; the *nectarium* consisting of five pedicled double glands, inserted between the laciniaë of the corolla; and which might be taken for so many didymous anthers. JUSSIEU, who seldom admits of LINNÆUS's nectaria, considers these parts as the petals, and what we have, with most others, denominated *corolla*, he calls *calyx*. And in the same way JUSSIEU interprets many other genera, belonging to the family of *ranunculaceæ*, to which order ZANTHORHIZA is referred.

First discovered by JOHN BARTRAM in Georgia. Introduced into this country about the year 1766, by JOHN BUSH, Esq. Flowers in February, March, and April. Communicated by Mr. GEORGE GRAVES.

Fig. 1, two of the nectaries, magnified, shewing their position with respect to the petal. Fig. 2, germens, natural size. Fig. 3, one of the same, magnified. Fig. 4, a nectarium, magnified.







Fig. 1. - [Faint text]

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ELÆOCARPUS CYANEUS. BLUE-FRUITED
ELÆOCARPUS.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, lacera. *Anthera* apice bivalvi.
Drupa nucleo crispo.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ELÆOCARPUS *cyaneus*; foliis sparsis lanceolatis ferratis reticulato-venosis, racemis confertifloris.

ELÆOCARPUS *cyaneus*. *Hort. Kew. Epit.* inter addenda.

Fine flowering specimens of this beautiful shrub, in a living state, were transmitted to our draughtsman from Fonthill, by Mr. MILNE, last summer. But as we had no opportunity of seeing them, except in a dried state in the Herbariums of Sir JOSEPH BANKS and Mr. LAMBERT, we can only observe, that the leaves are much narrower, more reticulated, and more acutely sawed, than in *ferratus*; in which they are rather crenate than ferrate, in those specimens which we have seen. The flowers too are not nearly so distant on the racemes. The fruit of this species is globular, the size of a small floe, and, as the name denotes, blue; but we have not heard that any has been as yet produced in this country.

Native of New-Holland. Flowers from June to August. Introduced in 1803. Requires the protection of a greenhouse.



[1738]

HEYNEA TRIJUGA. WALNUT-LIKE
HEYNEA.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* cylindricum, fauce antheriferum. *Germ.* biloculare, loculis dispermis, ovulorum insertio interior. *Caps.* supera, 1-locularis, 2-valvis, 1 sperma. *Sem.* arillata. *Embryo* inversus, perispermo destitutus. ROXB.

Specific Character.

HEYNEA *trijuga*; foliis impari-pinnatis trijugis, paniculis axillaribus longius pedunculatis. *Roxb. Plant. Corom. inedit.*

This fine tree is a native of Napaul, from whence the seeds were sent by Dr. BUCHANAN to the botanic garden at Calcutta. Dr. ROXBURGH remarks, that in seven years, a tree raised from seed was fifteen feet high, with much the habit of the walnut. Its time of flowering at Calcutta was in March, and the fruit ripened in October.

Our drawing was made at the Comtesse DE VANDE'S superb collection at Bayes-Water, where it flowered, near the window of the stove, in September 1814.

HEYNEA belongs to JUSSIEU'S natural order of *Meliæ*; and was named by Dr. ROXBURGH in honour of our friend, Dr. HEYNE, who has for many years paid great attention to the natural history of India; whither he has lately returned, in the Company's service. From his talents and industry we may expect much useful information.

How much the science of Botany is indebted to Dr. ROXBURGH, the splendid work on the Plants of the Coast of Coromandel,

Coromandel, published under the care of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. by the East-India Company, from drawings and descriptions presented by him, bear ample testimony.

Dr. ROXBURGH has been long engaged upon a more extensive work on the plants of India; in order to attend to the publication of which, he returned home last year, but in so infirm a state of health, that death has unhappily prevented the accomplishment of his wishes. We trust, however, that the public will not be long deprived of the benefit of his labours; as we understand his work is left in a state nearly ready for the press.



C. June 1885

DIANTHUS LEPTOPETALUS. NARROW-
PETALLED PINK.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. cylindricus, 1-phyllus, basi squamis 4. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Caps.* cylindrica, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

** *Flores solitarii, plures in eodem caule.*

DIANTHUS *leptopetalus*; squamis calycinis ovatis subaristatis brevissimis, petalis lanceolatis lateribus revolutis subintegerrimis, foliis subulatis scabriusculis.

DIANTHUS *leptopetalus*; floribus solitariis, squamis calycinis ovatis acutis brevissimis, caule paucifloro, foliis subulatis, petalis lanceolatis integerrimis. *Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol.* 468.

DIANTHUS *pomeridianus*. *Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc.* 1. p. 329.

DESCR. *Stem* straight, two feet high or more, bearing only two or three flowers. *Leaves* subulate, channelled, rough at the margin: lower ones longer than the spaces between the knots, upper ones shorter. *Calycine scales* ovate, acuminate, with a short arista or mucro, membranaceous: inner pair broadest, four times shorter than the calyx. *Calyx* narrowed upwards, minutely striate the whole length, covered with a powdery pubescence, five-toothed. *Petals* nearly an inch long, lanceolate, rolled back and somewhat twisted, pointed, very slightly crenulate at the extremity, but not so evidently as in our figure, white above, tinged with a yellowish green underneath. *Stamens*, in our plant, shorter than germen, anthers imperfect. *Germen* half an inch long, club-shaped: *styles* erect: *stigmas*

stigmas long, erect, spirally twisted, not revolute, villous. The flowers are very sweet-scented in the morning.

We have little doubt but that this is the *leptopetalus* described by WILLDENOW, (in his Enumeration of the Plants of the Berlin Garden,) who observes, that it differs from *pomeridianus*, which has the calycine scales broader; the tube of the calyx evidently striate at the upper part only; a stem bearing four or five flowers, which in our plant has only two or three; petals emarginate, not pointed as in this; and, lastly, leaves much broader.

The figure of *DIANTHUS pomeridianus* in the *Paradisus Londinensis*, though in some respects different, we suspect belongs to our present plant. Perhaps it is the male of the same species of which ours is the female; for that has no appearance of stigma, as ours had no perfect stamens.

Native of Mount Caucasus. Flowers in July. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, who raised it from seeds which they received from Vienna.



Tab. 6. Carnation Walworth June 1. 1815

J. Weddell. S.

DIANTHUS VIRGINEUS. VIRGIN PINK.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. cylindricus, monophyllus : basi squamis 4. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Caps.* cylindrica, 1-ocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

** *Flores solitarii, plures in eodem caule.*

DIANTHUS *virginus* ; floribus solitariis, caulibus paucifloris, squamis calycinis brevissimis obtusissimis binis, petalis crenatis. *Smith in Linn. Transf.* 2. p. 302. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 630.

DIANTHUS *virginus* ; caule subunifloro, corollis, crenatis, squamis calycinis brevissimis, foliis subulatis. *Sp. Pl.* 590. *Jacq. Austr.* 5. p. 34. *Tab. Append.* 15.

DIANTHUS *rupestris* ; floribus solitariis, squamis calycinis obtusissimis binis, petalis crenatis. *Linn. Suppl.* 240.

CARYOPHYLLUS *sylvestris repens multiflorus.* *Baub. Pin.* 209.

DESCR. *Root* creeping. *Radical leaves* in tufts, linear, rigid, subpungent, channelled on the upper surface and keeled on the lower : *cauline leaves* similar but wider, embracing the stem, erect near the base, spreading upwards ; about five pair below the first branches. *Stem*, in cultivation, from one to two feet high. *Braetes* or *calycine scales* two, ovate, adpressed to the calyx, very obtuse, four times shorter than the *Calyx*, which is nearly cylindrical, a little pointed, five-toothed. *Petals* five, sometimes six, broad-wedge-shaped, toothed at the end, but quite entire at the sides, naked. *Stamens* included : *stigmas* long exerted, revolute.

We received this species from Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, in June 1814, who informed us that they raised it from seeds sent from Vienna, under the name of *DIANTHUS sylvestris*. It appears to us to be evidently the *virgineus*, as described by Sir JAMES E. SMITH, in the Transactions of the Linnean Society, and figured by JACQUIN, in his Flora Auftriaca. But the species of this genus vary extremely, according to the soil and situation. In our plant, we have always found the calycine scales to be only two; but it is very probable, that in a stony poor soil, when the peduncles are less lengthened, the bractes (of which, in the cultivated plants, there are one or two pair distant from the calyx) may become closely applied; and thus the number of scales may be increased to four, or even to six.

In WILLDENOW'S description of *DIANTHUS virgineus*, the calycine scales are described in one part as acute, and immediately afterwards as orbiculate.

A hardy perennial, more likely to be injured by wet than by cold.



Feb. by S. J. Carter. Vanuatu June 1885.

H. Weddell Sc.

ZAMIA PYGMÆA. LEAST ZAMIA.

*Class and Order.*

DICECIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Amentum* strobiliforme. *Cal.* squama obovata. *Cor.* o.
Antheræ globosæ, rima dehiscentes, in squama sessiles.

FEM. *Ament.* strobiliforme. *Cal.* squamæ peltatæ. *Cor.* o.
Germina 2. *Styli* o. *Baccæ* 2, 1-spermæ.

Specific Character.

ZAMIA *pygmæa*; glaberrima, foliolis subdecemjugis ovatis obliquis imbricatis apice ferrulatis, stipite tereti, amento ovato nutante.

DESCR. Male plant. *Fronde* abruptly pinnate, about a span long, on rounded footstalks: *leaflets* not entirely opposite, ovate, with the upper margin straighter and ferrulate about one-third down from the point: lower more curved and ferrulate half way, thence to the base quite entire, shining, attached to the rachis by a cartilaginous articulation, about ten pair, so close together as somewhat to overlap one another: rachis double grooved on the upper, rounded on the under side. *Amentum* ovate, on a short thick peduncle turned to one side: scales obsoletely hexagonal, bearing a number of globular white anthers on the under and lower sides, some of which, when the flower is perfect, appear at the crevices between the scales. The female plant we have not seen.

LINNÆUS, in his *Fragments of Natural Orders*, inserted both ZAMIA and CYCAS with the *Palmeæ*; but, in his *System*, he arranged them with the *Filices*; in which family they were retained by JUSSIEU. PERSOON and BROWN make a distinct order of them, under the name of *Cycadeæ*.

Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, flowering early in May. An imported plant; native of the West-Indies.

The

The propagation of PALMS in general is very difficult. Some species of *Zamia* and *Cycas* may indeed be increased by division; but of forty-two species of Palms, including *cycadææ*, under cultivation, at the present time, in the stoves of Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, not more than nine can be propagated in this way; the rest must all be raised from seeds, which should be sown as soon as gathered, or imported alive from the tropical climes of which they are natives. We are also informed by Mr. GEORGE LODDIGES, that the whole family likes a sandy light soil, which will not retain the water, but suffer it to drain off freely: and that their heads should be kept in a warm humid atmosphere. But every attempt to keep up the heat of the stove to a stated degree, he considers as absurd, as even the hottest climates vary extremely; and their stoves at Hackney not unfrequently have a temperature of 120° and as low as 60° , in the same day; and this change is so far from injuring their inhabitants, that these are manifestly benefited thereby.

SESELI DIVARICATUM. SHINING SESELI.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Umbellæ globosæ. *Involucrum* nullum, vel foliolo uno alterove.
Fruētus ovatus striatus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SESELI *divaricatum*; caule ramofissimo divaricato, foliis bipinnatifidis: laciniis lanceolatis incisif, involucris nullis: involucellis linearibus. *Pursh Flor. Am. Sept. 732. Suppl.*
SESELI *lucidum*. *Frafer's Catal. 1813.*

Had we not seen a specimen of this plant, marked by Mr. PURSH himself, in Mr. LAMBERT'S Herbarium; the observation of this Botanist, that it "resembles SESELI *tortuosum* very much," would have led us to doubt if it could possibly be his *divaricatum*, as it appears to us to resemble nothing less than *tortuosum*. In the small plants that we have seen cultivated in pots, the stem is not much branched, nor are the few branches very divaricate.

We should have preferred the name of *lucidum*, under which it was offered to sale in Mr. FRASER'S Catalogue, and which we imagine was given it by Mr. NUTTALL, by whom it was first introduced into this country.

The flowers have a sweet scent, resembling that of the Starch Hyacinth.

Perhaps a hardy Perennial. Native of Upper Louisiana.

Communicated by Messrs. J. and J. FRASER, of Sloane-Square.





PULMONARIA DAVURICA. DAURIAN
LUNG-WORT.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, fauce pervia. *Cal.* prismatico-pentagonus.

Specific Character.

PULMONARIA *davurica*; foliis radicalibus ovatis petiolatis scabris, caulinis lineari-lanceolatis glabriusculis, limbo corollæ cyathiformi.

DESCR. *Root* perennial or biennial. *Stem* angular, with rough angles, from a span to a foot high, erect, branched towards the top. *Radical leaves* ovate, on long footstalks, rough, with two or three nerves going from each side the midrib towards the point: *Cauline leaves* narrow-lanceolate, quite entire, scarcely rough, and sometimes quite smooth. *Flowers* in nodding racemes, pale red, changing to bright blue. *Peduncles* hairy; *pedicles* about the length of the calyx. *Calyx* five-cleft, hairy, three or four times shorter than the tube of the corolla, which is cylindrical, somewhat flattened into four sides: *limb* erect, cup-shaped. *Nectary* five hairy glands, first yellow, then changing to orange colour, in the faux of the corolla, but leaving it pervious. *Stamens* on very short filaments inserted into the tube: *Anthers* oblong, incumbent, within the tube. *Style* filiform, longer than the corolla: *Stigma* capitate, small.

The glands in the faux of the corolla, and the exerted style, approximate this species to the genus *Symphytum*.

Raised from seeds sent from the Gorenki garden to Mr. LAMBERT, by Dr. FISCHER. Specimens of the same species are preserved in PALLAS'S Herbarium, now in the possession of Mr. LAMBERT, with the name which we have adopted in the Professor's own hand-writing; though it appears from a specimen, sent by him to Sir JOSEPH BANKS, that he once thought it might be the same with *angustifolia*, having that name, with a note of interrogation, written to it.

Flowers in May. Hardy. Propagated by seeds.



From the Garden of the University of Cambridge July 1815.

W. Woodcut.

HALLERIA LUCIDA. AFRICAN FLY- HONEYSUCKLE.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3- f. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Bacca* supera, bilocularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HALLERIA *lucida*; foliis ovatis acuminatis ferratis, corollis bilabiatis, calyce triphylo, staminibus exsertis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 310. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. p. 37.

HALLERIA *lucida*; foliis ovatis, corollis bilabiatis, calyce triphylo. *Thunb. Nov. Act. Ups.* 6. p. 39.

HALLERIA. *Hort. Cliff.* 323. *Fabric. Hort. Helmsf.* 389. ?

HALLERIA *lucida*. *Sp. Pl.* 872. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

LONICERA foliis lucidis acuminatis dentatis fructu rotundo. *Burm. Afric.* 244. t. 89. f. 2.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, four or five feet high, trichotomously branched. *Leaves* opposite, petiolated, dependent, oval-acuminate, serrate, shining, netted-veined, veins depressed on the upper surface, pale underneath. *Flowers* of a dull blood-colour, growing on the naked stems below the leaves, on aggregated, subverticillate nodding peduncles. *Calyx* persistent, of one leaflet irregularly divided into three or four obtuse lobes. *Corolla* irregular, tube an inch long, somewhat curved, funnel-shaped: limb bilabiate: the upper lobe emarginate, lateral ones very obtuse, *lower lip* very short, pressed in underneath. *Stamens* four, equal-exserted: *anthers* incumbent. Besides the four perfect stamens, there is the rudiment of a fifth filament half the length of the tube, sterile. *Germen* superior, fleshy, conical,

conical, bilocular: *Style* ascendant, longer than the stamens: *Stigma* acute.

We have not seen the ripe fruit; according to FABRICIUS it is a soft succulent brown-black berry, crowned with the dried remains of the calyx; but it is very doubtful whether he describes the same plant, though his account of the corolla corresponds well enough. The germen in our plant is evidently superior, and could not therefore be crowned with the calyx, unless it increases at the base only and elevates the calyx in its progress.

The rudiment of the fifth filament, and the equal, exerted stamens approximate this plant to the genus LONICERA, as a species of which BURMANN considered it.

Communicated by JOHN WALKER, Esq. of Arno's-Grove, Southgate; flowering at the beginning of May. A greenhouse shrub; propagated by cuttings. Cultivated by PHILIP MILLER, in 1752.



Phyllanthus ...

ACACIA DECIPIENS. PARADOXICAL
ACACIA.



Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA, MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPHROD. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida, seu 5-petala.
Stam. 4—100. *Pist.* 1. *Legum.* 2-valve.

MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida, f. 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—
100.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACACIA *decipiens*; foliis triangularibus passimque trapezoideis; angulo exteriori spinoso; interiori glandulifero, stipulis fetaceis caducis, ramulis glabris, capitulis solitariis 7—10-floris. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 5. p. 463.*

MIMOSA *decipiens*; foliis triangulari-cuneiformibus sparsis. *König in Ann. of Bot. 1. p. 366.*

ADIANTHUM *truncatum*; fronde simplici, pinnis alternis triangulari sublunulatis angulosis spinulosis. *Burm. Fl. Ind. p. 235. t. 66. f. 4.*

ADIANTHUM *indicum*, foliis irregulariter triangulis ex Java. *D. Kleinhoff, ex Burmanno.*

ADIANTHUM *truncatum*; frondibus decompositis, foliolis pinnatis: pinnis alternis cuneatis subfalcatis truncatis integerrimis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 13. p. 790. Reich. Sp. Pl. 4. p. 432.*

This curious shrub has been particularly described in the Annals of Botany, as above quoted, by our friend CHARLES KÖNIG, Esq. by whom its specific name was first given, which serves to commemorate a remarkable circumstance in its history. The first notice taken of this plant was by Professor N. L. BURMANN, who received it from a Mr. KLEINHOF, as an

ADIANTHUM,

ADIANTHUM, under which name he published it in his Flora Indica. From the Professor it was adopted by LINNÆUS, and inserted in the thirteenth edition of his Systema Vegetabilium, by MURRAY. The discovery of the real genus of this plant was made by the late JONAS DRYANDER, Esq. who identified BURMANN'S plant with a specimen brought from the south-west coast of New-Holland, by Mr. MENZIES, and ascertained it to be a true MIMOSA, belonging to the division, since separated by WILLDENOW, under the name of ACACIA. This plant is a native of the south-west coast of New-Holland, not of North-America, as at first stated in the Annals of Botany, but corrected in the errata. Whether Mr. KLEINHOFF really collected his specimen in Java, as appears from BURMANN'S account, is uncertain.

Communicated to us by JOHN WALKER, Esq. from his highly interesting collection, at Arno's-Grove. Introduced to the Kew-Garden in 1803, by Mr. PETER GOOD. Flowers from March to June. Propagated by cuttings.



CORRÆA SPECIOSA. RED-FLOWERED
CORRÆA.



Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. campanulatus, 4-dentatus. *Cor.* 4-petala (vel adglutinatione 1-petala). *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, loculis 1-spermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORRÆA *speciosa*; foliis ovalibus petiolatis sinuato-denticulatis subtus ferrugineis, floribus erectis, calycibus edentulis.

CORRÆA *speciosa*. *Epitome Hort. Kew. inter addenda. Bot. Rep.* 653. *Botan. Regist. n.* 26.

CORRÆA *rubra*. *Smith Exot. Bot. v.* 2. *p.* 26. sine icone.

The whole plant, not excepting the corolla, is covered with a stellated pubescence, thicker and frequently ferrugineous on the underside of the leaf. The tube of the corolla has four lines, which may be supposed to mark out the adhesion of the four petals, but which we have not found to be separable without tearing. The leaves in different specimens vary from elliptical, to oblong-cordate; the apparent sinuosities of the margin arise from this part being unequally rolled back, rather than from any real incisure or denticulation.

As Sir JAMES E. SMITH had given the distinguishing characters of this species, when describing *CORRÆA virens* in the Exotic Botany, and had called it *rubra*, this appropriate name ought to have been retained; when the three known species would have all derived their appellations from the colour of their flowers, *alba*, *virens*, and *rubra*; but as the nurserymen's favourite name of *speciosa* seems now to be generally adopted,

we

we have rather fallen in with it, than run the risk of making any confusion, though, by so doing, we give up both the right of priority and the preferable name.

The genus was first established by Sir JAMES E. SMITH, in honour of that excellent Portuguese Botanist, Mr. JOSEPH CORREA DE SERRA.

Native of New South-Wales. First discovered by Sir JOSEPH BANKS and Dr. SOLANDER. Introduced in 1804. Propagated by cuttings. Requires to be protected from frost; but ought to have a free circulation of air. Thrives best in a mixture of light loam and peat-mould. Flowers in March, April, and May. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.



EUPHORBIA VARIEGATA. PYE-BALLED
SPURGE.



Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character.

EUPHORBIA *variegata*; (herbacea dichotoma) foliis ovalibus integerrimis undulatis glabris, pedunculis axillaribus unifloris, petalis orbiculatis, capsulis glabris, caule hirta.

All the parts of this hitherto unnoticed plant are smooth, except the stem, which is hairy. A few of the lower leaves are plain, but as soon as the flowers begin, though they preserve the same form, take on an appearance of bractes, the margins being surrounded with a band, which, like the petals, is perfectly white, and becomes broader and broader towards the extremity of the branch, till the uppermost leaves are all white except a narrow line along the midrib. The styles are united half-way up, then become bifid and revolute with obtuse stigmas. The filaments also are bifid.

This species approaches to *nudiflora*, but differs essentially in having solitary flowers; besides that, the petals and every part of the fructification are larger, while the plant itself is much smaller.

It is an annual; propagated by seeds only. Native of Upper Louisiana. Introduced by Mr. NUTTAL.

Our drawing was taken last September, at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S, Hammersmith.

No 1748



H. W. Hill

GOMESA RECURVA. RECURVED GOMESA.

*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

Div. IV. *Anthera terminalis mobilis decidua. Massæ pollinis demum cereaceæ.*

Generic Character.

Labellum ecalcaratum indivisum, bicristatum, sessile, cum basi columnæ apteræ liberæ continuum. *Petala* 2 antica exteriorum connata, labello supposita. *Massæ pollinis* 2, hinc sulco obliquo bilobæ, apice connexæ processu communi stigmatis. BROWN Mss.

Specific Name.

GOMESA *recurva*. Brown Mss.

DESCR. *Stem-bulb* ovate, compressed with sharp margins. *Leaves* lanceolate, widening upwards, in our specimen three from the crown of the bulb; from the base of which issue two others enfolding, in their broad compressed petioles, both the lower part of the scape and of the bulb. *Scape*, one on each side, about nine inches long, rounded, recurved. *Bractes*, one at the base of each flower, ovate, concave, membranaceous. *Germen* inferior, club-shaped, terminating in a very short peduncle. *Corolla* ringent; three superior petals more or less erect, concave, with undulated edges, obtuse, mostly connivent upward: the two lower ones united into one, nearly the whole length, dependent, appearing like a second lip to the flower, somewhat longer than the others; the two ribs shew this to be really two petals united. The true lip or *labellum* (nectary of LINNÆUS) is shorter than the lower petal, oval, with a double ridge on each side towards the base, united with the column which has no *appendices* or *lateral filaments*. *Anther* a hood-shaped moveable lid. *Pollen masses* two, round-oval, smooth bodies obliquely sulcated on the under side, connected by an elastic pellucid

pellucid *pedicle* terminating on the edge of the stigma. *Stigma* a circular depression, just below the anther. Flowers sweet-scented, greenish yellow.

This curious plant has never, we believe, been before described. We are indebted to our friend, ROBERT BROWN, Esq. for generic character and name, given to it in honour of BERNARDINUS ANTONIUS GOMES, Physician to the Portuguese fleet, and author of *Botanico-Medical Observations* on the Plants of Brazil, a very respectable work, written in the Latin and Portuguese languages.

Native of the Brazils. Communicated by Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, curator of the Botanic Garden belonging to the Company of Apothecaries, at Chelsea, the latter-end of May last.



ARNICA MONTANA. MOUNTAIN ARNICA,
OR LEOPARD'S-BANE.



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. Pappus simplex. Cal. foliolis æqualibus. Corollulæ radii sæpius filamentis 5 absque antheris.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARNICA *montana*; foliis ovatis integris: caulinis geminis oppositis. *Sp. Pl.* 1245. *Willd.* 3. p. 2106. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. p. 83. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Flor. Dan.* t. 63. *Svensk Bot.* 186. *Gertn. Frucl.* 2. p. 451. t. 173. f. 1. *Allioni Pedem.* n. 743. *Scop. Carniol.* n. 1086. *Leers Herb.* n. 651. *Krock. Siles.* n. 1420. *Villars Dauph.* 3. p. 207. *Blackw. Germ.* t. 595. *Woodv. Medical Botany,* 1. p. 10. *cum ic.* *Stokes Bot. Mat. Med.* 4. p. 228. *Herb. Artific. Cent.* 10. *Dec.* 9. t. 9. *Lam. et Decand. Flore Franç.* 4. p. 175. *Pollich Pal.* n. 809.

ARNICA. *Collin Obs. vol.* 1. *cum Icone.*

ARNICA foliis conjugatis ovatis integerrimis. *Hall. Hist.* n. 90.

DORONICUM *oppositifolium.* *Lam. Dict.* 2. p. 312.

DORONICUM *Austriacum quartum.* *Clus. Pan.* 522.

DORONICUM 5. *germanicum* et 6. *pannonicum.* *Clus. Hist.* 2. p. 18.

DORONICUM *Plantaginis folio alterum.* *Baub. Pin.* 185.

CALTHA *alpina.* *Tabern.* 336. *ed. Germ.* p. 714.

ALISMA. *Matth. Diosc.* 934. *ejusdem Compend.* 606. *Baub. Hist.* 3. *pars* 1. p. 20. *Hort. Eyst. Æst.* 14. t. 8. f. 2.

PTARMICA *montana.* *Dalech. Lugd.* 1169. *ed. Gall.* 2. p. 68.

DAMASONIUM f. *Alisma Matthioli.* *Dalech.* 1057. *ed. Gallic.* 1. 924.

CHRYSANTHEMUM *latifolium.* *Dod.* 263. *Ger. Emac.* 742.

For

For the class it belongs to, the *ARNICA montana* is a showy plant; but the prejudices we imbibe in the nursery against the Dandelion, otherwise a plant of considerable beauty, have an influence upon our feelings with respect to the whole of the *syngenesiæ*, or at least of those that have yellow flowers: on this account, they are favourites with few. Many of them, however, possess very active medicinal powers; amongst which, this is one of the most eminent; though it has never been received into the London Dispensatory. In the countries where it grows spontaneously, it has been seldom overlooked, and its sternutatory qualities have mostly acquired for it the name of Mountain Snuff.

Dr. COLIN, of Vienna, published such extravagant encomiums on the virtues of this plant, that, as has happened in many other instances, if they had the effect of acquiring for it a temporary celebrity, finally occasioned its total neglect. It is evident, however, from the testimony of writers both prior and posterior to Dr. COLIN's publication, as well as from its very active sensible qualities, that it possesses very valuable properties, and, where it can be obtained in perfection, may be successfully had recourse to, as a remedy for many diseases.

For a short account of the medicinal virtues of the *ARNICA*, Dr. WOODVILLE's *Medical Botany* may be consulted; and for a reference to all the writers on the subject, Dr. STOKES's *Botanical Materia Medica*.

A hardy perennial, loving a shady and moist situation. Cultivated by PHILIP MILLER, in 1731. Flowers in July and August. Communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, from his Botanic Garden in Sloane-Street.



Mimosa pudica L.

ACACIA DISCOLOR. TWO-COLOURED-
LEAVED ACACIA.



Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPH. *Cal.* 3-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida vel 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100. *Pist.* 1. *Legumen* 2-valve.

MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida vel 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACACIA *discolor*; inermis, foliis bipinnatis: partialibus quinquejugis: propriis sub decemjugis subtus discoloribus, spicis globosis pedunculatis racemosis terminalibus et axillaribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. p. 1068. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. p. 467.

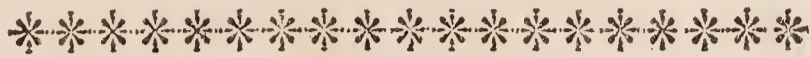
MIMOSA *discolor.* *Bot. Repos.* 235.

A handsome *shrub* with dark green smooth *leaves*, underneath more or less white, sometimes reddish brown. The young branches are angular, clothed with a thick short pubescence. *Flowers* in globular heads, about twelve in a head, on racemes: *pedicles* alternate, distant, growing nearly in right lines from the common *peduncle*, which is clothed with alternate, small, acute, scaly *bractes*. *Calyx* five-cleft. *Petals* five, whitish. *Stamens* very many, in little brush-like tufts. *Germen* oblong-ovate. *Style* generally longer than the *stamens*.

Native of New South-Wales. Flowers in all seasons. Propagated by cuttings. Introduced in 1788, by the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. K. B.



CYMBIDIUM ENSIFOLIUM. SWORD-LEAVED
CYMBIDIUM.



Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Labellum ecalcaratum, concavum, cum basi (simplici nec producta) columnæ articulatum. *Petala* patentia, distincta. *Massæ pollinis* 2, postice bilobæ. BROWN in Hort. Kew.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYMBIDIUM *ensifolium*; foliis radicalibus ensiformibus nervosis, scapo tereti paucifloro, labello ovato subrecurvato maculato. Swartz Nov. Act. Ups. 6. p. 77. Willd. Sp. Pl. 4. p. 110.

EPIDENDRUM *ensifolium*. Spec. Plant. 1352. Smith Spicileg. p. 22. t. 24. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 5. p. 213. Bot. Rep. 344. Thunb. Icon. Dec. 1. t. 8.

EPIDENDRUM *sinense*. Redouté Liliac. 113.

LIMODORUM *ensatum*. Thunb. Jap. 29. Banks Ic. Kæmpf. t. 3. optima.

RAN vulgo et litteratis. Kæmpf. Amœn. 863.

The *CYMBIDIUM ensifolium* is a very valuable stove plant, being more easily preserved and propagated, by parting its roots, than most of this natural order, and possessing the advantage of being exceedingly fragrant.

It has considerable affinity with *CYMBIDIUM sinense* (No. 888); but is specifically distinct from that species. Mons. REDOUTE has figured our plant, but has erroneously given it the name of *sinense*.

Native of China and Japan. Flowers the latter end of the summer. Cultivated before 1780, by the late Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL.





CENTAUREA RHAPONTICA. SWISS
CENTAURY.



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Recept. setosum. *Pappus* simplex. *Cor.* radii infundibuliformes, longiores, irregulares.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CENTAUREA *Rhapontica*; calycibus scariosis: squamis ovatis laceris, foliis ovato-oblongis denticulatis subtus tomentosis.

Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 2305. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. p. 153.

CENTAUREA *Rhapontica*; calycibus scariosis, foliis ovato-oblongis denticulatis integris petiolatis: subtus tomentosis.

Sp. Pl. 1294. *Hort. Cliff.* 421. *Villars Dauph.* 3. p. 44.

RHAPONTICUM. *Hall. Enum.* p. 687. n. 1.

CYNARA foliis petiolatis lanceolatis ad pediculum emarginatis. *Hall. Emend.* 2. n. 64.

CENTAURIUM foliis petiolatis lanceolatis ad pediculum emarginatis. *Hall. Hist.* n. 160.

CENTAURIUM majus folio Helenii incano. *Tourn. Inst.* 449.

CENTAURIUM majus. *Cord. Hist. lib.* 4. c. 59.

RHAPONTICUM folio Helenii incano. *Bauh. Pin.* 117.

RHA five Rhei, ut existimatur. *Icon. Dod. Pempt.* 389.

RHA capitatum Centaurii majoris facie, Enulæ folio. *Lob. Obs.* 153.—*advers.* 118. *Ic.* 228.

RHAPONTICUM alterum angustifolium. *Lob. Ic.* 228. *Park. Theat.* 157.

The *CENTAUREA Rhapontica* is remarkable for the size of its flowers, which yield only to the artichoke, among plants of this order. It had once considerable celebrity, as being supposed to be the parent of the Rhubarb of the shops, though it does

does not appear to be possessed of the sensible qualities of that drug. By some, though acknowledged to be different from the rhubarb, or *Rha barbarum*, it was supposed to be the *Rheum ponticum* of *Dioscorides* and *Pliny*. But neither is this very probable, nor is it worth while now to inquire about it: the plant producing the rhubarb of the shops being at present well known, and of not uncommon occurrence in our gardens.

There is a variety with narrower leaves, but in other respects the plants seem to be the same. Native of the Alps of Switzerland and of Italy. Except the figure of *Dodonæus*, reprinted and copied so many times, it does not seem to have been ever before represented; unless the figure above quoted from *Cordus* be intended for it, which is very dubious.

It is a hardy perennial. Cultivated in 1640, by *Parkinson*. Our drawing was taken some years ago from a specimen communicated by Messrs. *Loddiges* and *Sons*, and we have been lately favoured with the same from *John Walker*, Esq. Arno's-Grove.



LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS (β.) MINOR.
CAROLINA TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, irregularis. *Bacca* polysperma, bilocularis, infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LONICERA *sempervirens*; spicis subnudis terminalibus, foliis oblongis: summis connato-perfoliatis, corollis subæqualibus: tubo superne ventricoso. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 983. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. p. 377.

α. major; foliis subrotundis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. p. 377. *Supra* n. 781.

β. minor; foliis oblongis. *Hort. Kew. l. c. Heic* n. 1753.

PERICLYMENUM floribus capitatis terminalibus, foliis lanceolatis oppositis subtus glaucis: summis connato-perfoliatis sempervirentibus. *Miller's Herbar. apud Banks.*

Both the varieties of the Trumpet Honeysuckle were cultivated at Chelsea, by Mr. PHILIP MILLER, who was doubtful whether they ought not rather to be considered as distinct species. Our present plant is a native of Carolina, and is every way more delicate than the Virginian or larger sort; but we cannot find any characters by which it can be marked as specifically different. The leaves are narrower, more glaucous underneath, and the flowers are slenderer and of a more delicate colour, inimitable by art, especially over a black engraving.

This variety is too tender to bear the inclemency of our winters, if they happen to be at all severe; and therefore, when treated as a hardy shrub, it is generally soon lost. It is a good climber for the conservatory, and its beauty renders it worthy of such a situation. It has been so long lost to our gardens, that when lately introduced by Messrs. J. and J. T. FRASER, it was considered as new.

Flowers most part of the summer. Propagated by cuttings, or more certainly by layers. Communicated from FRASER'S American Nursery, Sloane-Square.



PÆONIA ANOMALA. JAGGED-LEAVED
SIBERIAN PÆONY.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Styli* 0. *Caps.* polyspermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PÆONIA *anomala*; foliis biternatis: foliolis multipartitis nudis: laciniis lanceolatis, capsulis depresso glabris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 1222. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. p. 316. *Bot. Repos.* 514.

PÆONIA *anomala*; calyce folioso, capsulis glabris depresso. *Linn. Mant.* 247.

PÆONIA fructibus quinque glabris patentibus. *Gmel. Sibir.* 4. p. 184. t. 72.

PÆONIA *laciniata*; foliis biternatis, foliolis acute laciniatis, germinibus glabris. *Pall. Ross.* 2. p. 93. t. 85.

PÆONIA *anomala* has for the most part five capsules, which are not upright, but spreading. The root, in its native soil, is said to grow very large, dividing into tuberous branches a foot long, yellow on the outside and white within, smelling like Florentine Iris. There are two varieties, the one having flowers of a pale, the other of a more intense purple colour.

Native of Siberia, consequently considered as a hardy perennial. Yet we have frequently observed, that it perishes in the winter. This is probably owing to the wetness, not to the cold of our climate; though many plants which, in their native soil, are covered with snow, are liable to injury from the latter cause; partly, perhaps, from the want of this natural defence, and partly from beginning to vegetate too early,
and

and being then cut off by our spring frosts. We do not know that it has yet been put in practice; but we should recommend the roots to be taken up, as soon as the foliage is all decayed, and preserved in dry sand, protected from the frost, during the winter, planting them out early in the spring.

Introduced in 1788, by JOHN BELL, Esq. Communicated by Messrs. CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM, from their Nursery, at Vauxhall. Flowers in May and June.



LASIOPETALUM PURPUREUM. PURPLE-
FLOWERED LASIOPETALUM.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. rotatus, quinquefidus. *Stamina* basi squama munita. *Antheræ* apice poris 2. *Capsula* supera, 3-locularis, trivalvis: valvis medio septiferis.

Specific Character and Synonym.

LASIOPETALUM *purpureum*; foliis ovalibus integerrimis.
Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 2. p. 36.

DESCR. A low *shrub*, decumbent unless supported, covered in every part, not excepting the flowers, with a stellated pubescence. *Leaves* oblong-elliptical, quite entire, alternate. *Stipulæ* heart-shaped, oblique, sometimes lobed, growing in pairs or singly above the petiole. These stipules do not accompany all the leaves, and are sometimes distant from the leaf. It often happens that the peduncle takes the place of one of the stipules, so that the leaf stands in the middle with a stipule on one side and a peduncle on the other. *Stamens* two or three times longer than the leaf, about six-flowered: flowers looking one way. *Flowers* have no corolla, but a purple-coloured *calyx*, supported underneath by a ternate *involucre* or *bractæ* consisting of three linear leaflets looking all one way. *Stamens* five, *filaments* very short; *anthers* black, conniving at the points; *germen* superior, three-cornered; *style* considerably longer than *stamens*; *stigma* simple.

The lively purple flowers without scent remain very long expanded, and coming in succession, this little greenhouse shrub continues in blossom nearly half the year.

Native

Native of New South-Wales. Discovered by ROBERT BROWN, Esq. Introduced in 1803, by Mr. PETER GOOD. Thrives best in a sandy peat, with a slight admixture of loam. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, and by Messrs. COLVILLE and SON.



PÆONIA ALBIFLORA. WHITE-FLOWERED
PÆONY.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Styli.* 0. *Caps.* polyspermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PÆONIA *albiflora*; foliis biternatis: foliolis ovato-lanceolatis integris nudis, capsulis recurvatis glabris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 1222. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. p. 316.

α. PÆONIA *albiflora*; foliis ternatis: foliolis lobatis nitentibus germinibus ternis glabris. *Pall. Ross.* 2. p. 90. t. 84.

PÆONIA lacteo flore, foliis utrinque viridantibus. *Amman. Ruth.* 77. n. 103.

PÆONIA flore albo simplici. *Act. Nat. Curios.* v. 3. p. 355. n. 20.

PÆONIA fructibus tribus glabris. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. p. 184.

PÆONIA *albiflora.* *Bot. Repos.* 64.

β. PÆONIA *edulis.* *Salisb. Parad. Lond.* 78.

γ. PÆONIA *albiflora,* flore pleno. *Bot. Repos.* 612.

δ. flore pleno rubro.

The flowers of the PÆONIA *albiflora* are fragrant, especially in the evening; the roots are said to be eaten in soups in Siberia.

Several varieties of this species are cultivated in the gardens, differing from one another in the size of the flowers and number, form, and colour of the petals; some being flesh-coloured, some pure white, some jagged at the margin, and some quite entire. The pistils, from which we hoped to derive more constant characters,

characters, vary in colour, and in number from three to four. In our plant, which had eight petals, both germens and stigmas were quite white. Another variety, sent at the same time, under the name of *tatarica*, had smaller flowers, calycine leaflets more simple, and leaves less confluent, the four germens and stigmas red. In a third specimen, communicated by our friend, JOHN WALKER, Esq. the flowers were larger; petals twelve, jagged at the edge; germens three, greenish red; stigmas flesh-coloured; branches coloured at the point only. The double sorts, of which there are white, flesh-coloured, and bright red varieties, all sweet-scented, are much larger plants, and we are not certain that they are really of the same species.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Messrs. CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM, Nurserymen, at Vauxhall. Native of Siberia, beyond the lake Baical. Flowers in May and June. Introduced in 1784, by Chevalier PALLAS. Propagated by cuttings of the root. Hardy.

DAVIESIA LATIFOLIA. BROAD-LEAVED
DAVIESIA.



DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. angulatus, ebracteatus. *Cor.* papilionacea: *carina* vexillo brevior. *Germen* pedicellatum, dispernum. *Stylus* strictus. *Stigma* simplex. *Legumen* compressum, angulatum, elastice dehiscens. *Strophiola* feminis postice integra. BROWN in Hort. Kew.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DAVIESIA *latifolia*; ramis inermibus, foliis ellipticis ovalibusve venosis basi subattenuatis, racemis axillaribus multifloris. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 3. p. 20.*

DAVIESIA *latifolia.* *Bot. Repos. 638.*

DESCR. A neat shrub about two feet high. Branches few, erect, long, angles obsolete when fresh, but when dry more evident. Leaves alternate, quite entire, oval, terminated with a small mucro, netted veined, two or three inches long, in width half as much. Flowers in axillary racemes, usually solitary, now and then two together, with concave, reddish, reflexed, persistent bractes, longer than the pedicles. Calyx campanulate, with very short nearly equal teeth, bilabiate arranged: upper lip truncate. Vexillum orbiculate, emarginate: alæ linear, nearly equal to the vexillum in length: carina very short, one-petaled. Filaments distinct. Germen oblong, compressed, with two ovula. Style forming a right angle with the germen: stigma acute.

The genus DAVIESIA was first established by the President of the Linnean Society, in the 4th volume of their Transactions, in honour of the Reverend HUGH DAVIES, celebrated for his knowledge of the British Flora.

Native of Van Diemen's Island, where it was detected by ROBERT BROWN, Esq. and introduced to the Royal Gardens at Kew, in 1805. A hardy greenhouse shrub. Propagated by cuttings. Thrives best in a sandy peat soil. Communicated by Messrs. Loddiges and Sons.





ERICA HIBBERTIANA. HIBBERT'S HEATH.

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* persistens : limbo 4-fido. *Antheræ* ante anthesin per foramina 2 lateralia connexæ. *Caps.* 4—8-ocularis, 4—8-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

II. Longifloræ. F. *Antheræ* muticæ. *Folia* quaternæ vel plura. *Flores* axillares. *Bractææ* duæ calyci proximæ, tertia remota.

ERICA *Hibbertiana*; germine cylindrico, corolla glabra glutinosa. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 2. p. 378.*

ERICA *Hibbertia*. *Andrews's Heaths, vol. 3.*

This is a very fine, stout growing HEATH, which takes its name from GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. of Clapham-Common, once a zealous cultivator of rare plants from all quarters of the globe, especially from the Cape of Good-Hope, where this species was discovered by his collector, Mr. JAMES NIVEN, and introduced in 1800.

The variety figured by ANDREWS has six leaves in a whorl, and the corolla tipped with green.

Flowers in the middle of summer. Drawn at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S.

DURANTA ELLISIA. PRICKLY DURANTA.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, superus. *Drupa* 4-sperma. *Nux* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DURANTA *Ellisia*; calycibus fructescentibus erectis. *Sp. Pl.* 888. *Willd.* 3. p. 380. *Jacq. Amer.* 187. t. 176. f. 77. *Jacq. Piçt.* 92. t. 179. *Hort. Vindob.* 3. p. 51. t. 99. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. p. 59. *Swartz Obs.* 247.

ELLISIA frutescens quandoque spinosa, foliis ovatis utrinque acutis ad apicem ferratis, spicis alaribus. *Brown Fam.* 262. t. 29. f. 1.

JASMINUM folio integro obtuso, flore cæruleo racemoso, fructu flavo. *Sloane Cat. Fam.* 169. *Hist.* 2. p. 97.

Three species of DURANTA are recorded in WILLDENOW'S edition of the Species Plantarum; but it is even doubtful whether all of them are not mere varieties of the same. The branches in the same species are described as being sometimes beset with thorns, but often not; the leaves as sometimes quite entire, at other times sawed at the edge; and SWARTZ remarks, that the calycine laciniae of the fruit, JACQUIN'S mark of distinction, are found to be both erect and twisted on the same branch. In our plant, which agrees with JACQUIN'S figure of Ellisia, no sooner had the flower dropped, than the teeth of the calyx began to twist together.

Two kinds, one with thorns and the other constantly without, are however still cultivated in our collections, and are probably the same species as described by PHILIP MILLER. The leaves of the *smooth* are larger and more coarsely serrated and the branches more rounded than in the *prickly* Duranta.

Native of South-America and the West-Indies, and treated with us as a stove plant. MILLER, by whom it was cultivated before the year 1739, remarks, however, that it does best when exposed to the open air in mild weather, and says he has preserved it through the winter without artificial heat. Propagated by seeds; or by cuttings, which strike readily.

Communicated by A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. from his collection at Boyton, where it was raised from seeds received from Mexico.





St. J. ...

...

MENTZELIA OLIGOSPERMA. FEW-SEEDED
MENTZELIA.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Caps.* infera, cylindrica, poly-
sperma.

Specific Character and Synonym.

MENTZELIA *oligosperma*; caule ramoso, pedunculis axillari-
bus solitariis, petalis acuminatis, fructibus reflexis.
MENTZELIA *oligosperma*. Nuttall in *Frazer's Catal.*

DESCR. This plant is covered in every part, corolla ex-
cepted, with stiff hairs, armed their whole length with hooks, so
small as to be invisible to the naked eye. The effect of these
is to make every part of the plant adhere to whatever comes in
contact with it, and its different parts to one another, when
brought together by the wind or other cause. These hairs are
so transparent, that, when viewed through a lens, they appear
as if made of glass, and to the naked eye give the bark of the
stem and branches a silvery appearance. One of them, highly
magnified, is represented in the plate.

Leaves alternate, ovate, unequally toothed: teeth mucronate.
Flowers bright orange, axillary, solitary, on peduncles shorter
than the *germen*, which is inferior. *Calycine laciniæ* awl-shaped,
spreading. *Corolla* of five spreading, oval, acuminate petals.
Stamens about twelve, inserted at the base of the corolla. *Cap-
sule* cylindrical, somewhat curved, one-celled, containing only
two or three oblong angulated seeds.

MENTZELIA *oligosperma* is a perennial with a tuberous root,
was found by Mr. NUTTALL on the borders of the Missouri, in
Upper Louisiana, growing among the rocks, and introduced by
him in 1812. Communicated by our friend, A. B. LAMBERT,
Esq. from his stove at Boyton. Flowers in May and June.

N. 1161



Banksia speciosa (L.) A. N. S. P.

1161

METROSIDEROS SPECIOSA. SHEWY

METROSIDEROS.

*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA,

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, semisuperus. *Petala* 5. *Stamina* longissima, exserta. *Stigma* simplex. *Caps.* 3- vel 4-locularis.

Specific Character.

METROSIDEROS *speciosa*; foliis sparsis lanceolatis venosis glanduloso-mucronulatis, capsulis quadrilocularibus apice tomentosus.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, with long flexile branches. *Leaves* scattered, vertical, lanceolate, quite entire, rigid, veined, when young pubescent, smooth when adult, terminated with a red gland. *Flowers* very numerous, crowded together in a bottle-brush form, a little below the extremity of the branch. *Calyx* 5-toothed: teeth obtuse, very hairy on the inner side. *Petals* 5, orbicular, green, inserted in the margin of the calyx. *Stamens* numerous, fifty and upwards: *filaments* very long, deep scarlet, distinct to the base, inserted into a glandular ring surrounding the crown of the germen: anthers incumbent, oblong, finally lunular: *Pollen* yellow. *Germen* generally four-celled, now and then three-celled. *Ovula* very many, oblong, inserted into a central receptacle. *Style* thicker than the filaments, about the same length: *stigma* capitate lobular. *Capsule* woody, edged with the persistent teeth of the calyx, and the hollow crown covered with a thick tomentum, in which the lines marking the number of cells are visible.

This is a very splendid flower from the rich colour of the filaments, though the quantity of yellow pollen conceals part of its brilliancy. It differs from METROSIDEROS *lanceolata* (*citrina*,

(*citrina*, Bot. Mag.) in having longer leaves, much veined underneath, not so sharp-pointed. In *lanceolata* the veins are hardly, or not at all visible, and the leaves are covered with minute pellucid dots, and have a pungent mucro; the capsules are three-celled. Our figure of the latter plant (*vide* No. 260) represents the flowers more distant than they are usually seen; in their more ordinary mode of growth, they are crowded together as in our present plant: in both, here and there a leaf occasionally appears from amongst the flowers.

Native of New South-Wales. Communicated last May, by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, in whose nursery alone, out of Kew, we have as yet seen this very rare plant. It appears as if it would ripen its seed, by which, and by cuttings, it may easily be propagated. Requires only to be protected from frost.



ROSA SEMPERFLORENS (γ .) MINIMA.
MISS LAWRENCE'S ROSE.



Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnosus, collo coarctatus.
Sem. plurima, hispida, calycis interiori lateri affixa.

Specific Character.

ROSA *semperflorens*; fructibus oblongis pedunculisque hispidis, caule, petiolisque aculeato-hispidis, foliis subternatis aculeatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 1078. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. p. 266.

α . ROSA *semperflorens*. *Smith Exot. Bot.* 2. p. 63. t. 91.

ROSA *diversifolia*. *Venten. Cels.* 35.

β . ROSA *semperflorens*; caule aculeato, foliis subternis, pedunculis subunifloris aculeato-hispidis, calycis laciniis integris. *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* 284.

γ . frutex nana, sparsim aculeata, petalis acuminatis.

Several varieties of the ROSA *semperflorens*, differing in size, colour, and scent, have, within these few years, found their way into the different collections about town, and have generally been represented as fresh importations from China; we believe, however, that most of them have been raised from seed here. Every experienced cultivator knows, that the varieties to be obtained in this way are endless.

Our present subject is the most dwarfish Rose that has ever fallen under our notice, rarely producing any branches, so large as represented in our plate. We are inclined to consider it as a mere seminal variety, perhaps of hybrid origin; yet we cannot assert that it is not a distinct species. It is generally known among collectors by the name of MISS LAWRENCE'S ROSE.

The plant from which our drawing was taken, was communicated by Mr. HUDSON, of the war-office. Flowers most part of the spring, and has an agreeable, though not powerful scent.



Calliandra rosea (Lam.) Link.

W. Woodell del.

[1763]

BORONIA PINNATA. HAWTHORN-SCENTED
BORONIA.



Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-partitus. *Petala* 4. *Antheræ* infra apicem filamentorum pedicellatæ. *Stylus* ex apice germinis brevissimus. *Stigma* capitatum. *Caps.* 4, coalitæ. *Sem.* arillata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BORONIA *pinnata*; foliis impari-pinnatis integerrimis, pedunculis axillaribus dichotomis, filamentis apice obtusis glandulosis. *Smith's Tracts*, p. 290. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 2.* p. 349. *Bot. Repos.* 58. *Venten. Malmais.* 38.

The genus BORONIA was first established by the President of the Linnean Society, in a volume of Tracts relating to Natural History, published in 1798: and dedicated to the memory of FRANCIS BORONE, a native of Milan, who, though of humble origin, had an active mind, zealous in the acquirement of natural knowledge, in the pursuit of which he lost his life at an early age, by an accidental fall at Athens, during his attendance on the late Professor SIBTHORP, after having accompanied Professor AFZELIUS upon a botanical expedition to Sierra-Leone. LINNÆUS has, in several instances, named plants to the memory of young Botanists, who unfortunately perished in the pursuit of knowledge; honouring them with the title of martyrs to the science. Among these, his worthy preceptor does not hesitate to reckon BORONE, "whose indefatigable zeal and singular acuteness," the President observes, "would soon have procured him other claims to the honour

honour of having a new genus named after him, had his premature fate been postponed."

Sir JAMES EDWARD SMITH has described, in the above-mentioned work, three other species of this genus, none of which appear to have been as yet introduced into this country, though one of them, the *ferrulata*, seems to be a very ornamental plant, and is said to possess the scent of the rose.

The *BORONIA pinnata* is a very elegant shrub, which spreads wide and grows about two feet high, being covered with a profusion of sweet-scented blossoms during great part of the spring and summer, which remain long in beauty. Upon the whole, it appears to us to be one of the most desirable plants that have been as yet introduced from New South-Wales. The honour of its introduction is attributed to Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY,

Communicated to us by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.



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ALLIUM SPHÆROCEPHALON. SMALL
ROUND-HEADED GARLICK.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, patens. *Spatha* multiflora, umbella congesta.
Caps. supera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

*** *Folia caulina teretia. Umbella capsulifera.*

ALLIUM *sphærocephalon*; caule teretifolio umbellifero, foliis semiteretibus, staminibus tricuspидatis corolla longioribus. *Spec. Pl.* 428. *Syst. Veg. ed. Murray*, p. 266. *Willd.* 2. p. 70. *Pollich pal.* 1. p. 327. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. p. 235. *Allioni Fl. Pedemont.* n. 1873. *Villars Dauph.* 2. p. 255. *Willich Obs.* p. 16. n. 33.

ALLIUM *sphærocephalum*. *Lam. et Dec. Fl. Franç.* 3. p. 228. *Lam. Dict.* 1. p. 66.

ALLIUM radice gemella, foliis fistulosis, capite sphærico, staminibus alterne trifidis. *Hall. Helv.* n. 1220: synonymon vix dubium etsi a Linnæo exclusum.

ALLIUM staminibus alterne trifidis, foliis fistulosis, capite suave rubente sphærico, non bulbifero, radice laterali. *Hall. All. ed.* 1. p. 22. n. 8.—*Opuscul.* p. 353. n. 10.

ALLIUM seu MOLY montanum quintum. *Clus. Hist.* 1. p. 195?

ALLIUM sphærocephalum, bifolium, italicum. *Baub. Hist.* 2. p. 563.

ALLIUM s. MOLY juncifolium, capite sphærico, flore purpureo. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. p. 160. *cum icone.*

SCORODOPRASUM montanum juncifolium, capite rotundo dilute Janthino floribus paucis. *Mich. Nov. Gen.* 25. n. 2. t. 24. f. 2?

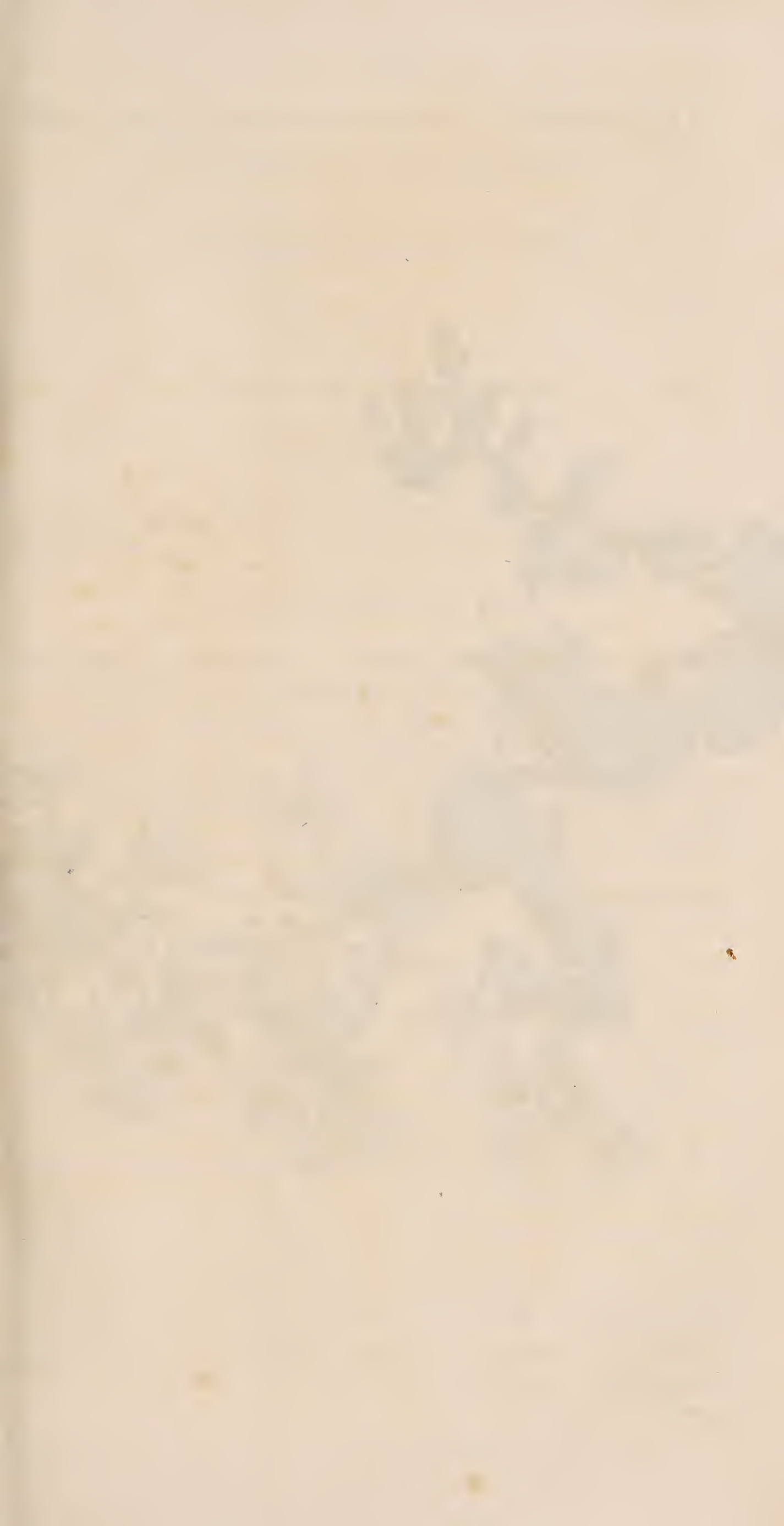
SCORODOPRASUM campestre juncifolium, capite rotundo, compacto, floribus saturate et eleganter purpureis cum primis tribus petalis externe verrucosis. *Mich. l. c.* 25. n. 1? exclusis synonymis omnibus.

We have found the synonymy of this species to be particularly puzzling, as is remarked by HALLER, who is himself
very

very confused in this respect. The difficulty arises in part from its great affinity with *descendens* (Bot. Mag. No. 251.) to which it must be allowed to be too nearly allied, and of which probably it ought to rank as a variety only. WILlich, and latterly HALLER, both consider *sphærocephalon* and *descendens* as the same species; and VILLARS seems inclined to this opinion.

The history of HALLER's change of sentiments is not a little curious. In his monograph on ALLIUM, he had made two species of them (No. 8 and No. 9); which LINNÆUS, in his Flora Suecica, united. At this union, HALLER expresses his surprize, in the second edition of his monograph on ALLIUM, published in his opuscula. Then LINNÆUS, in the first edition of his Species Plantarum, made two species of them, and, as it appears that he had at that time no specimen of *sphærocephalon* in his herbarium, this was probably done in compliance with HALLER's opinion; yet, in his Historia Plantarum Helvetiæ, the latter author has thought fit to unite them himself; remarking, that LINNÆUS, who was at first right, had done wrong in separating them. Finally, LINNÆUS, in his Systema Vegetabilium, orders HALLER's synonym to be excluded altogether. HALLER was probably induced to change his opinion, and unite what he had before considered as two distinct species into one, by the observations of WILlich, though he has not quoted this author. WILlich had met with *sphærocephalon* growing without culture in a garden, and shewed the plant to HALLER, who pronounced it to be No. 8 of his monograph on Allium (No. 10 in his opuscula). Removing this plant into his own garden, WILlich observes, that in the following year it became in every respect the same as *descendens*; HALLER's Allium, No. 9, (No. 11 in the opuscula). This observation, could we be sure there was no error, which, however, might easily happen in a genus so imperfectly understood, would be decisive. But we are still inclined to believe, that the greater length of the stamens in *sphærocephalon* may keep them distinct. LAMARCK and DECANDOLLE, in their Flore Française, make *descendens* a variety of our plant; as the former had before done in the Encyclopedie Methodique.

Native of Italy, South of France, and Switzerland. Cultivated by MILLER, in 1759. Flowers in July. Communicated by Mr. HAWORTH.





CRASSULA CENTAUROIDES. CENTAURY-
FLOWERED CRASSULA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Squamæ* 5 nectariferæ ad basin germinis. *Caps.* 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRASSULA *centauroides*; caule herbaceo dichotomo, foliis sessilibus oblongo-ovatis cordatis planis, pedunculis axillaribus unifloris. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 392.—*ed. alt.* 2. p. 194. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1555. *Harworth Succul.* 57.

CRASSULA *centauroides*; caule herbaceo dichotomo, foliis cordatis sessilibus, pedunculis unifloris. *Sp. Pl.* 404. *Amæn. Acad.* 6. p. 85. (caule brachiato. *Mantissa* 361.) *Syst. Veg.* *ed.* 14. p. 305. *Reich. Sp. Pl.* 1. 772.

SEDOIDES *africana* annua *centauroides*. *Herm. Parad.* 169.

DESCR. *Root* annual or biennial. *Stems* prostrate, smooth, of a pale red colour, pellucid on the surface, opaque at the centre, branched: *lower branches* going off at right angles, or brachiate: *upper ones* dichotomous. *Leaves* opposite, ovate, flat, stem-embracing, margin red, somewhat denticulate, from a row of excavated dots on the under side. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered, erect at first, but reflected after the flowering is over. *Calyx* persistent, five-cleft: *segments* acute. *Corolla* five-petalled, when first expanded not unlike that of the lesser Centaury: *petals* ovate-acuminate, bright crimson at the point shaded off to white at the base. *Filaments* green, inserted into the receptacle below the germen, not into the claws of the petals, with which they alternate. *Anthers* yellow.
Germens

Germens five, cohering : *styles* divaricate. No nectariferous scales were observable.

There is considerable affinity between this species and *pellucida*, and it is not improbable that they have been sometimes confounded. But in the latter plant, as described and figured by DILLENIIUS, the leaves are much thicker, collected into rosettes, and do not stand in distant pairs, as in this.

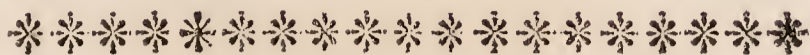
That our plant is the *CRASSULA centauroides* of the Hortus Kewensis we are sure, having compared it with a specimen preserved in spirits of wine in the Banksian Museum.

We know of no figure existing of this species which, from the brilliancy and long duration of its flowers, so well deserves a place in every collection of succulent plants. It is considered as an inhabitant of the dry stove, but will do very well in the greenhouse, or even in the window of a light apartment.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Propagated by seeds, which, in favourable seasons, are freely produced. Flowers from May to July. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.



LASIOPETALUM FERRUGINEUM. RUSTY
LASIOPETALUM.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. rotatus, 5-fidus. *Stamina* basi squama munita. *Antheras* apice poris duobus. *Caps.* supera 3-locularis, 3-valvis: valvis medio septiferis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LASIOPETALUM *ferrugineum*; foliis lineari-lanceolatis obtusis sinuatis integerrimisve.

LASIOPETALUM *ferrugineum*; foliis linearibus integerrimis.
Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 2. p. 36.

LASIOPETALUM *ferrugineum*. *Bot. Repos. 208. Venten. Malmais. 59.*

DESCR. A low *shrub* with spreading *branches*, when young covered with a rusty tomentum. *Leaves* alternate, on short petioles, reflexed, linear-lanceolate with a cordate base, more or less and unequally sinuate, smooth on the upper surface, and clothed, on the under, with a thick whitish tomentum, interspersed with minutely fasciculated rusty hairs. The *petioles*, *pedicles*, and outer side of the calyx are hispid, with a similar pubescence. The *stipules*, which form a remarkable character in most of the species, appear to be entirely wanting in this. *Calyx* persistent, petal-like, greenish within, supported by a *bracte* of three subulate incurved leaves. By some botanists this part is considered as the calyx, and what we have so termed, as the corolla; whence the name of LASIOPETALUM, or WOOLLY-PETAL. *Nectaries* 5, scale-like, revolute, one at the base of each very short *filament*. *Anthers* large, of a deep orange

orange or bay colour; pores at the apex very small: *pollen* white. *Germen* woolly, three-grooved, obtusely three-cornered, three-celled: *style* short; *stigma* simple, marcescent.

A hardy greenhouse shrub. Native of New South-Wales. Introduced in 1791, by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY. Flowers most part of the summer. Propagated by cuttings. Thrives best in a sandy peat soil. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.



BURSARIA SPINOSA. THORNY BURSARIA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5, receptaculo inserta. *Caps.* compressa, 2-partibilis, 1-ocularis, 2-sperma.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

BURSARIA *spinosa*. Cavan. *ic.* 4. p. 30. t. 350. Hort. Kew.
ed. alt. 2. p. 36.
 ITEA *spinosa*. Bot. Repos. 314.

This pretty flowering shrub, well described by the late Professor CAVANILLES, is, in several respects, nearly allied to ITEA; but differs from that genus in having its petals and stamens inserted into the receptacle below the germen, and a flattened obcordate capsule, which, when ripe, separates into two parts, each of which is one-celled, two-valved, and contains two seeds.

It takes its name from the form of the capsule, which somewhat resembles that of the Shepherd's Purse.

A hardy greenhouse shrub. Native of New South-Wales. Flowers from August to December. Propagated by cuttings. Loves a sandy peat soil with a slight admixture of loam.

Introduced in 1793, by the Marchioness of ROCKINGHAM. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

In the Bankian Herbarium, we find specimens from Van Diemen's Island and Port Dalrymple, which have larger leaves and fruit, and one of them is without spines.



PÆONIA EDULIS, *var.* SINENSIS.

CHINESE EATABLE PEONY.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Styli* 0. *Caps.* 2—12, polyspermæ.*Specific Character and Synonym.*PÆONIA *edulis*; foliis biternatis: foliolis ovato-lanceolatis integris basi confluentibus nudis, capsulis recurvatis glabris.PÆONIA *albiflora*. *Bot. Mag. n.* 1756, cum synonymis?

The inconvenience of giving names to plants from the colour of the flowers, or other circumstances liable to vary, has often been pointed out; and in this instance the name of *albiflora* is so perfectly absurd, that we have felt a necessity of avoiding it. We have therefore adopted that of *edulis* from Mr. SALISBURY, which we ought perhaps to have done sooner; but we were willing to deviate, as little as possible, from the nomenclature used in the Hortus Kewensis. In the present instance, we the more readily depart from that authority, because we cannot but entertain considerable doubt, whether the Chinese plants are really varieties of the Siberian.

At first appearance our plant may appear to be one of the varieties of PÆONIA *Moutan*, but the herbaceous stem, the smaller number of capsules, tuberous roots, and different foliage, keep it altogether distinct from that species.

Several varieties of this species have been of late introduced from China, of which this with large crimson blossoms, approaching to scarlet, is the most beautiful. All of them are more or less sweet-scented. Our drawing was made from a specimen communicated by Sir ABRAHAM HUME, from his very interesting collection, at Wormley-Bury, Herts. This gentleman imported it from Canton.





IPOMŒA SANGUINEA. BLOOD-FLOWERED
IPOMŒA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, nudus. *Cor.* campanulata v. infundibuliformis, 5-plicata. *Germen* 2—3-loculare, loculis dispermis. *Stylus* indivisus. *Stigma* capitatum, 2—3-lobum. *Caps.* 2—3-locularis.
BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IPOMŒA *sanguinea*; corollæ infundibuliformis tubo clavato: limbo involuto, staminibus declinatis, foliis hastato-trilobis: lobis lateralibus postice sinuatis.

IPOMŒA *sanguinea*; pedunculis superne cymoso-trichotomis, folia cordato-triloba v. hastata superantibus; limbo oblato-ventricoso; staminibus ascendentibus, longe exsertis. *Ker in Bot. Regist.* 9.

IPOMŒA *sanguinea*; foliis cordatis trilobis, lobis lateralibus postice angulato-sublobatis, pedunculis trifloris, calycibus glabris. *Vahl Symb.* 3. p. 33. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 885.

An ornamental evergreen twining shrub. Native of the West-Indies, and consequently with us an inhabitant of the stove, where it will extend to a great length, producing abundance of fine scarlet blossoms, inclining to orange; which are singular in having their borders always rolled inwards, being, as far as we have observed, at no time expanded.

VAHL described this species from dried specimens sent from the Danish island of Sainte Croix. He directs it to be inserted in the system between *tamnifolia* and *Pes tigridis*; but as both these species have aggregate flowers, it cannot properly be included

cluded in the same division with them. We should place it immediately after *coccinea*, to which it seems to us to be nearest allied.

It is not mentioned in the Hortus Kewensis, nor does it appear that it has ever been seen in this country, before it was raised by Madame la Comtesse de VANDER, in her garden at Bayes-Water, from seeds communicated by R. A. SALISBURY, Esq. who received them from the West-Indies.

It bears flowers early in the spring, which continue in succession till the middle of summer. It has not yet produced seeds, but we are informed by the gardener, that it is easily propagated by cuttings, which strike freely.

Our drawing was taken at the above-mentioned collection, near the end of June 1814.



CESTRUM PARQUI WILLOW-LEAVED
CESTRUM.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis. *Stamina* denticulo in medio. *Bacca* 1-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CESTRUM *Parqui*; foliis lanceolatis, pedunculis inferioribus trifloris folio dimidio brevioribus, corollæ laciniis lateraliter revolutis.

CESTRUM *Parqui*; filamentis denticulatis nudisve, caule florifero paniculato, stipulis linearibus. *L'Heritier Stirp. Nov.* 1. p. 73. t. 36. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1055. *Willd. Arb.* 60. *Enum. Hort. Berol.* 1. p. 213. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. p. 2. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 7.

PARQUI. *Feuill. Peruv.* 3. p. 52. t. 32. f. 1.

The species of *CESTRUM* have been hitherto very indifferently characterized; in fact, a great addition having been made to the genus by *JACQUIN* in his *Hortus Schoenbrunnensis*, it was not to be expected that characters framed only for a few species, although they might serve to distinguish such as were then known from one another, should apply to those since discovered. The tooth-like appendage to the filaments is, in this species at least, too inconstant a character to be useful.

The laciniaë of the corolla in our plant are obtuse; but as, soon after expanding, the sides are rolled back, especially towards the point, they appear in that state more acute than they really are. In *CESTRUM fastigiatum*, figured at No. 1729, the laciniaë are rolled back from the apex towards the base, which

which gives the flower a very different appearance. This character appears to be constant, and occurs also in *diurnum*.

CESTRUM Parqui is a native of Chili, in South-America, will live in the open air and produce flowers, and, in some seasons, ripens its fruit; but in this situation it is always killed down to the ground in the winter; and, if the weather prove severe, the roots will perish also.

JACQUIN'S *C. fœtidissimum* is very like our plant, but has much broader leaves in proportion to their length, and grows to a shrub several feet in height. Our plant, when bruised, likewise emits a nauseous smell; and perhaps the only difference may arise from the other being kept constantly in the stove.

Native of the mountains of Chili, where it was first discovered by Father FEUILLEE, in 32° south latitude. Neither his figure nor description are sufficiently accurate to determine the identity of our plant with his; but specimens gathered at Valparaiso in the same country, by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES, and preserved in the Bankian Herbarium, in every respect agree with our's.

Our drawing was taken early in June, some years since, in the garden of Lord HOLLAND, at Kensington. Propagated by cuttings or by seeds. Introduced in 1787, by Mons. WILLIAMS.