

CURTIS'S

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

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

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

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

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

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

BY JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL AND LINNEAN SOCIETIES.

VOL. XL.

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.

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M DCCC XIV.



LAURUS CASSIA. CASSIA, OR BASTARD
CINNAMON.



Class and Order.

ENNEANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* calycina, 6-partita. *Nectarium* glandulis tribus, bifetis, germen cingentibus. *Filam.* interiora glandulifera. *Drupa* 1-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAURUS *Cassia*; foliis trinerviis ovato-lanceolatis acutis: junioribus coloratis, pedunculis trichotome paniculatis divaricatiffimis.

LAURUS *Cassia*; foliis triplinerviis lanceolatis. *Sp. Pl.* 528.
Willd. 2. p. 477. *Persoon Syn.* 1. p. 448. *Burm. Ind.* 91.

LAURUS *Cassia*; paniculis laxis sublateralibus. *Lam. Enc.* 3.
p. 441. *ill. t.* 321. *f.* 2.

LAURUS *Canella.* *Mill. Dict.* n. 12.

CINNAMOMUM perpetuo florens, folio tenuiore acuto.
Burm. Zeyl. 63. *t.* 28.

CASSIA lignea. *Blackw. t.* 391. (fig. ex Hort. Malab. mutuata).

CASSIA malabarica. *Herm. Lugdb.* 130.

CASSIA cinnamomea myrrhæ odore, folio trinervi subtus cæfio.
Pluk. Alm. 89.

CINNAMOMUM seu *Canella malabarica f. javanensis.* *Baub.*
Pin. 409.

CARUA. *Hort. Malab.* 1. p. 107. *t.* 59.

We believe it may still be considered as in some degree a disputed point, whether the Cassia and Cinnamon barks of the shops are not the product of the same species; and in REES'S New Cyclopædia, the latest publication on the subject, a doubt is expressed whether the LAURUS *Cinnamomum* and *Cassia* are not rather

rather varieties than distinct species. On the other hand, GÆRTNER's dissections of the fruits of the two trees, if there be no error, which, as he had them for examination from the Leyden collection of seeds, is certainly not impossible, shews them to be so distinct, as to lead to a strong suspicion that they must belong to separate genera.

The true Cinnamon and the Cassia, as preserved in our stoves, though easily distinguished by the eye of an experienced cultivator, are not very readily characterized as distinct species by their foliage or habit; but when the flowers are submitted to careful examination, the stamens are found to be so remarkably different as to give countenance to Mr. BROWN's opinion of their being, in reality, generically distinct (*vide Prod. Fl. Novæ Hollandiæ, p. 401, ad finem*).

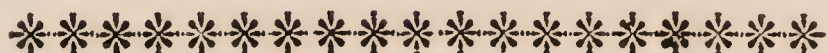
The red colour of the leaves on the young shoots does not occur in the Cinnamon, and in the spring of the year readily distinguishes the plants at first sight. Mr. MARSDEN, in his Natural History of Sumatra, notices this appearance on the Cassia trees on that island.

The Cassia, as cultivated in our stoves, is a much more slightly shrub than the Cinnamon, not only on account of the above-mentioned variety of colour in the foliage, but as being generally more healthy, the leaves being far less liable to be injured by the sudden changes of our atmosphere.

Our drawing was made at Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE's Nursery, at Fulham, in May, where it has flowered freely every spring for several years past.

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ÆDERA PROLIFERA. PROLIFEROUS ÆDERA.



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA.

Generic Character.

Calyces multiflori. *Corollulæ* tubulosæ, hermaphroditæ et una alterave feminea ligulata. *Recept.* paleaceum. *Pappus* paleis pluribus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ÆDERA *prolifera*; foliis lanceolatis ferratis reflexis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 2392. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. p. 184. *Thunb. Prod.* 169. *Persoon Syn.* 2. 498.

ÆDERA *prolifera*; foliis lanceolatis oppositis ciliatis utrinque glabris. *Linn. Suppl.* 391. *Syst. Vegetab.* 796. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 1. *Lam. Illustr. t.* 720.

BUPHTHALMUM *Capense*; foliis oppositis lanceolato-linearibus recurvis denticulato-ciliatis, calycibus acute foliosis, caule suffruticoso. *Sp. Pl.* 1274. *Amæn. Acad. v.* 6. p. 104. *Berg. Cap.* 297.

The genus ÆDERA, so named by LINNÆUS in honour of the late Dr. GEORGE CHRISTIAN ÆDER, professor of Botany at Copenhagen, to whose management the first part of the Flora Danica was intrusted, is a small greenhouse shrub, native of the Cape of Good Hope.

This plant affords a good example of the order of *Polygamia segregata* of LINNÆUS, the head of flowers consisting of a number of compound flowers, collected together on a common receptacle and surrounded by a common calyx or involucre. The partial calyxes each contain several tubular hermaphrodite florets, with females in the circumference; but what is remarkable, is that only those female flowers, which form part of the outer circle of the common head of flowers, put forth a ligula, thus making the common head a regularly radiated flower.

Introduced into the Kew Garden in 1789, by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON. Flowers in May and June. Propagated by cuttings. Our drawing was taken in June 1810, from a plant communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

N^o 1637.





LUFFA FÆTIDA. STINKING LUFFA.

*Class and Order.*

MONŒCIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. Cal. 5-partitus. Cor. 5-petala, calyci adnata.

FEM. Cal. et Corolla maris. Filam. 5 absque antheris. Germen inferum. Stigmata 3—4, clavata. Pepo 10-fulcatus, ficcus, operculatus, 3-ocularis, polyspermus.

*Specific Name and Synonyms.*LUFFA *fætida*. Cav. Ic. 1. p. 7. t. 9 et 10. Willd. Sp. Pl. 4. p. 380.PICINNA, f. CUCUMIS *sylvestris malabaricus*, fructu striato amaro. Hort. Malab. v. 8. p. 13. t. 7.CUCUMIS *indicus striatus operculo donatus*, corticoso putamine tectus. Pluk. Phyt. t. 172. f. 1. ?CUCUMIS *longus indicus*. Grew. Rar. 229. t. 27. f. 2.

PETOLA. Rumf. Amboyn. v. 5. p. 408. t. 149. ?

CUCUMIS *acutangulus*. Sp. Pl. 1436. ?

Professsor CAVANILLES considers this as a genus to be separated both from MOMORDICA and CUCUMIS, on account of the filaments being distinct. He supposes that MOMORDICA *Luffa* of LINNÆUS may probably belong to the same genus. Indeed these two plants appear to be extremely similar, as we judge from the excellent figures of VESLINGIUS, in his observations on PROSPER ALPINUS. The seeds of the Egyptian plant are however described as being white, in ours they are quite black and intensely bitter. The CUCUMIS *acutangulus* of LINNÆUS is probably the same with our plant, at least the fruit described by GREW and quoted by him undoubtedly belongs to it. All the synonyms of the East-Indian species placed under MOMORDICA *Luffa*, probably belong to our plant.

Raised by Mr. ANDERSON in Mr. VERE'S garden, from seeds sent by Dr. ROXBURGH several years ago. Our drawing was taken there in September last. Native of the Isles of Bourbon and of France. Propagated by seeds. To be raised and constantly preserved in a hot-bed, where it will ripen its fruit.



JACQUINIA AURANTIACA. ORANGE-
FLOWERED JACQUINIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 10-fida. *Stamina* receptaculo inserta. *Bacca* 1-sperma.

Specific Character.

JACQUINIA *aurantiaca*; foliis obovatis lanceolatisve acuminatis pungentibus. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 2. p. 6.*

DESC. *Stem* shrubby, tomentose. *Leaves* alternate, obovate, and lanceolate, terminated with a stiff pungent mucro, shining, pale underneath, rigid, margin thickened. *Flowers* in a terminal few-flowered raceme: *Pedicles* alternate, longer than the flower, thickened upwards; with a minute *bracte* at the base of each. *Calyx* five-cleft: segments rounded, hollowed, closely embracing the tube of the corolla. *Corolla* saucer-shaped: *tube* longer than calyx, thick: *limb* ten-cleft: *laciniæ* in two series, alternate, outer row larger and more rounded. *Stamens* five, inserted into the receptacle: *filaments* thick, united half-way from their base: *anthers* exerted, two-lobed. *Germen* ovate, one-celled, with a single *ovulum*: *style* shorter than filaments: *stigma* capitate.

This curious shrub is a native of the Sandwich Islands, where it was discovered by our friend ARCHIBALD MENZIES, Esq. Introduced to the Kew Gardens, in 1796. Flowers most part of the summer, and as late as November.

Our drawing was taken at the fine collection belonging to the Comtesse DE VANDER, at Bayes-Water.



CLEOME SPINOSA. PRICKLY CLEOME.

*Class and Order.*

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Petala* 4. *Stam.* 4—40. *Siliqua* unilocularis, bivalvis, polysperma. *Sem.* exalbuminosa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLEOME *spinosa*; aculeata hexandra: staminibus juxta basin stipitis germine aliquoties longioris insertis, foliis 7—5-natisque acuminatis, bracteis racemi simplicibus cordatis.

Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 4. p. 131.

CLEOME *spinosa*. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 568.* (excluso synonymo *Milleri.*) *Sp. Pl. 939. Jacq. Amer. 190. Swartz Obs. 252.*

CLEOME *pungens*; floribus hexandris, foliis quinatis viscosis, caule spinoso. *Willd. Hort. Berol. 1. t. 18.*

CLEOME *Erucago*. *Mill. Dict.*

CLEOME *affurgens* ramosum et spinosum heptaphyllum, spica multiplici foliata. *Brown Fam. 273.*

TARENAYA *Marcgr. Brasil. 33. t. 34.*

This is undoubtedly the same plant that is described and figured by WILLDENOW, under the name of *CLEOME pungens*, in his Hortus Berolinensis; but we see no reason to suppose it to be distinct from *CLEOME spinosa* of LINNÆUS. The author himself observes that they are very similar, but that this differs in being more lofty and in having constantly five, never seven, leaflets, and in being clammy. But the latter circumstance is particularly mentioned by JACQUIN, in his description of *spinosa*; and Mr. ANDERSON assures us, that the leaves of our plant, when young and vigorous, had frequently seven leaflets. As to the height there is no remarkable difference in his account

account and that of JACQUIN, if there were any weight in such a distinction.

Though generally considered as annual, and indeed usually flowering the first year, yet in our stoves it is perennial, or at least biennial, and blooms more perfectly the second year than the first.

Native of the West-Indies. Cultivated by MILLER before the year 1731. Flowers in July and August. Propagated by seeds; and is to be constantly kept in the stove. Our drawing was taken at Mr. VERE's, at Kennington-Gore, in July 1812.



Pub by S. Curtis Walworth May. 1. 1817.

F. Sanford. Sc.

PELARGONIUM TRISTE (β) FILIPENDULIFOLIUM.
 DROP-WORT-LEAVED NIGHT-SMELLING
 PELARGONIUM.



Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia suprema desinente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filam.* 10, inæqualia, quorum 3—6 castrata. *Arilli* 5, monospermi, aristati, ad basin receptaculi rostrati: aristis spiralibus introrsum barbatis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *triste*; subacaule, umbella simplici, foliis hirtis pinnatis: foliolis bipinnatifidis: laciniis oblongis acutis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 650. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 4. p. 165. *Persoon Syn.* 2. p. 228.

PELARGONIUM *triste*; subcaulescens, umbella simplici foliis multifido-laciniatis villosis, laciniis lanceolatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. prima* 2. p. 418.

GERANIUM *triste*; calycibus monophyllis sessilibus, scapis bifidis monophyllis. *Sp. Pl.* 950. *Kniph. Cent.* 7. n. 29.

GERANIUM radice tuberosa, foliis longissimis bipinnatis hirtis, floribus umbellatis noctu suaveolentibus, corollis subæqualibus atro maculatis. *Cav. Diff.* 4. p. 261. t. 107. f. 1. *Rivini Pentap.* 105.

GERANIUM calycibus monophyllis, tubis longissimis subsessilibus, radice subrotunda. *Hort. Cliff.* 344. *Burm. Geran.* 57.

GERANIUM *triste.* *Cornut. Canad.* 109. t. 110.

GERANIUM noctu olens æthiopicum, radice tuberosa, foliis myrrhidis latioribus. *Breyn. Cent.* 126. t. 58.

GERANIUM *triste.* *Riv. Pentap.* 106.

GERANIUM africanum noctu olens radice tuberosa foliis pastinacæ. *Weinm. Phyt.* t. 541. a.

GERANIUM

- GERANIUM indicum noctu odoratum. *Ger. Emac.* 948.
(β .) (*filipendulifolium*) foliis glabriusculis, corollis irregularibus,
petalis longioribus laxis.
GERANIUM triste africanum. *Riv. Pentap.* 105. ?
GERANIUM triste. *Knorr Thesaur.* 1. t. 8. 19. ?
GERANIUM triste f. indicum noctu olens. *Weinm. Phyt. t.*
538. 6. ?
-

The corolla of this variety of the night-smelling PELARGONIUM is more irregular than in any of the figures above quoted, the petals which are longer and more lax, looking two upwards and three downwards. The leaves are far less hairy than in variety (α), indeed almost smooth, except along the footstalk and main ribs, and are more like those of common drop-wort; on which account we have added the additional name of *filipendulifolium*. We have been induced to do this, more especially, as we are not sure that it may not turn out to be a distinct species. The synonyms we have assigned to this variety in particular come considerably nearer to it than the others, but none of them resemble it so exactly as to leave no doubt.

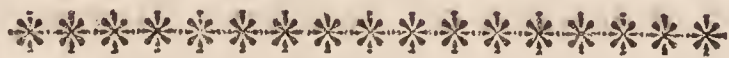
In the day-time the flowers of this plant are without smell; but after sun-set and through the night emit a powerful scent, which conveys the idea of some delicious fruit.

Like the other tuberous-rooted species, it has only five fertile stamens; and the pedicles are not recurved, before the flower-bud is expanded, as in the other Pelargoniums; which we have before (No. 524) remarked as being common to all this section.

Flowers most part of the summer. Propagated by seeds or by cuttings of the root. Communicated by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE, of the Fulham Nursery.



IBERIS SAXATILIS (β) CORIFOLIA. SMOOTH-
LEAVED ROCK CANDY-TUFT.



Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Silicula emarginata: valvis navicularibus alatis; loculis monospermis. *Petala* inæqualia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IBERIS *saxatilis*; caule suffruticoso asperato, ramis adscendentibus, foliis linearibus carnosis integerrimis, floribus subumbellatis.

(α .) *thymbræfolia*; *foliis pubescentibus acutis*.

IBERIS *saxatilis*; foliis pubescentibus acutis integerrimis, inferioribus linearibus, superioribus lanceolatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 453. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. p. 84.

IBERIS *saxatilis*; suffruticosa, foliis lanceolato-linearibus carnosis acutis integerrimis ciliatis. *Amœn. Acad.* 4. p. 321. *Sp. Pl.* 905.

THLASPI *saxatile* vermiculato folio. *Baub. Pin.* 107. *Garid. Prov.* 460. t. 101.

LITHONTHLASPI 3, fruticosius, vermiculato acuto folio. *Col. ecphr.* 1. p. 273. t. 277. f. 1.

THLASPI fruticosum folio *Thymbræ hirsuto*. *Baub. Pin.* 108. (β .) *corifolia*; *foliis glabris obtusis recurvis*.

IBERIS *saxatilis*. B. *Coridis* folio, foliis glabris subulato-linearibus, ex monte Ventoso. *Villars Dauph.* 3. p. 288.

THLASPI *quintum hispanicum* albo flore. *Clus. Hist.* 2. p. 132. ex icone Jacobi Plateau, *fig. optima*.

As this species, of which we made some mention at No. 1031, has neither ciliated, pubescent, nor acute leaves, we were inclined to regard it as quite distinct from *saxatilis*, and supposed that

that it rather belonged to *IBERIS garrexiana* of ALLIONI. But upon more mature consideration, we rather consider it to be a smooth variety of *IBERIS saxatilis*. It seems pretty certainly to be the variety *coridis folio* of VILLARS, and we find an excellent representation of it, from a drawing sent by one JA. PLATEAU, in CLUSIUS's History above quoted.

Native of the mountains of Southern Europe, growing especially on lime-stone rocks. Flowers in the spring. Propagated by seeds. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

MAURANDIA ANTIRRHINIFLORA. SNAP-
DRAGON-FLOWERED MAURANDIA.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filam.* basi callosa. *Caps.* 2,
coalita, apice femiquinquevalves.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MAURANDIA *antirrhiniflora*; corollis fauce clausis. *Willd.*
Enum. p. 659. *Hort. Berol.* 83.
MAURANDIA *antirrhiniflora.* *Humboldt et Bonplond.*

At No. 460 of this work, the reader will find an account of another, and, at that time, the only known species of this genus.

Native of Mexico, and with us an inhabitant of the greenhouse.

Our present plant was communicated last July, by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, who, we are informed, raised it from seeds received from Paris, under the appropriate name of MAURANDIA *personata*, which we should have gladly adopted; but we find that it has been already recorded in WILLDENOW'S Enumeration of the Plants of the Berlin Garden, and well figured in his Hortus Berolinensis.

A D D E N D A.

No. 460, l. 13, adde, MAURANDIA *semperflorens*; fauce corollæ aperta pervia. *Willd. Enum.* p. 699.





N. 1073.



Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth June 1 1854.

F. Searson Del.

SIDA PERIPTERA. SHUTTLE-COCK SIDA.



Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. simplex, angulatus. *Stylus* multipartitus. *Caps.* plures. mono- f. tri-spermæ.

Specific Character.

SIDA periptera; foliis cordatis subtricuspidatis acuminatis serratis, petalis obcordato-cuneatis: unguibus distantibus, filamentis longe exsertis apice recurvis, capsulis muticis.

The species of *SIDA* are so very numerous, that the genus might advantageously be divided; for which division the remarkable difference in the fruit would probably afford sufficiently distinctive characters.

We do not find that any described species will at all correspond with this, nor have we met with it either in the herbarium of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, or in that of Mr. LAMBERT; and are therefore constrained to consider it as undescribed.

DESC. *Stem* tall, shrubby: *branches* rounded, hispid. *Leaves* on long footstalks, alternate, distant, cordate, lengthened out at the point, serrate, pubescent on both sides, soft underneath, and rough on the upper surface, the base of the lower ones only slightly angled, upper ones halberd-shaped. *Flowers* grow in a scattered panicle at the extremity of the stalks on long alternate generally one-flowered peduncles. *Calyx* simple, 5-cleft, villous: *segments* ovate-acuminate. *Corolla* bright scarlet: *petals* longer than the calyx, emarginate, wedge-shaped: claws very narrow, having a space between them, which gives the flower the form from whence our name has been borrowed; the petals standing nearly upright on the receptacle, like the feathers upon the crown of the cork in a shuttle-cock, being seldom more expanded than on the uppermost flower in the drawing. *Column of filaments* longer than the corolla, and the separate extremities bent back. *Style* the length of the stamens, divided at top into many white threads.

Communicated by JOHN WALKER, Esq. Arno's-Grove, Southgate. Supposed to be a native of Mexico. Flowers most part of the year.

ANDERSONIA SPRENGELIOIDES. SPRENGELIA-
LIKE ANDERSONIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. coloratus, bracteis foliaceis 2 pluribusve imbricatus. *Cor.* longitudine calycis: limbi laciniis basi barbatis. *Stam.* hypogyna: antheris infra medium affixis. *Squamulæ* hypogynæ 5, nunc connatæ. *Caps.* placentis columnæ centrali adnatis. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ANDERSONIA *sprengelioides*; foliis patulis: acumine plano.
Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 1. p. 322. Brown Prod. 554.

The genus, of which our present plant is a species, was established by Mr. BROWN in his *Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ*. It differs from SPRENGELIA chiefly in the existence of scales at the base of the germen (nectaria of LINNÆUS); which are wanting in the latter genus, and in the greater length of the tube of the corolla, with laciniaë bearded at the base.

Mr. BROWN gave it the name of ANDERSONIA, in memory of Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, Surgeon, who accompanied Captain COOK in two of his voyages, in the last of which he perished; and also to commemorate the merits of Dr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Prefect of the botanic garden in the Island of St. Vincent, and of Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, a most skilful gardener and assiduous cultivator of curious exotics, as also an acute observer of their peculiar habits, to whose abilities our pages bear frequent witness.

Communicated by Messrs. MALCOLM and SWEET, from their very interesting collection at Stockwell-Common, in June 1813.

A hardy greenhouse shrub. Discovered on the southern coasts of New-Holland, by Mr. BROWN. Introduced in 1783, by Mr. PETER GOOD.





N^o 1640.



CAMERARIA DUBIA. DOUBTFUL
CAMERARIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Folliculi* 2, horizontales. *Semina* membranæ propriæ inserta.

Specific Character.

CAMERARIA *dubia*; foliis ovato-lanceolatis subundulatis, corona corollæ decemfida: laciniis alternis brevioribus obtusis.

We received this shrub from Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, in August last, who informed us that it is a native of the East-Indies. We do not find that it has been any where described, and not having seen the fruit, it is not possible to determine with certainty to what genus it properly belongs. From its great similarity to CAMERARIA *lutea* of WILLDENOW,—C. *Tamaquarina* of AUBLET (*Pl. Guian. t. 102.*) we are led to consider it as a congener of that plant. The habit is nearly the same; the flowers grow in a few-flowered umbel on a short peduncle, from the fork of the divided branches, just in the same manner; but differ in having a larger corolla with a shorter tube, not contracted upwards. The most material difference, however, and which makes an uncertainty with regard to the genus, is that the corona or nectarium is a process of the corolla itself, apparently independent of the anthers; whereas in *lutea* the anthers are attached immediately to the base of the corona, which part is considered by AUBLET as filaments bearing the anthers at their bases.

It is an evergreen shrub, requiring the heat of the stove.



MESEMBRYANTHEMUM OBCORDELLUM. HEART-
SHAPED FIG-MARIGOLD ; OF GLAUCOUS
CHECQUERED DUMPLIN.



Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa, linearia, basi cohærentia.
Caps. carnosâ, infera, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *obcordellum*; (acaulis) glaucescens,
corolla albicante maculis confluentibus ramosis germine in-
cluso. *Haworth Misc. Nat.* 21. *Ejusdem Syn. Pl. Succulent.*
p. 203. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 213.

This curious little MESEMBRYANTHEMUM was communi-
cated by the Comtesse DE VANDES, from her collection at
Bayes-Water, in 1811.

We believe it has never been before figured, nor was it
noticed by any botanical author, till Mr. HAWORTH described
it in his *Miscellanea Naturalia*.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Introduced about the
year 1794, by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON. Should be kept near
the sloping lights of a good greenhouse, and watered very
sparingly, and in the winter very seldom. Propagated by off-
sets.



12
No. 104
Cylindropuntia
1897

STAPELIA PULLA. BLACK-FLOWERED
STAPELIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Asclepiadea. *Nectar.* duplici stellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *pulla*; ramis obsolete angulatis torulosis aculeatis, floribus aggregatis sessilibus: laciniis lanceolato-acuminatis replicatis erectis.

STAPELIA *pulla*; corollis 5-fidis: laciniis erectis lanceolato-acuminatis margine revolutis; pedunculis flore brevioribus, ramis erectis subhexagonis medio extra dentes floriferis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 1288. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. p. 92.

STAPELIA *pulla*; subhexagona erecta, aculeis patentissimis, floribus sessilibus aggregatis, corollarum laciniis lanceolatis, supra holosericeis replicatis. *Masson Stap.* p. 29. t. 31. *Hort. Kew. ed. prior.* 1. p. 310.

The STAPELIA *pulla* is among the rarest of the species of this numerous family cultivated in our stoves, and is still more seldom seen in flower. Our drawing was taken some years ago at the collection of the late I. WALKER, Esq. of Stockwell.

The cultivation of these plants most proper to bring them into flower does not seem to be generally known, they are usually directed to be kept in the dry stove; but we have before observed, that the Rev. S. BALE had found that they flowered better by being plentifully supplied with water in a well-heated bark stove. Being natives of sandy deserts, where they are exposed to very long droughts at one time, and at another to be deluged by rain, it is probable that they should be kept very dry, during the season that they are not disposed
to

to flower; but when the period of flowering arrives, that they should then be removed to a well-heated bark stove, and be plentifully supplied, even kept in pans frequently replenished with water.

Flowers in August. Native of the sandy districts beyond the ridges of mountains north of the Cape.

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ENKIANTHUS QUINQUEFLORA. CANTON
ENKIANTHUS.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. parvus, persistens. *Cor.* campanulata, limbo 5-fido. *Nectaria* foveæ 5, basi corollæ excavatæ. *Anthera* bicornes. *Bacca*? 5-ocularis. *Semina* plurima, receptaculo centrali inferta.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ENKIANTHUS *quinqueflora*; foliis ovato-oblongis acuminatis, bracteis plurimis deciduis: externis rotundatis internis cymbæformibus.

ENKIANTHUS *quinqueflora*. *Lour. Coch. Chin. p. 276.*

TSIAU TSUNG. *Sinensium.*

DESC. *Stem* shrubby: *branches* smooth reddish, bearing the flowers in an umbel at the extremities. *Leaves* apparently deciduous, with here and there one remaining through the winter, oblong-elliptical, acuminate, decurrent down the footstalk, reticulate-veined, shining green on the upper surface and pale underneath, veins depressed on both sides and frequently red on the under. Before the appearance of the flower the *buds* are covered with obtuse, roundish scales; and just before the flowers appear the internal scales burst forth, are much longer and canoe-shaped of a very bright red colour. The same *bractes* covered the buds which contain leaves only, exciting vain hopes of a succession of flowers, where not a rudiment was to be seen. From LOUREIRO'S description, perhaps badly understood, it has been surmised that our plant is a different species from his, but as there are specimens in the Banksian Herbarium, sent from Macao, by Mr. HAXTON, under the name of TSIAU TSUNG, which agree exactly with ours, no doubt can remain of the identity of these plants. That the bractes are naturally and not accidentally deciduous, is confirmed by two drawings made in China, in both of which the

the flowers are nearly without bractes. That the leaves are also naturally deciduous, is confirmed by these drawings, for in one of them, in the possession of A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. a few scattered old leaves remain, as in our figure; but in the other, preserved in the museum at the India-House, and which was drawn from the life, by a Chinese artist, at the English factory, under the eye of Mr. KER, there are no leaves but the young ones, which appear at the extremities of the flowering branches. *Peduncles* an inch and half long, recurved so as to make the flower entirely cernuous. *Calyx* very small, five-cleft: segments acute and minutely ciliate. *Corolla* one-petaled, bell-shaped: *tube* large: *limb* 5-cleft: *laciniæ* obtuse, revolute. At the base within the corolla are five hollow nectariferous cavities, much as in the flowers of the Crown-Imperial*, making as many gibbosities on the outside. The corolla, though of one piece, easily separates into five. *Stamens* 10. *Filaments* inserted into the base of the corolla, enlarged and villous a little above their base: *Anthers* two-awned. *Germen* five-cornered; angles projecting; sides depressed; within 5-celled, each cell containing many seeds attached to the central receptacle. *Style* erect, the length of the corolla. *Stigma* shining green, simple. We have not seen the ripe fruit, but LOUREIRO says that it is a five-celled *berry*.

We are informed by LOUREIRO, that the species which he has described, is cultivated in Canton, where it grows to a moderate-sized spreading tree; and that flowering branches are preserved many days in porcelain vessels filled with water in the houses of the mandarins, where they are highly pleasing to the eye, but have no scent. And Mr. KER, in a note which accompanies the drawing at the India-House, observes that this handsome shrub grows spontaneously in the province of Canton, where it is held in a kind of veneration, and the flowers deemed an acceptable offering to the gods; and, accordingly, at the Chinese new-year, which happens at the season of their blossoming, large branches with flowers are hung up in all the temples.

Flowers in January and February.

For an opportunity of drawing and describing this very rare plant, which has probably never before been seen alive in Europe, we are indebted to Mr. KNIGHT, of the Exotic Nursery, King's-Road, Little Chelsea.

* From the omission of the real minute calyx in some of the flowers, the turgescency of the nectaries, too strongly defined in the figure, may be mistaken for this part.



LEUCADENDRON GRANDIFLORUM. GREAT-
FLOWERED LEUCADENDRON.



Class and Order.

DIŒCIA TETRANDRIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Fl. capitati. Cal. 0. Pet. 4, staminifera.*

FEM. *Stigma obliquum. Nux vel Samara 1-sperma, squamis strobili inclusa.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LEUCADENDRON *grandiflorum*; foliis lanceolato-oblongis callo antice subrotundo: adultis glabris; floralibus coloratis, ramis tenuissime tomentosis, squamis amenti utriusque sexus ovatis obtusiusculis glabris fucatis. *Brown in Linn. Soc. Transact. 10. p. 59. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 5. p. 376.*
EURISPERMUM *grandiflorum. Parad. Lond. 105.*

The genus PROTEA, as constituted by LINNÆUS, includes plants which, though belonging to the same natural order, differ in so many respects, that he was himself sensible that they ought to be separated, and accordingly made at one period an attempt to divide them into two genera; but the very limited number of species at that time known to him, afforded very insufficient materials to found the generic characters upon, and when he became acquainted with more, they united so badly with the genera he had previously founded, that he seems at last to have given them up in despair, and left off where he had begun, by again reducing the whole under one.

After LINNÆUS, little seems to have been done more than the addition of new discovered species, till Mr. R. A. SALISBURY, in the Paradisus Londinensis, gave definitions of several genera of the African Proteaceæ. And very soon after, Mr. ROBERT BROWN, in the tenth volume of the Transactions of the

the Linnean Society, favoured the botanical world with a complete revision of the whole order. The principles of this last essay have been adopted in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis, and may be now considered as a well-established arrangement.

The names given by Mr. SALISBURY are for the most part retained by Mr. BROWN, except in a few instances, in which he has given his reason for deviating from this rule.

PROTEA argentea of LINNÆUS, of which our present plant is a congener, being the original *LEUCADENDRON* of HERMAN, PLUKENET, and of LINNÆUS himself, affords a sound reason for its adoption, in preference to that of *EURYSPERMUM*.

The specimen figured in the *Paradisus Londinensis* had a much larger flower than the one here represented, which we believe to have been a female plant, but neglected examining it in its recent state. Mr. SALISBURY remarks, that the males exceed the females in size.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires the protection of a greenhouse. Introduced about 1809. Communicated by the Right Hon. Lord STANLEY.



SAXIFRAGA CERATOPHYLLA. SHINING-
CALYXED SAXIFRAGE.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Caps.* 2-rostris, 1-ocularis, poly sperma.

Specific Character and Synonym.

SAXIFRAGA *ceratophylla*; glabra, foliis radicalibus trilobis: lobis multifidis: laciniis lateralibus falcatis, caule paniculato, calycibus fucatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. p. 70.

DESCR. Grows in round tufts without runners. *Leaves* on long channelled footstalks, rigid, three-lobed: lobes generally trifid, lateral ones sickle-shaped. *Flowering-stems* smooth, upright, nearly naked, except a simple leaf at the divisions of the branches: lower ones tricuspid, upper ones smaller and quite entire. *Panicle* lax: *peduncles* frequently red, especially at the axils. *Calyx* 5-cleft, sharp-pointed, green, covered with a resinous varnish, but not clammy. *Petals* obovate, quite entire, white, revolute, thrice the length of the calyx. *Stamens* 10, spreading, the length of the calyx. *Anthers* simple, yellow. *Styles* 2, erect. *Stigmas* club-shaped, recurved.

This is a very desirable little Alpine plant, its foliage being a particularly bright green growing in hemispherical even tufts. It seems particularly suited to ornament rock-work, and in such a situation would probably bear our ordinary winters very well, though it will be safer to preserve some pots of it under a frame.

Native of Spain. Flowers in June. Introduced in 1804. Communicated by Messrs. MALCOLM and SWEET, of Stockwell-Common.



NYMPHÆA ODORATA, *var.* β. MINOR. LESSER
SWEET-SCENTED WATER-LILY.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NYMPHÆA *odorata*. Vide supra N^m. 819.

NYMPHÆA *odorata* (β. *rosea*) foliis cordatis integerrimis obtusis, lobis divaricatis acutis; petiolis pedunculis foliisque subtus purpureis, calycibus petalisque extus roseis. *Pursh Flor. Am. Sept. p.* 369.

Many of the WATER-LILIES resemble one another in so many points, that it requires a more intimate knowledge of them than can be acquired by a cursory examination, to enable one to find characters to distinguish them by. Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, who has for several years cultivated a very extensive collection of these plants, is of opinion that our plant is specifically distinct from *odorata*. It is altogether smaller than that, the lobes of its leaves divaricate more, and terminate in a sharper point, which is frequently a little elongated; the under surface, only faintly tinged in *odorata*, is of a deep purple colour, and the veins, though raised above the surface, are so in a much less degree. That it is really the rose-coloured variety of *odorata* of PURSH is certain, being the product of roots brought from
America

America by himself. This excellent Botanist describes the flowers as being externally of a rose colour ; but in our plant neither calyx nor petals had any such stain. This difference may however have arisen from cultivation : the deep purple of the under surface of the leaves, from want perhaps of sufficient air and intensity of light, did not, as described by PURSH, extend to the peduncles ; but had that been the case, it is easy to conceive that it might have also reached the outer side of the calyx, and even have been diffused in a fainter tinge over the petals also.

Mr. PURSH has expressed a doubt, whether WILLDENOW's figure of *odorata*, in the Hortus Berolinensis, may not belong to this variety. But, as he describes the veins as being depressed, which in both varieties of *odorata* are prominent, his plant may perhaps have been our NITIDA.

Native of North-America, in the neighbourhood of New-York, and may be presumed of course to be perfectly hardy ; but our specimen was flowered under a frame with the assistance of artificial heat.



Pub by S Curtis Walworth July 1. 1914

F. J. Johnson

ACACIA ARMATA. SIMPLE-LEAVED PRICKLY
ACACIA.



Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPH. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida vel 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100. *Pist.* 1. *Ligum.* bivalve.

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

Specific Character and Synonym.

ACACIA *armata*; foliis simplicibus obliquis: margine altero rectiusculo altero undulato, stipulis spinosis capitulis globosis solitariis.

ACACIA *armata*; foliis dimidiato-oblongis, glabris mucronulatis uninerviis: nervo parallele approximato margini interiori subtruncato, stipulis spinosis, capitulis globosis solitariis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 5. p. 468.*

DESC. *Stem* shrubby: *branches* flexile, striate, thinly haired. *Leaves* scattered, sessile, simple, quite entire, oblique, approaching to the shape of a bill-hook, the mid-rib running parallel with and near to the inner straightish margin, while the outer margin proceeds from the base in a waved line to the point where it is recurved and slightly mucronate. *Stipules* two spines just below the leaf, having a globular gland between them. *Peduncle* axillary, somewhat longer than the leaf, solitary, bearing a globular head of yellow flowers, of which the greatest number are male. *Stamens* very many: *filaments* much longer than the minute *corolla*: *anthers* orbicular, yellow. When the corollas first expand, the *styles* in the hermaphrodite flowers are longer by half than the *stamens*, but the filaments soon shoot above and conceal them.

A hardy

A hardy greenhouse shrub. Discovered on the south coast of New-Holland, by ROBERT BROWN, Esq. Introduced in 1803. Flowers from April to June. Propagated by cuttings. Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, in 1811. We were favoured with specimens of the same in May last, from Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY.



CAMELLIA JAPONICA (*var.* ζ.) ANEMONIFLORA.
 ANEMONE-FLOWERED, OR WARRATA'H
 CAMELLIA.



Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. imbricatus, polyphyllus: foliolis interioribus majoribus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMELLIA *japonica*; foliis acute serratis acuminatis. *Willd.*
Sp. Pl. 3. p. 842. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. p. 235.
 (ζ.) *anemoniflora*; *petalis interioribus curtis linguiformibus lateribus reflexis.*

A number of varieties of this very beautiful tree have been within these few years imported from China; no fewer than eleven are enumerated by Mr. AITON, in the Hortus Kewensis, viz. 1. The single red (vide N^m. 42). 2. Semidouble red. 3. Double red. 4. Middlemist's red. 5. Myrtle-leaved red. 6. Anemone-flowered, or Warrata'h. 7. Pæony-flowered. 8. Double-striped. 9. Blush. 10. Buff. 11. Double white. To which list, some others may already be added, especially 12. Snowdrop-flowered: said to be white with the internal petals short and edged with green.

Of all these varieties, the double white or BOURBON CAMELLIA is, in our opinion, by far the most beautiful. Nothing can exceed in elegance a large tree of this kind, covered with beautiful snow-white double blossoms, embosomed amidst the bright green shining foliage; such as we remember to have seen with delight two years ago at the Northampton Nursery, Balls-Pond.

Our present variety, the ANEMONE-FLOWERED, is at once amongst the most beautiful, singular, and rare. Being of late introduction,

introduction, we do not know of its having flowered any where till the last spring. Our drawing was taken at Mr. GRIFFIN'S, South-Lambeth, in March, and we heard of it in some other collections about the same time. In the more common double varieties, the multiplication consists of petals of nearly the same size or only gradually diminishing towards the centre, where they become too crowded to find room fully to expand; but in this the outer petals remain of their full size, not increased in number, and the centre appears by the corresponding length, to be composed of the filaments converted into short and imperfect petals with their sides folded outwards.

All the varieties may be propagated by budding on the more common kinds.

The single CAMELLIA, which at the time of the publication of our figure, in 1788, was generally treated as a stove plant, is now found to be hardy enough to bear being exposed, during the winter, to the open air; although, on account of its early season of flowering, before our winters are over, it cannot be seen to perfection without shelter.

N^o 1065.



TUPISTRA SQUALIDA. AMBOYNA TUPISTRA.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. scaposa, spicata, simplex, bracteata. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* infera, sexfida, imbricato-connivens, patentissima, æqualis, rigida. *Stam.* dimidio breviora; *fil.* tota præter punctum antheriferum corollæ adnata; *anth.* biloculares, introversæ, ovatæ, (*in exemplario quod habemus parvæ atque cassæ*). *Pist.* longitudine dupla staminum, columnare; *germ.* depressum, subrotundum, solidum; *stylus* hujus isoperimetrus, 3-plo altior, continuus, tereti-trifidus, tubulatus, stigmate hians trilobo-labroso, corrugato. *Fructus* Bacca? G.

OBS. Bulbus tunicatus, membranis tectus, rhizomatis cylindrici descendens terminatrix; folia pauca (2—3?), latius lorata, convoluto-complexa, lamina lanceolato-oblonga, plana, nervosa, medio costata; scapus bis ultrave brevior, centralis, teres, durus, inclinatus; spica oblonga, cylindrica, conferta, divaricata; bractæ aridæ, floris sessilibus isometra; cor. horizontalis, bilabiato-campanulata, brevis, subrotato-explicanda? laciniis medietate ferme tenus concretis, ovatis, dorso convexis, labii superioris planius extensis, inferioris concavius contractis. Flores in spica inferiores numero partium addunt. Utrum est prænotatus in antheris defectus stirpis femininæ indicium, an speciminis individui vitium fortuitum? Anne ad SANSEVIERAM per ejusdem sessilifloram (*Vide supra No. 739*) accedit? Anne congener ORONTII japonici male cum aquatico, generis sui prototypo, associati? G.

*Specific Name.*TUPISTRA *squalida*. G.

The present very curious and, as far as we can trace, unrecorded vegetable was introduced into this country some years back from the Island of Amboyna, by Messrs. LODDIGES of Hackney, and has been ever since preserved in their stove, where it flowered for the first time in April last. The flowers were

were of a pale dingy purplish colour, scentless; when expanded, something more than the third of an inch in diameter; the bractes, as far as we could make out, were sometimes two-valved, one valve large and ovate, fitted to the lower part of the flower, the other minute, placed on one side; others appeared to have only one valve. Our plant has a strong general resemblance to *ORONTIUM japonicum* (see No. 898 of this work); but as we never had an opportunity of inspecting a flower of that vegetable, we must leave it to those who have had, to decide the mutual relations of the two. *ORONTIUM aquaticum*, on which the genus was founded by LINNÆUS, has evidently no generic affinity with *japonicum*. Mr. R. BROWN had suggested the idea of our plant's being a female. We missed the opportunity of seeing any part of the specimen except the inflorescence, and that in a very shattered imperfect state. So that we refer, without attempting any further description, to the adjoining plate for the rest. G.





ALBUCA VIRIDIFLORA. GRASS-GREEN
ALBUCA.



Generic Character.—*Vide No. 1046.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALBUCA *viridiflora*; (*cor. biformis, cernua; flam. alterna sterilia;*) bulbo oblato-rotundo, ex laminis crassissimis tuberoideo-consolidato; foliis pluribus (7—9?), flaccidis, angustis, lineari-attenuatis, convoluto-canaliculatis, extus striatis villosis, intus glabris, (*sub lente*) totis papulis albidis minutissimis priunatis, scapo inferne villoso parum brevioribus; racemo pluri- (5—10) floro, distante, patente; pedunculis flore atque bractea duplo longioribus; corolla pendula, laciniis exterioribus stellatis, quarta parte circa longioribus, oblongis acumine obtusato; interioribus parum angustioribus, erecto-conniventibus, genitalia concludentibus, concavis, appendiculo transverse subreniformi, calloso, fornicato-infracto, pubescente præfixis; filamentis lineari-attenuatis, carinato-canaliculatis, subæqualibus, apice aduncis, alterne castratis; antheris erectis, a dorso suspensis; germine oblongo, prismatico, trifulco, glabro; stylo parum brevior, erecto, crasso, obpyramidato, trifulco-triquetro, glanduloso-villoso, basi constricto; stigmate conoideo, parum prominulo, hirsuto, intra summos styli angulos sessili; capsula ovata, triquetra, obtusa; seminibus subrotundis, varie compressis. G.

ALBUCA *viridiflora*. Jacq. *Ic. Rar. 2. tab. 446. Coll. Suppl. 98. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 100. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 250.*

The thick laminæ which form the *Bulb* are so compact as to give it the appearance of being solid, with somewhat of the look of a turnip-radish; *leaves* a foot or more long, about two lines broad near the base; *stem* round, about the thickness of a common pen, rather higher than the leaves; *peduncles* about two inches

inches long; *bractes* sphacelate, brown, tapered; *flowers* scentless, about an inch in length, of a deep green colour, having a mixture of yellow in the inner segments; *anthers* pale.

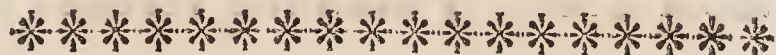
The plant from which our drawing was made had been imported by Mr. GRIFFIN, in whose collection at South-Lambeth it flowered in April last. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Introduced into the Kew Gardens, by Mr. MASSON, in 1794. G.

ERRATUM.

No. 1613, *vers. fol. l. 3*, pro "triquetro-subulata," lege "triquetro-fabulato."



LACHNÆA BUXIFOLIA (α.) VIRENS. GREEN
BOX-LEAVED LACHNÆA.



Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Cor.* 4-fida : limbo inæquali. *Nux* subdrupacea.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHNÆA *buxifolia* ; foliis sparsis elliptico-ovatis, capitulis lanatis.

(α.) *virens* ; foliis viridibus, squamulis faucis discretis inconspicuis, stigmate subincluso.

LACHNÆA *buxifolia* ; foliis ovalibus sessilibus glaberrimis, floribus capitatis tomentoso-lanatis. *Lam. Encyc.* 373. *Illustr.* t. 292. f. 1.

GNIDIA *filamentosa* ; foliis elliptice ovatis glaberrimis approximatis, floribus capitatis, filamentis capillaribus. *Linn. Suppl.* 224. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 425. *Thunb. Prod.* 76.

DESC. *Stem* shrubby ; lower part naked, marked with the vestiges of the leaves : *branches* long, flexible, bearing usually one head of flowers at the extremity. *Leaves* sessile, elliptical, quite entire, obsoletely nerved underneath, smooth, green, crowded together, especially about the end of the branch, where they serve for an involucre. Head of flowers hemispherical, *Corolla* tubular ; *tube* long, hairy, swelled at the base, contracted upwards : *limb* 4-cleft : three of the *laciniæ* approximated, one rather larger and distant from the rest, clothed with silky hairs on the outside, and longer ones within. *Stamens* 8, the alternate filaments longer and more patent, inserted into the upper part of the tube : *anthers* yellow. *Scales* or glandular *nectaries* white, scarcely visible. *Germen* superior, oblong : *style* the length of the tube, inserted into the apex of the germen : *stigma* globular, hispid, scarcely exerted.

This

This plant has been mistakenly called in the nurseries *GNIDIA capitata*.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. . Flowers in the spring. Requires to be kept in an airy light greenhouse. Propagated by seeds, difficultly by cuttings or layers. Communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, of the Exotic Nursery, King's-Road.

Introduced about 1800, by GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq.



LACHNÆA BUXIFOLIA (β.) GLAUCA. GLAU-
COUS BOX-LEAVED LACHNÆA.



Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vide N^m. 1657.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHNÆA *buxifolia*; foliis sparsis elliptico-ovatis, capitulis lanatis.

(α.) vide N^m. 1657.

(β.) glauca; foliis glaucis, squamulis faucis 4, geminatis, luteis, stigmate exserto.

LACHNÆA *glauca*. *Salisb. Parad. Lond.* 109. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 2. p. 415.*

LACHNÆA *buxifolia*. *Bot. Repos.* 524.

GNIDIA *grandis*. Hortulanis.

This variety differs from the preceding, in its *leaves* being glaucous, the *head of flowers* more globular, the *stigma* exserted far beyond the tube of the corolla, and especially in having four united pairs of yellow very conspicuous glandular *nectaries* above the faux, which are hardly visible in the preceding plant. It is known among the Nurserymen by the name of GNIDIA *grandis*, from which genus LACHNÆA differs only in the inequality of the lacinæ of the corolla.

This is a very desirable shrub, remaining long in blossom, and is sometimes, but not always, very sweet-scented. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires to be kept in a light airy part of the greenhouse; is impatient of continued heavy waterings; and flowers best when kept in a small pot. Propagated by seeds, but very difficultly by cuttings.

Introduced

Introduced by GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. about the year 1800, being first observed at the Cape by his collector Mr. JAMES NEVIN. Our drawing was taken some years since from a plant communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, of the Exotic Nursery. We received the same last April, from Mr. BARR, of the Northampton Nursery, Ball's-Pond.

ACACIA MELANOXYLON. BLACK-WOOD
ACACIA.



Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

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

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

Specific Character.

ACACIA *melanoxylon*; foliis lanceolato-oblongis subfalcatis, capitulis subracemosis, ramulis ultimis pedunculisque angulatis furfure tenuissimo tectis, funiculo umbilicali colorato plicato semen subcingente. *Brown Mss. et in Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 5. p. 462.*

This species in its native country, Van Diemen's Island, grows into a considerable tree; the one from which our drawing was made reached to several feet in height before it shewed any blossoms. The bark of the extreme branches is covered with a fine ferrugineous pubescence; that of the larger is rough, and of a dark brown colour, approaching to black. When cut through, the wood of the latter is compact and white; but, from its name, we suppose that the wood itself in older trees, or perhaps of the trunk only, is of a black colour.

Raised from seeds received from New-Holland, by JOHN WALKER, Esq. of Arno's-Grove, Southgate, under the name of BLACK-WOOD, about six years ago.





VERONICA LABIATA. LABIATED
SPEEDWELL.



Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-partitus, raro 5-partitus. *Cor.* subrotata. *Tubus* calyce brevior. *Capsula* valvis medio septiferis v. bipartibilis. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERONICA *labiata*; racemis axillaribus longissimis, foliis elongato-lanceolatis acuminatis inæqualiter serratis. *Brown Prod. Nov. Holl. p. 434.*

VERONICA *Derwentia*; foliis lanceolatis, oppositis, alternis, dentatis: floribus spicatis axillaribus: corollis parvis, pallide violaceis, fragrantissimis. *Littlejohn in Bot. Repos. 531.*

DESC. *Root* perennial. *Stems* simple, erect, smooth, rounded, herbaceous. *Leaves* crosswise-opposite, sessile, lanceolate, concave, sawed with unequal fleshy pointed teeth. *Calyx* smooth, 4-cleft: *segments* acute, nearly equal, erect. *Corolla* one petal: *tube* very short: *faux* hairy: *limb* 4-cleft: *laciniæ* somewhat unequal, bilabiate arranged: upper one upright, emarginate, larger than the other three which form the lower lip. Colour of the corolla pale blue. *Stamens* 2: *filaments* the length of the corolla inserted into the tube. *Anthers* heart-shaped, deep blue: *pollen* white. *Germen* oval, emarginate: *Style* purple: *Stigma* simple.

We did not remark the fragrance of the flowers recorded in the Botanist's Repository.

It is considered as a greenhouse plant; but, being a native of Van Diemen's Island and of the South Coast of New-Holland, is probably sufficiently hardy to bear our ordinary winters without protection. Propagated by parting its roots. Flowers most part of the summer.

STAPELIA CAMPANULATA. BELL-SHAPED
STAPELIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Asclepiadea. *Nectarium* duplici stellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *campanulata*; ramis plurimis simplicibus erectis tetragonis dentatis: dentibus patentibus acutis, corolla decemfida campanulata scabra, tubo barbato. *Masson Stap.* p. 11. n. 6. t. 6.

STAPELIA *campanulata*; corollis decemdentatis: laciniis majoribus lanceolatis; fundo campanulato, pedunculis trifloris, ramis erectis tetragonis basi floriferis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 1293. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. p. 95.

HUERNIA. *Brown Asclep. in Mem. Wern. Soc.* 1. p. 22.

Our figure will be observed to differ in some respects from that of MASSON, and has been supposed to be a distinct species; but we can see no good reason for such a conclusion. In MASSON'S figure, the colour of the spots is seen on the outside of the corolla, but we have observed the same difference in some other species, which may probably be owing to our plants being blown under glass, and consequently exposed to a lesser degree of light, as well as of air, which lessens the intensity of colour in most flowers.

The branches are generally four-angled, rarely five-angled; and the tube of the corolla is filled with a club-shaped pubescence, as described by MASSON.

Our drawing was taken from a plant that flowered at Mr. VERE'S, in August 1813. We received the same from Messrs. LODDIGES some years ago,





STAPELIA RETICULATA. NETTED-FLOWERED
STAPELIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Asclepiadæa, *Nectarium* duplici stellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *reticulata*; ramis pentagonis denticulatis: dentibus patentibus, corolla decemangulata, tubo intus barbato ampliato in orbiculum elevatum. *Masson Stap. p. 9. n. 2. t. 2.*

STAPELIA *reticulata*; corolla decemdentata: laciniis majoribus ovatis acutis, fundo barbato orbiculo elevato cincto, pedunculis binis corolla brevioribus ramis pentagonis patulis basi floriferis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. p. 1295. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 2. p. 96.*

HUERNIA. *Brown Asclep. in Mem. Wern. Soc. 1. p. 22.*

The elevated ring which surrounds the mouth of the tube in this species is not so well expressed in our drawing as it ought to have been. The light parts of the flower in MASSON'S figure are much whiter, and run in cross lines more like the meshes of a net. Yet from the remarkable five-angled sharp-toothed branches, clouded with purplish spots, we have no doubt of the identity of the species. If we mistake not, we were informed that Mr. WOODFORD received his plant from MASSON himself, under the name of *reticulata*.

This species and the preceding, as well as *lentiginosa*, No. 506, belong to the same division, in which the parts of fructification lie at the bottom of the tube, and are separated into a distinct genus, by Mr. BROWN, in his elaborate and ingenious Essay on the Natural Order of Asclepiadææ, published in the Memoirs of the Wernerian Society. To this he has applied the name of HUERNIA, "in memory of JUSTUS HEURNIUS, one of the earliest collectors of Cape plants, and from whose drawings the first account of STAPELIA was taken."

Grows naturally in the hollows of rocks, near North Olifant's River. Our drawing was taken several years ago, from Mr. WOODFORD'S collection, late at Vauxhall, in the month of August.



MESEMBRYANTHEMUM INCLAUDENS.
NEVER-CLOSING FIG MARIGOLD.



Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa, linearia, basi cohærentia. *Caps.* carnosâ, infera, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *includens*; foliis dolabriformibus acie crenulata, corollis semper apertis: petalis interioribus teretibus abbreviatis.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *includens*; foliis triquetris subdeltoidibus lævibus perviridibus, carina gibbosa, corollis includentibus, petalis interioribus valde abbreviatis imbricatisque. *Haworth Syn. Succul. p. 295. Idem in Bot. Repos. 388.*

This is one of the most desirable species of this numerous genus, both on account of the brilliancy of its flowers and because they remain fully expanded, night and day. Flowering branches when cut off will continue unchanged for days together; so that they may be worn in the hair or bosom, without danger of drooping from the heat of the ball-room; but they are without scent. There are several other species which have their blossoms always expanded, all of which, Mr. HAWORTH remarks, are well adapted to the above purpose; and if fragrance be an object, the addition of some of the night-flowering species will supply that also.

The

The redness of the leaves and branches depends much upon the plant's being exposed to sun and air, though the apex of the leaves and part of the stems in the neighbourhood of the joints, under all circumstances, shew a greater or less tinge of this colour.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Flowers in June, July, and August. Introduced about the year 1802. Requires to be protected from frost and from damps. Communicated by the Hon. WILLIAM HERBERT.



SAXIFRAGA VIRGINIENSIS. VIRGINIAN
SAXIFRAGE.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Caps.* birostris, 1-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SAXIFRAGA *virginiensis*; (tota minutim pubens) foliis spatulatis undulatum crenulatis, caule subaphyllo dichotomo, floribus congestis, capsulis alternis sessilibus.

SAXIFRAGA *virginiensis*; tota minutim pubescens, foliis ovalibus obtusis crenatis in petiolum decurrentibus, caule subaphyllo paniculato, ramulis dichotomis, floribus subsessilibus. *Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 310.

SAXIFRAGA *virginiensis*; tota minutim pubens; foliis ovalibus, obtusis, quasi petiolatis, crenatis: caule subaphyllo, paniculato, ramulis subsessiliter alternifloris: calycibus erectis. *Michaux Fl. Am. Bor.* 1. 269. *Persoon Syn.* 1. p. 488. n. 19.

SANICULA *virginiensis* alba folio oblongo mucronato. *Pluk. Phyt.* 222. f. 5. ad *pensylvanicam* male relatam.

SAXIFRAGA foliis cordato-ovalibus crenatis, corolla alba, caule hirsuto aphylo. *Fl. Virg.* 1. 160. *Clayton n.* 525. Synonymon ad *nivalem* a Linnæo relatam.

SAXIFRAGA *pilosa*. *Banks. Herb. et Haworth Misc. Nat.*

SAXIFRAGA *virginiensis* and *nivalis* appear to us to be very nearly allied, but the flowers and more especially the seed-vessels of the latter are larger, and the panicle less diffuse. The flowers in *virginiensis* do indeed grow in clusters; but, as the seed-vessels

seed-vessels form, the panicle expands, and the capsules are distinct and placed alternately along the branches: there are good specimens of the plant in both states, sent by BARTRAM to PETER COLLINSON, in the Banksian Herbarium, and described by SOLANDER, under the name of *pilosa*, with a query whether it may not be a variety of *pensylvanica*. The origin of this doubt appears to have been the figure in PLUKENET, referred by LINNÆUS to the latter plant, but which certainly belongs to this, and is so quoted by MICHAUX and PURSH.

We have examined the specimen in CLAYTON'S own Herbarium, now in the possession of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, and find it to be certainly the same as our plant in its fully expanded state; indeed it is quoted by SOLANDER as a synonym of his *pilosa*. As this specimen is the only authority for *nivalis* being a native of the United States, that species should at present be excluded from the American catalogue.

The very different appearance of *SAXIFRAGA virginiensis*, when it first comes into flower and after the capsules are formed, seems to have led to the confusion; in the former state, it very much resembles *nivalis*, as may be seen by comparing our figure with that of *nivalis* in the Flora Danica.

We observe, that the leaves vary considerably in different specimens, in size, crenature, and length of the petiole; which latter are however seldom as long as in our specimen, which was probably drawn by being flowered under glass.

A hardy alpine perennial; native of Pennsylvania, Carolina, and Virginia; propagated by seeds or parting the roots.

Communicated by Mr. SWEET, from the Stockwell-Common Nursery.



GLADIOLUS BLANDUS. (δ.) PAINTED
CORN-FLAG.



Generic Character.—*Vide supra* No. 1564.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- GLADIOLUS *blandus*. *Vide* N^{is}. 625, 645, et 648; *adjectis synonymis sequentibus*.
 GLADIOLUS *blandus*. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2.1. 100. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 103. *Nobis supra* No. 992, in *Spec. Synth.*
 GLADIOLUS *albidus*. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 84.
 GLADIOLUS *carneus*. *Lil. a Redoutè, tab.* 65.
 GLADIOLUS *campanulatus*. *Bot. Rep. t.* 188.
 GLADIOLUS *trimaculatus*. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 85.
 GLADIOLUS *inflatus*. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 87?
-

The tallest of all the varieties of this fine species, being sometimes more than three feet high. We refer to No. 625, for description and remainder of the synonymy. The specimen from which our drawing was made had been received from Holland, by the Hon. WILLIAM HERBERT. We have formerly seen others, received from the same quarter. G.



DIPHYLLEIA CYMOSA. CYME-FLOWERED
DIPHYLLEIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-phyllus; foliolis ovalibus, concavis, deciduis. *Cor.* petala sex, calyce majora, patula, ovalia, concava, decidua. *Stam.* petalis dimidio breviora, hypogyna: *filam.* brevia, plana: *anth.* oblongæ; loculis membrana a basi ad apicem junctis, eadem soluta dehiscentibus. *Pist.* ovarium ovatum: *stylus* vix ullus: *stigma* capitatum. *Bacca* subglobosa, unilocularis, sessilis; *sem.* 2—3, subrotunda. *Herba* PODOPHYLLI peltati; foliis tamen alternis et remote a margine peltatis. *Pedunculus* terminalis, cyma simplici. *Flores* candidi. *Baccæ* atro-cæruleæ seminibus purpureis. *Michaux Flor. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 203.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIPHYLLEIA *cymosa*. *Mich. Flor. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 203. *tab.* 19.
20. *Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 1. 218.

Root creeping, jointed, knotted; *herb* smooth; *leaves* two, subpalmate, angularly lobed, serrate; lobes acuminate. Found near rivulets on the high mountains of Carolina and Virginia. Introduced a year or two ago, by Mr. LYONS. Hardy. Our drawing was made from a living specimen communicated by Mr. WILLIAM KENT, from his collection at Clapton, in the beginning of May last. We have trusted to MICHAUX and PURSH for what little we have said by way of description, having missed the opportunity of examining the living plant. G.



TROXIMON GLAUCUM. GLAUCOUS-LEAVED
TROXIMON.



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum, puncticulatum. *Pappus* pilosus, sessilis. *Cal.* oblongus, conicus, simplex, aut squamis inæqualibus imbricatus.

Specific Character and Synonym.

TROXIMON *glaucum*; scapo unifloro, calycinis foliolis imbricatis cuspidatis, foliis linearibus integerrimis utrinque glaucis. *Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept. 2. p. 505.*

In our cultivated plant the *receptacle* was flat, rather honey-combed than puncticulate; *calyx* in two series, outer series scarcely half the length of the inner, distant, dark brown, conical, acute: inner series linear-lanceolate, erect, equal, green. *Germs* linear-oblong. *Pappus* sessile, hairy. *Leaves* glaucous: nerves and veins whitish, sheathing at the bottom.

The glaucous, fleshy foliage, uncommon in this class, and brilliant, though light, yellow flowers, contrasted with the long orange-coloured anthers, gives this plant rather a striking aspect. A hardy perennial. Native of the Banks of the Missouri, North-America. Introduced by THOMAS NUTTAL, Esq. Communicated by Messrs. FRASER, from their American Nursery, Sloane-Square. Flowers in May and June.



HABENARIA CILIARIS. YELLOW-FRINGED
HABENARIA.



Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ringens. *Labellum* basi subtus calcaratum. *Glandulae* *pollinis* nudæ distinctæ (loculis pedicellorum adnatis vel solutis distinctis). BROWN in *Hort. Kew.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HABENARIA *ciliaris*; cornu filiformi germini longiore, labello lanceolato pennatim-fimbriato, petalis interioribus dentato-incisis. *Brown Miss. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 5. p. 194.*

ORCHIS *ciliaris*; labello oblongo-lanceolato pennatim-ciliato petalis duplo longiore, cornu germine longiore. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 4. p. 8. Pursh Flor. Amer. Sept. 585.*

ORCHIS *ciliaris*; bulbis indivisis, nectarii labio lanceolato, cornu longissimo. *Aët. Ups. 1741. p. 6. Gron. Virg. 136. Sp. Pl. 1331. Bot. Repos. 42.*

ORCHIS *ciliaris*; scapo folioso, spica subovata multiflora, ovario superne in setam bractea longiore attenuato, cornu subunciali, labello sublanceolato pennatim lacero. *Michaux Amer. 2. p. 156.*

ORCHIS *palmata elegans lutea virginiana*, cum longis calcaribus luteis. *Morif. Hist. 3. p. 499.*

ORCHIS *marilandica grandis et procera*, floribus luteis, calcari longissimo; labello fimbriato. *Raj. Sup. 588.*

ORCHIS (β .) *testiculata* floribus niveis speciosis spicatis labello pulcherrime fimbriato plumam referente. *Clayt. n. 560.*

DESC. *Scape* leafy, striate, erect. *Leaves* lanceolate, acuminate, gradually diminishing till they become linear-lanceolate
bractes,

bractes, scarcely exceeding half the length of the germen. *Corolla* (or *perianthium*) ringent; three *external petals* subequal, ovate: one *superior*, concave, helmet-shaped: two *lateral*, flat, dependent: three *internal* unequal: two erect, linear, ciliated at the apex, one (the *labellum*, *lip*, or *nectary*) oblong, finely cut on the margin into a wide fringe, elongated backward into a slender, cylindrical spur, equal to or rather longer than the germen. *Lobes of the anther* distinct; opening longitudinally: *pollen masses* standing erect on long pedicles when they escape from the anther. *Germen* very long, filiform, and much twisted: *stigma* obtuse, gelatinous.

The colour of every part of the flower, including the germen, is uniformly an iron-yellow. It is sometimes however, though rarely, found with white flowers.

In the above description, the relative situation of the parts is considered, as the flower appears when fully expanded, without regard to the contortion of the germen. In other respects, it is accommodated to the ideas of Mr. BROWN. (*Vide Prod. Fl. Nov. Holl. p. 309.*)

A hardy perennial. Communicated by Mr. WOODFORD, late of Belfont-House, Vauxhall. Native of North-America, from Canada to Carolina, growing in meadows and drained swamps. Cultivated before 1796, by R. A. SALISBURY, Esq.

N 1669.



J. Sarsford Sc

Pub. by C. & G. Walworth Sep 1. 1817

EPIDENDRUM FRAGRANS. SWEET - SCENTED
EPIDENDRUM.



Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Columna cum ungue labelli longitudinaliter connata in tubum (quandoque decurrentem in ovarium). *Massæ pollinis* 4, parallelæ, septis completis persistentibus distinctæ, basi filo granulato elastico auctæ. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- EPIDENDRUM *fragrans*; folio lanceolato bulbo innato, scapo abbreviato multifloro, lamina labelli cordata acuminata. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 5. p. 218.*
- EPIDENDRUM *fragrans.* *Willd. Sp. Pl. 4. p. 119. Bot. Repos. 645. Nobis supra No. 572. pag. aversa. Swartz Prod. 123.*
- EPIDENDRUM *cochleatum.* *Supra No. 152: icon errore foliis binis picta ideoque delenda.*

At the time the former figure of this plant (vid. No. 151) was published, Mr. CURTIS, not having seen the flower of EPIDENDRUM *cochleatum*, mistook this for it. Whether this specimen, contrary to its usual mode, really put forth two leaves, or that in consequence of his preconceived opinion, Mr. CURTIS supposed this to have been by some accident defective, and accordingly gave directions that the drawing should be made with two leaves, cannot now be ascertained. However this may be, as the EPIDENDRUM *fragrans*, which has often flowered in several collections about town, has not been observed

observed ever to deviate from its character of having one leaf only, we are desirous that the former figure should be destroyed; and we now give a genuine representation of the plant, with its proper characters. The error respecting the name has been before rectified at No. 572 of this work.

Native of Jamaica. Requires to be constantly kept in the bark-stove. Flowers in September and October.

Our drawing was taken thirteen years ago, at Mr. WOODFORD'S, at Vauxhall.



CAMELLIA JAPONICA (*var. ε.*) MYRTIFOLIA.
MYRTLE-LEAVED RED CAMELLIA.



Class and Order.

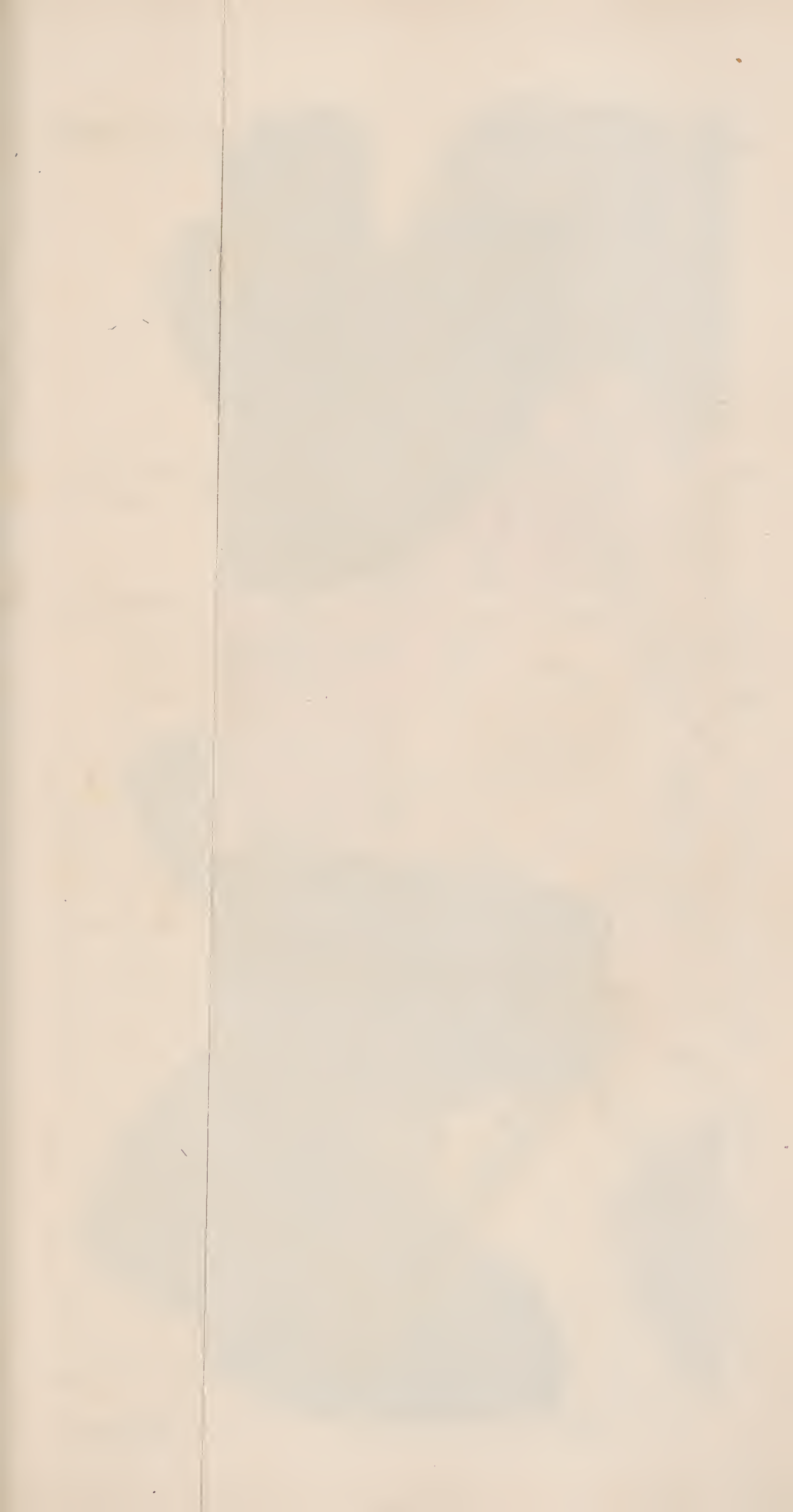
MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic and Specific Characters with Synonyms.—Vide supra No. 1664.

For this very rare and beautiful variety of CAMELLIA we are indebted to Messrs. CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM, Nurserymen at Vauxhall.

The leaves, though the smallest of any of the varieties which we have seen, are rather too large to warrant the name of *myrtifolia*. The flower is round and compact, with the inner petals gradually diminishing in size; approaching, except in colour, to the Bourbon or double white variety.

Requires the same treatment as the other varieties, and is readily propagated by inarching on stocks of the more common sorts, or by cuttings.



N^o 1071.



Dr. Eduardo D. C.

Pub. by S. Curtis Welchworth & Co. 1874

F. Sanson & Co.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE. CATAWBA
RHODODENDRON.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RHODODENDRON *catawbiense*; foliis brevi-ovalibus utrinque rotundato-obtusis glabris subtus discoloribus, umbellis terminalibus, laciniis calycis elongato-oblongis, corollis campanulatis. *Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 1. p. 298. *Michaux Flor. Amer.-Bor.* 1. p. 258. *Ait. Epit. Hort. Kew. addenda.*

The flowers of this species having been represented as being scarlet, excited a considerable interest amongst our collectors; they turn out however to be of a rose-colour, and being only obscurely dotted on the upper petal, though larger, are hardly more showy than those of *RHODODENDRON maximum*. Our drawing was made at the HammerSmith Nursery, Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, June 1813. In a specimen which flowered at Messrs. MALCOLM and SWEET'S last spring, it was remarked that the petals were of a much more intense colour externally than within, and that consequently the flowers were more showy when but few of them were fully expanded.

Native of the high mountains of Virginia and Carolina, particularly near the source of the Catawba River, where it was found in 1808, by Mr. JOHN FRASER and his late father, and by them introduced in 1809.

It forms a low spreading bush, seldom ascending more than three feet. The capsule is smooth, larger, and more approaching to an oval form than that of *R. maximum*, in which it is nearly cylindrical and ferruginous. We have observed too, that variety γ of *maximum*, in Mr. PURSH'S Flora of North-America, has smooth capsules and a leafy calyx, characters sufficient to entitle it to be considered as a distinct species.



PENSTEMON GLABRA. NUTTAL'S
PENSTEMON.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 2-labiata, ventricosa. *Filam.* 5^{um} sterile, cæteris longius, superne barbatum. *Caps.* compressa, 2-ocularis, 2-valvis. *Sem.* numerosa, subglobosa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PENSTEMON *glabra*; foliis lanceolatis undulatis amplexicaulibus, racemo verticillato secundo, filamento sterili apice spatulato nudo.

PENSTEMON *glabra*; caule foliisque glabris, foliis subplexicaulibus ovato-oblongis integerrimis, floribus racemoso-paniculatis, filamento sterili nudo clavato apice retuso, calycis foliolis subrotundis acuminatis, laciniis corollæ subæqualibus rotundatis, antheris hirsutis. *Pursh Fl. Am. Sept. Suppl. p. 738.*

PENSTEMON *grandiflorum*? *Fras. Cat.*

DESC. *Stem* ascending, smooth, generally reddish. *Leaves* crosswise opposite, cordate-lanceolate, embracing the stem: margin undulated, veined underneath, smooth. *Flowers* in a terminal, subcompounded whorled raceme, looking one way. *Calyx leaflets* ovate, concave, acuminate, minutely toothed. *Corolla* ringent: tube very short, contracted; *faux* inflated, somewhat contracted upwards by two deep-indented furrows on the under side, but still gaping: *limb* five-cleft: *laciniæ* nearly equal, obtuse, bilabiate arranged, two upper and three lower. *Stamens* didynamous: *filaments* rounded, smooth, crooked: *anther* a little bearded at the back: *lobes* divaricate: *barren filament*

filament somewhat longer than the rest, dilated at the top, naked or beardless. *Germen* conical: *style* nearly equal to the filaments, *stigma* simple. The flowers are the largest of any of the species; *limb* purple, *faux* nearly bluish, changeable.

We have before remarked that the separation of PENSTEMON from CHELONE, on the ground of the difference in the length and pubescence of the barren filament, is attended with difficulties. In our present plant, this organ exceeds the length of the fertile stamens as in the former, but is entirely beardless as in the latter. In habit it corresponds with PENSTEMON *laevigata*, and especially with *pubescens*.

We received this as the *grandiflora* of FRASER'S Catalogue, and probably it is the plant there meant; but Mr. PURSH applies that synonym to his PENSTEMON *Bradburii*, which has still larger flowers, and is much taller and more upright.

A hardy perennial. Native of Upper Louisiana in North-America. Introduced by THOMAS NUTTAL, Esq. Flowers in June and July. Communicated by Mr. KENT, of Clapton.





CRISTARIA COCCINEA. SCARLET
CRISTARIA.



Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. simplex, 5-fidus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Styli* plures.
Fructus orbiculato-depressus, pellicula tectus, dehiscens in arillos
bialatos.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRISTARIA *coccinea*; undique cano-tomentosa et pilis stellatis
obsita, foliis 3—5-fidis: laciniis incisif acutis, racemis
terminalibus, caule diffuso. *Pursh Fl. Am. Sept. 2. p. 453.*
MALVA *coccinea*. *Fraser's Catal.*

This beautiful and singular little plant is a native of North-America, growing on the dry prairies and extensive plains of the Missouri. Is a hardy perennial. The whole plant is covered with a stellated pubescence placed on a close white tomentum. Flowers in July, August, and September. Having only a single calyx, it does not correspond with the character of MALVA, but with that of SIDA; from certain species of which, having a winged appendix to the arilli of the seed, the late Prof. CAVANILLES framed a separate genus under the name CRISTARIA.

Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Messrs. FRASER, of the American Nursery, Sloane-Square.

Introduced by THOMAS NUTTAL, Esq.



ŒNOTHERA FRASERI. FRASER'S EVENING
PRIMROSE.



Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus, tubulosus. *Petala* 4. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, cylindrica, infera. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ŒNOTHERA *Fraseri*; glabriuscula, caule inferne simplici superne ramuloso, foliis ovatis petiolatis glanduloso-denticulatis, racemis foliosis, capsulis pedicellatis obovatis tetragonis. *Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept. 734. Suppl.*

ŒNOTHERA *Fraseri* in many respects resembles *fruticosa* (supra No. 332) but when carefully examined is sufficiently distinct: the most important character, however, is the form of the capsule, which in the present plant is four-cornered, while in *fruticosa* it is multangular. Mr. PURSH, in consequence of this species, has proposed the following alteration in the specific character of the latter: ŒNOTHERA *fruticosa*; tenuiter pubescens, caule a basi ramoso divaricato, foliis sessilibus lanceolatis subdentatis acutis, capsulis pedicellatis oblongo-clavatis angulatis.

ŒNOTHERA *Fraseri* is a native of North-America, where it was first collected by Mr. JOHN FRASER, in the year 1808, and soon after introduced into this country. It is a hardy perennial. Propagated by seeds or parting its roots. Drawn at the North-American Nursery, Sloane-Square.

The specific name was given by Mr. PURSH, in honour of the discoverer, who travelled with his late father in North-America in search of plants. To these laborious collectors the Botanical Magazine has frequently been indebted for the opportunity of publishing new and rare plants. To their industry, indeed, ought to be attributed the acquisition of many
more

more of the valuable plants which adorn our gardens, than is generally known.

ADDENDUM.

No. 1592. *ŒNOTHERA MISSOURENSIS*.

Mr. PURSH has added this as a synonym of his *Œ. macrocarpa*, *Suppl p. 734*. In his account of which species he says, that “the figure in the Botanical Magazine is apparently from a very weak and starved plant. The flowers of those in the possession of A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. were nearly six inches in diameter, and the tube nearly seven inches long. There is an inequality on the edges of the petals, but by no means can it be called ferrulate, which term has been introduced into the *differentia specifica*, and strongly, but erroneously, expressed in the figure.”

Now we apprehend that Mr. PURSH must have had some other species in view. We have seen a drawing of Mr. LAMBERT'S plant, in which it was represented with upright stems, whereas our plant is always decumbent. We have attended to it particularly this summer, at Mr. FRASER'S, where it grows apparently in full health; but the flowers are not at all larger than represented in our figure: and the limb of the corolla is always ferrulate, as described, nor is this character at all exaggerated in our figure. It cannot, we think, with any propriety be called *macrocarpa*, or large-fruited; the capsule being much smaller than in several other species. We must confess however that we have not seen it with ripe seeds.





PAPAVER CAUCASICUM. CAUCASEAN POPPY.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala. *Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Caps.* 1-locularis, sub stigmate persistente poris dehiscens,

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PAPAVER *caucasicum*; capsulis obovatis glabris, stigmate quadrilobo, caule pedunculisque pilosis; setis sparsis erectis, foliis pinnatifidis incisis.

PAPAVER *caucasicum*; capsulis oblongis glabris, caule ramossissimo virgato pedunculisque setis sparsis erectis evanidis foliis pinnatifidis incisis. *Flor. Taur. Caucas.*

The CAUCASIAN POPPY is nearly related to PAPAVER *dubium*, from which it differs in having much larger petals, of a deeper scarlet colour, in being more branched, stems and peduncles less hairy, with the hairs not adpressed, as in that, but standing straight out, and often disappearing; and especially by the large white four-lobed stigma.

Our drawing was made at Mr. GRIFFIN'S very valuable collection of rare plants at South-Lambeth, in June last.

A hardy annual; propagated by seeds. Native of Caucasus.

ERRATUM.

No. 1672, pag. averf. 1. 3 et 4, for The flowers are the largest of any of the species, *read* The flowers are large.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly related to a university record or a collection of documents. Some faint words and numbers are visible, but they cannot be accurately transcribed.]



STAPELIA BUFONIS. TOAD-FLOWERED
STAPELIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Asclepiadea. Nectar. duplici stellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *Bufonis*; ramis simplicibus: spinis cruciatim oppositis rectis, corollis quinquefidis rugosissimis, laciniis nectarii infimi bidentatis: dentibus divaricatis.

STAPELIA *Bufonia*. Donn *Cantab.*

ORBEA *bufonia*. *Haworth Succul. p. 40.*

STAPELIA *variegata* (supra No. 26.) *S. picta* (supra No. 1169) and our present plant, *S. Bufonis*, are very nearly related, and perhaps may be by some thought to be rather varieties than different species. There is, however, so considerable a difference in the herbage, as well as in the colour of the corolla, that we can but think that cultivators are justified in considering them to be distinct. The form of the nectaria would probably decide with more certainty, but this part not having been attended to with a view to their affording distinguishing characters, entire confidence cannot be put in the accuracy of representations. The latter have certainly the laciniaë of the nectary bifid, and the teeth are longer and more divaricate in *Bufonis* than in *picta*. In the figure this part is represented entire in *variegata*, on which account Mr. HAWORTH considers it not to be the *variegata* of LINNÆUS. But it is necessary that these parts should be carefully compared in the living specimens, before any thing can be determined. Our present plant has been so well named, that were all the species to be seen flowering together, the likeness to that loathsome animal which has suggested its appellation, would infallibly point it out.

Flowers in August and September. Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Requires the same treatment as the rest. Our drawing was taken some years back at the late Mr. WALKER'S, at Stockwell.



ARDISIA SOLANACEA. NIGHTSHADE-LIKE
ARDISIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis, limbo reflexo. *Anthere* magnæ, erectæ. *Stigma* simplex. *Drupa* supera, monosperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARDISIA *solanacea*; corymbis axillaribus, pedicellis clavatis nutantibus demum erectis, corollis carnofis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis.

ARDISIA *solanacea*; corymbis axillaribus tripartitis, foliis oblongis utrinque attenuatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 1063.
Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 2. p. 4.

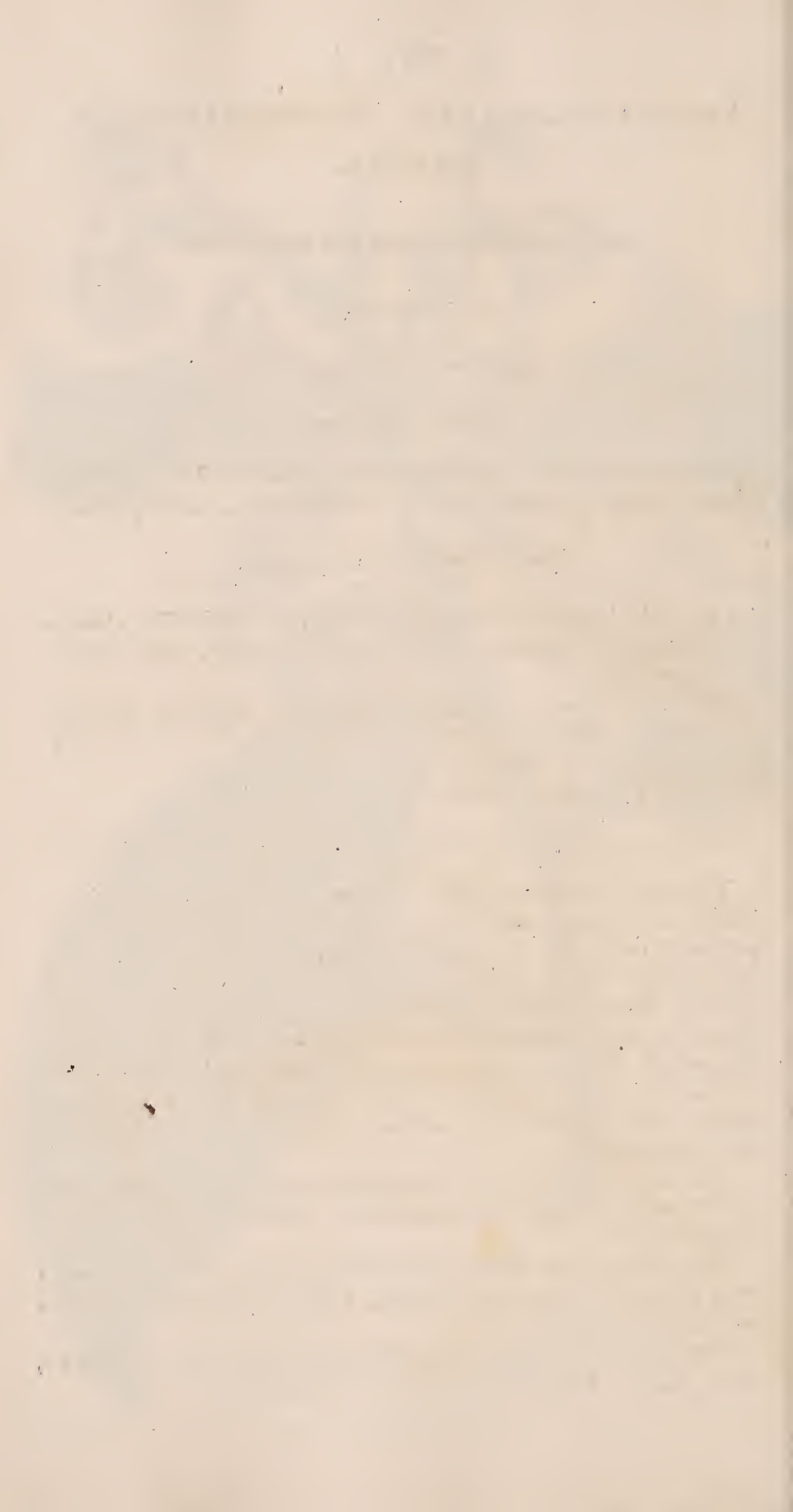
ARDISIA *solanacea.* *Roxb. Corom.* 1. p. 27. t. 27.

This fine shrub, in full blossom, was communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS. The corolla has a singular appearance much like an artificial flower made of shells. The corymbs are rarely tripartite, as described by WILLDENOW, from a solitary instance in Dr. ROXBURG'S drawing. In our plant, the buds were all cernuous; but, as the flower expanded, the pedicle became straight, one open flower only appearing at a time in each corymb; in the figure in the Coromandel plants, the artist has drawn the buds all erect, as well before as after expansion.

Native of the Coast of Coromandel, growing in moist places in the vallies among the mountains. Called by the Telingas *Conda Mayoora*.

The juice of the berries, according to ROXBURGH, is of a very beautiful bright red colour, which, upon paper, changes to a durable brown.

Introduced in 1798, by the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. K. B. Flowers from June to September.





ARDISIA ACUMINATA. ACUMINATED
ARDISIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis: limbo reflexo. *Antheræ* magnæ, erectæ. *Stigma* simplex. *Drupa* supera, monosperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARDISIA *acuminata*; paniculis axillaribus terminalibusque, foliis oblongis acuminatis basi attenuatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 1062. *Hort. Kew. edit. alt.* 2. p. 4.
ICACOREA *guianensis*. *Aublet Guian.* 2. *Suppl.* p. 1. t. 368.

Our plant does not agree very well with the character taken from AUBLET, the flowers being rather corymbose than paniced. But as this author saw it in fruit only and not in flower, it is possible that by the lengthening of the peduncle at the part from which the pedicles issue, it may at that season put on more the appearance of a panicle.

DESCR. A *shrub*, in our specimen, a foot and half or two feet high with green smooth bark. *Branches* alternate, spreading. *Leaves* petiolated, alternate, oblong, narrowed at both extremities, somewhat undulate, smooth on both sides, ribbed with numerous parallel veins, uniting near the margin. *Peduncles* axillary, not half the length of the leaf; bearing simple or compound corymbs of flowers. *Calyx* minute, persistent, five-parted, acute, white, with rust-coloured dots. *Corolla* faucer-shaped, *limb* five-cleft, plain (not reflexed) white with rusty yellow dots scarcely visible to the naked eye. *Stamens* five: *filaments* inserted into the tube of the corolla, short, spear-pointed: *Anthers* connivent. *Germen* globular. *Style* erect, longer than stamens: *Stigma* acute.

Native of Guiana. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, flowering in July.



VERONICA MULTIFIDA. FINE-CUT
SPEEDWELL.



Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. limbo 4-partito : lacinia infima angustiore. *Caps.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERONICA *multifida* ; racemis lateralibus, foliis multipartitim-pinnatifidis : laciniis linearibus, foliolis calycis trifidis.

VERONICA *multifida* ; foliis multipartitis, laciniis pinnatifidis, lobis decurrentibus, pedunculis brevibus, calyce glaberrimo, caule villosa. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 69. *excl. Smith. A& Soc. Linn.* 1. p. 109. *Vahl Enum.* 1. p. 73.

VERONICA *multifida* ; racemis lateralibus, foliis multipartitis laciniatis, caulibus erectis. *Sp. Pl.* p. 17. *Syst. Veg.* 60.

VERONICA *abrotanifolia*, frutescens, floribus carneis. *Amm. Ruth.* 25. n. 33.

VERONICA foliis multifidis linearibus. *Gmel. Sib.* 3. p. 222. *excluso synonymo Tournefortii.*

DESCR. The whole plant is covered with a fine pubescence, shorter and thinner on the calyxes than elsewhere ; but these are by no means free from it. *Stem* suffruticose. *Lower leaves* multipartite, with pinnatifid laciniæ, upper ones irregularly pinnate with linear, simple, and pinnatifid laciniæ. *Racemes* really lateral, though from the drawing they might be taken for terminal. *Braçtes* 3—4-cleft : laciniæ simple. *Calyx* 4-cleft : two upper leaflets much longer than the lower, trifid. *Corolla* pale blue, streaked with purple : upper lacinia larger than the rest : lower one smaller. *Anthers* violet-coloured before they burst,

burst, afterward white, from the white pollen. *Caps.* ovate, terminated with long persistent *style*.

We are particularly happy to be able to give a drawing of this little-understood species. All Botanists confounded it with *austriaca*, till Dr. SMITH gave an account of it from the Siberian specimen preserved in the Linnean herbarium, in the first volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society.

Native of Siberia. A hardy perennial. Flowers in May. Communicated, together with several other curious and rare plants, by Mr. PRINGLE, Nurseryman, at Sydenham.



HELONIAS GLABERRIMA. SMOOTH-LEAVED
HELONIAS.



Generic Character.—*Vide No. 985.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELONIAS *glaberrima*; (*hermaphrodita*;) radice tunicato-bulbosa, ovato-oblonga; foliis ligulato-elongatis, convoluto-canaliculatis, attenuatis, nervoso-striatis; racemo distante, pyramidato; bracteis convoluto-lanceolatis; corolla rotata, æquali, demum connivente; laciniis latè ovatis cum acumine, basi fossula gemina transverse insculptis; capsula velata; seminibus lineari-oblongis, prismaticis, integumento membranaceo quam nucleus ampliore atque superne alato. G.

ZIGADENUS *glaberrimus*. *Michaux Bor. Amer. 1. 214. tab. 22.*
Pursh Amer. Sept. 1. 241.

As far as we are able to judge from the engraving in the above-cited work of MICHAUX, as well as from his description, we take our present plant to be the ZIGADENUS *glaberrimus*. It should be observed, however, that the figure in that work has been done from a dried plant, in which there is not one corolla shewn in its natural state. We are really at a loss to say what may have induced the separation of the species into a genus distinct from that which was left in possession of HELONIAS *virginica* (see above, No. 985). Excepting that the corolla in the present plant is ultimately connivent, which is not the case there, we cannot detect the slightest point to justify this innovation. According to us, VERATRUM and the American species of MELANTHIUM form but one genus with HELONIAS; and we do not scruple to add ZIGADENUS to the mass. Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered this summer at Mr. FRASER'S Nursery, in Sloane-Square, and which had been imported from North-America. If it be the ZIGADENUS *glaberrimus*, as we presume, it is found in moist grassy spots in Virginia and Lower Carolina, attaining the height of two feet.

G.



CLEOME PENTAPHYLLA. FIVE-LEAVED
CLEOME.



Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Petala* 4. *Stam.* 4—40. *Siliqua* 1-locularis, bivalvis, polysperma. *Semina* exalbuminosa. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLEOME *pentaphylla*; floribus gynandris: staminibus medio stipitis insertis, foliis quinatis passim floralibusque ternatis, caule inermi. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. p. 130.

CLEOME *pentaphylla*; floribus gynandris, foliis digitatis. *Sp. Pl.* 938. *Willd.* 3. p. 564.

SINAPISTRUM indicum pentaphyllum flore carneo, minus, non spinosum. *Herm. Lugdb.* 564. *Sloane Hist.* 1. p. 294. *Raj. Hist.* 859.

PAPAVER corniculatum acre quinquefolium ægyptiacum minus. *Pluk. Alm.* 280.

PENTAPHYLLUM peregrinum filiquosum bivalve minus. *Morif. Hist.* 2. p. 289.

PENTAPHYLLUM filiquosum arabicum albidum. *Park. Theat.* 397. f. 3.

QUINQUEFOLIUM lupini folio. *Baub. Pin.* 326.

CAPA-VEELA. *Hort. Malab.* 9. p. 43. t. 24.

The number of leaflets is so apt to vary in this genus, that it affords but a very bad specific character. Our plant being particularly strong, produced seven leaflets on each of the lower leaves; but retained its character of three in the floral leaves.

The genus is not less variable in the number and situation of
of

of the stamens in the different species, affording an instance of peculiar difficulty in arranging it satisfactorily in the Linnean system. Though inserted by LINNÆUS in his class *Tetradynamia*, CLEOME has little affinity with the genera naturally belonging to that family. JUSSIEU inserts it in the natural order of *Capparides*, with which it associates well.

Native of both East and West-Indies. A tender annual, requiring to be raised in a hot-bed, and kept in the stove or under a glass frame. Flowers in June, July, and August. Our countryman PARKINSON had it in his garden so long ago as the year 1640. Drawn at the Right Hon. CHARLES LONG'S, Brompton-Hill, in Kent.