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wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

CONTINUED BY
J O H N S I M S, M. D.
FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXXI. D - 32

I love a garden and a greenhouse; where,
Unconscious of a less propitious clime,
May bloom exotic beauty, warm and snug,
While the winds whistle and the snows descend;
The spiry myrtle with unwith'ring leaf
Shines there and flourishes.

1810
COWPER.

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M D C C C X.



LILIUM TIGRINUM. TYGER-SPOTTED
CHINESE LILY.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 798.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *tigrinum*; caule gossipino-lanato; foliis omnibus caulinis, sparsis, confertiusculis, anguste lanceolatis, longe acuminatis, nudis, lineatis, sessilibus, gradatim brevioribus, axilla bulbiferis; floribus 1-multis, thyrsiformi-paniculatis, pedicellis erecto-divergentibus, foliolo ovato bracteatis; corolla nutante, hexapetalo-partita, ex deorsum turbinatim coarctata revolutim divaricata; laciniis lanceolatis, longe acuminatis, canaliculo longitudinali marginibus deorsum elevatioribus atque in cuniculum melliferum pubescentem cucullatim convergentibus exaratis, disco basin versus carunculis compresso-acuminatis capitellatis inæqualiter scabratis; intimis subduplo latioribus, utrinque deorsum villoso-ciliatis; extimis bullula carnosa extrorsum præfixis; staminibus corolla sub 4^{ta} parte brevioribus, fasciculato-divergentibus; germine quam stylus triplo breviori; stylo filamentis isometro; stigmate parum incrassato puberulo apice rotundato. G.

LILIUM *speciosum*. *Bot. Repos.* 586. nec aliorum.

KENTAN. vulgo Oni Juri, i. e. Liliium diaboli; aliis Jammi Juri, i. e. Liliium montanum five sylvestre. Martagon caule cubitali pingui; gemmis in sinu foliorum pisi magnitudinis; flore specioso palmaris expansionis; maculis tuberculisque ex minio puniceis, ovatis, atro-purpureis, sericeis, dense guttato; radice bulbosa ob copiam oleracea. *Kæmpf. Amæn. Exot. Fasc. v.* 871. *ejusd. MSS. fig.* 138.

LILIUM *pomponium*. β. Cuan tan hoā. *Loureir. Flor. Cochin.* 207.

A splendid species which has not yet found a place in any general system of vegetables. We have borrowed the name intended

intended for it in the approaching edition of *Hortus Kewensis*. Stem from two to five feet high; flowers 1—14, large, of a bright red-lead colour with black-crimson somewhat raised spots. Hardy enough to thrive in the open ground, and will soon become common, being rapidly propagated by the bulbs produced in the axils of the leaves, as well as by those that surround the mother-bulb. Blooms freely about July and August. Native of China and Japan. Introduced into Kew Gardens from the former country, by Mr. W. KER, in 1804. KÆMPFER says, that the bulbs are eaten by the Japanese. LOUREIRO mentions its being cultivated at Canton, and makes it a variety of *pomponium*.

KÆMPFER'S description alone might have satisfied us that this was the plant he had in view; but upon referring to his manuscript in the British Museum, we found an excellent drawing done with a pen and ink by himself, accompanying the description. WILLDENOW has erroneously added this synonym to THUNBERG'S *lancifolium*.

Our drawing was made from a plant in Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden, Sloane-Square. G.

MORÆA EDULIS (γ). YELLOW ESCULENT-
ROOTED MORÆA.



Class, Order, and Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 1033.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *edulis*. *Vid. supra No. 613.*

M. edulis. nobis in Ann. of Bot. 2. 241. et ad Num. 1103. Bot. Mag. pag. alt. Spec. Enum.

M. vegeta. Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. t. 224. nec Linnæi aut Milleri.

M. odora. Parad. Lond. t. 10.

M. fugax. Jacq. Hort. Vindob. 3. t. 20. p. 14.

IRIS *edulis. Linn. Suppl. 93. Thunb. Diff. n. 38. Bot. Rep. Recens. p. 7. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 239.*

I. longifolia. Schneev. et Geuns. Ic. Pict. 20. Usteri Ann. Bot. St. 6. 105. Bot. Rep. t. 45. Vahl Enum. 2. 149. n. 52.

IRIS *capensis. Burm. Prod. Fl. capens. 2.*

IRIS *imberbis, &c. Van Hazen Cat. Arb. et Pl. p. 67. cum tab. (a nobis ad Num. 613 in synonymia perperam exclusa.)*

VIEUSSEUXIA *fugax. De la Roche Diff. 33. n. 3. Decand. in Ann. du Mus. v. 2. p. 139.*

(α) *corolla lilacina. Supra No. 613.*

(β) *eadem albescente. Parad. Lond. l. c.*

(γ) *eadem lutescente. Supra No. 1238. et Ic. Plant. Capens. Cod. Banks. absque titulo.*

(δ) *eadem cærulescente. Schneev. et Geuns. l. c.*

We refer back to No. 613, for an account of the species. The drawing of the present variety was made from a plant sent last summer from the Cape of Good Hope, by DAVID PONTARDENT, Esq. for Mr. VERE'S collection at Kenfington. G.





HÆMANTHUS ALBIFLOS. WHITE-FLOWERED
HÆMANTHUS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1075.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HÆMANTHUS *albiflos*; (*foliatione florescentiæ contemporali*;) foliis paucis, oblongo-loratis, glabris, margine villoso-ciliatis; scapo tereti-compresso; villoso-hirsuto, affurgenter-reclinato; spatha inequivalvi, umbellæ subisometra, albido-membranacea, venis viridibus reticulata, glabra, ciliata; corolla infundibuliformi, angusta; limbi laciniis linearibus, convergentibus, tubo triplo longioribus; filamentis corolla subtertia longioribus; antheris ovato-rotundis; stigmate levissime trifido, patulo. G.

HÆMANTHUS *albiflos*. *Jacq. Hort. Schænb. v. 1. 31. t. 59.*
Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 27.

Leaves about four, 1—2 inches broad, 4—6 long, somewhat shorter than *scape*, of a deep green colour; *flowers* white with very short *pedicles*; *anthers* deep tawny yellow, incumbent; *style* rather thicker and higher than *stamens*, upright; *berry* about the size of a pea, roundish, trilocular, of a bright shining red-lead colour; *loculaments* one-seeded.

Introduced into this country from the Cape of Good Hope, by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, of Hammersmith, in whose greenhouse it bloomed last August. We did not perceive that it had any scent. G.

STAPELIA PULVINATA. CUSHIONED
STAPELIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Neſtar. duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *pulvinata*; ramis reclinatis, corollis quinquefidis: laciniis ſubrotundis rugoſis acuminatis ciliatis, fundo elevato denſiſſime piloſo.

STAPELIA *pulvinata.* *Maſſon Stap. p. 13. t. 13. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1279. Martyn Mill. Dict. n. 7.*

This ſpecies is one of the moſt ſplendid in the genus, but the colours are not uſually ſo bright as in the ſpecimen from which our drawing was made, ſome years ago, at Mr. WOODFORD'S late garden at Vauxhall.

It was introduced by Mr. MASSON from the Cape, where it grows among buſhes, about Camies-Burg, and is called by the Dutch inhabitants the Arabiſche Roſe; the ſenſe of ſmelling alone is however fully ſufficient to expel every idea of affinity with that fragrant genus.





LIPARIA SPHÆRICA. RUSCUS-LEAVED
LIPARIA.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus: lacinia infima elongata. *Corollæ* alæ inferius bilobæ. *Staminis* majoris dentes tres breviores. *Legumen* ovatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LIPARIA *sphærica*; floribus capitatis, foliis lanceolatis nervosis glabris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 1224. *Mant.* 268. *Reich.* 3. 479. *Thunb. Prod.* 124. *Bqt. Repos.* 568.
GENISTA *africana*, Rusci foliis longioribus, floribus luteis in globum congestis. *Raj. Dend.* 107. n. 65.

It was from this species that LINNÆUS constructed the genus LIPARIA as distinct from BORBONIA, to which it is very nearly allied. It does not indeed appear to us that the two genera are as yet very well distinguished; at least the species have been hitherto so arranged, that many of the Borbonias have much greater affinity with some that rank under Liparia, than they have with their present companions. Some, perhaps, do not properly belong to either genus. LAMARCK unites both; but LIPARIA *sphærica* is very remarkable for its large bractes, its petal-like calyx, and singular convolution of the alæ round the carina and one another. Not one of the described species, that we have seen, has the same characters, although amongst dried specimens we have met with two others, in every respect closely allied. Perhaps these may hereafter be found to be in the collection at Fonthill, as we are informed in the Botanist's Repository, that Mr. MILNE, the gardener, supposes he has two other new species of the same genus, which have not yet blossomed.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Requires the protection of a greenhouse, and the same treatment as the Sophoras and Crotalarias from the same country. Flowers in July.

Our drawing was made from a plant in the collection of the late Right Hon. CHARLES GREVILLE, at Paddington. Introduced, according to DONN, in his Hortus Cantabrigensis in the year 1783.

EUGENIA FRAGRANS. SWEET-SCENTED
EUGENIA.



Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, superus. *Petala* 4. *Bacca* 1-locularis, 1-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EUGENIA *fragrans*; pedunculis axillaribus trichotomis simplicibusque, floribus in dichotomiis sessilibus, foliis ovatis convexiusculis subcoriaceis punctatis glabris, caule arboreo.

EUGENIA *fragrans*. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 964.

EUGENIA *montana*; foliis ovatis acutis, floribus terminalibus, fructu parvo albo, punctis rubris notato. *Aubl. Guian.* 1. p. 495. t. 195.

MYRTUS *fragrans*; pedunculis axillaribus trichotomis simplicibusque, foliis ovatis convexiusculis subcoriaceis punctatis glabris, caule arboreo. *Swartz. Prod.* 79. *Fl. Ind. Occid.* 1. p. 914. *Vahl Symb.* 2. p. 59. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* n. 34.

EUGENIA and MYRTUS are not easily distinguished, and their division into two genera is perhaps altogether arbitrary; both the number of petals and of cells in the fruit being far from constant. Our plant has however, for the most part, a four-cleft calyx and only four petals, and according to AUBLET, whose EUGENIA *montana* is certainly the same species with the one here figured, though quoted as a doubtful synonym by WILLDENOW, the berries are one-celled and single-seeded. EUGENIA *paniculata* of JACQUIN, given as another dubious synonym in WILLDENOW, we conclude does not belong to our plant, as the flowers are all on longish pedicles.

Native of the mountains of the south of Jamaica, and of Mount Serpent in Guiana. Our drawing was made at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's, Old-Brompton.

Is usually kept in the bark stove, but being an inhabitant of the mountains, will probably be found not to require a high temperature.

N^o 1242.



Syd. Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis S^r Geo. Crescent Nov 1809.

E. Sanson Jun^r Sculp.



NYMPHÆA KALMIANA. CANADIAN
WATER-LILY.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA,

Generic Character.

Cor. Polypetala. *Cal.* 4—5-phyllus. *Bacca* multilocularis, loculis polyspermis.

Specific Character and Synonym.

NYMPHÆA *kalmiana*; foliis cordato-ovatis integerrimis subtus venis exaratis, calyce petaloideo pentaphyllo orbiculato petalis pluries majore, stigmate 8—12-radiato.

NYMPHÆA *lutea*. β. *kalmiana*. Michaux *Fl. Bor. Am.* 1, p. 311.

This inhabitant of Canada in North-America, is almost a counterpart in miniature of the European common Yellow Water-Lily, and has the same habits. The flower, as in the rest of the species, stands high out of the water, but when the efflorescence is over, the peduncle retires under the water, where the seed is perfected and scattered in the mud.

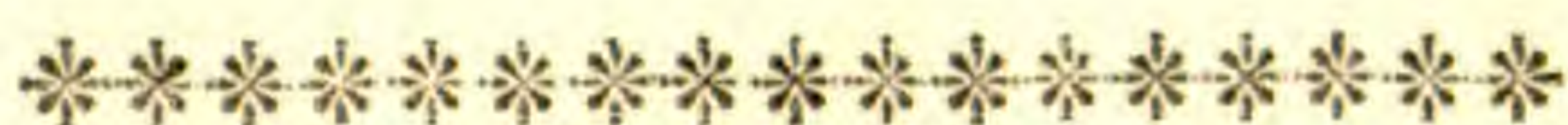
MICHAUX, although he could not find any distinguishing characters, could not persuade himself but that it was a different species from *NYMPHÆA lutea*. The only remarkable difference that we can detect is that the leaves have fewer veins, and that these are not raised from the under surface, as in *lutea*, but really grooved, and are a little raised on the upper surface: the lobes are rather more divaricate and obtuse. We have not observed the petals to exceed ten; and the rays of the stigma, which are white, and united by a flesh-coloured membrane, are more usually eight, sometimes as many as twelve. In *NYMPHÆA lutea* the stigma is yellow, and has usually about sixteen rays; and the number of the petals is seldom less.

Our drawing was sketched from a specimen communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES & SONS, in July 1808, and finished last summer, at Mr. VERE'S, Kensington-Gore, whose intelligent gardener, Mr. ANDERSON, pointed out to us, that *NYMPHÆA kalmiana* and *lutea*, besides the leaves which float upon the water, bear others which never appear above its surface; these are tenderer, more undulated, and shorter, with lobes very much divaricated, and hence approaching to kidney-shaped. Being a native of Canada, it must be perfectly hardy, but when grown in a cistern should be protected from severe frost.



TRICHONEMA PUDICUM. BLUSH

TRICHONEMA.



Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 1225.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRICHONEMA *pudicum*; (*adhuc modò floridum caule toto e terra egresso*;) foliis lanceolato-linearibus, utrinque tricoſtato-bifulcis, ſummis duobus involucrato-oppositis, altero majori deorſum ventricoſo-vaginante, quam pedunculi dichotomo-gemini longiori, altero breviffimo convoluto-bractæformi, (*nunc paulo infra dichotomiam ponitur pedunculus alius ſimilis ſimilibus ſtipatus foliis*;) ſpatha corolla 2—3-plo breviori; corolla ex inferne ſubcampanulato-convergente recurvatim patente; laciniis obovato-lanceolatis, ſubæqualibus; tubo fere obſoleto; filamentis antheras ſubæquantibus, juxta ſupra baſin denſiori villorum flocculo barbatis; ſtigmatum lacinulis fimbriatulis, revolutim divaricantibus, antheras parum excedentibus. G.

TRICHONEMA *pudicum*. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 223.
Supra No. 1225. pag. ult. in ſpec. enum.

IXIA *pudica*. *Soland. Herb. Banks.*

Contrary to the more general habit of the genus, the entire ſtem in this ſpecies is protruded from the ground, while the plant is as yet only in a flowering ſtate; in moſt others, the ſtem-like peduncles alone appear during that period; the real ſtem, as in CROCUS, emerging gradually while the fruit ripens. *Leaves 3—4; flowers 2—3, ſcentleſs; ſtem 3—4 inches high.* Not recorded in any general ſyſtem of vegetables; and moſt probably now firſt known in our European gardens. Brought from the Cape of Good Hope by Miſs SYMONDS, ſiſter to the late Lady GWYLLIM, and given by her to Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME, in whoſe greenhouse at Brompton it flowered laſt Auguſt. G.



EUSTREPHUS LATIFOLIUS. BROADEST-
LEAVED EUSTREPHUS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Perianth. sexpartitum, patens foliolis interioribus fimbriatis, deciduum. *Stamina* 6, hypogyna. *Filam.* brevissima, plana, nunc coalita. *Anth.* erectæ. *Ovarium* loculis polyspermis. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* trifidum. *Caps.* baccata, trilocul. trivalv. valvis medio septiferis. *Sem.* plura umbilico strophio-lato. *Embryo* eccentricus. *Radicula* centrifuga. *Brown Prod. Fl. Nov. Holland. inedit.*

OBS. *Suffrutices* facie MEDEOLÆ asparagoidis, volubiles. *Folia* nervosa. *Pedicelli* axillares et terminales aggregati, medio articulati. *Flores* dilute purpurascens. *Bacca* subglobosa, flava. *Semina* majuscula, atra. *Affinitate* proximum genus LUZURIAGÆ. *Flor. Peruv.* 3. p. 65. t. 298. *Brown loc. cit.*

Specific Character.

EUSTREPHUS *latifolius*; foliis ovatis elliptico-lanceolatisve; pedicellis aggregatis; filamentis basi connatis; antheris defloratis apice tortilibus. *Brown loc. cit.*

A genus instituted by the very able Botanist above cited, from whose, as yet unpublished, work the above characters have been, by his kind permission, extracted. It is a twining greenhouse shrub, lately introduced from Botany-Bay; varies with leaves two or three times broader than those shewn in the present figure.

Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered this summer at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's nursery, Old-Brompton. Has been mistaken by the gardeners for MEDEOLA *angustifolia*. G.

N^o 1246.



LAPEYROUSIA FISSIFOLIA. LEAFY-SPIKED
LAPEYROUSIA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis valvis conduplicato-oppositis; raro convoluta-univalvis. *Cor.* supera, tubato-hypocrateriformis, erecta; tubus gracilis, triqueter, in faucem angustam dilatescens; limbus sexpartitus, subæqualis, tubo brevior, nunc regularis erectus, nunc irregularis nutans. *Stam.* tubi ori adnata, limbo subisometra, modo trifariam divergentia, modo collateralicontigua atque subascendenter porrecta. *Anth.* erectæ, a dorso supra basin appensæ. *Stylus* capillaris. *Stigm.* 3, linearia, bipartita, recurvato-divergentia. *Caps.* triloc., trivalv., membranacea, trilobo- vel trialato-trigona dissepimentis brevissimis. *Sem.* biserialia, plurima, subglobosa vel contactu angulosa. G.

OBS. *Loc. nat.* Caput Bonæ Spei. Bulbo-tuber nucleo castaneo-carnoso omni anno renovando putaminibus campanulatis vestito; herba annua; folia ensiformia, collateralidisticha, crassiuscula, nervoso-striata, vaginantia; caulis ex foliorum vel spatharum decursu alato-anceps, nunc simplex tenerior, nunc ramosissimus durior facie suffruticulosa; spatha vel herbacea vel sphacelatomembranacea; flores modo caulini axillares in spicam numerosam foliosam protracti; modo ramei in spiculas plurimas aphyllas paucifloras paniculatim fastigiantes digesti; raro in fasciculum iridioideum bracteis singularibus convolutis interstinctum contracti. Genus hinc ANOMATHECÆ inde WITSENIÆ affine. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAPEYROUSIA *fissifolia*; foliis numerosis, coriaceo-crassis, profunde lineatis; superioribus brevioribus, subimbricatim approximatis, ab interna ad externam ferme marginem diffissis, complicato-ovatis, carinatis, intus glabris, extus striatis; caule simplici; spica foliosa; spathis axillaribus foliolo involucrante duplo brevioribus; corolla gracillime tubata; tubo triquetro-filiformi, laciniis 3—4-plo longiori; fauce brevi, incurvula; limbo nutante irregulari; laciniis subspatulato-ovatis, rotato-reflexis, summa latiori prostante; staminibus collateralicontiguis, subascendentibus;

subascendentibus; capsula molendina-
cea. *G.*—*In vegetioribus præsertim
spontaneis foliorum margo subdenticulato-
crispa vel et subciliata. In tabula sistitur
bulbo-tuber putamine exteriori campanulato
orbatum.*

LAPEYROUSIA *fissifolia*. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 238.

GLADIOLUS *fissifolius*. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. t. 268. *Coll.* 4.
164. *Willd. Suppl.* 1. 216. *Vahl. Enum.* 2.
107. n. 61.

Our figure does not shew the outer campanulate shell
of the Bulb-tuber; it had been taken off previous to
planting. *Stem* 4—6 inches high; *lower leaves* 1—3 inches
long, upper ones shorter, envelopping the spathes, splitting
open and diverging from the inner to near the outer edge they
lose their ensiform appearance; *spathe* very short, sphacelate,
about the length of the *germen*; *corolla* varying from pale
purple to white, about an inch and half long, fragrant, brittle.
Both varieties were introduced this year from the Cape of
Good Hope, by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY of Hammer-
smith, in whose greenhouse they flowered in September. *G.*

SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

corymbosa. *supra tab.* 595. IXIA. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 56. n. 16.

fastigiata. *Lam. Encyc.* 3. 337, a nobis in *Ann. of
Bot.* 1. 238, minus recte pro distincta specie recensita.

falcata. nob. in *Ann. Bot. l. c.* *Herb. Banks.* GLADIOLUS. *Thunb.
Diff.* 4. tab. 1. f. 3. *Vahl. l. c.* 97. n. 40.

fasciculata. nob. *Ann. Bot. l. c.* IXIA heterophylla. *Vahl. l. c.*
57. GALAXIA plicata. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. t. 291.

fissifolia. *supra tab.* 1246.

anceps. nob. *Ann. Bot. l. c.* GLADIOLUS. *Vahl. l. c.* 108. n. 64.

denticulatus. *Lam. ill.* 1. 118. IXIA Fabricii. *De la
Roche Diff.* n. 5. LAPEYROUSIA compressa. *Pourret.
Act. Tolos.* 3. 79. tab. 6.

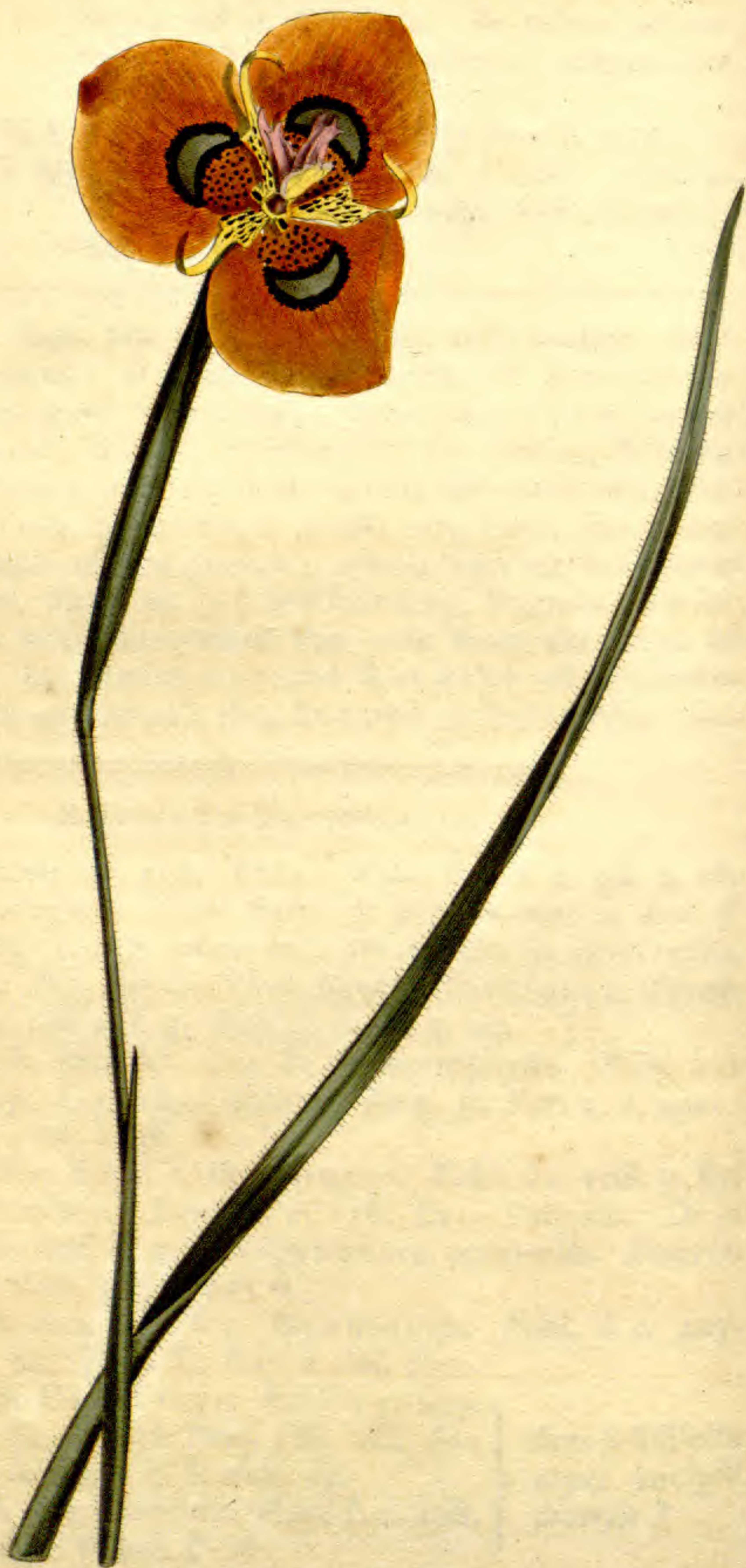
filenoides nob. *Ann. Bot. l. c.* GLADIOLUS. *Vahl. l. c.* 107.
n. 60. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. tab. 270.

bracteata. nob. GLADIOLUS. *Vahl. l. c.* 107.
n. 62. *Thunb. Prod.* 186. *Act. Soc.*
b. n. *Hafn. v.* 6. cum. fig.

Fabricii. nob. GLADIOLUS. *Vahl. l. c.* 108.
n. 63. *Thunb. l. c.*

} Anne à fissifolia
atque ancipiti
diversæ?

N^o 1247.



MORÆA PAVONIA. ORANGE-COLOURED
MORÆA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. supra N^{os}. 1033 et 1103.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *pavonia*; (*imberbis*; *stigmata compendiato-petali-
formia*;) foliis anguste convoluto-loratis, cuspidatis,
extrorsum striato-villosis, imo longiori; leapo
simplici; involucro herbaceo, solitario, subbi-
floro; corolla inæqualissima; laciniarum exteriorum
unguibus lato-turbinatim convergentibus, laminis
ovato-orbiculatis, explanato-patentibus; laciniis
interioribus pluries angustioribus, lineari-lanceo-
latis, erecto-patulis; stigmatibus cuneato-oblongis,
bifidis lacinulis minimis, stylo longioribus, stamina
vix æquantibus, contractius turbinatim conniventibus. G.

MORÆA *pavonia*. *Nobis in Ann. Bot. v. 1. 240. Supra
No. 1103. in Spec. Synth.*

IRIS *pavonia*. *Linn. Suppl. 98. Thunb. Diff. n. 35. tab. 1. f. 3.
Prod. 12. Jacq. Coll. Suppl. 8. Hort. Schoenb. 1.
6. tab. 10. Bot. Rep. tab. 364. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1.
238.*

VIEUSSEUXIA *pavonia*. *Decand. in Ann. du Mus. 2. 139.*

In No. 571 of the present work, we have mentioned the proneness in some of the flowers of certain species of this genus to luxuriate or become in some measure double; that this was frequently evinced by the production of various sized petal-like laminæ within and at the base of the claws of the segments

segments of the corolla. These processes in the present species have been raised by THUNBERG to the dignity of *Nectaries*; but since, in other nearly allied ones, we have frequently found them in one corolla, while in others on the same stem none were to be found; and since the same root produced in other years flowers, all of which were destitute of them; and since JACQUIN assures us, that there were no traces of them in his specimens of this same species, we adhere to our former opinion of their nature; holding them to be mere accidental excrescences, and not essential organs with THUNBERG. They vary in size and form even in the same flower. We lost the opportunity of examining the present specimen, and have trusted to the figures of our draughtsman and others above cited for our specific distinctions. Differs from *tricuspis*, No. 168 (which by Mr. CURTIS was, and by most gardeners still is, mistaken for it) in the form and dimensions of the stigmas, in having the inner segments of the corolla entire and lanceolate, as well as by its pubescent leaves and stem. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Our drawing was made this summer from a plant that flowered in the greenhouse of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, at Hammer Smith. G.

CENTAUREA MACROCEPHALA. LARGE-
HEADED YELLOW CENTAURY.



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CENTAUREA *macrocephala*; calycibus globosis solitariis: squamis scariosis orbiculatis lacero-ciliatis, foliis lanceolatis subintegerrimis superne scaberrimis.

CENTAUREA *macrocephala*; calycibus scariosis, squamis subrotundo-ovatis ciliatis, foliis oblongo lanceolatis indivisis scaberrimis acutis ferratis.
Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 2298.

CENTAUREA *macrocephala.* *Com. Mussin Puskin.*

DESC. *Stem* erect, simple, somewhat hispid, thickly clothed with lanceolate entire *leaves*, of which the lower ones are decurrent and a little toothed, the upper ones smaller, less decurrent, and quite entire, very rough on the upper surface. *Calyx* solitary, terminal, globose, very large: *scales*, at the lower part, smooth, green, oblong-ovate, the upper lax part orbicular, scariose, rust-coloured, irregularly fringed. *Flower* solitary, yellow, floscular without radius. *Filaments* hispid: *anthers*, in our specimen, so firmly adhering together, that the *style*, unable to perforate them, is frequently turned to one side. *Pappus* of the germen simple, purple-tipped.

We think that WILLDENOW should have placed this species in the section of the RHAPONTICA and next to CENTAUREA *Rhapontica*, with which it has the greatest affinity. The scales of the calyx are rather minutely lacerated than properly ciliated.

Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES, in whose garden it has been cultivated several years. Native of the countries to the south of Mount Caucasus. With us a hardy perennial.

N^o 1270.



Syd. Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis S^r Geo. Gresham Dec. 1809.

R. Sayer Jun. Sc.



ERICA ARISTATA. BEARDED-LEAVED
HEATH.



Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* 2-fidæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis. *Dissipimenta* e valvularum marginibus.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ERICA *aristata*; bracteis calyci proximis, floribus quaternis, foliolis calycinis oblongis obtusis, foliis recurvis seta terminatis. *Dryander in Hort. Kew.* inedit.

ERICA *aristata.* *Andrews Heaths, vol. 3.*

This Heath, which is one of the most beautiful, as well as singular in the whole genus, was communicated to us by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman, at Turnham-Green. In the new arrangement of the numerous species of this genus, framed by Mr. DRYANDER for the new edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*, it occurs under the division of *CONIFLORÆ grandes*, having the tube of the corolla dilated at the lower part and exceeding half an inch in length, and the second subdivision or such as have unarmed anthers. Each leaf is terminated with a recurved bristle which affords a remarkable character. The number of terminal flowers varies from two to four.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires the same treatment as the rest of the genus.

Flowers in December.

ERICA ANDROMEDÆFLORA.



Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* 2-fidæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis. *Dissepimenta* e valvularum marginibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *andromedæflora*; bracteis a calyce remotis, foliis patentissimis internodiis multoties longioribus viridibus. *Dryander in Hort. Kew. inedit.*

ERICA *andromedæflora.* *Andrews Heaths, vol. 3.*

For this very rare Heath, we are indebted to Mr. KNIGHT, Nurseryman, in the King's-Road.

In Mr. DRYANDER'S new arrangement of the species of this genus, above referred to, it comes under his fourth division, the *Calycinæ*, or such whose calyxes are as long as the tube of the corolla, sometimes as the whole corolla, or even longer; and of a different colour than green in all, except in *E. capitata*, in which they are yellowish green; and in the first section with *ANTHERÆ cristatæ*, or such as have appendages, roundish or oblong and ferrulate. In all the species of this section the leaves are ternate, except in *E. squamosa*.

ERICA *Andromedæflora* grows with its branches erect, approaches in affinity to *glauca* and *elegans*, between which Mr. DRYANDER has placed it. Native of the Cape. Flowers in May.





HEDYSARUM CAPITATUM. SCEPTRE-
FLOWERED HEDYSARUM.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* carina transverse obtusa. *Lomentum* articulis 1-spermis compressis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEDYSARUM *capitatum*; caule decumbente, foliis pinnatis, foliolis obovatis, floribus racemoso-capitatis pedunculis folio longioribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 1210. *Desfont. Atl.* 2. p. 177.

DESC. *Stems* decumbent. *Leaves* pinnated: *leaflets* elliptical, in eight distant pairs, silky underneath. *Stipules* membranaceous, striate, ciliate, ovate-acuminate, and frequently split at the point. *Peduncles* axillary, sulcate, longer than the leaf. *Flowers* pale purplish red, growing in a spike-shaped raceme, or lengthened capitulum, on very short pedicles, patent on first opening, but, after deflorescence, raised close to the rachis. *Braete* one under each flower, ovate-acuminate, ciliate, twice as long as pedicle. *Calyx* deeply divided into five subulate segments, all inclined downwards and the two upper ones distant. *Vexillum* very little longer than the *carina*; *ala* shorter, sometimes very small, imperfect, and attached firmly to the *carina*. *Lomentum* (which WILLDENOW distinguishes from a Legumen, because although composed of two valves with a suture on each side, the valves do not as in the latter open to discharge the matured seed) has five or six joints. We have seen it only in an unripe state. The whole plant is somewhat hoary.

A hardy perennial; native of Mount Caucasus; has flowered several years in Mr. LODDIGES'S garden, in July and August, but has not produced perfect seeds. The seeds were sent under the name of HEDYSARUM *flexuosum*, which is an annual and a much larger plant.

HEDYSARUM *capitatum* and *pallidum* of DESFONTAINES do not appear to be very accurately distinguished; our plant corresponds, in most respects, with his descriptions of both; nor are we sure that either ought to be separated from HEDYSARUM *humile*. The most striking feature in our plant is the shape of the raceme, which before the flowers begin to expand is nearly globular, but as it lengthens, the old flowers rise close to the rachis, which gives the raceme a more contracted appearance at the lower part than above, where the recently expanded flowers are quite patent.



CYANELLA LUTEA. YELLOW CYANELLA.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha o. *Cor.* infera, hexapetalo-partita, subirregulari-rotata bilabiato-inflexave, subæqualis, nutans. *Fil.* laciniarum basi affixa, duplici ordine per tria transversim opposita, superiora collateralis-contigua, ex inferioribus medium remotius declinatum. *Anth.* sagittato-oblongæ, porrectæ, apice dehiscens, imarum major subdifformis. *Stylus* setaceo-attenuatus, declinato affurgens. *Stig.* punctum nunc obsolete trifidum. *Caps.* orbiculato-trigona, membranacea, farsa, nodulosa, reticulato-venosa, triloc., trivalv., valvis medio septigeris. *Sem.* biseriata, plura in singulo loculamento, erecta, ex subovato-rotundis varie pressa, internæ dissepimentorum margini utrinque affixa. G.

OBS. *Loc. nat.* Caput Bonæ Spei. *Herbæ bulbo-tuberosæ.* Bulbotuber ovato-globosum, nucleus castaneo-carnosus, quotannis renovandus, membranis reticulatis inclusus; folia per paginam internum cauli ambienter obversata, a lanceolato-ellipticis unciam latis ad canaliculato-lineararia vix lineam lata, inferne versus convoluto-vaginantia; caulis altior, a simplicissimo unifloro ad ramosum racemoso-multiflorum usque, pedicelli solitarii uniflori bractea stipati; genitalia corolla breviora; florum color inconstans. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYANELLA *lutea*; scapo nudo subramoso: racemis erectis; foliis lineari-lanceolatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 131. *Linn. Suppl.* 201. *Thunb. Aët. Holm.* 1794. 195. *tab. 7. f. 1.* *Prod.* 65. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 446.

Seems to differ from *capensis* (No. 568) in having a stem with only one or two upright branches, instead of one with many branches and those horizontally patent or divaricate, in

in the *leaves* not being undulate, and in having a larger different coloured *corolla*; but we had no opportunity of comparing the living species together.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope; from whence it was introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON, in 1788.

Our drawing was made this summer from a specimen in Mr. LODDIGES's greenhouse, Hackney. G.

N^o 1253.



J. E. Brant Del. F. Sanson Jun. Sculp.

Pub. by T. Curtis S^r Geo. Crescent Jun. 1. 1816.

AMARYLLIS ORNATA (α). CAPE COAST LILY.

AMARYLLIS *ornata*. *Vid. supra No. 1171.*

(α) uni-pluriflora. G.

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

A. *Broussoneti*. *Lil. a Red. tab. 62.*

A. *specabilis*. *Bot. Rep. tab. 390.*

A. *yuccoides*. *Thompson Bot. Displ. n. 4. t. 14.*

CRINUM *yuccæflorum*. *Parad. Lond. t. 52.*

(β) pluri-multiflora. G.

AMARYLLIS *ornata*. *Supra No. 1171.*

A. *zeylanica*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 421. L'Herit. Sert. Angl. 13. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 56. Roxburgh Pl. coromand. tab. inedit.*

CRINUM *latifolium*. *Bot. Rep. tab. 458.*

C. *zeylanicum*. *Reich. Sp. Pl. 2. 24. Syst. Veg. 263. Murr. 318.*

LILIO-NARCISSUS *africanus*, &c. *Ehret Piñt. tab. 5. f. 2. Trew Ehret. tab. 13.*

L. N. *zeylanicus*. *Com. Hort. Amstel. 1. 73. t. 73. Rudb. Elys. 2. 191. f. 2.*

TULIPA *Javana*. *Rumph. Amboin. 5. 306. t. 105.*

We lay before our readers the Sierra Leone variety of this species. We have noted it as (α), and the East-Indian plant as (β); considering our former variety (β^* No. 923*) as already detached, and constituting a separate species under the name of *gigantea* (*vid. supra No. 1171*). This arrangement we have adopted at the suggestion of Mr. DRYANDER. The Sierra Leone plant has sometimes several flowers, with leaves several times broader than in the present specimen, and not acutely carinate; the edges are sometimes rough or obsoletely denticulate, but not always, nor all so on the same plant. EHRET supposes his specimen to have been imported from the Cape of Good Hope; but we are persuaded that it is the East-Indian plant; at all events no spontaneous production of the Cape. Both require to be kept in the hot-house, and are very ornamental.

The Sierra Leone variety was most probably first brought into this country by Professor AFZELIUS, as well as *gigantea*. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES. G.

ERRATA.

No. 923*. l. 19. pro "*plexibus*" lege "*plexubus*."

No. 1045. l. 10. pro "*cauli*" lege "*caule*."

—————l. 26. for "*under*" read "*inner*."

—————p. 2. l. 12. before "*ungues*" add "*than the*" with a comma after "*ungues*."

—————l. 20. for "*these*" read "*that*."

No. 1247. p. 2. l. 5. dele "*and*."

—————l. 15. dele comma after "*tricuspis*."

N^o 1254.



HESPERANTHA PILOSA (β). GRASS-LEAVED
EVENING-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis, herbaceo-membranacea, externa valva naviculari-conduplicata. *Cor.* supera, hypocrateriformis; tubus gracilis superne versus parum ampliatus; limbus sexpartitus, rotatus, subæqualis, erectus nutansve. *Stig.* 3, canaliculato-lineararia, angusta, os tubi usque ab invicem discreta, infra antheras recurvatim effusa. *Fil.* summo tubo imposita. *Anth.* lineari-oblongæ, verticales a dorso appensæ incumbentesve versatiles. *Caps.* membranacea, oblongo-trigona, farsæta, nodulosa, triloc., trivalv., valvis verticaliter septigeris. *Sem.* numerosa, biserialia, parvula, contactu angulosa, loculamenti angulo interno appacta. G.

OBS. *Loc. nat. Caput Bonæ Spei. Herbæ bulbo-tuberosæ. Bulbo-tuberis nucleus castaneo-carnosus, putamine inclusus campaniformi vel conoideo coriaceo vel ligneo vel etiam lapideo sulcisque elevatis rotundatis notato; folia plura, ensata, collateralis-disticha, modo complanato-fistulosa ac si crassa, intimum longius, vaginans; inflor. erecto-spicata, pluri-multiflora; corolla vespere aperit mane se claudit, inverso coordinatorum more. Hinc GEISSORHIZAM inde SPARAXIDEM collineans. G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HESPERANTHA *pilosa*; foliis tribus, angusto-gramineis, rectoribus, parum divergentibus, pilosis subpilosis nudisve; caule simplice pubescente planeve impube; spathæ valva externa acuminata tubum adæquante; corollæ limbo erecto. G.

HESPERANTHA *pilosa. Nob. in Ann. Bot. 1. 225.*

IXIA *pilosa. Lin. Suppl. 92. Thunb. diff. n. 5. Prod. 9. Murr. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. 84. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 197. Vabl. Enum. 2. 54. n. 11.*

(α) herba pilis aspersa. *Specim. in Herb. Banks.*

(β) eadem nuda. *Specim. in loc. cit.*

Differs

Differs from *angusta* in having only three instead of five leaves, a stem less flexuose, and flowers that are not wholly white on both sides. *Angusta* comes nearer to *falcata* (No. 566). The bloom begins to expand in the afternoon and remains open until sunrise, during which time it exhales a very strong aromatic scent. A native of the Cape of Good Hope; whence it was imported by Messrs. LEE & KENNEDY, in whose conservatory at Hammersmith it flowered this autumn. G.

SPECIERUM ENUMERATO.

- virginea. *Nob. in Ann. Bot.* 1. 225. (IXIA.) *Soland. Herb. Banks.*
radiata. *Supra N^{is.} 573 & 790.* (IXIA.) *recurva. Vahl. Enum.* 2. 58. n. 20.—*radiata. Id. loc. cit.*
angusta. Nob. l. c. (IXIA.) *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. tab. 279. *Vahl. l. c.* 59. n. 21.
pilosa. Supra No. 1254.
cinnamomea. Supra No. 1054.
falcata. Supra No. 566. (IXIA.) *Vahl. l. c.* 69. n. 43.

ADDENDUM.

No. 1246 in *Specierum enumeratione LAPEYROUSIÆ ancipitis* synonymis est adjicienda; *IXIA pyramidalis. Lamarck Dict. Encyc.* 3. 334. *Illustr.* 1. 109. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 53. n. 10. G.



GEISSORHIZA SETACEA. NARROWEST-
LEAVED TILE-ROOT.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1105.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GEISSORHIZA *setacea*; foliis ensiformibus lineari-acuminatifve etiamve setaceo-filiformibus, costato-nervosis; caule toto glabro, simplice vel uniramoso, uni-multifloro; valva interna spathæ duplo brevior; corolla turbinato-campanulata, nunc superne versus radiatim explanata; tubo quam limbus pluries brevior, spatham vix æquante; laciniis lanceolato-oblongis, subunguiculatis, basi scrobiculo oblongiusculo insculptis; antheris quam filamenta duplo brevioribus. G.

GEISSORHIZA *setacea*. Nob. in *Ann. Bot.* 1. 224. *Supra No. 1105 in Spec. Enum.*

IXIA *setacea*. Thunb. *Diss.* n. 13. *Prod.* 9. *Murr. Syst. Veg.* ed. 14. 84. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 68. n. 40; a Willdenovio omissa.

(α) caule uni-plurifloro, corolla cyanea fundo discolore. G.

GEISSORHIZA *rochensis*. Nob. in *Ann. Bot.* 1. 224. *Supra No. 1105. in Spec. Enum.*

IXIA *rochensis*. *Supra tab.* 598.

IXIA *radians*. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 75. n. 54.

(β) caule simplici, 1-paucifloro; corolla sulphureo-albescente, extus tinctura rubicunda suffusa, fundo virescente. G.

GEISSORHIZA *setacea*. No. 1255.

(γ) caule simplice vel uniramoso, multifloro, corolla proximæ præcedentis ferme concolore. G.

GEISSORHIZA *obtusata*. *Supra tab.* 672, et No. 1105. in *Spec. Enum.*

IXIA *geminata*. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 68. n. 41.

Upon comparing live specimens of *rochensis* and *obtusata* with the present plant and with each other, we can see no reason for retaining them as distinct species. But others may think differently; by them, the varieties here given, may be preserved as species, with the names by which we have already distinguished them in the present work. *Leaves* from bristle-form threads to blades half an inch in breadth; *stem* from one to eight or ten inches high. In *secunda* the *rachis* is clothed with a short dense nap; here the whole stem is naked. Bloom scentless. We had neglected to notice the nectaries at the base of the corolla in our account of *obtusata* No. 672. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence our present specimens were imported by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY of Hammer-smith. G.

N^o 1256.



IMPATIENS COCCINEA. GLANDULAR-LEAVED
BALSAM.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. *Linn.*

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis, nectario cucullato. *Antheræ* connatæ. *Caps.* supera, 5-valvis, valvulis elastice diffilientibus.

Specific Character.

IMPATIENS *coccinea*; foliis alternis oblongo-ovalibus serratis, petiolis multiglandulosis, pedunculis unifloris aggregatis, nectariis incurvis florem subæquantibus.

LACCA *coccinea*. *Rumpf. Herb. Amb. 6. p. 256. ?*

DESC. *Stems* erect, somewhat branched: *branches* alternate. *Leaves* alternate, oblong-oval, smooth, pale underneath, sawed: teeth acuminate, rigid: *footstalks* nearly the length of the lamina, beset with a row of reddish glands on each side. *Peduncles* axillary, one-flowered, aggregate, after efflorescence lengthened, horizontal. *Calyx* two-leaved, falling, scarcely coloured. *Corolla* large, showy, crimson, variegated with white and dark stripes: *upper petal* roundish, concave, terminated with a greenish mucro; *lower pair* two-lobed, large, striped with white along the middle; *intermediate ones* small, nearly equal to the upper petal, and, like that, variegated with several dark red streaks, connate at the base with the lower petals. *Nectary* cowl-shaped, with a recurved spur, nearly as long as the flower.

Native of the East-Indies, whence the seeds were brought by Dr. ROXBURGH. Communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, from his Botanic-Garden in Sloane-Street. Is a tender annual, requiring the same treatment as the common garden Balsam.



CAMPANULA BARBATA. BEARDED BELL-
FLOWER.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigma*
3—5-fidum. *Caps.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *barbata*; capsulis obtectis, caule simplici
hispido, foliis lanceolatis, corollis intus barbatis
cernuis fecundis.

CAMPANULA *barbata*; capsulis quinquelocularibus obtectis
caule simplicissimo unifolio, foliis lanceolatis,
corollis barbatis. *Sp. Pl.* 236. *Reich.* 462.
Willd. 1. p. 908. *Jacq. Obs.* 2. p. 14. t. 37.
Roth. Germ. II. 258. *Allion. Pedem.* n. 417.
Krock. Siles. n. 321. t. 38. *Scop. Ann.* 2. 45.
Hort. Kew. 1. p. 223.

CAMPANULA caule simplici, foliis ligulatis, asperis, petiolis
unifloris, floribus hirsutis. *Hall. Helv.* n.
694.

CAMPANULA *barbata*; caule simplici unifolio, calicibus
obtectis, floribus barbatis pendulis. *Villars*
Dauph. 2. p. 511.

CAMPANULA foliis Echii, floribus villosis. *Baub. Prod.*
37. t. 36. *Pluk. Phyt.* t. 153. f. 6.

RAPUNCULUS montanus. *Baub. Hist.* 2. 808. f. 4.

CAMPANULA *Allionii*. *Villars v.* 2. p. 512. t. 16. ?

C. alpestris. *Allion. Ped.* 418.

This species of Campanula varies with white flowers, and,
in its native alpine situation, has generally a less divided stem,
fewer

fewer flowers, generally from one to five, and narrower leaves, more resembling those of *ECHIMUM vulgare*. LINNÆUS describes the capsules as five-celled, but both HALLER and KROCKER say it is three-celled; we had no opportunity of examining this circumstance; but, from the trifid stigma, conclude that our plant was three-celled. The capsules of many *Campanulas* are, however, subject to vary in the number of the cells of the fruit, even in the same individual.

Whether the *CAMPANULA Allioni* of VILLARS be really different from the *barbata*, appears to us very doubtful; the principal points which this author insists upon, as marking a specific difference, are in direct opposition to the observations of ALLIONI. What he says of the leaves being more obtuse, even obovate, and the flowers larger and more inflated, corresponds with our figure, and may lead to a doubt, if these plants are really different, to which of them ours belongs; for the number of the flowers is often greatly increased by cultivation, and although ALLIONI says his *alpestris* has never more than one, yet this is contradicted by VILLARS.

Native of the Alps of Switzerland, Piedmont, and Austria. Introduced to our gardens by Doctors PITCAIRN and FOTHERGILL about the year 1775. Is a hardy perennial.

Our drawing was taken from a plant in the collection of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Esq.

N^o 1259.



IBBETSONIA GENISTOIDES. SPOTTED-
FLOWERED IBBETSONIA.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. basi intrusus, 5-dentatus, dente imo longiore. *Cor.* papilionacea: *vexillum* maximum, emarginatum: *carina* inflexo-mucronata, *alis* tecta. *Legumen* pedicellatum, oblongum, compressum, stylo recurvo mucronatum, coriaceum, 1-loculare, polyspermum. *Sem.* reniformia, glabra. *Frutices proejcturis** stipularibus, foliis ternatis, floribus axillaribus, bracteis calyciformibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IBBETSONIA *genistoides*; foliis glabris flore longioribus, floribus axillaribus solitariis maculatis.

SOPHORA *genistoides*; foliis ternatis sessilibus: foliolis linearibus. *Sp. Pl.* 534. *Thunb. Prod.* 79.

PODALYRIA *genistoides*; foliis ternatis sessilibus, foliolis linearibus mucronatis margine revolutis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 502.

GENISTA *rosmarini folio triphyllos.* *Pluk. Amalth.* t. 43. f. 5. *Mant.* p. 87.

GOMPHOLOBIUM *maculatum.* *Bot. Repos.* 427.

DESC. *Stem* shrubby, with long, erect, furrowed branches. *Stipules* cartilaginous projections, from the hollow of which the leaves arise. *Leaves* ternate, sessile, crowded together: *leaflets* linear, smooth, longer than the flower. *Peduncles* about the length of the calyx, furnished at the base with three or four roundish concave bractes, resembling a second calyx,

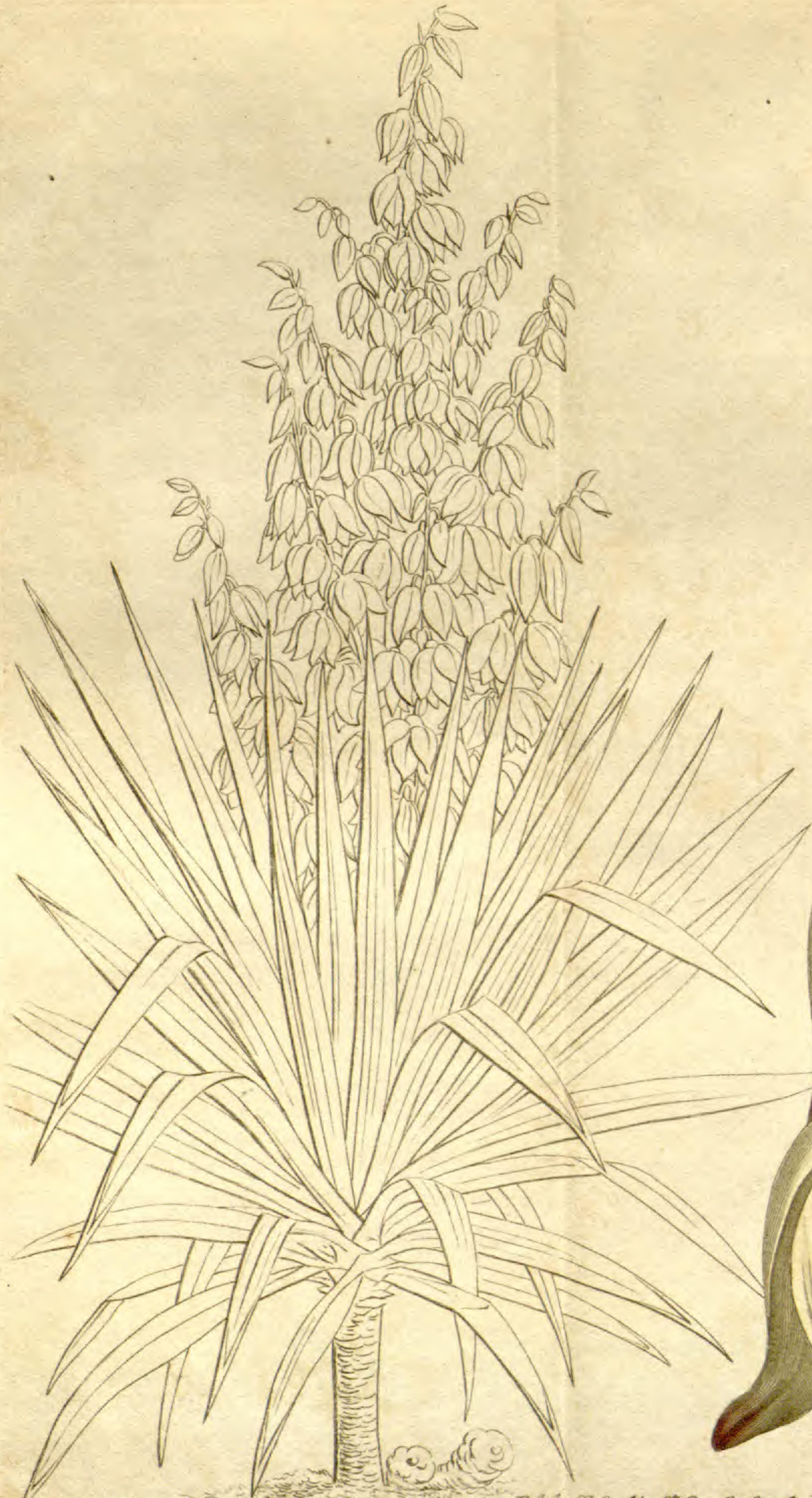
* *Proejctura* est corticis prominentia, quam *stipularem* voco dum foliis, *bracteam* dum floribus suffulcrum præbet.

persistent. *Calyx* intruded at the base, five-toothed, lowermost tooth longer than the rest. *Corolla* papilionaceous: *vexillum* large, orbicular, emarginate, yellow with an irregular purplish brown spot at the base, from which slightly coloured veins extend near to the margin: *carina* incurved at the point and terminated with a beak (giving it somewhat the appearance of a bird's head) covered by the *alæ*, which are oblong, very obtuse; shorter than the *vexillum*. *Stamens* ten, distinct, inserted into a fleshy receptacle surrounding the base of the *germen*, which is oblong, attenuated at both ends: *style* long, ascending: *stigma* hairy. *Legumen*, in a native specimen, nearly two inches long, rather less than half an inch broad, flat, rugose, woody, black, terminated with the recurved persistent style, and marked by the impression of the kidney-shaped *seeds*, attached along the upper suture. The outline added to our figure was taken from an imperfect pod, produced here, which contained no seeds. It was sufficient to shew that the shrub was no *Gompholobium*, as had been imagined.

Mr. SALISBURY, in the ninth volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, has very judiciously remarked that the genus *Sophora*, as framed by LINNÆUS, contains several very distinct genera, and that *SOPHORA genistoides*, to which, he says, may probably be added *ternata* and *triphylla* of THUNBERG, will constitute one genus, of which, however, he has not favoured us either with the characters or a name. These deficiencies we have attempted to supply; wishing to dedicate this genus to Mrs. AGNES IBBETSON, the author of several very ingenious and instructive papers on vegetable physiology published in NICHOLSON'S Philosophical Journal.

Besides THUNBERG'S species, we think two or three very distinct ones have hitherto been confounded under the name of *genistoides*.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Flowering with us at Midsummer, and requiring the protection of a greenhouse. Our drawing was taken at Mr. WHITLEY'S, Old-Brompton.



YUCCA GLORIOSA. SUPERB ADAM'S
NEEDLE.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. supra No. 900.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- YUCCA *gloriosa*; (*caudex palmoideo-frutescens*;) foliis comofo-
fasciculatis confertis, lorato-lanceolatis, coriaceis,
strictis, longe acuminatis, spina valida terminatis,
margine integerrima; panicula remotius racemosa,
pyramidata, subassurgenter divaricata; corolla ovato-
campanulata, pendulo-cernua; laciniis ovato-acumi-
natis, intimis subduplo latioribus; filamentis flaccidis,
clavatis, introrsum conduplicato-canaliculatis, minuta
pube aspersis, corolla dimidio brevioribus; antheris
exiguis, cordatis, adnato-incumbentibus; germine
columnari, rotundato-anguloso, sulcato, superne tur-
gescente, in stigmata triostri-continua lineari-oblonga
canaliculata parum divergentia abeunte. G.
- YUCCA *gloriosa*. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 457. Syst. Vegetab.*
Murr. 337. Hort. Kew. 1. 409. Walt. Flor. Carol.
124. Michaux Flor. Bor-Amer. 1. 196. Willd. Sp.
Pl. 1. 183.
- YUCCA foliis margine integerrimis. *Hort. Cliff. 130. Ups.*
88. Mill. Diet. ed. 7. 1.
- YUCCA *gloriosa*. *Siricius beschr. derer in Gottorps. gärt.*
bluhend. Aoen. p. 61. A. D. 1705. Opusc. Bot.
Bibl. Banks. v. 27.
- Y. *indica* foliis Aloes fl. albo. *Barr. 70. t. 1194.*
- Y. f. JUCCA. *Park. Par. 434. tab. 435. f. 1.*
- Y. f. JUCCA *peruana*. *Ger. Herb. Emac. 1543. Ic.*
- HYIUCCA f. YUCCA *canadana*, nostris nunc *Jucca gloriosa*
inodora. De Bry. Floril. Renov. tab. 142. optime.
Basil. 1644. apud Bibl. Banks.
- CORDYLINE foliis pungentibus integerrimis. *Roy. Lugdb. 22.*
We

We have never met with a figure of this species in any of the more modern Botanical works. The plant given in ANDREWS'S Botanist's Repository, plate 473, under the name of *gloriosa*, is *aloifolia*, a very distinct species; in that the trunk reaches from six to ten feet in height, here from six inches to two feet; in that the leaves have a narrow finely crenulate cartilaginous edging, here they are quite entire; in that the panicle is much closer, the racemelets more thickly beset with flowers, the corolla larger and longer with segments farther acuminate and purple on the outside, and has before expansion a remarkable assurgent curvature, as if reversedly beaked; the branchlets of the panicle are likewise more lax and drooping. The inflorescence in the present species is generally about three feet high; the caudex often garnished with leaves down to the ground, sometimes naked for near two feet. The bloom is without scent. Native of Carolina, where it was found by MICHAUX growing near the sea. Known in our gardens as far back as the time of PARKINSON and GERARD. Blooms about August.

Our drawing was taken from a plant in Mr. MALCOLM'S greenhouse at Kenfington. G.



IRIS PUMILA, *var.* VIOLACEA. VIOLET-BLUE
DWARF FLAG.



Specific Character, &c. See above, No. 1209.

Among the gardeners, the present plant has pretty generally passed for the Linnean *biflora*; and, if we are to take the species from the specimen deposited by LINNÆUS in CLIFFORD'S Herbarium, and made to refer to the species in his *Hortus Cliffortianus* corresponding with the *biflora* of his *Species Plantarum*, the gardeners may be right; for that is certainly *pumila*. But if we found the species on the plant cited by LINNÆUS from BESLER'S *Hortus Eystettensis* as a synonym, and assume that he has erroneously judged the above specimen to be the same with the plant represented in that work; then *biflora* certainly is a very distinct species from *pumila*, and most probably a dwarf specimen of the *subbiflora* of No. 1130 of the present work. From a specimen out of the Kew Gardens preserved in the Banksian Herbarium, we have little doubt but that the *biflora* of *Hortus Kewensis* is likewise the same species with our *subbiflora*. We have never seen the specimen in LINNÆUS'S Herbarium, and his description gives no clue beyond the above synonym. We should observe, that the length of the leaves and stem, in relation to each, is in this genus of no avail in specific distinction. The present is the handsomest of all the varieties of *pumila*, as well as one of the rarest. We have usually found it preserved in a frame; perhaps it is tenderer than the others. G.

CORRIGENDA.

No. 986. In enumerating as distinct the IRIS *microptera* (*scorpioides*. Desfont. Flor. Atl. tab. 6.) and *alata*, we find that we have been misled by the figure in the above-cited work of M. DESFONTAINES, where the three smaller segments of the corolla

corolla are represented upright, instead of horizontally patent, as in the living plant. Indeed the entire corolla in that figure is very unfaithfully given, and evidently done from a dried plant. So that the supposed two species should form but one, under LAMARCK's name of *alata*, and our observation of "*differt insequenti, &c.*" be expunged; adding to the synonymy, *IRIS scorpioides. Lil. a Redoutè, tab. 211.* It is a very beautiful species, nearly allied to *persica*, formerly well known in our gardens, but now entirely lost. It has lately appeared in those at Paris, so that we hope it will in due time find its way across the Channel. G.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

No. 1225, l. 33, post "196." infere "*Vabl Enum. 2. 49. n. 2.*"

No. 670, l. 27, *dele*, "*tab. 18. f. 2.*" *IRIDEM florentinam spectantem.*

No. 1208, l. 35, *pro* "*longifoliam*" *lege* "*longifloram.*"

No. 1252, l. 28, *pro* "*lenceolatis.*" *lege* "*lanceolatis.*"



Arde Bot.

Pub. by T. Curtis Sc^{pt} Geo: Crescent Heb. 3. 1810.

F. Sanson Jun Sc

NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS, v. LUTEUS. YELLOW
REFLEX-FLOWERED NARCISSUS.



Generic Character.—*Vid. supra N^{is}. 924 et 925.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *triandrus*; (1—2-florus; stamina alterna tubo recondita, alterna intra coronam prominula;) foliis paucis (1—4), femicylindraceo-subulatis, convoluto-canaliculatis; scapo terete, altiore; spatha pedicello subisometra; corolla cernua; germine ovali-trigono quam tubus 4-plo brevior; tubo trigono-cylindrico, latefcente; limbo quam is parum brevior; laciniis retroflexis, ovali-oblongis, æqualibus, subobliquis, minute rugofulis, obtusiusculis cum mucronulo; corona grandiuscula, cylindraceo-cupulata, quam limbus dimidio brevior, subcrenulato-repanda, verticaliter plicato-striatula; filamentis adnatis; antheris sagittato-oblongis; stylo prominentibus tribus sublongior. G.

NARCISSUS *triandrus*. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 416.* Curt. *supra No. 48.* Syst. Veg. Murr. 317. Hort. Kew, 1. 409. Willd. *Sp. Pl. 2. 37.*

NARCISSUS *calathinus*. Lil. a Redoutè, tab. 177; *exclusis synonymis.*

N. *juncifolius* flore albo reflexo.—calyce albo reflexis foliis luteis.—calyce luteo reflexis foliis albidis.—flore albo reflexo. Park. *Par. p. 92.*—fl. albo reflexo. *Id. tab. 93. f. 2.*—cal. luteo reflexis fol. albidis. *Id. l. c. f. 3.*

N. *juncifolius* reflexus fl. albo. *There are 3 or 4 reflex Juncquillas; 1. yellow; 2. all white; 3. cup yellow, petals white; 4. white cup, yellow petals.* Ger. *Herb. Emac. 128.*

N. *angustifolius* albus calyce oblongo floreque reflexo.—montanus *juncifolius* calyce flavo. Rudb. *Elys. 74. f. 1. 2.*

N. *juncifolius*, albo flore reflexo, Clus. *App. Alt.*

The three alternate stamens in this species are often so deeply concealed within the tube of the corolla, that, unless purposely and carefully sought for, they are very easily overlooked, especially in the dried plant; to such oversight we most probably owe the Linnean name of *triandrus*. It is a very variable plant as to colour of the flower and number of the leaves; the variation in the length of the style is very considerable, yet common to many species of this genus, taking place even in different flowers on the same stem. REDOUTE has mistaken it for the *calathinus* of LINNÆUS. Native of the Pyrenees; and lately found by Mons. BONNE-MAISON in the department of Finisterre. Flowers in May. Our drawing was taken from a plant in Mr. VÈRE's collection at Kenfington. G.



MIMOSA PUBESCENS. HAIRY-STEMMED
MIMOSA.

Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPH. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Stam.* 5, vel plura.
Pist. 1. *Legumen.* MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Stam.*
5—10-plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- MIMOSA *pubescens*; ramis hirsutis, petiolis eglandulosis, foliis abrupte bipinnatis suboctojugis: pinnis subquindecem-jugis: foliolis obtusis, racemis axillaribus solitariis, capitulis globosis pedicellatis.
- MIMOSA *pubescens*; subhirsuta, petiolo eglanduloso, pinnis foliolisque 10—12-jugis, racemis axillaribus solitariis, foliis brevioribus. *Vent. Hort. Malm.* 21.
- MIMOSA *suaveolens.* *Donn Hort. Cantab.* p. 222?

DESCR. *Stem* arborescent: *branches* drooping, very hairy, thickly clothed with *leaves*, which are alternate, abruptly doubly pinnate, the *pinnae* mostly about eight pair; the lower ones shortest, and the one or two lowermost reflected round the branch, so as to appear like stipules; *leaflets* about sixteen pair, oblong, obtuse, smooth; *common footstalk* hairy, without glands; that of the *pinnae* marginate, nearly naked, or having only a few scattered hairs. *Flowers* grow in racemes singly from the axils of the leaves, on long, slightly hairy *peduncles*: *pedicles* alternate, the length of the *capitula*, which are perfectly globular, the size of a pea, extremely fragrant, especially in the evening, smelling like Tonquin bean or fresh-made meadow hay. *Braeletes* minute, scariose, soon falling, a pair at the base of each pedicle.

JUSSIEU has remarked, that the numerous species of Mimosa must hereafter be divided into distinct genera, according to the number of their stamens and the form of their seed-pod. WILLDENOW, by restoring TOURNEFORT'S Acacia and PLUMIER'S Inga, has done this in part. But his division appearing to us insufficient, we prefer the continuing to give the species, as they may occur, under Mimosa, until some Botanist shall have made a scientific arrangement of the whole, as the only way to avoid the frequent changing of names.

When planted in the border of the conservatory, this makes a very elegant tree, with long pendent branches, thickly clothed with a beautiful foliage, and covered in the spring with a profusion of fragrant flowers. Altogether, it is one of the greatest ornaments of the greenhouse; but being difficultly propagated, except by seeds, which it will not produce in this country, it is not likely to become very common. Native of New South-Wales. Our drawing was made at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S nursery at Hammersmith.



NIGELLA ORIENTALIS. ORIENTAL FENNEL-
FLOWER.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 5. *Nectaria* 8. *Caps.* 5—10, plus minusve coalitæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NIGELLA *orientalis*; pistillis subdenis corolla longioribus, capsulis subdistinctis, seminibus compressis marginatis.

NIGELLA *orientalis*; pistillis denis corolla longioribus. *Sp. Pl.* 753. *Reich.* 2. 662. *Willd.* 2. 1249. *Hort. Cliff.* 215. 2. *Hort. Ups.* 153. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 249. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 5. *Gært. Fruct.* 2. 174. t. 118. f. 1. *Mill. Icon.* 187. f. 1.

NIGELLA *Chalepensis* lutea corniculis longioribus. *Morif. Hist.* 3. p. 516. §. 12. t. 18. f. 10. *Raj. Suppl.* 525.

The number of the pistils, in this genus, is so subject to vary, even in the same plant, that very little dependance can be placed upon it; we have in our possession a specimen of the species here figured in fruit, in which there are constantly only two capsules. The young Botanist will be liable to be very much puzzled in examining some of the species, *N. damascena* for instance, to understand why LINNÆUS should speak of several germens and several capsules, when there appears to be only one, divided into cells; but upon becoming better acquainted with the structure of the fruit in other plants

plants of the same natural order, he will find that this is theoretically correct; most of the genera having several capsules which are either quite distinct, or more or less united. The fruit of the present species illustrates this explanation exceedingly well, the capsules being entirely distinct, except at their inner edge, where they are united from the base to about the middle: in *N. hispanica*, figured in the next plate, the capsules are much more united, but are still distinct at their backs; in *N. damascena* they are so perfectly united, that there is no trace left of distinct capsules, except at their very extremity, where they open at the inner suture to discharge the seeds. The student may be still more perplexed by two apparent misprints; one is, that wherever the essential or abbreviated character is prefixed to the genus the nectaries are uniformly said to be five, but in all the editions of the *Genera Plantarum* that we have seen, where the characters are given at length, the nectaries are said to be eight, we conclude therefore that the figure 5 was in the first instance a misprint for 8. The other supposed mistake, is not so certain; but in the *Genera Plantarum*, where it is said "*germina convexa*," we conclude that *connexa* was the word intended, as the former word gives no precise idea; and we are confirmed in this opinion, by the printer of WILLDENOW'S edition of the *Species Plantarum* having fallen into the very same error, by changing *capsulae connexae* into *convexae*.

According to MORISON, the *NIGELLA orientalis* was introduced into this country, from Aleppo, by the Reverend Mr. HARRINGTON, chaplain to the factory there. It is a hardy annual, requiring the same treatment as laid down from MILLER, at No. 22, in the first volume of this Work. Drawn at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden, Sloane-Street. Flowers in July and August.



NIGELLA HISPANICA. SPANISH FENNEL-
FLOWER.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 1264.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- NIGELLA *hispanica*; pistillis subdenis corollam æquantibus, fructu turbinato angulato: rostris radiatis apice contortis.
- NIGELLA *hispanica*; pistillis denis corollam æquantibus. *Hort. Ups.* 154. *Sp. Pl.* 753. *Reich.* 2. 622. *Willd.* 2. 1249. *Sauv. Monsp.* 253. *Martyn Mill. Diet. n.* 4.
- NIGELLA *hispanica*; pistillis suboblongis; caule angulato, foliis multifariam decompositis; capsulis superne intus membranaceis. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. p. 430. t. 12.
- NIGELLA *latifolia.* *Mill. Diet.* 6.
- NIGELLA *latifolia* flore majore simplici cæruleo. *Baub. Pin.* 145. *Prod.* 75. *Tournef. Inst.* 258. *Quer Fl. Hisp.* 5. p. 492.
- NIGELLA *hispanica* flore amplo. *Ger. Emac.* 1085. f. 6. *Raj. Hist.* 1071. *Morif. Hist.* 3. p. 516. §. 12. t. 18. f. 9.
- NIGELLA *hispanica* flore simplici. *Park. Parad.* 287. t. 285. f. 9. pro synonymo *N. damascena*, No. 22. hujus operis errore citatum.
- MELANTHIUM *hispanicum* majus. *Hort. Eyst. Ord. Æst.* 2. p. 10. f. 11.
- Variat petalis pallide cæruleis et purpurascensibus.

NIGELLA *hispanica* is at once distinguished from *N. damascena* (No. 22) by the want of the leafy involucre, with which
the

the flower of the latter is curiously furrounded ; and from all the other species, by the styles becoming so patent as to form a radiated crown to the top-shaped fruit. The back of the separate capsules stand out in angles, and are covered with glandular excrescences.

That this is MILLER's *latifolia*, appears from his specimen preserved in the Banksian Herbarium.

Although cultivated in our gardens as long ago as the days of PARKINSON, and bearing more showy flowers than any of the other species, and equally hardy, yet it is far less common than Love in a Mist, whose singular involucre appears to have much attracted the attention of florists.

Native of Spain and the coast of Barbary. Is an annual, and requires the same treatment as *NIGELLA damascena*; flowers in June and July, and ripens its seeds in August.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden, Sloane-Street.



GARIDELLA NIGELLASTRUM. FENNEL-
LEAVED GARIDELLA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 5. *Nectaria* 5, bilabiata, bifida. *Caps.* 3,
connexæ polyspermæ.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

GARIDELLA *Nigellastrum.* *Sp. Pl.* 608. *Reich.* 2. 368.
Willd. 2. 731. *Hort. Cliff.* 170. *Hort. Ups.*
108. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 103. *Kniph. Cent.* 10.
n. 45. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* *Gært. Fruct.* 2.
175. *t.* 118. *f.* 2. *Allion. Ped. n.* 1681. *Villars*
Dauph. n. 433.

GARIDELLA *foliis tenuissime divisis.* *Tournef. Inst.* 665.
Garid. Prov. 203. *t.* 39.

NIGELLASTRUM *raris et fœniculaceis foliis.* *Magn. Hort.*
143.

NIGELLA *cretica folio fœniculi.* *Baub. Pin.* 146. *Morif.*
Hist. 3. *p.* 516. *§.* 12. *t.* 18. *f.* 6. *Park.*
Herb. 1376. 6. *Raj. Hist.* 1071. 9.

The name of GARIDELLA was given to this plant by TOURNEFORT in honour of PIERRE JOS. GARIDEL, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy at Aix, in Provence, who first gave an accurate description and figure of this curious vegetable. It has a very near affinity with Nigella, as may be seen by comparing it with the two preceding articles; although having usually no more than ten stamens and three pistils, it is necessarily arranged under a different class and order in the sexual system. We cannot, however, see the propriety of calling the corresponding organs in Nigella and Garidella by different names; on which account

we have changed the language of the generic character in the latter to preserve a uniformity, as we can see no reason for naming the petals of *Garidella* a calyx, unless, with *JUSSIEU*, we call them so in the whole natural order. In *Garidella* the nectaries, though bilabiate, and possessing a general similarity with those of *Nigella*, bear a very different proportion to the petals; in the latter they are very small in proportion to the petals, which in *Garidella* they exceed in length. In this respect, of the two *NIGELLAS* figured in this number, the *orientalis* approaches much nearer to *GARIDELLA* than the *hispanica*.

Our drawing was made at Mr. SALISBURY'S, at the same time with the others. This is also an annual; a native of the South of France and of Italy; and requires the same treatment.



CROCUS SEROTINUS. MOUNTAIN CROCUS.



Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 1110.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- CROCUS *serotinus*; (*autumnalis*; *bivalvis*; *subuniflorus*;) bulbo-tuberis membranis lentis stupaceo-fibrosis pallide fuscis; fasciculo partiali subquadrifolio simul cum flore emicante; corollæ fauce intus obsoletissime pubescente; stigmatibus angustis, compressis cucullatis, erectis, multipartitis, antheras exsuperantibus, inclusis. G.
- CROCUS *serotinus*. *Parad. Lond. tab. 30. Nobis supra No. 1111. in Spec. Synth.*
- C. *autumnalis campestris*. *Ad exemp^a. spont^a. in Herb. Pallas. penes Dn. A. B. Lambert cum aliis byzantini intermixta. Num unius et ejusdem speciei?*
- C. *alpinus autumnalis*. Flores modo candicantes modo purascentes instar *sativi* sed dilutiores et minores. *Rudb. Elys. tab. 118. fig. 1.*
- C. *montanus autumnalis*. *Park. Parad. 168. t. 169. f. 5.*
- CROCUM *montanum*. I. *Clus. Hist. 2. 208. Hisp. 264. Piè di Borro. q. e. Pes Asini. Lusitanis.*

DESC. *Bulb-tuber* larger and flatter in the cultivated than in the spontaneous plant, yet twice smaller than that of Saffron (*sativus*); *root-sheaths* somewhat tawny; *corolla* of a faint violet-purple; *stigmas* of a bright orange colour; blooms with us in mild seasons from the end of October till December. Although known in our gardens for more than two centuries, is now but very rarely to be met with in them. Had been entirely overlooked by more modern Botanists, until lately described in the *Paradisus Londinensis*. Found by CLUSIUS in Portugal, where it grows on rocks near the sea-coast; by PALLAS and GEORGI in the Crimea and more southern departments of the Russian empire, along with the "Cloth of Gold species" (*susianus*, No. 652), the "Scotch Crocus" (*biflorus*,

florus, No. 845) and *nudiflorus*. We have to thank Mr. HAWORTH for the specimen from which our drawing was taken; we saw others in the nursery of Messrs. GIBBS and Co. at Old-Brompton. G.

NOTE.

GLADIOLUS *imbricatus*. Linn. *Sp. Pl. edit. 1. v. 1. p. 37. edit. 2. v. 1. p. 52. Syst. Veg. Murr. ed. 14. 86. Georgi. beschr. des russ. reichs. v. 4. pars 3. p. 668. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 212. Vahl. Enum. v. 2. p. 79. n. 4.*

From very perfect specimens in Mr. LAMBERT'S Pallasian Herbarium we find, that the above plant is the same species with the *segetum* of the present work; (see No. 719 and 992 in *Spec. Enum. pag. alt.*). Varies, as usual with its congeners, considerably in size number and closeness of the flowers; which are from scarcely one to more than two inches long. Taken up by LINNÆUS in the first edition of his *Species Plantarum*, where it follows *communis*; from which he distinguishes it by closer or imbricate flowers. Suspecting that it did not really differ from *segetum*, we had omitted it in our enumeration of the species in No. 992. In some respects the species has a nearer affinity to ANTHOLYZA than to GLADIOLUS, especially by the globular seeds, where the *albumen* fills the entire cavity of the *testa*; as well as by the two remarkable fenestrate interstices between the unguis of the two upper lateral and the upper central segments of the corolla. Found by PALLAS in Georgia and several districts of Southern Russia along with *communis*; by SIBTHORPE in Greece. Should now be added to *segetum* as a synonym; or *imbricatus* retained for the name of the species, and that of *segetum* laid aside. It might perhaps more properly be placed under ANTHOLYZA, next to *montana*. G.



APONOGETON ANGUSTIFOLIUM. NARROW-
LEAVED APONOGETON.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA (*ad* DODECANDRIAM) TETRAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Amentum e squamis compositum. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* o. *Capsulæ*
4, trispermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

APONOGETON *angustifolium*; spica bifida, foliis lineari-
lanceolatis erectis, bracteis bipartitis, flo-
ribus hexandris. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 495. *Willd.*
Sp. Pl. v. 2. 928.

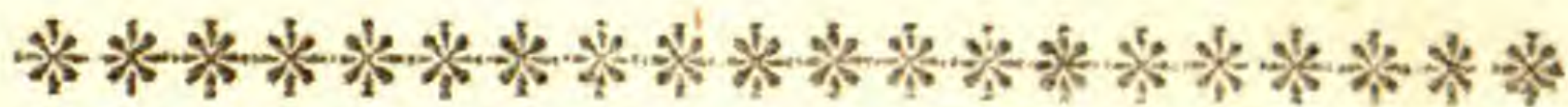
This had been confounded by LINNÆUS with *distachyon*, that having been made by him to vary with from six to twelve stamens. The *leaves* are here narrower than in *distachyon*, and tapered at each end. *Raches* pale-red. *Flowers* few. *Bractes* white, red at their base, two-parted almost to the bottom (or two, if you will), segments linear-oblong. *Stamens* six, 3—4 times shorter than bractes. *Styles* 3. We did not see the plant in bloom, but have translated the description from Hortus Kewensis.

Introduced into this country in 1788, by Mr. F. MASSON. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. A water-plant. The bulbs of *distachyon* are said to be eaten when roasted; so most probably are those of this closely allied species. Blooms most part of the year.

Our drawing was made from a plant in Mr. SWAINSON'S conservatory at Twickenham. G.



LACHENALIA ORCHIOIDES (α). SPOTTED-
LEAVED ORCHIS-LIKE LACHENALIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. N^{is}. 745, 854, et 993.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.—*See above No. 854; where in line 14, for "angustifolia" read "lanceæfolia."*

LACHENALIA *orchioides.*—*Vid. No. 854.*

(α) foliis maculatis; floribus albido-sulphureis, suaveolentibus. *G. Jacq. Coll. 3. 241. Ic. Rar. 2. t. 390.*

HYACINTHUS *orchioides; africanus; major; bifolius, maculatus, flore sulphureo obsoleto majore. Breyn. Prod. II. p. 72. Ic. Rar. 23. tab. XI. fig. 2.*

OBS. "HYACINTHUS *orchioides aphyllus serpentarius major; Breyn. Prod. 24. tab. XI. f. 3*" pro hujus varietatis synonymo a Willdenowio in *Spec. Plant. allegatus, revera ad LACHENALIAM hyacinthoidem Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 173. Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. 382 pertinet. G.*

This is a far more ornamental variety than that which has been already given in No. 854 of the present work; it is likewise very fragrant.

Our drawing was made at Mr. LODDIGES'S Nursery at Hackney. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. G.



ALOE MITRÆFORMIS. MITRE ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 765.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *mitræformis*; (*caudescens*; *caudex in annosioribus deorsum nudus*; *corolla e grandioribus*;) foliis amplexicaulibus, sparsim ambientibus, confertis, ovato acuminatis, affurgenter convergentibus, margine spinosodentatis, nunc acumina pauca brevia dorso vage exferentibus; caule ramoso; racemis densioribus, sensim oblonge productis; pedunculis ascendentibus, bractea multum longioribus; corolla sexpartita, recta, cylindracea, pendulo-cernua, pedunculis fere æquali; staminibus alternis longioribus corollæ subisometris. G.

ALOE *mitræformis*. *Mill. Dict. ed. 8. n. 1. Haworth on Aloe in Linn. Transf. 7. 23. Decand. Pl. grasses. 99. cum tab.*

A. *perfoliata*. *κ. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 186.*

A. *perfoliata*. *ο. mitræformis. Hort. Kew. 1. 467.*

A. *perfoliata*. *ν. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. v. 1. 458.*

A. *picata*. *ν. Thunb. Diss. de Aloe. 6. n. 4.*

A. *africana*; *caulescens*; folio crasso, obscure viridi, spinis ad latera et in dorso armato. *Boerb. ind. alt. 2. 131. n. 39.*

A. *africana mitriformis spinosa*. *Dillen. Hort. Elth. 21. tab. 17. f. 19.*

ALOES *mitrè*. *Lam. Dict. Encyc.*

In young plants the *stem* is short and entirely covered with leaves, in process of time the lower ones fall off, while the stem attains from two to six feet in height, when the greater part

part becomes woody and naked; *leaves* shortish in proportion to the stem, thick, succulent, brittle, very smooth, convex at the back, depressed on the upper side, marginal *teeth* cartilaginous, generally whitish, rather distant but regular; *flower-stalk* branched, from one to three feet high; in young sterile plants the upper leaves converge more remarkably than in old flower-bearing ones; in the winter they are sometimes clouded with a purplish-brown tint; *corolla* bright deep scarlet with a greenish brim. Blooms from July to December. Should be kept in the dry stove. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Propagated by suckers and seeds; from which last MILLER has raised the plant, but did not find it vary in the extraordinary way that LINNÆUS supposed.

Our drawing was made at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic-Garden, Sloane-Square. G.

ERRATA.

- No. 1045, l. 13, *pro* "cujus unguis imo scrobiculati, melliferi;" *lege* "imis unguibus scrobiculo mellifero exsculptis;"
- No. 1091, l. 23, *pro* "appicta" *lege* "appacta."
- No. 1261, l. 24, *after* "each" *add* "other."



DIOSMA SPECIOSA. UMBEL-FLOWERED
DIOSMA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Nectaria* 5 supra germen. *Caps.* 3 seu 5
coalitæ. *Sem.* calyptrata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIOSMA *speciosa*; floribus terminalibus umbellatis, foliis oblongo-obovatis subtus punctatis margine glanduloso-crenulatis subciliatis, petiolis basi biglandulosis.

DIOSMA *uniflora*. *Banks. Herb. ex Hort. Kew.*

(α) umbellis multifloris (1—12) ramis arcuatim ascendentibus.

DIOSMA *umbellata*. *Hortulanorum.*

(β) umbellis paucifloris (1—2) ramis erectis.

DIOSMA *rugosa*. *Donn Hort. Cantab. vix Thunbergii.*

DESC. *Stem* a foot or a foot and half high: *branches* ascending, rough with the vestiges of fallen leaves, reddish brown. *Petals* short, broad, with a pair of globular dark-coloured glands at their base. *Leaves* scattered, rather crowded: lower ones reflexed, upper ones erect, oblong-obovate, somewhat pointed, punctate underneath, smooth above, margins furnished with thinly scattered hairs, scarcely revolute but somewhat thickened by a row of glands, which give them an appearance as if minutely crenate, especially towards their base. When bruised, they have a strong aromatic scent, without any of the disagreeable odour so common in this genus. *Flowers* growing in terminal umbels from one to eight, large, similar to those of *DIOSMA uniflora*, No. 273. *Calyx* 5-cleft: leaflets lanceolate, red on the inner side and dotted

dotted on the outer. *Braëtes* several, narrow-lanceolate at the base of the calyx. *Corolla* of five, large, rounded-ovate petals, white, streaked with crimson and stained with the same colour on the outside near the tips. *Stamens* five fertile and five sterile, placed alternately and inserted into a glandular belt surrounding the germen: *Anthers* on the fertile stamens longer than the filaments, and terminated with a greenish glandular substance; the tips of the barren filaments are furnished with a similar gland. *Germen* green, hemispherical, with five glandular points: *Style* shorter than stamens, at the first expansion of the flower recurved, afterwards erect: *Stigma* torulose.

Although very nearly related to *D. uniflora*, we do not hesitate to consider this species as distinct from *Diosma uniflora*, although very nearly related to it, especially from the presence of a pair of remarkable glands at the base of the footstalks of every leaf, which in *uniflora*, if not entirely wanting, are barely visible in the old leaves only: a character first pointed out to us by Mr. GEORGE LODDIGES. The habits of the plants are also considerably different, the leaves in *uniflora* are not only much smaller and narrower, but more revolute and more glaucous on the under surface; the calyx too is less punctate and more ciliate than in *speciosa*; the young branches are more decidedly quadrangular and pubescent. In variety (β), the *rugosa* of DONN, the glands at the base of the petiole are the same as in *speciosa*, but perfectly smooth, not villous, as THUNBERG describes his plant. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES. Native of the Cape. Flowers in May and June. Requires the shelter of a greenhouse. Propagated by cuttings.



LOMATIA SILAIFOLIA. SULPHUR-WORT-
LEAVED LOMATIA.



Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. irregularis, foliolis distinctis secundis. *Stamina* apicibus concavis calycis immerfa. *Glandulæ* hypogynæ 3, secundæ. *Ovarium* pedicellatum, polyspermum. *Stylus* persistens. *Stigma* obliquum, dilatatum, subrotundum, planiusculum. *Folliculus* ovali-oblongus. *Semina* apice alata: ala marginata disco evasculoso.

HABITUS. Frutices. Folia alterna, in plerisque divisa, vel dentata, varius integerrima, quandoque in eodem frutice varia. Racemi terminales, interdum axillares, elongati, laxi, nec abbreviati, corymbosi, paribus pedicellorum uni-bracteatis. Flores ochroleuci. Involucrum nullum. Semen nucleus farina sulphurea conspersus.

ETYM. λωμα, margo, ob feminum alam marginatam. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOMATIA *silaifolia*; foliis bipinnatifidis glaberrimis: pin-
nulis cuneato-linearibus lanceolatisve incis acutis
mucronatis reticulato-venosis, racemis glaber-
rimis elongatis divisis simplicibusve. *Brown* Pro-
teaceæ in *Act. Soc. Linn.* v. 10. p. 199.

EMBOTHRIUM *silaifolium*. *Smith New Holl.* 23. t. 8. *Willd.*
Sp. Pl. 1. p. 537.

EMBOTHRIUM *herbaceum*. *Cav. Ic.* 4. p. 58. t. 383, 384.

TRICONDYLIUS *silaifolius*. *Salisbury in Knight Proteææ,*
p. 122.

GREVILLEA *silaifolia*. *Donn Hort. Cant.* 26.

We have borrowed our generic and specific character from
Mr. BROWN'S Essay on the PROTEACEÆ of JUSSIEU, now
in

in the press. It must be remarked that our author follows JUSSIEU in calling that part a calyx, which we, in conformity with the Linnean language, have elsewhere termed the corolla. Perhaps we might, with quite as much propriety, say that these flowers have neither calyx nor corolla, but only stamens surrounding the pistillum. But as Dr. SMITH has observed, in his Introduction to Botany, disputing about names is endless.

This is a beautiful low shrub, and has as yet but rarely flowered in our gardens. The plant from which our drawing was taken, was communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, in July 1808.

Native of the neighbourhood of Port-Jackson in New-Holland. Is propagated by layers. Requires the shelter of a greenhouse.



CYNANCHUM DISCOLOR. VIRGINIAN
CYNANCHUM.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectarium* cylindricum, 5-dentatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYNANCHUM *discolor*; caule volubili hirto, foliis cordatis, corymbis axillaribus, pedunculo communi petiolis longiore, corollis discoloribus: laciniis lineari-lanceolatis.

CYNANCHUM *virginicum*. *Banks. Herb.*

PERIPLOCA *late-scandens*: floribus viridibus, in centro cupreo-fuscis: foliis ovato-cordatis, mollibus: siliquis maximis glabris quinesulcatis. *Gronov. Fl. Virgin. 4^o. p. 36?*

The CYNANCHUM *discolor* is very nearly related both to *carolinense* and *suberosum*, especially to the latter, from which it is principally distinguished by the common peduncle being longer than the petiole, and hairy, which in *suberosum* is shorter and villous. From *carolinense* it differs, in having longer, narrower, and less obtuse petals, and in its leaves being larger, broader, more hairy, and of a darker green colour.

Native of Virginia and Carolina in North-America. We have no where seen this rare plant but in the very extensive collection of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, at Hammersmith, where our drawing was made in August. It is probably a sufficiently hardy perennial to bear the cold of our ordinary winters.



DILLWYNIA OBOVATA. CROSS-LEAVED
DILLWYNIA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, 2-labiatus. *Cor.* papilionacea. *Stylus* recurvus
germine brevior. *Stigma* obtusum pubescens. *Leg.* ventricosum,
uniloculare, dispermium. SMITH.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DILLWYNIA *obovata*; foliis decussatim oppositis cuneiformibus mucronatis lævibus, floribus axillaribus subgeminis.

DILLWYNIA *obovata*; foliis obovato oblongis, acutis, oppositis; floribus axillaribus. *Labillard. Nov. Holl. p. 110. t. 140.*

DILLWYNIA *myrtifolia*, foliis decussatis obovatis concaviusculis subquinenervibus lævibus, floribus axillaribus. *Smith. in Act Soc. Linn. v. 9. p. 263.*

DESC. *Stem* shrubby, branched, a foot high. *Leaves* opposite, decussate or crossing each other in pairs, entire, smooth, wedge-shaped, terminated in a straight pungent mucro, attached by a joint to a very short flat footstalk, which is also articulated, with a stipular projection, running down to the next leaf, and making the stem angular: in the younger leaves these projections or buttresses (*projecturæ stipulares*, vid. n. 1259) terminate in a pair of minute villous stipules hardly visible to the naked eye. *Flowers* papilionaceous, axillary, generally by pairs, on *footstalks* shorter than the calyx, furnished with two small lanceolate bractes near to the calyx, but not attached to it, as in *Pultenæa*. *Calyx* somewhat angular, gibbose, bilabiate: *upper lip* two-toothed, very obtuse: *lower lip* three-toothed, sharpish. *Cor.* papilionaceous, *vexillum* roundish, deeply emarginate, reflexed, of a golden yellow colour, with a greenish spot at the base surrounded with bright red rays: *alæ* shorter by half than the *vexillum*, yellow with red bases: *carina* very small, red, with united petals. *Stamens* ten, distinct. *Germen* linear-oblong, villous, one-celled with two ovula: *style* recurved at the point: *stigma* truncate, somewhat swelling at the point, naked. *Legumen* not seen by us.

Our learned friend, Dr. SMITH, in the Annals of Botany, and in the 9th volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, has given the generic and specific characters of the decandrous papilionaceous plants of New-Holland, with a truly masterly hand. But as there are many more of these plants than the Doctor can have had an opportunity of seeing, and only a comparatively small number of these could have been examined by him in a living state, it is to be expected that more genera will hereafter be necessarily formed, and that some of the species will be differently arranged; however this may be, the above essays will remain honourable monuments of the author's abilities and industry; for every Botanist, who has considered this natural order, has heretofore found the attempt to reduce it into any method attended with almost insurmountable obstacles, most of which are removed by these essays. Mr. BROWN having had the advantage of studying these plants in their native soil, we look to him for a still more satisfactory account of these plants than we have yet had.

Whether our present plant properly belong to the genus DILLWYNIA, or ought rather to be considered as a Pultenæa on account of its bractes, which, though minute and not so close to the calyx, are nevertheless very analagous to those of that genus, or whether it should be considered as distinct from both, we cannot determine. From the similarly formed calyx, the oblong hairy ovarium, the truncate stigma, which is neither acute nor pubescent, we should be inclined to think that it must belong to the same genus as *D. glaberrima*, No. 944, notwithstanding the vexillum has not the long transverse diameter of the latter; but neither is it entire, as represented by LABILLARDIERE, but is divided nearly to the middle into two lobes. Perhaps *PULTENÆA obcordata* (Bot. Repos. Pl. 574) may likewise unite with it.

We suppose that Dr. SMITH's *D. myrtifolia* above quoted and the *D. obovata* of LABILLARDIERE are the same as our plant, although the figure of the latter, without the description, would hardly lead to such a suspicion. The name is not the most appropriate, but as it has the right of priority we of course adopt it.

Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS. Flowers in May. Gathered at King George's Sound by Mr. A. MENZIES, and in Van Dieman's Land by LABILLARDIERE. Requires the shelter of a good greenhouse.

N^o 1275.



TRITONIA VIRIDIS. GREENISH-FLOWERED
TRITONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis, conduplicata, uniflora. *Cor.* supera, tubulosa, resupinata vel nec; limbus sexpartitus, varie inflexus; laciniæ obovato-rotundæ ad lineari-oblongas, subæquales alterave latior, a tubo ter brevioribus ad toties eo longiores, nunc unguiculatæ in faucem amplam conniventes laminis campanulato-patulis, nunc exunguiculatæ in angustiore fauce connatæ laminis rotatis. *Fil.* tubo imposita, fauci subisometra, divergenter affurgentia, vel accumbenter ascendente et collateral-contigua. *Anth.* subfagittato-lineares a dorso supra basin affixæ, recurvatim defloratæ. *Stylus* capillaris. *Stig.* 3, angustissime ligulata, complicato-canaliculata, recurvo-divaricata. *Caps.* pergaminea, triloc:, trivalv:, ovato orbiculata oblongave, trigibba, valvis medio septigeris. *Sem.* quoque loculo plura, ex globosis varie pressa, e minoribus, dissepimenti margini internæ utrinque annexa. G.

OBS. Hab. Cap. B. Spei. *Bulbo-tuberosæ.* Bulbo-tuber castaneo-carnosum, depresso-orbiculatum, membranis reticulato-nervosis tunicatum, in nonnullis fila emittens tuberipara; folia gramineo-ensata, collateralia disticha, equitantia; caulis nudiusculus, modo ramosus; rachis in resupinatis reclinata; flores spicati, e majoribus, colore ludentes, situ alterni, directione sæpe secundi, communiter intra faucem nævis trinis discoloribus nunc diversimode prominentibus insigniti. Differt GLADIOLUS seminibus non alatis, ab ANTHOLYZA iisdem non baccatis, ab IXIA staminibus nec stylum trifariam stipantibus tuboque in faucem dilatato. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *viridis*; (*stam. ascendente, contigua*;) foliis plurimis (8—10), flabelloideo-distichis, caule triquetro brevioribus; rachide perflexuosa, erecta, pluriflora; spathæ valva externa herbacea quam tubus brevior; corolla clavato-tubata, erecta, fauce arcuatim flexa; limbo obliquato nutante, rotato-reflexo, subirregulari; laciniis tubo duplo brevioribus, lineari-oblongis, subæqualibus, ima media remotius segregata, cæteris superne versus convergentibus. G.

GLADIOLUS *viridis.* Hort. Kew. 3. 481. Nobis in Ann. Bot. 1. 231. et supra No. 992 in Spec. Enum. Vabl. Enum. 2. 96. n. 37; a Willdenovio prætervisus.

We are indebted to Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY for the opportunity of giving this rare and curious vegetable. Introduced into Kew-Gardens from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. F. MASSON. Flowered there in 1788. The specimen is preserved in the Banksian Herbarium. G.

SPECIES.

- tenuiflora. nobis. (IXIA.) *Vabl. Enum.* 2. 66. n. 36. longiflora. β . *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 203. (GLADIOLUS) *Jacq. Coll. Suppl.* 24. *Ic. Rar.* 2. tab 263. (α .) *Vabl. l. c.* 111. n. 70.
- longiflora. nob. *Ann. Bot.* 1. 228. (IXIA.) *supra No.* 256. *Lil. a Red. tab.* 34. (GLAD.) *Jacq. Coll. Suppl. tab.* 7. f. 1. (IX.) *paniculata. de la Roche. Diff.* 26. tab. 1.
- pallida. nob. (IXIA.) longiflora. (α .) *Willd. l. c.* (GLAD.) *Jacq. Coll. Sup.* 23. *Ic. Rar.* 2. tab. 262. (β .) *Vabl. l. c.* 111. n. 70.
- capensis. *Supra No.* 618. (GLAD.) roseus. *Vabl. l. c.* 110. n. 69.
- viridis. *Supra No.* 1275.
- crispa. *Supra No.* 678. (GLAD.) *Vabl. l. c.* 96. n. 38. laceratus. *eid. l. c.* 120.
- pectinata. nob. (IXIA.) *Vabl. l. c.* 62. n. 29. (GLAD.) *Herb. Banks.*
- striata. nob. *Ann. Bot. l. c.* (GLAD.) *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. t. 260. *Vabl. l. c.* 89. n. 24.
- lineata. nob. l. c. (GLAD.) *supra No.* 487. (IXIA.) squalida. β . *stricta. Vabl. l. c.* 73. n. 50. flabellularis. *eid. l. c.* 67. 38?
- securigera. nob. l. c. (GLAD.) *supra No.* 383. *Vabl. l. c.* 109. n. 67. (MONBRETIA.) *Lil. a Red. tab.* 53. (IXIA.) gladiolaris. *Lam. Encyc.* 3. 341. *Illustr.* 1. 112.
- flava. nob. l. c. (GLAD.) *Vabl. l. c.* 110. n. 68. *Herb. Banks.*
- refracta. nob. l. c. (GLAD.) *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. tab. 24. *Vabl. l. c.* 109. n. 65.
- squalida. *Supra No.* 581. (IXIA.) *Vabl. l. c.* 73. n. 50. var. *patula.—lancea. eid. l. c.* 62. n. 28. *nec Jacquini.* *hyalina. Lil. a Red. tab.* 87. *fenestratae var. Jacq. Fragm.* 28. n. 96. tab. 34. f. 2.
- fenestrata. *Supra No.* 704. (IXIA.) *hyalina. Vabl. l. c.* 75. n. 55.
- crocata. nob. l. c. (IXIA.) *supra No.* 184. *Vabl. l. c.* 73. n. 51. *iridifolia. de la Roche. Diff.* 24. n. 13.
- purpurea. nob. (IXIA.) *Vabl. l. c.* 76. n. 56. *Anne a præcedente separanda?*
- deusta. *Supra No.* 622. (IXIA.) *Vabl. l. c.* 74. n. 53, *tantummodo vero quoad var. (α .) crocata. mac. nigr. Bot. Rep. tab.* 134. *miniata. Lil. a Red. tab.* 39. *nec Jacquini.*
- miniata. *Supra No.* 609. (IXIA.) *deusta. Vabl. l. c.* 74. n. 53. *quoad varietates β . γ . δ . ϵ . ζ .*

N^o 1276



MORÆA ANGUSTA. ROLLED-LEAVED
MORÆA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1033.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *angusta*; (*imberbis*? *corollæ laciniæ difformes*; *stigmata petaloidea*;) folio radicali deorsum fistuloso-vaginante inde anguste lineari-involuto, cuspidato, quam caulis subsimplex distanter subbiarticulatus longiore; spatha plurivalvi, subsolitaria, terminali, pauci (2—4) flora, valvis externis binis herbaceis, fusiformi-convolutis, obtusulis cum acumine, infima duplo brevior; pedicellis inclusis; germine gracilius subclavato-prismatico, excluso; corolla e brevius cucullatim coarctata sursum divaricante inde recurvata; laciniis isometris; internis lineari-lingulatis sub 4plo angustioribus, obtusis; externarum lamina oblongo-ovata cum acumine, unguem subæquante; filamentis? unguibus subduplo brevioribus; interni stigmatum labii segmentis, lineari-acuminatis, arrecto-reflexis.
G.

MORÆA *angusta*. *Nobis Ann. Bot.* 1. 240; *uti et supra No. 1103. pag. alt. in Spec. Enum. Ic. Piët. Pl. Capens. Cod. Banks. cum Exempl. Spont. in Herb.*

IRIS *angusta*. *Thunb. Diff. Ir. n. 28. Prod. 12. Linn. Syst. Veg. Murr. ed. 14. 91. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 235. Vahl. Enum. 2. 146. n. 43.*

Nearly allied to *tripetala*, No. 702. *Bulb-tuber* ovate; *outer integuments* reticulate, dark brown, fibres thick and woody;

woody; cauline *leaflet* spathaceous about an inch long, usually sterile; *spathe* about two inches long, outer valves sphacelate and reddish at their point; *corolla* near two inches long, yellow, purple veined on the outside. As we had no opportunity of inspecting the living plant, we are uncertain whether the stamens have united or separate filaments, or if the outer ungues have the small melliferous cavity at their base, so usual in this genus; THUNBERG calls the flower *imberbis*, but he has more than once overlooked this character, which is far less conspicuous here than in IRIS, and is sometimes not to be ascertained without the aid of a glass. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was found by THUNBERG on hills below the Duyvelsberg and Lewekop. We have to thank Sir JOSEPH BANKS for his very liberal permission to copy the original drawings of this plant, as well as of ARISTEA *melaleuca*, MORÆA *spicata* and the curled-leaved variety of *crispa*, which two last will appear in the next fasciculus. G.

N^o 1277.



Syd^m Edwards Del.

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F. Sanson Jun^r Sc.

ARISTEA MELALEUCA. MOURNING-
FLOWERED ARISTEA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 605, et in Ann. Bot. v. 1. p. 236.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARISTEA *melaleuca*; (*herba ex fasciculis paucifoliis collateralibus equitantibus cæspitosa*;) foliis angusto-gramineis, lineari-acuminatis, rigidiusculis, caule compresso-ancipiti pauciarticulato 2—3-foliofo triplo brevioribus; spatha terminali, foliaria (*vel altera caulis articulo proxime infero imposita*), 2—3-flora, paucivalvi, lanceolato-acuminata, valvis duabus externis subherbaceis equitanti-conduplicatis, cæteras sphacelatas includentibus; germine lineari-elongato, triquetro-prismatico, gracili, excluso, pedicellis inclusis longiore; corolla subrotata; laciniis exterioribus oblongo-obovatis; interioribus subtriplo majoribus, obovato-ellipticis, emarginatis, subinvolutis-concaviusculis; staminibus assurgenter divaricatis; stylo reclinato; stigmatibus ex cucullato-convolutis, orbiculato-explicitis, margine multifido-fimbriatis.

G.

ARISTEA *melaleuca*. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot. 1. 236; uti et supra No. 1231. pag. alt. in Spec. Enum.—Ic. Pl. Capens. Cod. Banks. cum Exempl. Spont. in Herbar.*

MORÆA *melaleuca*. *Thunb. de Mor. n. 1, tab. 1. f. 3. Prod. 10. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 240. Vahl. Enum. 2. 153.*

MORÆA *lugens*. *Linn. Suppl. 99. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. 93. Hort. Kew. 1. 75.*

Root

Root fibrous, perennial; *root-sheaths* membranous sphacelate, short; *leaves* perennial, 3—4 inches high, 2—3 lines broad; *stem* annual, about a foot high, striate; *corolla* three inches or more in diameter; *style* twice shorter than the larger segments; *anthers* about equal to filaments, upright, yellow. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was found by THUNBERG on and near the Paarleberg, growing among the bushes.

Introduced by Mr. MASSON into Kew Gardens, where it flowered in 1788. A greenhouse plant of great beauty. G.



ALOE RHODACANTHA. RED-SPINED
GLAUCOUS ALOE.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 765.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *rhodacantha*; (*caudex brevis; junior totus foliosus; vetustior infra denudatus; flores recti, cylindrici, e majoribus;*) foliis amplexicaulibus, conferte ambientibus, lanceolato-acuminatis, brevibus, patulis, mollibus glaucis, spinis densioribus rectis fulvis margine et nunc parce acuminibus vagis ad summum dorsum munitis; caule simplici toto fere ab imo bracteis spha-celato-membranaceis latius lanceolatis stipato; racemo spicatum producto, rariusculo; pedicellis erecto-divergentibus, flori subæqualibus; corolla pendulo-cernua, laciniis basin usque liberis, apice breviter re-volutis; filamentis has æquantibus; stigmate acutius-culo. G.

ALOE *rhodacantha*. Decandolle *Pl. Gr.* 41. tab. 41.

A. glauca. Haworth. *Linn. Transf.* 7. 18. n. 39.

A. perfoliata. v. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 186.

A. perfoliata. ζ. *glauca*. Hort. Kew. 1. 466. Mart. Mill. *Dict. excl. syn.*

A. perfoliata. x. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. v. 1.* 458. Thunb. *Diss.* 5. n. 3.

A. africana spinis rubris ornata. Weinm. *Phyt.* t. 71.

A. africana foliis glaucis margine et dorsi parte superiore spi-nosis, flore rubro. *Comm. Præl.* 75. tab. 24. cum fl. Hort. Amst. 2. 23. tab. 12. sine fl.

DECANDOLLE observes that this species differs from *mitræ-formis* (No. 1270) by a trunk that is not arboresecent, soft
glaucous

glaucous *leaves* with red *spines*, *flower-stem* nearly covered with *bractes*, and a *corolla* green at the top, as well as in habit and time of flowering. A native of the Cape of Good Hope; of long standing in our collections. Should be kept in the greenhouse. Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered last summer at Mr. HAWORTH's, Little Chelsea. G.

ERRATA.

No. 994, l. 20, pro "*racemosa*" lege "*racemoso*."

No. 1260, l. 24, pro "1." lege "2."

No. 1272, l. 14, pro "*nec*" lege "*nunc*."



TEUCRIUM ORIENTALE. GREAT-FLOWERED
GERMANDER.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ labium superius o, sed fissura ejus loco in qua *Stamina* jacent.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TEUCRIUM *orientale*; foliis radicalibus tripartito-multifidis, racemo composito terminali, pedicellis horizontalibus folio longioribus.

TEUCRIUM *orientale*; foliis multifidis linearibus, racemo composito, pedicellis brevioribus. *Schreb. Unilab. p. 30. n. 17. Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 14.*

TEUCRIUM *orientale*; foliis multifidis floribus racemosis. *Sp. Pl. 786.*

TEUCRIUM foliis pinnatifidis: laciniis linearibus: infimis divisis floribus racemosis. *Hort. Cliff. 301.*

TEUCRIUM *orientale angustifolium laciniatum, flore magno subcæruleo. Tournef. Cor. 14. Commel. Rar. 25. t. 25.*

The synonym usually quoted from RIVINUS has, we imagine, crept in by some mistake, as we find no representation of this species in the perfect copy of that author's works in the library of Sir JOSEPH BANKS.

The radical leaves and those of the sterile decumbent branches are divided into many linear segments, but on the flowering stem the upper leaves are simply, the lower ones doubly trifid. Flowers in terminal racemes, on solitary horizontal peduncles, which

which are longer than the floral leaves and somewhat shorter than the flower. *Calyx* campanulate: segments nearly equal, acute, but not mucronate. *Corolla* large and showy, pale blue with reddish veins. The whole plant is covered with a pubescence but is not hoary. The leaves are intensely bitter and smell slightly aromatic. A tolerably hardy perennial. First discovered by **TOURNEFORT** in Armenia. Flowers in July and August. Communicated by Messrs. **LODDIGES** and **SONS**, who raised it from seeds received from Siberia.

N^o 1280



W. Edwards Del.

Pub by T. Currier S^o Geo. Crescent April 1 1890.

F. Sanson Jun^r Sc.

NYMPHÆA RUBRA. RED-FLOWERED
WATER LILY.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NYMPHÆA *rubra*; foliis peltatis dentatis subtus pubescentibus immaculatisque. *Dryander in Hort. Kew. inedit.*

NYMPHÆA *rubra.* *Bot. Repos.* 503.

CASTALIA *magnifica*; foliorum laminis suborbicularibus, dentatis, subtus pubescentibus immaculatisque; petalis puniceis, parum inæqualibus. *Salisb. in Parad. Lond.* 14.

From the genus NYMPHÆA, as constituted by LINNÆUS, NELUMBIVM has been long since separated.

We have made mention in the 29th volume, No. 1189, of the further division of this genus by Mr. SALISBURY into NYMPHÆA and CASTALIA, and bore our testimony to the propriety of this separation. Dr. SMITH, in the Prodrômus Floræ Græcæ, in adopting this division, has, we think very properly, retained the ancient name of NYMPHÆA for the genus which contains the most numerous and splendid species, and applied to the yellow-flowered Water-Lilies that of NUPHAR, a name, which if not given to the same species by DIOSCORIDES himself, has at least been added in some of the manuscripts of this author's works.

This

This magnificent species is a native of the East-Indies. We learn from Dr. ROXBURG's manuscript, that this species is not unfrequent in Indostan, growing in pools of fresh water, and in rivers, where there is little current. And that the seeds are eaten both raw and boiled, and esteemed wholesome; and in times of scarcity the roots also. Introduced into the Kew Gardens by the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. and K. B. Our drawing was taken from a plant which flowered in August 1808, at Mr. WOODFORD's, late of Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire. We have seen it repeatedly in flower at Mr. VERE's, Kensington-Gore, where, with several other species, it is cultivated in a cistern, placed on a common hot-bed.



**GYPHOPHILA PROSTRATA. TRAILING
GYPHOPHILA.**



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, campanulatus, angulatus. *Petala* 5, ovata, fessilia. *Caps.* globosa, unilocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GYPHOPHILA *prostrata*; foliis lanceolatis lævibus, caulibus diffusis, pistillis corolla campanulata longioribus. *Sp. Pl.* 581. *Reich.* 2. p. 325. *Willd.* 2. p. 662. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* n. 2. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 84.

ALSINE *angustifolia caryophylloides multiflora glabra purpurascens, radice astragaliti.* *Pluk. Alm.* 22. t. 75. f. 2.

GYPHOPHILA *prostrata* and *repens* are perhaps not very accurately distinguished by LINNÆUS, and it appears to us doubtful, if the former name may not have been misapplied by us to the present figure; but as we apprehend that LINNÆUS had his plant from MILLER, ever since whose time this species has been known under this appellation in our nurseries; and being less disposed to creep at the root than the species usually called *repens*, we think it at least safest to continue the name as ordinarily applied. The synonym of PLUKENET above quoted, was at first given to *repens*, and the other synonyms of that species do not appear to belong to our plant. LINNÆUS expressly says the flowers in *prostrata* are white, and not inclined to red as in *repens*; as to the bell-shaped form of the corolla, this depends upon the time of flowering, and in the description
the

the petals are expressly said to be patent. The *Gypsophila adscendens* of JACQUIN is probably not different from this; for the length of the stamens and pistils is not to be depended upon, that of the latter varying much in the same plant, according as the flower has been expanded a longer or shorter period, not in this plant only, but in the whole natural order.

A hardy perennial, adapted to ornament rock-work. Blooms all the summer months. Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden.

N^o 1282.



Spid. Edmondo Del.

Robby T. Curtin S. Geo. Crofton, Apr. 1, 1910

P. Sanford Jun. 10

DAPHNE PONTICA. TWIN-FLOWERED
DAPHNE.



Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Cor.* 4-fida, corollacea, marcescens, *Stamina* includens. *Drupa* 1-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DAPHNE *pontica*; pedunculis lateralibus bifloris, foliis lanceolato-ovatis. *Sp. Pl.* 511. *Willd.* 2. p. 419. *Pall. Ross.* 1. p. 54. *Bot Rep.* 73. *EjUSD. Recensf.* 72. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* n. 8.
THYMELÆA *pontica citrei foliis.* *Tourn. It.* 2. t. 180. *Id.* 3. p. 18. *Eng. ed.* 8vo.

Although the flowers of *DAPHNE pontica* are not showy, nor in fragrance nearly equal to that of several other species of this genus; yet the beauty of its foliage renders it well worthy of cultivation. It was first discovered by *TOURNEFORT* near the coast of the Black-Sea on hills and in woods. *PALLAS* says it is found also in Siberia in the thick shady beech woods, between the ridges of the lofty mountains. It is sufficiently hardy to bear the ordinary cold of our winters; but being disposed to put forth young shoots, from which the flowers grow, early in the spring if the weather is mild, these are apt to be destroyed and the plant disfigured by the recurrence of later frosts; an inconvenience which probably might be avoided by planting it in thickets and under the shelter of trees.

Communicated by Messrs. *LODDIGES* and *SONS.* Flowers in April and May. Propagated by seeds or cuttings.



I N D E X.

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

Pl.

- 1270 Aloe mitræformis.
- 1278 — rodacantha.
- 1253 Amaryllis ornata (α).
- 1268 Aponogeton angustifolium.
- 1277 Aristea melaleuca.
- 1258 Campanula barbata.
- 1257 ————— peregrina.
- 1248 Centaurea macrocephala.
- 1267 Crocus ferotinus.
- 1252 Cyanella lutea.
- 1273 Cynanchum discolor.
- 1282 Daphne pontica.
- 1274 Dillwynia obovata.
- 1271 Diosma speciosa.
- 1250 Erica andromedæflora.
- 1249 ————— aristata.
- 1242 Eugenia fragrans.
- 1245 Eustrephus latifolius.
- 1266 Garidella Nigellastrum.
- 1255 Geissorhiza setacea.
- 1281 Gypsophila prostrata.
- 1239 Hæmanthus albiflos.
- 1251 Hedyсарum capitatum.
- 1254 Hesperantha pilosa (β).
- 1259 Ibbetsonia genistoides.
- 1256 Impatiens coccinea.
- 1261 Iris pumila, *var. violacea*.
- 1269 Lachenalia orchioides.
- 1246 Lapeyroufia fissifolia.
- 1237 Lilium tigrinum.
- 1241 Liparia sphærica.
- 1272 Lomatia filaiifolia.
- 1263 Mimosa pubescens.
- 1276 Moræa angusta.
- 1238 ————— edulis (γ).
- 1247 ————— pavonia.
- 1262 Narcissus triandrus, *var. luteus*.
- 1265 Nigella hispanica.
- 1264 ————— orientalis.
- 1243 Nymphæa kalmiana.
- 1280 ————— rubra.
- 1240 Stapelia pulvinata.
- 1279 Teucrium orientale.
- 1244 Trichonema pudicum.
- 1275 Tritonia viridis.
- 1260 Yucca gloriosa.

I N D E X.

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

Pl.

- 1260 Adam's-needle, superb.
- 1270 Aloe, mitre.
- 1278 — red-spined Glaucous.
- 1268 Aponogeton, Narrow-leaved.
- 1277 Aristea, mourning-flowered.
- 1256 Balsam, glandular-leaved.
- 1258 Bell-flower, bearded.
- 1257 ————— rough-leaved.
- 1248 Centaury, large-headed yellow.
- 1267 Crocus, Mountain.
- 1252 Cyanella, yellow.
- 1273 Cynanchum, Virginian.
- 1282 Daphne, twin-flowered.
- 1274 Dillwynia, cross-leaved.
- 1271 Diosma, umbel-flowered.
- 1254 Evening-Flower, grass-leaved.
- 1242 Eugenia, sweet-scented.
- 1245 Eustrephus, broadest-leaved.
- 1264 Fennel-flower, oriental.
- 1265 ————— Spanish.
- 1261 Flag, violet-blue dwarf.
- 1266 Garidella, Fennel-leaved.
- 1279 Germander, Great-flowered.
- 1281 Gypsophila, trailing.
- 1239 Hæmanthus, white-flowered.
- 1250 Heath, andromeda-flowered.
- 1249 ————— bearded-leaved.
- 1251 Hedyсарum, sceptre-flowered.
- 1259 Ibbetsonia, spotted-flowered.
- 1269 Lachenalia, spotted-leaved orchis-like.
- 1246 Lapeyroufia, leafy-spiked.
- 1253 Lily, Cape-Coast.
- 1237 Lily, tyger-spotted Chinese.
- 1241 Liparia, ruscus-leaved.
- 1272 Lomatia, sulphur-wort-leaved.
- 1263 Mimosa, hairy-stemmed.
- 1276 Moræa, rolled-leaved.
- 1247 ————— orange-coloured.
- 1238 ————— yellow esculent-rooted.
- 1262 Narcissus, yellow reflex-flowered.
- 1240 Stapelia, cushioned.
- 1244 Trichonema, blush.
- 1255 Tile-root, narrowest-leaved.
- 1275 Tritonia, greenish-flowered.
- 1243 Water-Lily, Canadian.
- 1280 ————— red-flowered.

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wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

V O L. XXXII.

Florida quisquam

Hic sibi ferta leget nitidis nectenda capillis.

PETIT-RADEL.

L O N D O N :

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M DCCC X.

MORÆA SPICATA. FLEXUOSE MORÆA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1033.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MORÆA *spicata*; (*imberbis*; *corolla uniformis, subæqualis*; *stigmata compendiose petaliformia*;) folio infimo e fistuloso-vaginate convoluto-lorato, tereti-cuspidato, caulem exsuperante; caule pluriarticulato, flexuoso, spathacé folioso, subuniramoso; spathis unifloris?, herbaceis, cucullato-convolutis, ad singula genua sessilibus, proximos articulos involventibus, terminalis externa valva in cuspidem ultra florem prominentem excurrente; floribus remote appresso-spicatis; germine triquetro-pedunculoideo, incluso; corolla hypocrateriformi; laciniis subspatulato-oblongis; unguibus in cyathum clausis; laminis istos subæquantibus, obovato-oblongis, rotatim explanatis; filamentis cylindracoconnatis?; stigmatibus anguste cuneatis, antheras æquantibus, ungues parum excedentibus, erecto-divergentibus, labio interiore bidentato. G.

MORÆA *spicata*. *Nobis supra No. 1103 in Spec. Synth. Ic. Plant. Capens. Cod. Banks. cum Exempl. in Herb.*

Differs from *collina* (N^o. 1033 & 1103) in having a several-jointed flexuose stem, with a one-valved?, one-flowered? spathe situated at each joint, forming a kind of remotely-flowered spike; in *collina* the inflorescence is disposed in a several-valved several-flowered terminal spathe, the valves being arranged one within the other on a short receptacle in a convolutely equitant fascicle; in *spicata* the receptacle is drawn out into a several-jointed rachis with a single flowered? spathe at each joint; the upper spathe is besides lengthened into a point that reaches beyond the flower; which is not the case in *collina*. As we did not examine the living plant of *spicata*, we cannot say in what other respects they may differ. Nearly allied to *virgata* and *elegans*. Found at the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. MASSON. G.



N^o 1284



Ed. Ed. Del.

Abbey T. Currier & Geo. Craswell May 1810.

E. Sanson Jun^r Sc

MORÆA CRISPA. γ. CURLED-LEAVED MORÆA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1033.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *crispa*; (*imberbis*; *corollæ uniformis, inæqualis; stigmata petaliformia*;) foliis rigidiusculis, imis angustius lorato-acuminatis, convoluto-caniculatis, glaucinis (*totum partim vel omnino non crispatis*), reliquis brevi-spathaceis; caule altiore, remote pauciarticulato, stricto, glabro, simplice vel patienti-paniculatim ramoso (*modo paniculæ ramulis 2-4 in eodem genu fasciculatim positis*); spathis herbaceis, plurivalvibus, subbifloris, convoluto-fasciculatis, brevilanceolatis, terminalibus, imum versus obsoletius in nodulum constrictis; pedicellis inclusis; germine brevi, subobovato, rotundato-trigono; corollæ laciniis subspatulato-ovatis; unguibus turbinatim collectis; laminis explanatis, rotatis reflexive, ovatis; intimis subduplo angustioribus; stigmatum labii interni segmentis dimidiato-lanceolatis, erectis. G.

MORÆA *crispa*. *Supra No. 759. Nobis in Ann. of Bot. v. 1. 240; ut et supra No. 1103 in Spec. Synth.*

IRIS *crispa*. *Linn. Suppl. 98. Thunb. Diss. 36. t. 1. f. 1. Prod. 12. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 238. Vahl. Enum. 2 152. Nec cum eorum MORÆA crispa confundenda; hæc enim omnino alia species, forteque ad diversum genus releganda.*

We have already published (No. 759) a variety of this species, the leaves of which are without crispature, and the stem branchless. It varies with blue and with yellow flowers. Very seldom met with in our collections. For a further account of the species see No. 759. It is a very distinct plant from the MORÆA *crispa* of THUNBERG, WILLDENOW, and VAHL; but the same with their IRIS *crispa*. G.

IXIA MACULATA. v. OCHROLEUCA. CREAM-
COLOURED SPOTTED IXIA.

Class, Order, Genus, Specific Characters, and Synonymy.—
See Nos. 549, 789, 846, et 1013.

The drawing of this variety, the most beautiful of any we have seen, was taken from a plant imported last year from the Cape of Good Hope by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, of Hackney. G.

ADDENDUM.

No. 1201. In the synonymy of *DAMASONIUM indicum* we have omitted

STRATIOTES alismoides. *Smith Exot. Bot. v. 1. p. 27. tab. 15.*

Our description of the fruit was taken from the plate in *Plant. Coromand.* G.

ERRATA.

No. 1013, pag. alt. l. 7, for "749" read "549."

No. 1275, l. 25, pro "*nudiusculis*" lege "*nudiusculus*."

N^o 1285.



Syd. Edwards Del.

Engr. by T. Curtis S^r Geo. Grafton Esq. May 23 1840



ANDROMEDA CALYCVLATA, *var.* VENTRICOSA,
GLOBE-FLOWERED CALYCVLED ANDROMEDA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA,

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata: ore 5-fido. *Caps.* 5-valvis:
valvulis septiferis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANDROMEDA *calyculata*; pedunculis solitariis axillaribus
secundis, bracteis binis, foliis ovalibus
squamoso-punctatis obsolete ferrulatis. *Hort.*
Kew. 2. p. 70. *Willd.* 2. p. 614.

ANDROMEDA *calyculata*. *Sp. Plant.* 565. *Reich.* 2. p. 295.
Gmel. Sib. 4. p. 119. n. 4. *Gært. Fruet.* 1,
p. 304. t. 63. f. 5.

α. ventricosa; corollis globosis, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis. *Hort.*
Kew. l. c. *Martyn Mill. Diet.* n. 18,

CHAMÆDAPHNE. *Buxbaum in Comm. Petrop.* 1. p. 241.
t. 8. f. 1.

β. latifolia; corollis oblongo-cylindræis, foliis oblongo-
ovalibus obtusis.

γ. angustifolia; corollis oblongo-ovalibus, foliis oblongo-lan-
ceolatis.

δ. nana; caule decumbente, foliis rotundato-ovatis subdenti-
culatis.

ε. linearis; calycibus acutis, ramulis erectis, foliis lanceolato-
linearibus margine undulato reflexo.

By the two bractes at the base of the calyx, which have
given occasion to its name, this species approaches to GAUL-
THERIA, but the fruit is that of an ANDROMEDA.

There are several varieties of this shrub: in Mr. LODDIGES'S
garden, besides the three mentioned in Hortus Kewensis, we
have observed two others. The one (*δ*) is distinguished by its
decumbent stem, rounder, somewhat more toothed leaves, and
shorter racemes. The other (*ε*) by its smaller greenish flowers,
with narrow pointed calycine leaflets, more erect branches,
nearly linear dark-coloured leaves with undulate reflexed
margins.

May be propagated by cuttings or seeds. Cultivated by the
Duke of ARGYLL in 1748. Flowers in February and March.
Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

N^o 1287



Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Austin & Co. Crescent May 1. 1810.

F. Cary sculp.

ACHILLEA CLAVENÆ. SILVERY-LEAVED
MILFOIL.



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* o. *Cal.* ovatus, imbricatus.
Flosculi radii circiter 4.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- ACHILLEA *Clavenæ*; foliis tomentosis pinnatifidis: laciniis linearibus obtusis, summis apice subdentatis, corymbo simplici. *Willd. Spec. Pl.* 3. p. 2195. *Ejusdem Achill.* p. 13. n. 5.
- ACHILLEA *Clavenæ*; foliis laciniatis planis obtusis tomentosis. *Sp. Pl.* 1266. *Reich.* 3. 869. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 240. *Scop. Carniol.* n. 1093. *Jacq. Austr.* 1. p. 49. t. 76. *Martyn Mill. Dict.* n. 11.
- ACHILLEA foliis tomentosis longe petiolatis palmatis. *Hall. Helv.* n. 114.
- PTARMICA: incana; humilis; foliis lanceolatis, absinthii æmulis. *Boerb. Ind. Alt.* 1. p. 111.
- ABSINTHIUM alpinum umbelliferum. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 340. *Pann.* 555. t. 553. ——— latifolium. *Baub. Pin.* 139.
- ABSINTHIUM umbelliferum. *Clavenæ Monog.*
- ANTABSINTHIUM *Clavenæ. Spreccbis.*
- ABSINTHIUM album. *Lob. Obs.* 435. *Ic.* 753. tab. 20. *Ger. Emac.* 1101. *Raj. Hist.* 345. ——— seu umbelliferum. *Park. Theat.* 99. f. 5.
- ABSINTHIUM albis floribus capitulis squarrosis. *Baub. Hist.* 3. p. 183.
- DRACUNCULUS alpinus argenteus foliis absinthii latioribus. *Morif. Hist.* 3. p. 40. § 6. t. 10.

This plant varying with leaves more or less finely divided, and with the corymb of flowers more or less compact, WILLDENOW, in his monograph on the genus ACHILLEA, distinguished them as two species; but, in the Species Plantarum, he again reduced them to varieties.

It was first discovered on the summits of the lofty Alps of Austria and Stiria, growing in the crevices of the rocks and frightful precipices, by CLUSIUS, who has given a description and good figure of it in his *Stirpes Pannoniæ*, drawn however, like ours, from a cultivated specimen, as he says he sent seeds and young plants to his friends in Holland, from which his figure was executed.

NICHOLAS CLAVENA, an apothecary at Belluna, in the Venetian territory, wrote a treatise on the virtues of this plant, which he found on Mount Serva, and supposed it to be different from that described by CLUSIUS. He also obtained a patent for preparing a conserve of it, and published a treatise on its virtues, which gave rise to a severe attack from his rival POMPEY SPRECCHIS. Both these authors have given original figures of this species, but neither of them are nearly equal to that of CLUSIUS.

From the above account it appears that LINNÆUS's name being derived from this Venetian apothecary, ought to have been written *Clavenæ*. The mistake probably originated with HALLER, who every where spells this name with a double *n*; and from him LINNÆUS most probably derived all his knowledge of the writer.

The *ACHILLEA Clavenæ* may be considered as a connecting link between this genus and *Artemisia*. According to CLUSIUS it has not only the hoary appearance, but the bitter taste and scented seeds of the wormwood; CLAVENA however denies that this plant possesses either of these properties.

Cultivated by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND, in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, in the year 1683. It is a rare plant, being, like most alpine plants, rather difficult to preserve. Planted on rock-work, or on a wall, in a shady situation, it would most likely endure longer than in a rich damp soil.

Flowers in June and July. Communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, from his Botanic Garden in Sloane-Street.



VACCINIUM RESINOSUM (β .) RED-FLOWERED
CLAMMY WHORTLE-BERRY.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

**Cal.* superus. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Filam.* receptaculo inserta.
Bacca, 4-ocularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VACCINIUM *resinosum*; racemis bracteatis, corollis ovatis, foliis ellipticis acutiusculis integerrimis deciduis atomis resinosis irroratis. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 12. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 352. *Martyn Mill. Diet.* n. 17.

VACCINIUM *resinosum*; foliis tenuibus, oblongo-ovalibus, muticis, integris, subtus atomis resinosis irroratis: racemis lateralibus, deorsum secundis: corolla 5-gono-ovata. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Amer.* 1. p. 230.

ANDROMEDA *baccata*; foliis lanceolatis integerrimis acutis glabris viscidis, floribus racemosis, baccis decaispermis. *Wangenb. Amer.* 11. t. 30. f. 69.

α . corollis viridifcentibus.

β . corollis rubellis.

The VACCINIUM *resinosum* is a native of Canada and Pennsylvania, and the mountains of Virginia and both the Carolinas.

It forms a pretty little shrub, is usually planted in pots and protected from frost during the winter; but is sufficiently hardy to bear our climate in the open air, at least in a sheltered situation.

Introduced into the Kew Garden in 1772. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, Hackney. Flowers in May and June. Thrives best in a mixture of bog-earth and loom.



ASPALATHUS CARNOSA. FLESHY-LEAVED
ASPALATHUS.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus: lacinia superiore majore. *Legum.* ovatum, mucum, subdispermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASPALATHUS *carnosa*; foliis fasciculatis carnosis teretibus glabris, floribus lateralibus terminalibusque, calycibus bracteatis. *Thunb. Prod.* 127. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 957.

ASPALATHUS *carnosa*; foliis fasciculatis teretiusculis obtusis, calycibus subpubescentibus acutis, corollis glabris. *Mant.* 261. *Syst. Vegetab.* 646. *Reich. Sp. Pl.* 3. 411.

ASPALATHUS *carnosa*; foliis fasciculatis carnosis teretibus glabris sursum incrassatis obtusis, floribus quaternis terminalibus. *Berg. Cap.* 216.

The genus of ASPALATHUS, as at present constituted, contains a great many very dissimilar plants. This is the third species figured in the Botanical Magazine (vide Nos. 344 and 829), neither of which appear to have much affinity with each other. Our present plant was communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, under the name of *A. crassifolia*; but is certainly different from the one figured in the Botanist's Repository, which has its leaves terminated with a sort of arista. It appears to answer in most respects to the description of *A. carnosa* in the Mantissa above quoted, and corresponds with the imperfect specimen from the Linnean Herbarium, preserved in that of Sir JOSEPH BANKS. It is a pretty little shrub, native of the Cape of Good Hope, and must be kept in a greenhouse during the winter months. Flowers in May and June.



CAMPANULA THYRSOIDEA. LONG-SPIKED
BELL-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- CAMPANULA *thyrsoides*; hispida, caule simplicissimo, foliis
lingulatis integerrimis spica congesta ovato-
oblonga, bracteis foliiformibus flore lanuginoso
longioribus.
- CAMPANULA *thyrsoides*; hispida, racemo ovato-oblongo
terminali, caule simplicissimo, foliis lanceo-
lato-linearibus. *Syst. Veget.* 208. *Sp. Pl.* 235.
Reich. 1. 461. *Willd.* 905. *Mart. Mill. Diet.*
n. 31. *Jacq. Vind.* 211. *Obs.* 1. p. 33. t. 21.
Fl. Austr. 5. t. 411. *Roth. Germ.* I. 100. II.
257. *Allioni Ped.* n. 415. *Scop. Carn.* 1.
p. 148. *Villars Dauph.* 2. p. 510. *Hort. Kew.*
3. p. 486. *addit.*
- CAMPANULA floribus lanuginosis in densissimam spicam
congestis. *Hall. Helv.* n. 688.
- CAMPANULA alpina echioides pyramidata. *Tourn. Inst.* 109.
- CAMPANULA foliis Echii. *Baub. Pin.* 94. quoad synonyma.
- TRACHELIUM thyrsoides. *Clus. Pann.* p. 688. *Hist.* 2.
p. 172. *Raj. Hist.* 734.
- TRACHELIUM foliis Echii. *Robert Icones.*
- TRACHELIUM spicatum tenuifolium. *Park.* 645.
- CERVICARIA major tenuifolia. *Thal. Harc.* t. 4.
- ALOPECURUS alpinus quibusdam. *Baub. Hist.* 2. p. 809.
- ECHIUM montanum Dalechampii. *Dalech. Hist. Lugd.* 2.
p. 9. *edit. lat.* p. 1106.
- ECHIUM alpinum luteum. *Baub. Pin.* 154. quoad synonyma.
- TRACHELIUM αλπικοπυραμειδοειδες. *Richier de Belleval in*
Gilibert Demonstrations Botaniques, v. 1. t. 31.

This native of alpine stony pastures was first discovered by CLUSIUS, and is described but not figured in his account of plants observed in Hungary, Austria, and Stiria.

The original representations of this plant by the older Botanists, are those of DALECHAMP, JOHN BAUHIN, and RICHIER DU BELLEVAL. The last author, though now little known, was Professor of Botany at Montpellier, in the time of Henry IV. of France, and under the royal patronage established the first botanical garden there. He was very industrious in searching after new plants, and had described and engraved on copper several hundred species, but dying before he could give them to the world, they were long neglected, and have only within these few years been published by GILIBERT, in his Demonstrations Botaniques.

HALLER has remarked, that there is more resemblance between *C. thyrsoides*, *spicata*, and *Cervicaria*, than might be at first supposed: it appears indeed that either the two former have been confounded together, or that the *spicata*, sometimes grows in a shorter and more dense spike than usual. Thus ALLIONI's first figure of this last-mentioned species is hardly to be distinguished from our plant, except that the bracts are ovate-acuminate, and very little longer than the flower, and the leaves have an undulate margin. But if the character of the bracts is to be depended upon, it will be doubtful whether some of the above-quoted figures do not rather belong to *spicata* than to *thyrsoides*. That of JOHN BAUHIN we should have concluded to have been *C. Cervicaria*, had not SCOPOLI informed us, that it is not at all unusual for the flowers of *thyrsoides* to grow in distinct alternate clusters, as that figure represents.

JACQUIN observes, that when plants of the first year were removed into the garden and planted in a shady damp border, they grew two feet high the next summer, and made a much more elegant appearance than in their native place.

Introduced in the year 1785, by Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN. Our drawing was made several years ago, from a fine flowering plant in the late Mr. CURTIS's Botanic Garden at Brompton. It is a hardy biennial, propagated by seeds.

MELANTHIUM MONOPETALUM. MANY-
FLOWERED MELANTHIUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. supra No. 994.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELANTHIUM *monopetalum*; spica multiflora, densiore, cylindræa; corollæ tubo longitudine limbi campanulati. G.

MELANTHIUM *monopetalum*. Linn. *Suppl.* 231 (*a Willdenovio minus recte ad WURMBEAM suam longifloram citatum.*) Hort. Kew. 1. 489. (*exclusis Burmanno ad revolutum nobis supra No. 994 in Spec. Enum. et Houttuynio ad spicatum supra No. 694 allegandis.*) Nobis supra No. 994 in *Spec. Enum.* (*exclusis synonymis ad pumilum transferendis.*) M. *pumilum* Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 270 *nequaquam hujus generis?*

WURMBEA *campanulata*. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 265. *exclusa varietate β quæ jam supra in No. 694 uti diversa species depicta est.*

WURMBEA *capensis*. γ. calycibus albis; marginibus fuscis; spica longiore. Thunb. *Diss. Nov. Pl. Gen.* 1. 19. *tab. fig. 1.*

WURMBEA. Lam. *Illustr. tab.* 170. *fig. 1.*

A greenhouse plant from the Cape of Good Hope. Introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. MASSON, in 1788. We did not see the living specimen. In the enumeration of the species of this genus, which we have given in No. 994, the synonymy belonging to *pumilum*, has been by mistake added to *monopetalum*. The MELANTHIUM *pumilum* of WILLDENOW belongs most probably to another genus; our M. *pumilum* is his WURMBEA *pumila*. G.





GALAXIA GRAMINEA. NARROW-LEAVED
GALAXIA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 1208.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GALAXIA *graminea*; foliis subulato-linearibus, convoluto-canaliculatis, basi dilatatis. G.

GALAXIA *graminea*. Thunb. *Diff. Nov. Pl. Gen.* 51. 2. cum *Icon. Prod.* 10. Cavan. *Diff.* 6. 341. t. 189. f. 3. Jacq. *Coll.* 2. 366. t. 18. f. 2. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* v. 3. 583.

IXIA *fugacissima*. Linn. *Suppl.* 94.

For the drawing of the present plant, as well as of *MELANTHIUM monopetalum* and *APONOGETON distachyon*, we are obliged to the kindness of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, for whose library the original drawings were made. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. Has several times flowered at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S; but as we never had an opportunity of seeing it while in bloom, we shall not attempt any further description than is given in the specific character. Is said to vary with a yellow tube and violet-coloured limb. Grows on hills between Cape Town and the Table Mountain. The leaves are almost the length of the tube of the corolla, which is equally fugacious with that of *ovata*, already published in No. 1208. G.

ERRATA.

No. 1283, l. 27, for "one-valved" read "two-valved."
No. 1284, l. 7, pro "corollæ" lege "corolla."

APONOGETON DISTACHYON. FORKED-
FLOWERED APONOGETON.



Class, Order, and Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 1268.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

APONOGETON *distachyon*; spica bifida, foliis lineari-oblongis, natantibus, bracteis integris, floribus polyandris. *Linn. Suppl.* 215. *Thunb. Diff. Nov. Pl. Gen.* 4. 74. *cum Icone.* *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 353. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 495. *Ic. Pl. Capens. Cod. Banks. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 923.

Root tuberous (G.), eatable when roasted; leaves radical, with long petioles, blade lanceolate-ovate, quite entire, smooth, floating, like that of POTAMOGETON *natans*; spike bipartite, imbricate inwards; flowers exceedingly fragrant, white, alternate, upright, placed within an ovate bractee; stamens 6—12; pistils 2—5. A water-plant. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. MASSON, in 1788. Blooms most part of the year when placed in the greenhouse. Having had no opportunity of examining the living plant, we have trusted to the drawing and the Hortus Kewensis for what we have said. G.

NOTE.

No. 1129. ALLIUM INODORUM. In No. 1142. p. 2. *add.* we have already observed that this was the same with the *fragrans* of VENTENAT and REDOUTE; we now find it to be likewise the *gracile* of Hortus Kewensis; an unlooked for discovery, *gracile* having been universally deemed a stove plant, and

and a native of Jamaica; while our plant is seen to thrive the year through in the open ground, being most probably a native of Carolina and even Virginia. Such however as we have seen in the hot-house, have always appeared to us to be drawn and unnaturally slender, with somewhat smaller flowers and paler on the outside; and did not seem to be in their proper climate. In neither situation is any fragrance to be perceived until evening and during the night, a circumstance that may account for the name of *inodorum*, as well as the omission of any notice of the fragrance of *gracile* in the work above mentioned. *Inodorum* was first taken up by Dr. SOLANDER in the Hortus Kewensis; and although we may ourselves be satisfied that our plant is his species; yet we must admit, that the description which the Doctor has bequeathed us in the Bankian MSS is too general and insufficient, and the original specimen in the Herbarium in too imperfect a state to secure us against all objections that may be raised by others as to their specific identity; wherefore we think it safer to make the following changes in the Synonymy and Name. G.

FOR ALLIUM INODORUM, read ALLIUM GRACILE.

(*) Planta caldario hospitata. G.

ALLIUM *gracile*. Dryander in Hort. Kew. 1. 429. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 83. Bot. Repos. tab. 107.

A. *striatum*. β . Lil. a Red. 50; species ab α toto caelo diversa; quod vide supra No. 1035.

(**) Planta sub dio vegeta. G.

ALLIUM *fragrans*. Vent. Hort. Malm. 26. tab. 26. Lil. a Red. 2. tab. 6.

A. *inodorum*. Solander in Hort. Kew. 1. 427? Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 76? Nob. supra No. 1129 (excluso Michaux), et No. 1142. pag. alt. Add.

A. *ornithogaloides*. Walt. Fl. Carol. 121? Gmel. Syst. Nat. 7. 544?

ORNITHOGALUM *bivalve*. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 1. v. 1. 306? *cujus specimen in Herb. Banks. e semine virginiano ortum inter ALLIA ibi reponitur.* G.

O. *floribus umbellatis, spatha bivalvi.* Gron. Virgin. ed. 2. p. 51?

SALVIA AMÆNA. PURPLE-FLOWERED SAGE.



Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. subcampanulatus, 2-labiatus: labio superiore 1—3-dentato. *Cor.* ringens. *Filam.* tranverse pedicello affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SALVIA *amæna*; caule fruticoso, foliis cordatis crenato-ferratis rugosis undulatis subtus pallidis, calycibus trifidis, racemis terminalibus verticillatis ebracteatis.

SALVIA *violacea*. *Donn Hort. Cantab. edit. 4. p. 8.*

Stem shrubby, obtusely quadrangular, swelled at the joints, branched. *Leaves* drooping, heart-shaped, rugose, waved at the margin, notched, dark green, paler on the under surface, scarcely pubescent, on *footstalks* equalling the leaves in length: upper ones on the flowering branches growing in whorls. *Flowers* in terminal racemes, verticillate, about six in a whorl. *Calyx* two-lipped: upper-lip entire, acute, somewhat reflexed at the point, smooth. *Corolla* twice the length of the calyx, bright violet-coloured: *upper-lip* hairy on the outside, point somewhat recurved: *lower-lip* dependent, three-lobed: *lobes* obtuse, nearly equal. *Stamens* shorter than corolla: *anthers* purple with yellow pollen. *Style* purple, exerted, hairy: *stigmas* revolute.

This species of SAGE approaches very near to Dr. SMITH'S *amethystina*, from which it differs in its leaves not being tomentose underneath, in the length of its footstalks, in the more shrubby and more branched stalks. Its foliage resembles very much the *tubiflora* of the same author, but the flowers are totally different.

Those Salvias which have the upper-lip of the calyx undivided, including most, if not all, the South-American and West-Indian species, might, perhaps, be advantageously separated from the European ones, having a five-cleft calyx, and formed into a distinct genus. This separation would be a great relief, in a genus so extensive, that Prof. VAHL has enumerated one hundred and thirty-seven species; and has not even divided them into sections. DONN, in his catalogue of the Cambridge garden, has the present species under the name of *violacea*, but the *violacea* of VAHL is an annual and quite distinct from this.

Native of the West-Indies: has been cultivated in the stove by Mr. LODDIGES these ten years or more, and is easily propagated by cuttings. Flowers in May and June.





LACHNÆA ERIOCEPHALA. WOOLLY-HEADED
LACHNÆA.



Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- LACHNÆA *eriocephala* ; capitulis solitariis lanatis foliis quadrifariam imbricatis. *Sp. Pl.* 514. *Willd.* 2. p. 434. *Reich.* 2. 199. *Bot. Repos.* 104.
PASSERINA *eriocephala* ; foliis linearibus convexis imbricatis, capitulis lanatis. *Thunb. Prod.* 75.

The bractes beneath the capitulum, which in some species of Lachnæa are very large, in this differ but little from the leaves, except that they are somewhat wider and have villous edges.

It is not a plant of much show, but its foliage from its regularity is striking, and it takes up little room and is easily propagated by cuttings. Introduced by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY in 1793. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires the shelter of a greenhouse during the winter months, but is not very tender.

CORCHORUS JAPONICUS, *var. β. flore pleno.*
 DOUBLE-FLOWERED JAPAN CORCHORUS.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Cal.* 5-phyllus, deciduus. *Caps.* plurivalvis, loculamentosa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORCHORUS *japonicus*; capsulis rotundis glabris, foliis duplicato-ferratis. *Thunb. Jap.* 227. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 1218.

α. flore simplici.

TEITO vulgo Jamma Buki. *Kæmp. Amæn.* 844.

β. flore pleno. *Bot. Repos.* 587.

JAMMA Buki altera. *Kæmp. Amæn.* 845.

CORCHORUS flore pleno e Japonica. *Hottuyn. Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 7. p. 245. t. 45. f. 2.

The *CORCHORUS japonicus*, though of very late introduction, is likely to be soon common, as it increases very fast by suckers which the roots throw up in numbers, and strikes most readily from cuttings. At present it is treated as a greenhouse-, sometimes as a stove-shrub, but will probably be found sufficiently hardy to bear the cold of our winters in the open air as well as the *OPHIPOGON japonicus* (No. 1063) which likewise grows spontaneously about Nagasaki.

The single-flowered variety has not, to our knowledge, been ever seen in Europe: that with double flowers was introduced into the Kew Gardens in 1805, by Mr. WILLIAM KERR; from whence it has already spread into most of the principal collections about London. It is cultivated both in Japan and China as an ornamental shrub.

Our drawing was taken from a small plant communicated to us by Mr. DEVEY, Florist, in the King's-Road, Chelsea, in August last; but its more natural season of flowering appears to be in the spring: in Japan it blooms in February and the following months.

N^o 1296





STYPHELIA TRIFLORA. CLUSTER-FLOWERED
STYPHELIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. bracteis 4 pluribusve. *Cor.* elongato-tubulosa; tubo intus juxta basin fasciculis 5 villorum: limbo laciniis revolutis, barbatis. *Fil.* exserta. *Ovarium* 5-loculare: loculis monospermis. *Drupa* subexsucca, putamine osseo, solido. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STYPHELIA *triflora*; foliis elliptico- vel oblongo-lanceolatis planis glaucis: paginis marginibusque lævibus, ramulis glabris, floribus corymbofo-approximatis, pedunculis 1—3-floris. *Brown Prod. Nov. Hol. p. 537.*

STYPHELIA *triflora*; foliis imbricatis sparsis glaucis, ovato-mucronatis, floribus axillaribus ternis. *Bot. Repos. 72.*

STYPHELIA *triflora*; racemis sparsis, axillaribus, trifloris; foliis sparsis, imbricatis, ovatis, acuminatis, concaviusculis, glaucis. *Gawler Recens. Plant. Repos. 13.*

There appears to be a considerable difference in the form and colour of the corolla, between the figure here given, and that in the Botanist's Repository; but as our plant corresponds with the character given by Mr. BROWN in his Prodrumus, we do not hesitate to refer it to his *S. triflora*. The peduncles are not exclusively three-flowered, but more frequently one or two-flowered, are axillary, and crowded together at about the middle of the branch. The bractes at the base of the calyx are not very well expressed in the figure; they are generally three, very obtuse, the exterior one much smaller than the others, besides a few minute imbricate scales, scarcely discernible to the naked eye. It is a handsome evergreen, requiring only to be protected from frost, and when they come to flower freely, which at present few are of sufficient age to do, will be very showy.

Propagated by seeds and cuttings. Flowers in July. Native of New-Holland in the neighbourhood of Port-Jackson. Introduced about 1793, by Mr. HIBBERT. Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, of the King's-Road, Chelsea.



NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS (α). PALE-CUPPED
WHITE GARDEN NARCISSUS.



Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *orientalis*; (umbella pluri-multiflora; fil. fere tota adnata; anth. alternæ infra os tubi hærentes, 3 intra coronam prostantes;) foliis lineari-loratis, carinatis, glaucinis; scapo subtereti; pedicellis spatha longioribus; corollæ tubo lacinias subadæquante; corona istis subtriplo brevior, patentissime cupulata, trilobata repanda. G.

NARCISSUS *orientalis*. Hort. Kew. 1. 409; nec Linnæi, qui biflorum voluit. G.

(α) herba glauciore; scapo obsoletius striato, obesius tereti; coronæ lobulorum margine integerrima. G.

N. *tereticaulis*. Haworth. Linn. Trans. 5. 245.

(β) scapo striatulo; coronæ lobulorum margine minus æquali. G.

N. *orientalis*. γ. Nobis supra No. 946 (exclusa Ni. 940 citatione).

(γ) flore luteo; corona saturatius colorata. G.

N. *orientalis*. Nobis supra No. 1026; excl. Norum 940 et 948 tationibus.

(δ) flore subpleno. G. Supra No. 1011.

N. *Tazzetta*. Prod. Flor. Græc. Sibth. v. 1. 220?

N. medio luteus copioso flore odore gravi. Rudb. Elys. 2. 57. f. 11.

N. *arbonensis* medio luteus. Park. Par. t. 81. f. 3.

N. *byzantinus* totus luteus. Id. eod. 78?

N. medio luteus polyanthos. Ger. Emac. 124. f. 8.

N. *præcox* simplici flore. I. Clus. Hist. 1. 154.—latifolius simplex medio luteus. III. Id. eod.

This is the real *orientalis* of the Hortus Kewensis. Probably native of the Levant and Italy. The *orientalis* of LINNÆUS is the *biflorus* of No. 179. G.

EMENDANDA.

EMENDANDA.

No. 940. For "NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS (α)" read "NARCISSUS TREWIANUS. LARGEST TREW'S NARCISSUS."

NARCISSUS *trewianus*; (3—5-florus; fil. adnata; anth. orbitubi circumpositæ; 3 intra coronam prominulæ;) foliis lineari-loratis carinatis; scapo teretiancipiti striato; pedicellis spatha sublongioribus; corollæ tubo germine 3plo longiore; corona laciniis subduplo brevioribus, campanulato-rotata, plicato-corrugata, obsolete trilobo-repanda, margine inæquabiliter fissa, subdentato-erosula. G.

N. *orientalis* (α). *Supra* No. 940.

Baselman major. *Trew. Seligm.* 1. t. 23.

N. *latifolius byzantinus* medio luteus. II. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 154.

N. *anglicus polyanthos*. *Park. Par.* 82. t. 81. f. 6.

N. *polyanthos major* albus calyce medio croceo-luteo. *Rudb. Elys.* t. 60. f. vi.

In the above cited number, we had considered this as a variety of *orientalis*; we now think otherwise. We believe it to be the stock from which the *biflorus* (No. 194) our gardens has degenerated, and doubt very much the truth of that being an aboriginal plant of this country. In all the specimens of *biflorus* we have observed the anthers were white and devoid of pollen, whence the plant never perfected its fruit. Probably native of the Levant. There is a smaller variety of the present species with more flowers. G.

No. 948. For "NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS (β)" read "NARCISSUS INCOMPARABILIS (β)."

NARCISSUS *incomparabilis*. *Vid. supra* No. 51, et in No. 934, ad alterius pagine calcem.

(β) *subbiflorus*; corona trilobatum erosa. *Anne pura varietas? vel ex mixta cum orientali generatione enata planta?* G.

N. *orientalis*. *Haworth. Linn. Transf.* 5. 244; nec aliorum.

In No. 948 we had considered this also as a variety of *orientalis*; but after having examined the living specimens, we have no doubt of its being much nearer to *incomparabilis*, with which it agrees in colour, habit, scent, and very distinct character of the stamens; the crown is evidently imperfect. G.



NARCISSUS BIFRONS (β .) JONQUIL-SCENTED
NARCISSUS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. N^{is}. 924 et 925.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.—*See above No. 1186.*

NARCISSUS *bifrons*. *Vid. supra No. 1186.*

(α) corollæ corona eroso-sexlobata, margine minus æquabili. G.

NARCISSUS *bifrons*. *Supra No. 1186.*

NARCISSUS medio luteo copiosiore flore stellato odoratus.

Rudb. Elys. t. f. ix.

NARCISSUS *compressus*. *Haworth. Linn. Transf. 5. 245.*

(β) corollæ corona campanulato-rotata, æquabiliter sexlobato-
incisa, margine integerrima. G.

The variety α is what β generally becomes when long cultivated in our gardens; at least α is in the state we have seen this species when new-imported from Holland, and β that in which we have seen it after several years abode with us. The crown of the corolla in this genus is one of the most variable parts of the flower.

Our drawing was made from a specimen in the Nursery of Messrs. GIBBS and Co. Old-Brompton. G.



NARCISSUS MOSCHATUS (δ). SMALLER WHITE
SPANISH DAFFODIL.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.—*See above, No. 924.*

NARCISSUS *moschatus*; (*uniflorus*; *stam. equalia ab imo tubo libera, intra coronam conniventer porrecta*;) foliis lineari-loratis, carinatis, varie glaucinis (*quandoque tortim obliquatis*;) scapo tereti-compresso, ancipiti, striato; spatha tubum superante; pedicello crasso brevissimo; germine quam tubus parum brevior; tubo quam corona triplo brevior; limbi laciniis oblongo-lanceolatis lateribus reflexis (*modo obliquatis*;) corona parum brevioribus, interioribus fere duplo angustioribus; corona maxima, cyathi-formi-cylindracea, deorsum obsolete hexagona, fursum densius plicato-corrugata, intus rugulis minutis transversim lineolata, ore brevi sex-lobato-inciso; lobis rotundatis, recurvato-patulis, margine obsolete inique dentatis, crispulis. *G.*

NARCISSUS *moschatus. α.* *Vid. supra No. 924, ubi addi possint;*

NARCISSUS *tortuosus.* *Haworth. Misc. Nat. 179.*

PSEUDO-NARCISSUS *hispanicus major albus.* *Park. Par. t. 107. f. 6.*

(δ) *corolla minore, candidiore; corona limbo firme exacte isometra.* *G.—Inodorus?*

NARCISSUS *albus.* *Haworth. Linn. Transf. 5. 243.*

N. candidissimus. *Lil. a Redoute. t. 188.*

PSEUDO-NARCISSUS *hispanicus minor albus.* *Park. Par. t. 101. f. 4.*

A much rarer plant in our gardens than the one already published in No. 924. We are indebted to Mr. HAWORTH of Little-Chelsea, for the specimen from which our drawing was made. We suspect that this, *major*, and *bicolor* are mere varieties of each other. *Pseudo-Narcissus* and *minor* are evidently distinct from them all, but very probably varieties of each other. The three former are most probably native of Spain and other southern parts of the continent, the latter of Great-Britain and the more northern parts of Europe. G.



NARCISSUS MAJOR. β . γ . LARGE YELLOW
SPANISH NARCISSUS.



Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *major*; character, quem supra in No. 1300, *moschato* ascripsimus, in hancce quoque speciem exacte quadrat, nisi quod hic coronæ lobi profundius separati sint, desitque corrugatio lineolata interna. G.

N. *major*. α . *Vid. supra No. 51. bicolor*; quoad β et γ . *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 23.*

PSEUDO N. *hispanicus maximus aureus. Park. Par. t. 101. f. 1.*

P. N. *major hispanicus. Clus. Hist. 1. 165.*

(β) *corona angustiore, ore minus patente, foliis vix obliquis. G. Figura superior in Tabula.*

P. N. *aureus præcox. Hort. Eyst. Vern. Ord. 3. fol. 6. f. 1.*

N. *major luteus calyce prælongo alter. Rudb. Eys. t. 70. f. 9.*

(γ) *flore minore. G. Figura inferior in Tabula.*

N. *Sibthorpii. Haworth. Linn. Transf. 5. 243. exclus. observ.*

P. N. *hispanicus minor. Park. Par. t. 107. f. 2.*

See what we have observed on *moschatus* and *bicolor* in Nos. 924, 1187, and 1300. G.

SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

Uniflori.* *Folia lineari-lorata, carinata. G.*

pseudo-Narcissus. Eng. Bot. t. 17. Lil. a Red. t. 158.

minor. Supra No. 6; præcedentene distinctus?

major. Supra No. 51, (β). No. 1301. fig. supera. (γ). in eod. fig. infera.

bicolor. Supra No. 1187.

moschatus. Supra No. 924. (β). No. 1300.

incomparabilis. Supra No. 121, et in No. 934, ad alterius pagine calcem; Gouani. Lil. a Red. t. 220. (β). subbiflorus. Supra No. 1298 in Emond. pag. alt;

orientalis. (β .) supra No. 948; orientalis. Haw. Linn. Transf. 5. 244. Vix mera varietas? Reëtius

forsan mixtæ generationis planta? G.

***Folia*

** *Folia semiteretia, attenuata sursum, ecarinata.* G.

Bulbocodium. *Supra No. 88. Lil. a Red. t. 24.*

triandrus. *Supra No. 48. (β). No. 1262.*

* *Pluriflori.* G.

calathinus. *Supra No. 934. excl. (γ). odorus. Lil. a Red. t. 157.*

elator. *Haw. Lin. Transf. 5. 244. (β). odorus supra No. 78.*

trilobus. *Supra No. 945.*

bifrons. *Supra No. 1186. (β). No. 1299.*

Jonquilla. *Supra No. 15. Lil. a Red. t. 159.*

ferotinus. *Desfont. Flor. atl. t. 82. Willd. sp. pl. 2. 41.*

* *Multiflori.* ** *Folia lineari-lorata.* *** *Corona brevis.* G.

poeticus. *Eng. bot. t. 275. (β). angustifolius. Supra No. 193.*

tenuior. *Supra No. 373; vix pura species?*

biflorus. *Supra No. 179; hic verus Linnæi in Mantissa orientalis, nequaquam vero Horti Kewensis, ut constat ex specimine in Herb. Banks. Planta ob antheras polline orbatas sterilis? A subsequente forsan in nostris hortis degenerata? G.*

trewianus. *Nobis supra No. 1299, in emendandis. orientalis. (α).*

Supra No. 940, expurgata synonymia. G.

orientalis. *Supra N^{is}. 946, 1011, 1026, et 1299. Hort. Kew. 1.*

409. (exclus. Lin.) tereticaulis. Haw. Lin. Transf. 5.

245. Tazzetta. Prod. Fl. Græc. Sibthorp. 1. 220?

italicus. *Supra No. 1188.*

papyraceus. *Supra No. 949.*

dubius. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 40. Nec nobis in vivo notus.*



PELIOSANTHES TETA. GREEN-FLOWERED
TETA.



Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* supera, marcescens, hexapetalo-divisa, rotato-explanata, in disco bulla cava glandulosa circulari concolore germinitega medio pervia umbilicate aucta; laciniis parabolice oblongis, æqualibus. *Fil.* brevissima æqualia, bullæ intus adnata. *Anth.* biloculares, didymæ, transverse oblongæ, bullæ ori accumbenter circumpositæ, stylum versus dehiscentes. *Germ.* triloculare, ovulis in loculo binis? collateralibus. *Stylus* brevissimus, crassus, truncato-pyramidatus, acute trigonus, viridissimus, umbonulo stamineo (quem permeat dum aperturam ejus subobturat) isometer. *Stigma* cicatricula triradiata in summo stylo signata. G.

Obs. Ex agro bengalensi. Planta herbacea, perennis, vix pedalis; radix e rhizomate centrali crassius simpliciterque fibrosa; folia plura radicalia, ambientia, erecto-divergentia, e basi petiolatim angustata in laminam oblongo-lanceolatam triplo longiorem ampliata, plicato-nervosa, dense transverse venosa, glabra; caulis (sæpe plures) annuus, simplex, folia vix adæquans, interfoliaceus, teres, strictus, glaber, violaceo-viridis, deorsum foliolis nonnullis vagis bractæformibus stipatus; inflo. aggregato-racemosa, ex fasciculis plurimis 2-5 floris sessilibus bracteatibus in racemum erectum sparsim digestis; flores erecti, subherbacei? violaceo-viridescentes, inodori, pedicellati, tertiam uncie partem diametro subadæquantes, laciniis longitudine fere germinis; anth. pallido-lutescentes; pedicelli germine turbinato cui continui fere isometri, teretes, glabri, singuli bractea membranacea ovato-acuminata corollam subadæquante excepti. Nec coram vidimus fructum maturum. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELIOSANTHES Teta. Bot. Rep. Tab. 525; quoad partes dissectim exhibitas parum fida. G.

TETA viridiflora. Roxburgh Cat. Mss. penes D. A. B. Lambert, absque omni descriptione.

TETA. Bengalensibus.

Lately

Lately introduced into this country by Dr. ROXBURGH, from Chittagong on the Coast of Bengal. Is said to have first flowered in the collection of Lady AMELIA HUME. Our drawing was taken from a specimen that bloomed this summer at Mr. VERE's, Kensington; where it was cultivated in the bark-bed of the bothouse. The flowers kept falling off, parting from the pedicle just below the germen, without ripening their fruit, indeed before they begun to decay. Mr. BROWN believes that there is a joint at the place where this separation takes place; but we could not ourselves perceive any. A very singular genus; seems to us in general appearance to come nearer to HELONIAS or rather VERATRUM (if these genera are to be kept distinct) than to any other vegetable we know of; at the same time they differ in several material points, as may be seen by the above description. G.



Pubby T. Curtis S.^o Geo Crescent July. 1. 1810.

Byd.^m E. Swartz Del. P. Sanferm Jun^r Sc.

COFFEA ARABICA. COFFEE-TREE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Cor.* hypocrateriformis. *Stam.* supra tubum. *Bacca* infera disperma. *Sem.* arillata.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*COFFEA *arabica*; foliis oblongo-ovatis acuminatis, pedunculis axillaribus aggregatis, corollis quinquefidis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. p. 973.*COFFEA *arabica*; floribus quinquefidis, baccis dispermis. *Sp. Pl. 245. Amæn. Acad. v. 6. p. 160. Gart. Sem. 1. p. 118. t. 25. Hort. Kew. 1. p. 229. Kniph. Cent. 11. n. 32. Regn. Bot.*COFFEA *Hort. Cliff. 59. Blackw. t. 37. Plenck Ic. t. 130. Ellis Monogr. Douglas Monogr. Moseley Monogr. Silander Aët. Stockb. 1757. p. 236*. Lamarck Il. t. 160.*JASMINUM *arabicum lauri folio*, cujus semen apud nos Coffe dicitur. *Jussieu Aët. Paris 1713. p. 291. t. 7.*JASMINUM *arabicum, castaneæ folio*, flore albo odoratissimo. *Till. Pis. 87. t. 32.*EUONYMO *similis Ægyptiaca*, fructu baccis lauri simili. *Baub. Pin. 498.*BON. *Alpin. Ægypt. ed. 1. p. 26. t. 27. ed. 2. p. 63. t. 65. ed. 3. p. 36. t. 16.*BON. *vel BAN arbor. Baub. Hist. 1. p. 422. Pluk. Alm. 69. Phyt. t. 272. f. 1. Park. Theat. 1622.*

The *Coffee-tree* is fully described by ELLIS and several other writers; and GÆRTNER has given an elaborate description of the fruit. Some points however are better explained by the second figure from the left hand in our plate, which represents a transverse section of the seed, separated from its arillus. This shews the manner in which the seed is, as it were, rolled up, as if it had been originally compressed and orbicular; for that it is not the albumen alone, which is so convoluted, is proved by this, that the arillus can be visibly traced through all the convolutions. It is on account of this structure, that, when a perpendicular section of the seed is made, a portion of it falls out and leaves a cavity, as is represented both in GÆRTNER'S and our figures. The embryo does not lie exposed in this cavity, as might be conceived by the figures, but is imbedded in the outer or dorsal convolution and brought into view by dissecting away part of the albumen.

As cultivated in our stoves, the Coffee-tree, if allowed sufficient space, makes a very handsome evergreen shrub, and will both flower and ripen its fruit. The flowers, which are very sweet-scented, especially after sun-set, are so like those of *Jasmin* that it is not surprising that botanists should at first have considered this tree as belonging to the same genus.

COFFEE had been imported into every part of Europe, and used as a favourite beverage, long before it was known of what plant it was the product. Prosper Alpinus had seen the Coffee-tree, without fructification, in some gardens in Egypt; but the first intelligent botanical account was published by ANT. DE JUSSIEU, in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences in Paris in 1713. It was introduced to Europe by means of WITSEN, a Burgomaster of Amsterdam and Chairman of the Dutch East-India Company, who gave directions to the governor of Batavia to procure seeds from Mocha in Arabia Felix. These being sown in the island of Java, several plants were produced, and one was transmitted to WITSEN about the year 1690, who presented it to the botanic garden at Amsterdam, of which he had been the founder. From the progeny of this plant, not only the principal botanic gardens in Europe, but also the West-India Islands, were supplied with this interesting tree. Within six years after its introduction into Holland, it appears to have been cultivated by Bishop Compton at Fulham.

Much has been written upon the effects of Coffee on the constitution, which by some are considered as highly salutary, and by others as very injurious. There is no possibility of reconciling accounts so contrary; but doubtless the effects are various upon different persons. One source of difference has not been sufficiently attended to, which is the mode of preparing and taking it; excessive roasting for instance must change its qualities altogether, and reduce it to the nature of charcoal; and what, as a grateful aromatic bitter, may, when taken pure, promote digestion, shall become altogether inimical thereto by being mixed with sugar and CREAM. If we expect to experience effects similar to what it produces upon the Arabs and Turks, we ought to follow their example, to use it as soon as roasted, and without admixture.

Flowers with us in August and September. Propagated by the berries, which must be sown soon after they are gathered, or they will not vegetate. Being native of Arabia Felix, within the tropics, requires to be kept in the stove, but should be allowed a free circulation of air, or the leaves become damp and covered with insects, which render the plant unsightly, and if not remedied will infallibly destroy it. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.



FABRICIA LÆVIGATA. SMOOTH FABRICIA.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, semisuperus. *Petala* 5, sessilia. *Stigma* capitatum.
Capsula multilocularis. *Sem.* alata. SMITH.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FABRICIA *lævigata*; foliis alternis.

FABRICIA *lævigata*; foliis obovatis alternis glaucis, dentibus
 calycinis triangularibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 951.

FABRICIA *lævigata*. *Smith. Transf. Lin. Soc.* 3. p. 265.
Gærtn. sem. 1. p. 175.

The genus FABRICIA was first established by GÆRTNER, who has given an excellent figure of the fruit, and has been confirmed by Dr. SMITH in the 3d volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society. The petals have short ungues and are not, as described by Gærtner, entirely sessile. The lamina of the petals are nearly orbicular and undulated at the margin. The laciniaë of the calyx are reflected upon the germen and semiorbicular, not triangular, at least in a recent state, though in drying, the rolling of the sides inwards sometimes gives them that form. The leaves though perfectly free from pubescence in their adult state, when they first appear are clothed on their under surface with fine silky hairs.

This shrub has been twenty years in this country, but we have not heard of its having flowered any where; the specimen from which our drawing was taken, bloomed last May in the botanic garden belonging to the Dublin Society, whence it was kindly transmitted to us in a recent state, by Dr. WALTER WADE, of the King's and Queen's College, Professor of Botany.



EUPHORBIA MELLIFERA. HONEY-BEARING
EUPHORBIA.



Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- EUPHORBIA *mellifera*; foliis sparsis lanceolatis acutis lævibus, pedunculis dichotomis, capsulis muricatis.
Hort. Kew. 3. p. 493. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 892.
Vent. Malmaif. 30.
- EUPHORBIA *longifolia.* *Lamarck. Dict. n.* 13.

The EUPHORBIA *mellifera* is a native of Madeira, whence it was introduced to the royal garden at Kew in 1784 by Mr. MASSON. It forms a very handsome shrub, growing with a straight stem and branching at the top. The branches are well clothed with leaves, very much resembling those of the Oleander, and bear the flowers in panicles at their extremities. The name was given it from the extraordinary quantity of honey secreted by the petals, the odour of which spreads far around. Except the figure in the Jardin de Malmaison, published at Paris, under the auspices of the Empress Josephine, we know of no representation of this plant. It requires to be carefully protected from frost.

Is propagated by cuttings. Flowers in April. Communicated to us by Mr. BARR, Nurseryman, Ball's-Pond, Islington, a skilful and experienced horticulturist, to whose urbanity we are frequently indebted.

N^o 1306.



Pub. by T. Carter St Geo. Crescent Aug 1. 1810.

Syd^m Edwards Del E. Sarsom Jun^r Sc

ALOE ARBORESCENS. NARROW-LEAVED
SWORD-ALOE.



Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *arborescens*; (*subarboreo-caudescens*; *flores e majoribus, recto-cylindrici, hexapetalo-partiti, nutantes*;) foliis amplexicaulibus, in comam terminalem ambienter aggregatis, lorato-acuminatis, fere a basi attenuatis, convoluto-concavis, recurvato-reflexis, succulentis, glabris, glaucescentibus, margine serrato-spinosis, dentibus junioribus viridibus; caule simplici, bracteis vagis confito; racemo pyramidali-oblongato, denfiore; pedicellis erecto-divergentibus, bracteis ovato-acuminatis subæquantibus; corolla his sublongiore, rotundato-trigona, ore brevi-patula; staminibus subinclusis; stylo subexserto. G.

ALOE *arborescens*. Mill. *Diët.* n. 3. Decandolle *Pl. Gr.* 38. cum *lc.* Haworth in Linn. *Transf.* 7. 20. n. 43. (*excl. perfoliata. β.* Linn. et *Comm. Præl.* 69. t. 18.) *Bot. Rep.* tab. 468.

A. *perfoliata. α.* *arborescens.* Hort. Kew. 1. 466. Mart. *Mill. Diët.*

A. *perfoliata. n.* Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 1. v. 1.* 320. *ed. 2. v. 1.* 458. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 186; *ubi ut et in ed. 2. Sp. Pl. ex lapsu typographico omittitur n propria varietatis nota.*

A. *africana caulescens foliis glaucis caulem amplectantibus.* *Comm. Hort.* 2. 27. tab. 14.

A. *caulesc. fol. reflexis margine spinosis africana.* Pluk. *Phyt.* 129. f. 3.

ALOES à cornes de belier. Lam. *Diët. Encyc.* 1. 87.

Common Cape Tree-Aloe. Pet. *Gaz.* Dec. 7 et 8. p. 10. tab. 86. f. 3.

Caudex sometimes attaining the height of ten or twelve feet; *leaves* about two inches broad at their base; *bractes* reddish, striate, membranous-sphacelate; *corolla* of a bright red colour, greenish at the end; alternate *stamens* somewhat broader and firmer than the others as well as shorter; *anthers* while entire vermilion coloured; *style* flexuose upwards with a simple stigmatose point.

A greenhouse

A greenhouse plant. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated by P. MILLER. Flowers in November and December. We are indebted for the present specimen to the kindness of Mr. HAWORTH, whose collection of succulent plants is probably the completest in England. G.

NOTE.

No. 663. SCILLA ITALICA.

Since our account of this species, we have assured ourselves that the *italica* of LINNÆUS is the same with the *verna* of HUDSON and subsequent authors; and of course distinct from the plant given in the above-cited *Numero*; which is however the *italica* of the *Hortus Kewensis*, specimens of which are deposited in the Bankian Herbarium. The synonymy adduced by HUDSON to *verna* is erroneous, and belongs to the plant given in our work. Thus the Linnean *italica* with the synonyms should be referred to *verna*; whilst our synonymy should be amended as follows:

SCILLA *italica*. Hort. Kew. 1. 443. Allion. Fl. pedem. n. 1896.
Link et Hoffm. in SCILLA. Ann. Bot. 1. 102; excl.
passim Linnæo ejusque synonymis ad vernam relegandis.
G.

PHALANGIUM, &c. Hall. Helv. n. 1212. excl. syn.
ORNITHOGALUM hispanicum minus. Clus. Hist. 1. 188.
Park. Par. 139. Ger. Emac. 166. fig. 4.

In *italica* the bracts are double, in *verna* single. There is no specimen of *italica* in the Linnean Herbarium; of course the species must be made out from the synonymy and what description is left us. Is the *vincentina* really distinct from *italica*? See our enumeration of the species in No. 1185. G.

ERRATA.

- No. 1293, pag. alt. l. 28, for "6" read "68."
No. 1298, l. 23, pro "tationibus" lege "citationibus."
———— pag. alt. l. 28, for "No. 51" read "No. 121."
No. 1299, l. 16, for "α" read "β."
———— l. 17, for "β" read "α."
No. 1301, l. 17, pro "Eys." lege "Elys."
No. 1303, pag. alt. l. 35, pro "CREAM" lege "cream."



W. de Drel

Pub. by T. Curtis S^r Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1810.

Ed. Sanson Jun^r de

PHLOX PILOSA. HAIRY PHLOX, or
LYCHNIDEA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis. *Filam.* inæqualia. *Stigma* 3-fidum.
Cal. prismaticus. *Caps.* 3-ocularis, 1-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- PHLOX *pilosa*; hirsuta, caule erecto, foliis lineari-lanceo-
latis, foliolis calycinis subulatis, tubo corollæ cur-
vulo pubescente.
- PHLOX *pilosa*; foliis lanceolatis villosis, caule erecto, co-
rymbo terminali. *Mill. Dict. ed. 6. Sp. Pl. 216.*
Reich. 1. 431. Willd. 1. 840.
- PHLOX *aristata*; viscidulo-pubescent: foliis sublinearibus:
panicula e racemis laxis et subgeminifloris fastigiata:
aristis calycinis longissimis. *Michaux 1. p. 144?*
- LYCHNOIDES Marilandica Jasmini flore quinquepartito,
calycibus lanuginosis, foliis angustis acutis. *Raj.*
Sup. 490.
- LYCHNIDEA umbellifera Blattariæ accedens Virginiana major
repens, foliis pilosis Pseudo-melanthii, flore albo
pentapetaloide fistuloso. *Pluk. Alm. 233. t. 98. f. 1.*

There is no PHLOX *pilosa* in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis, consequently, if this species had ever been introduced into our gardens, it was probably lost long before the time of the publication of that work. It was however very soon after introduced by Mr. FRASER of Sloane-Square, who discovered it in his travels in North-America, to which country he has made no less than seven voyages, some of which were

were extended to the West-India Isles and to Newfoundland, for the purpose of collecting plants; and many of our late valuable acquisitions are due to his laborious zeal, particularly the *JATROPHA panduræfolia*, figured at No. 604 of this work; one of the most ornamental plants in our stoves, bearing a constant succession of brilliant scarlet flowers through the whole year.

If our synonym from RAY be right, of which we can hardly doubt, from his so accurately describing the long, pointed, hairy segments of the calyx, this plant was, in his time, brought from Maryland into England by a Mr. VERNON, but whether in a living or dried state he does not say.

PLUKENET describes the flowers as white, but the colour entirely disappears in drying, which might deceive him. That our plant does however vary with white flowers we learn from two very similar specimens preserved in the Bankian Herbarium, sent by BARTRAM in 1764. The flowers of one of these are described as flesh-coloured with a red centre, of the other white with a red centre; in both the stems are erect, and the whole plant hairy even to the tube of the corolla.

MICHAUX describes similar varieties of his *aristata*, which adds to the probability that it is the same with our *pilosa*.

Our drawing was taken in Mr. VERE's garden at Kensington-Gore, from a specimen in which the corolla was often variously jagged; but, except a few minute indentations, visible at their points, the laciniæ are naturally quite entire, sometimes obtuse at others pointed.

Mr. FRASER found this species in the western parts of Georgia and South-Carolina, and likewise about Santée River, the very situation which MICHAUX points out as the habitat of his *aristata*. If our other synonyms are correct, it must likewise be indigenous to Maryland and Virginia.

Flowers in May, June, and July. Is more tender than some of the species of this genus.



PHLOX AMÆNA. FRASER'S HAIRY PHLOX.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1307.**Specific Character.*

PHLOX *amæna*; hirsuta, caulibus assurgentibus, foliis ovato-lanceolatis, foliolis calycinis subulatis, corollæ tubo stricto glabro.

PHLOX *pilosa*; humilis, decumbens, pubescens: foliis lanceolatis, asperiusculis: summitatibus subsessiliter fasciculifloris: calycis foliolis subulato-acuminatis: corollæ laciniis rotundato-obtusis. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am. 1. p. 145?*

This species of Phlox is too nearly allied to the one figured in the preceding plate. The form of the calyx, the pubescence of the stem and leaves, and the inflorescence, are just the same in both, and the only points of difference, except in the colour, size, and flatter expansion of the corolla, that we can discover, are that the stem in our present plant is more decumbent; the tube of the corolla straight and smooth, which, in *pilosa*, is somewhat curved and hairy; the leaves are rather broader in the middle and narrowed towards each extremity, whereas in the other they are broadest at the base and frequently, but not constantly, auriculated.

PLUKENET'S figure appears to us to belong to our *pilosa*, as well as the synonym quoted from RAY by LINNÆUS, and we see no reason to doubt but that it is the real *pilosa* of LINNÆUS. But what MICHAUX has described for *pilosa* we take to be our *amæna*. Mr. FRASER first discovered it in 1786, near the Santée Canal, in South-Carolina, and never met with it in any other place. He has several times before attempted to introduce it into England, but without success until the present year.

From the size and brilliancy of its flowers, it must be deemed a valuable acquisition to our gardens. Flowers in May, June, and July. Being a native of the southern state it will probably be a little tender.



CLAYTONIA ALSINOIDES. CHICKWEED

CLAYTONIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-valvis. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Caps.* 3-valvis, 1-ocularis, 3-sperma.

Specific Character.

CLAYTONIA *alsinoides*; foliis radicalibus spathulato-ovatis, caulinis ovatis distinctis, racemis subgeminatis, floribus secundis, bracteis ovatis linearibusque.

DESCR. *Root* annual, or biennial, fibrous. *Radical leaves* on long footstalks, ovate, acute, gradually narrowed at the base, fleshy; *Cauline leaves* one pair, ovate, somewhat fleshy, opposite, sessile but not connate. Immediately above the leaves the stem usually divides into two, sometimes, though more rarely, into three branches, bearing the flowers on long pedicles singly, or two or three together, usually looking one way, more or less nodding both before and after the efflorescence; furnished each with a *bracte* at its base, ovate like small leaves at the lower, and linear at the upper ones. *Calyx* two-valved. *Corolla* of five petals, united at the base, white, emarginate. *Filaments* inserted into the base of the petals: *Anthers* red. In habit it bears some resemblance to STELLARIA *media* or common Chickweed.

This species is usually taken for *C. sibirica*, to which it is very similar, but differs in the size and form of its cauline leaves, which in the latter are more than twice as large and of a rhomboid shape, more remarkably veined, and more narrowed at the base, but connate; it has also larger flowers, and one of the racemes generally bears a pair of leaves similar to the first; the other bractes are all narrow and not like the first.

It appears by the specimens preserved in the Bankian Herbarium that our plant is a native of Nootka Sound, where it was discovered by Mr. MENZIES. Communicated by Mr. GEORGE GRAVES, Walworth. Flowers in May, June, and July, and in moist ground will maintain itself by its scattered seeds, without other trouble than keeping clear from weeds.

GOODIA PUBESCENS. HAIRY GOODIA.

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. labium superius abbreviatum, 2-dentatum: inferius 3-dentatum, productius. *Corollæ* carina truncata. *Leg.* pedicellatum, complanatum, dolabriforme, 2-spermum. *Stigma* capitatum.

Specific Character and Synonym.

GOODIA *pubescens*; foliolis obcordatis villosis.
GOODIA *pubescens*. Herbar. Banks.

We have given another species of GOODIA at No. 958, but without any specific character, that being at the time the only one known to us. It may be characterized, GOODIA *lotifolia*; foliolis obovatis glabris.

Our present plant is chiefly distinguished by having its branches, peduncles, and foliage covered with a soft pubescence. There are, however, slight differences in every part, sufficient to shew that the two species are really distinct.

The plant from which our drawing was taken flowered but sparingly, but in some native specimens that we have seen, the racemes at least equalled, in size and number of blossoms, those of GOODIA *lotifolia*.

The genus GOODIA should be placed next to BOSSIAEA, from which it is chiefly distinguished by its legume being only two-seeded.

Both species being natives of Van Diemen's Island, may perhaps be found hereafter to be hardy enough to live without shelter, in the open ground, at least in the mildest of our winters. Hitherto, however, they have been considered as greenhouse shrubs. Propagated by cuttings or seeds. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.





LUPINUS NOOTKATENSIS. NOOTKA-
SOUND LUPIN.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Antheræ* 5 oblongæ, 5 subrotundæ. *Legum.* coriaceum.

Specific Character and Synonym.

LUPINUS *nootkatensis*; calycibus verticillatis inappendiculatis: labio inferiore integro, caule foliisque hirsutis, radice perenni.

LUPINUS *nootkatensis*. *Donn Cat. Hort. Cantab.*

There is a near affinity between this species and the *perennis* (No. 202); but besides that the whole plant is more robust and very hairy, and the corolla considerably larger, it seems to be distinct in that the flowers grow in distant whirls, which in the other are alternate. If we do not mistake, both species occasionally vary with blue and with variegated flowers.

The Nootka-Sound Lupin, though of modern introduction, is now much more common in our gardens than the old *perennis*, being hardier and more shewy. It is easily propagated either by parting its roots or by seeds, which it generally produces in this country. It will thrive in almost any soil or situation, and is well adapted for growing in pots to decorate windows or flower-stands.

Flowers in May and June. Obtained from Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic-Garden, Sloane-Street.

OTHONNA AMPLEXICAULIS. LEAF-CLASPED
OTHONNA.



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA NECESSARIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, multifidus, subcylindricus. *Recept.* nudum.
Pappus subnullus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OTHONNA *amplexicaulis*; radice tuberosa, foliis amplexicaulibus, pedunculis unifloris.

OTHONNA *amplexicaulis*; foliis amplexicaulibus oblongis integris, caule frutescente. *Thunb. Prod.* 167.
Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 2378.

The stems of this plant, though of a woody texture, are not properly frutescent, as they die down annually. It has much affinity with *OTHONNA bulbosa* or *pinnata*; for we are persuaded that the two last-named plants are the same, and repent that we did not keep the name of *bulbosa* to the pinnated variety, figured at No. 768.

The *OTHONNA amplexicaulis* is a very rare plant and we have never seen nor heard of its being in any collection in this country, but at Mr. KNIGHT'S Nursery in the King's-Road, Chelsea, where our drawing was taken.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Propagated by seeds, and probably by cuttings of the root.
Flowers in May and June.



Ruby T. Carter, S. Cal. Prof. Aug. 1, 1880.
S. Edwards, Del. F. Sarsforn, Jun. Sc.



BILLARDIERA MUTABILIS. CHANGEABLE-
FLOWERED BILLARDIERA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5, foliolis calycinis alterna. Filamenta receptaculo inferta. Stigma capitatum. Bacca supera, bilocularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonym.

BILLARDIERA *mutabilis*; foliis lanceolato-linearibus, pedunculis solitariis unifloris glabris, fructu lævi.

BILLARDIERA (*mutabilis*) foliorum laminis lineari-lanceolatis: floribus sæpius solitariis: petalis demum purpureis rubisque; pericarpio fusiformi, lævi. *Salisb. Parad. Lond. 48.*

This species is even rather more of a climber than BILLARDIERA *scandens* (*vide Nm. 801*). It is in every stage of its growth distinguished by its narrower and smoother leaves, which are however clothed with a short pubescence, scarcely visible to the naked eye; when in flower, the changeableness of the corolla, which is at first of a pale greenish yellow and fades to a reddish purple, affords a striking distinction. We have not observed the fruit to differ materially in shape from that of *scandens*, but it is smooth, and not villous, as in that.

The young shoots are hairy, but the peduncles appear to us to be always smooth.

In our account of BILLARDIERA *scandens*, in explanation of some disagreement between our figure and that given in Dr. SMITH'S Specimen of New-Holland Botany, we inadvertently attributed it to the latter being probably taken from a dried specimen, without recollecting that, in the preface to that work, Dr. SMITH had assured us, that the drawings were all made from living plants; the difference must consequently have arisen from some other source.

BILLARDIERA *mutabilis* is an elegant little climbing shrub, flowering and fruiting through all the summer months. It is a native of New South-Wales; is easily propagated by cuttings, or by seeds, which are frequently perfected with us.

Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

ALOE ARACHNOIDES. (γ) RETICULATA. PALE
NETTED-VEINED-LEAVED DWARF ALOE.



Generic Character.—Vid. N^m. 765.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *arachnoides*; (*ecaudicata*; *flores e minoribus, recti, erecliusculi*;) foliis brevibus, radicalibus, multifariis, rosaceo-aggregatis, acuminatim lanceolatis, crassis, succulentis, subtuspulvinato-carinatis, supra convexulis, glabris, sursum trigono-cuspidatis; scapo simplice, remotius racemoso; pedicellis corolla 2-3plo brevioribus, bractæas subæquantibus; corolla sexpartita, ventricoso-cylindræa, superne bilabiato-ringente; staminibus inclusis. G.

(α) foliis margine subtusque membranaceo-echinatis. G. Vide supra No. 756.

(β) cespitose stolonifera; foliis atrovirentibus nitidis, ciliatis, infra papillofis. G.

ALOE *pumila*. Haworth Linn. Transf. 7. 10. Thunb. Prod. 61.

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

A. herbacea. Mill. Diæt. ed. 8. n. 18.

A. arachnoides, *pumila*. Hort. Kew. 1. 468. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 188.

A. pumila. s. *arachnoidea*. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 460.

A. africana minima atroviridis, spinis herbaceis numerosis ornata. Boerb. Ind. alt. 2. 131. Mill. Diæt. ed. 7. 18.

(γ) foliis crassioribus, obtusioribus, pallidioribus, glabris, margine tantummodo carinaque obsolete denticulatis. G.

ALOE *reticulata*. Haworth Linn. Transf. 7. 9.

MILLER, when speaking of our variety β , mentions his "having raised a variety of that from seeds which had shorter, whiter, and smoother leaves, but which had not then flowered with him." This we take to be no other than our present plant. Mr. HAWORTH, who kindly furnishes us with the specimen, has constituted it a distinct species under the name we have cited above; and both he and DECANDOLE have specifically separated β from α ; but (as it appears to us) without sufficient grounds. At all events if this is really the variety MILLER says he raised from the seeds of β , there can be no dispute about the specific identity at least of these two; unless they should be deemed hybrid plants. G.





HÆMANTHUS PUNICEUS. WAVED-LEAVED
BLOOD-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1075.

OBS. In HÆMANTHO multifloro fructus est Bacca rubra, omnino Generis; unde conjectura sub fine observationis nostræ ad characterem generis in præcitato Numero expungenda est. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HÆMANTHUS *puniceus*; (*radix e rhizomate crasso carnosso bulbiceps*;) foliis paucis petiolatis, petiolis stipitiformi-vaginantibus, laminis elliptico-lanceolatis, undulatis, costa media crassa intersectis, stipite petiolarum parum longioribus; scapo extrafoliaceo; involucrio plurivalvi subherbaceo-pallido umbellæ multifloræ coarctatæ circumposito fereque isometro, valvis lanceolato-oblongis. G.

HÆMANTHUS *puniceus*. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 413. (excl. Seba Swertio Morisono et Rudbeckio.) Hort. Kew. 1. 404. Thunb. Prod. 59. Gartn. Fruct. 31. tab. 11. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 25.

HÆMANTHUS *colchici* foliis, perianthio herbaceo. Dill. Hort. Elth. 167. tab. 140. Trew. Ebret. tab. 44; optime.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Was imported from Holland and cultivated in 1722, at Eltham, by Dr. JAMES SHERARD.

A greenhouse plant; flowers from May to June; seeds abundantly.

Bloom of a feeble yellowish red colour, and not very ornamental; has no scent. Our specimen was sent from Mr. BARR'S Nursery, Ball's Pond, Islington. G.

MEDEOLA VIRGINIANA. INDIAN CUCUMBER.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA,

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Cor.* infera, hexapetalo-partita, regularis, subæqualis, cernua, laciniis lanceolato-oblongis, revolutis-reflexis. *Stylus* 0. *Stig.* 3, tereti-linearis, crassiuscula, germine staminibusque longiora, divergentia. *Bacca* trilocularis, trisperma. G.

OBS. *Planta perennis, herbacea; radix repens flagellis tuberoso-nodosis; caulis annuus, erectus, teres, lanâ gossypinâ deciduâ vestitus; folia in verticillos subbinos inæquales disposita, elliptico-lanceolata deorsum angustata, nervosa; flores pauci, parvuli, pedicellati, aggregatim terminales, subherbaceo-pallescentes, inodori; pedicelli erecti, uniflori. Sola hætenus nobis innotescens species; excludendæ enim capenses.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MEDEOLA *virginiana.* Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 483.* Mill. *Diæt. ed. 8. n. 3.* Hort. Kew. 1. 489. (*virginica.*) Walt. *Flor. Carol. 126. n. 158.* Michaux *Flor. Bor. Amer. 1. 214.* Barton *Elem. of Botan. 266. App. Expl. 25. xiv. tab. pict. xiv; bene.* Willd. *Sp. Pl. 2. 270.*

MEDEOLA *foliis stellatis lanceolatis, fructu baccato.* Gron. *Virgin. ed. 1. 39. ed. 2. 55.*

LILIUM f. Martagon *pufillum floribus minutissimis herbaceis.* Pluk. *Alm. 401. tab. 328. f. 4.*

Leaves whorled, 6—8 in the lower, 3 in the upper whorl; *stem* scarcely a foot high, the thickness of a duck-quill. Common in most parts of the United States of North-America; where it grows in wetish woods; and is known, according to Mr. BARTON (by whom a good coloured plate of it is given in the "Elements of Botany,") by the appellation of "*Indian Cucumber,*" from the taste of the root, which is eaten by the Indians. Cultivated by MILLER in 1768, who has however given an erroneous description of the root. Hardy. Blooms about June. Should be planted in bog-earth.

Our drawing was made from a plant sent us by Messrs. LODDIGES, Nurserymen, at Hackney; by them it was kept in small garden pots. Flowered about June. G.





ANTHERICUM ALOOIDES. ALOE-LEAVED
ANTHERICUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nm. 816.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

ANTHERICUM *alooides*; (*ecaudicatum*) foliis carnofis subulatis planiusculis. *Decandolle Pl. grasses, tab. 26. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 446. Hort. Kew. 1. 449. Mart. Mill. Diet. n. 15. Thunb. Prod. 62. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 143.*

PHALANGIUM *capense* sessile, foliis aloeformibus pulposis. *Dill. Hort. Elth. 312. tab. 232.*

P. africanum foliis cepaceis, floribus spicatis, aureis. *Boerb. Ind. Alt. 2. 133.*

A very old and very frequent inhabitant of our greenhouses, Native of the Cape of Good Hope, and cultivated by DILLENIUS in SHERARD'S Garden, at Eltham. We have to thank Mr. HAWORTH for the specimen. G.

ERRATA.

No. 1298, lin. ult. for "179" read "197."

———— pag. alt. l. 21. for "194" read "197."

————— l. 30. for "51" read "121."

No. 1301, pag. alt. l. 14, for "373" read "379."

————— l. 15, for "179" read "197."

————— l. penult. for "949" read "947."



LONICERA FLAVA. YELLOW-FLOWERED
WOODBINE.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Cor.* tubulosa, 5-fida, irregularis. *Bacca*
infera, polysperma, 2—3—4-locularis.

Specific Character.

LONICERA *flava*; (caprifolium) floribus ringentibus terminalibus, foliis ovatis subtus glaucis cartilagineo-marginatis: summis connato-perfoliatis.

Although we had not an opportunity of seeing this plant, while in blossom, ourselves, yet from a careful examination of a native dried specimen, with which we were favoured by Mr. FRASER, and a thorough dependance upon the accuracy of our draftsman, we conclude that the LONICERA *flava* is a species distinct from all that have been hitherto described. We allow that it has some affinity with *dioica* (*parviflora* of LAMARCK and PERSOON) but differs in having much larger flowers, not gibbous at the base; nor are the filaments bearded. Some of the flowers are certainly hermaphrodite, but in the dried specimen we observed many of them to have a defective style, only half the length of the tube of the corolla. In the plant from which our drawing was taken, many of the flowers had but four stamens. In CAPRIFOLIUM *bracteosum* of MICHAUX, which we suppose to be the same with *dioica*, the head of flowers is not by several times so large as the bract, but in our plant is fully equal to or rather exceeding it. In the dried specimen the head of flowers is nearly sessile, as is usually, but
not

not constantly, the case too in *dioica*. The scent is very fragrant.

This valuable acquisition to our gardens, supposed to be perfectly hardy, was first discovered by Mr FRASER, in company with his son JOHN, in the summer of the year 1808, growing luxuriantly upon the exposed and rocky summit of the Paris mountain, in South-Carolina. These indefatigable travellers could not find it in any other situation, during their extended researches in these parts. It was introduced by them this year, and is growing with great luxuriance in their nursery, in Sloane-Square; but as yet has produced only the one flower from which our drawing was taken in June last. May be propagated by cuttings or layers.

N^o 1319.



LOBELIA LUTEA. YELLOW LOBELIA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA, L.)

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *lutea*; caulibus affurgentibus, foliis lanceolatis ferratis, floribus subspicatis resupinatis.

LOBELIA *lutea*; caulibus procumbentibus, foliis lanceolatis ferratis, floribus sessilibus subspicatis. *Spec. Pl.* 1322. *Willd.* 1. 950. *Reich.* 3. 960. *Hort. Kew. inedit.* 1. 361. *Persoon Syn.* 2. 214. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

LOBELIA *lutea*; foliis lanceolatis ferratis glabris, caule decumbente, floribus subsessilibus. *Thunb. Prod.* 40.

RAPUNTUM foliis oblongis dentatis, flore luteo spicato, flagellis procumbentibus. *Burm. Afr. p.* 101. *t.* 39. *f.* 1.

The LOBELIA *lutea* differs in several respects so materially from the other species, that perhaps it ought to constitute a distinct genus.

The corolla has hardly any tube and is reversed; the three laciniaë which form the lower lip in most of the species, in this form the upper lip and are erect, the two laciniaë forming the under lip make an arch over the anthers, the parts of fructification being entirely below the corolla instead of above, as in the rest. The anthers, which with the filaments are connected into a column, are crowned with a fine pappus, as is the apex of

of the style; but this part is not the true stigma which, when protruded beyond the anthers, is seen to be smooth, bifid, and revolute, and is inserted obliquely by an articulation into the hairy apex of the style. The flowers are not quite sessile, as described by LINNÆUS, but the short peduncle together with two linear bractes at the base of the calyx are concealed by the floral leaf. It may be considered as a connecting link between Lobelia and Cyphia.

We know of no figure of the Yellow Lobelia, but the one above quoted from BURMANN, which is sufficiently accurate to shew the identity of the plants. The synonyms usually quoted from HERMAN and RAY are too uncertain to be depended upon.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires to be protected from frost. Flowers in June and July. Propagated by offsets from the root. Communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, Nurseryman, in the King's-Road, Little-Chelsea. Introduced into the Kew-Garden, by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in 1774.



MANTISIA SALTATORIA. OPERA-GIRLS.



Class and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Anthera duplex. Filamentum lineare, longissimum, apice bilobatum, basi utrinque appendiculatum.

OBS. *Inflorescentia radicale a Globba præsertim distinguitur.*

Specific Name.

MANTISIA *saltatoria**.

This plant, of which we have thought it right to make a distinct genus, has the same affinity with GLOBBA as AMOMUM has with ZINGIBER, and is separated on the ground of its different inflorescence. Sufficient generic characters may however be drawn from the flower itself; for the division of the corolla is different from what takes place in the other species of GLOBBA. In the latter the *laciniæ* are nearly equal and similar except the labellum. In our plant the three external *laciniæ* are dissimilar, the upper one being rounded into a kind of blunt *spur*; the two lower are somewhat ear-shaped. The large yellow petal, the *nectarium* of LINNÆUS (*labellum nectarium* of SWARTZ, who considers the filament as the upper lip of the nectarium) is not, as in GLOBBA *marantina* and *racemosa*, bifid at both extremities, unless the long filiform appendices at the base of the filament are to be considered as a part of it.

The somewhat similar appendices in AMOMUM are regarded by Mr. BROWN as rudiments of the internal *laciniæ*, two of

* We do not know at present of any other species which will come under this genus. If our arguments for separating it from GLOBBA should be thought insufficient, it may be named and characterized GLOBBA *mantifera*, filamento apice bilobo basi bicornuto, scapo radicali ramoso, bracteis petaloideis.

which are otherwise wanting; as he considers every flower in the order of Scitamineæ to consist of three external and three internal laciniaë.

The large petal-like bractes, placed singly at every division of the scape, are totally different from any thing to be seen in any known species of *GLOBBA*. We ought not however to omit, that this part, as well as the appendix at the apex of the filament, seems to vary in every species. In the figure of *racemosa*, in Exotic Botany, there is no appearance of any bracte at all, so that if there ever are any, they must fall off before the expansion of the flowers.

The *leaves* of our plant are broad-lance-shaped, very much elongated at the point, with petioles entirely sheathing the stem.

At the nursery of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, of Hammer-smith, where our drawing was taken in June last, the blossoms have been fancifully compared to dancing opera girls, the yellow nectary making her petticoat, the outer laciniaë her blue jacket with lappets, and the filaments with its appendices her arms and neck; the latter to be sure rather disproportionately long. To us it appears to bear some resemblance to the insect called MANTIS, whence our name.

—Sent from the East-Indies, by Dr. ROXBURGH, in 1808, to Sir ABRAHAM HUME, in whose stove at Wormleybury, in Hertfordshire, it flowered in May last. Requires the heat of the bark-stove. Propagated by offsets?



CLUYTIA ALATERNOIDES. NARROW-
LEAVED CLUYTIA.



Class and Order.

DIOECIA GYNANDRIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. Cal. 5-phyllus. Cor. 5-petala. Neet. glandulosum.
Stam. 5, rudimento pistilli columnari inserta. FEM. Styli 3.
Caps. 3-locularis. Sem. 1.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLUYTIA *alaternoides*; foliis sessilibus lineari-lanceolatis
acutis, floribus axillaribus solitariis. Willd. Hort.
Berol. 50. Hort. Kew. 3. p. 419. Mart. Mill.
Diët. Persoon Syn. 2. p. 636.

CLUTIA *alaternoides*; foliis sessilibus lineari-lanceolatis,
floribus solitariis erectis. Sp. Pl. 1475. Reichard
4. p. 286.

CLUTIA foliis sessilibus. Hort. Cliff. 500.

TITHYMALUS arboreus Æthiopicus mezerei germanici
foliis, flore pallido. Pluk. Alm. 369. Phyt. t. 230.
f. 1.

WILLDENOW, in his Hortus Berolinensis, has given a figure of the female of this species; ours represents the male plant. The ALATERNOIDES of COMMELIN, quoted by LINNÆUS as a synonym of this plant, more probably, as WILLDENOW observes, represents CLUYTIA *daphnoides*. Nor do either of the figures, quoted from BURMANN, belong to this species; so that, except the very indifferent one of PLUKENET, we do not know that any representation has been before given, but that of the female plant by WILLDENOW.

The name of *alaternoides*, borrowed from COMMELIN, has tended to mislead, being very inapplicable to this species, which is however similar to the specimen in the Banksian Herbarium, marked as being the same with that in the Linnean, in possession of Dr. SMITH. The male plant, as is observed in the Hortus Cliffortianus, is thicker clothed with leaves than the female, which corresponds with the figure in the Hortus Berolinensis compared with ours.

BOERHAAVE first gave the name of CLUTIA to this plant, in commemoration of OUTGER CLUYT (AUGERIUS CLUTIUS) formerly Professor of Botany at Leyden, which was adopted by LINNÆUS. This was properly altered in the Hortus Kewensis, by Mr. DRYANDER, to CLUYTIA, which, being both more conformable to the name intended to be honoured, and at the same time distinguishing it from CLUSIA, with which it was otherwise continually confounded, has been since generally adopted.

A greenhouse shrub; native of the Cape of Good Hope; cultivated in the Royal Garden, at Hampton-Court, in 1692, as appears from PLUKENET. Flowers from January to March. Propagated by cuttings. Communicated from the most extensive collection of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Hammersmith.



J. E. Smith del. G. S. Jones sculp.

Fig. by T. Curlio. N.º Geo. Croscant Oct. 1810.

Gasteria verrucosa var. *intermedia*
fide Baker An. Linn Soc. xviii 184

ALOE LINGUA. COMMON TONGUE-ALOE.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- ALOE** *Lingua*; (e-caudicata; flores mediæ magnitudinis, curvati, penduli; foliis coriaceo-crassis, bifariis; divaricatum reclinatis, mutuo incumbentibus, linguiformioratis (modo subattenuatis), cartilagine denticulata (nunc parcissime vel et omnino non) marginatis, deorsum convoluto-equantibus; caule ramoso, laxius racemoso; pedicellis floribusque diffuse pendulis; corolla ventricoso-tubulosa, sursum sexdivisa subtrigone clausa, ore brevissime patula; staminibus inclusis. G.
- ALOE** *Lingua*. Thunb. *Diff.* p. 8. n. 11. *Prod.* 61. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 496. *Haworth in Linn. Transf.* 7. 13. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 189.
- A. linguæformis.* Linn. *Suppl.* 206. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. n. 13. *Decand. Pl. Gr.* 62. 68
- A. disticha.* (α.) Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 459.
(α.) foliis minoribus tuberculis margaritaceis dense et confluentem pustulatis. G. *Fig. integra in tab.*
- A. intermedia.* *Haworth Linn. Transf.* 7. 12; (excl. Boerb.)
(β.) foliis majoribus (modo retusis), guttulis albicantibus conspersis vel et istis oblitteratis. G. *Folia separatim exhibita in tab. fig. 2, 3, 4, 5.*
- A. linguæformis.* *Decand. l. c. tab.* 62. 68
- A. Lingua*; angustifolia. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 469.
- A. africana* flore rubro foliis maculis albicantibus ab utraque parte notato. *Com. Hort. Am.* 2. 15. *tab.* 8. *Knorr. Thes. v.* 3. *A. tab.* 14.
- (γ.) foliis partim verrucosis. G.
- A. ling. verrucosa.* *Decand. l. c. tab.* 62. *alt.* 68
- A. africana* foliis planis conjugatis verrucosis caule et flore corallii colore. *Mart. Cent. Dec.* 1. 11.
- (δ.) foliis subattenuatis, subcarinatis, verrucosis. G.
- A. Lingua*; angulata. *Haworth. l. c.*
- A. acuminata.* *Lam. Dict. Encyc.* 1. 90. n. 21.
- A. africana* flore rubro folio triangulari et verrucis ab utraque parte albicantibus notato. *Com. Hort. Amst.* p. 17. *fig.* 9.
- (ε.) foliis latioribus, brevioribus, glabris; corolla obesiore. G.
- A. Lingua.* β. *crassifolia.* *Hort. Kew.* 1. 469. *Willd. l. c. Nobis supra No.* 838.
- A. nigricans.* *Haworth l. c.*
- A. obliqua.* *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. v.* 4. *tab.* 37.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. One of the commonest ornaments of our greenhouses and parlour windows. Cultivated by MILLER. Blooms most part of the summer. We have erroneously given, in No. 979, a variety of *maculata* for a variety of this species. Propagated with the greatest facility by offsets. We are obliged to Mr. HAWORTH for the specimens of all the varieties here engraved. G.

N O T E.

In No. 979, we have by mistake published for a variety of *ALOE Lingua*, a plant which is more apparently a variety of the *A. maculata* of No. 765. So that the whole of that article should be expunged and the following substituted in its place. G.

ALOE MACULATA. β . OBLIQUA. SHORT-LEAVED MARBLED ALOE.

ALOE maculata; (*folioso-caudescens*; *flores mediæ magnitudinis, curvati, penduli*;) foliis coriaceo-crassis, obliquatim vel subspiraliter ambientibus, vel longioribus atque subacinaciformi-acuminatis vel brevioribus atque linguiformi-loratis, ex atro-viridibus lituris candidis marmoratim pictis, glabris (*ad lentem punctulis minutissimis impressis*), subnitentibus, modo subtus vel et utrinque carinatis. Inflorescentia omnino *Linguae*. G.

ALOE maculata. Thunb. *Diss* n. 10. *Prod.* 61. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 469. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 189 *Nobis supra* No. 765.

(α .) foliis subacinaciformi-elongatis. G.

A. maculata. pulchra. *Hort. l. c.* *Mill. Ic.* 195. *tab.* 192. *Nobis. l. c.*

A. pulchra. *Haworth. l. c.* p. 14. n. 25. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* v. 4. *tab.* 36.

A. obliqua. *Decand. Pl. Gr.* *tab.* 91.

(β .) foliis brevioribus linguiformi-oblongatis. G.

A. maculata; *obliqua*. *Hort. Kew. l. c.* *Willd. l. c.*

A. Lingua. α . *Nobis supra* No. 979.

A. obliqua. *Haworth. l. c.*

For further account of the species, see No. 765. G.



Pub. by T. Currier S^r Geo. Crockett Oct^r 1. 1810.

Syd. Edwards Del. F. S. Johnston Sculp.

Aloe obscura

ALOE PICTA. SPOTTED-LEAVED ALOE.



Generic Character.—Vid. No. 756.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ALOE *pieta*; (modo breviter nude vel modo totus folioso-subcaudescens; flores e majoribus, tereti-trigone tubulosi, recti, pendulo-cernui;) foliis confertim ambientibus, patentissimis, crassis, ovato-lanceolatis, subglauciscentibus, maculis oblongis inæqualibus utrinque vage pictis, spinis denuo fulvescentibus dentato-marginatis; racemo densius spicato-pyramidato; pedicellis erecto-divergentibus, corollam subadæquantibus; bracteis sphacelatis his subtriplo brevioribus; staminibus subinclusis. G.

ALOE *pieta*. Thunb. Diff. n. 4. Prod. 61. Decand. Pl. Gr. tab. 97. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 186; (castigata synonymia.)

A. saponaria; v. *obscura*. Haworth. Linn. Transf. 7. 17; (excl. Bratl. Succ.)

A. perfoliata; *obscura*. Hort. Kew. 1. 467.

A. obscura. Mill. Dict. ed. 8. n. 6.

A. perfoliata. μ . Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 458.

A. africana maculata spinosa minor. Dill. Hort. Eltham. p. 18. tab. 15. fig. 16.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated in SHEPHERD'S garden at Eltham. Requires to be kept in a good greenhouse, where it flowers about August or September. Has been generally confounded with the Common Soap-Aloe, which has a short subumbellate raceme; and will be given in one of the subsequent numbers. Our drawing was made from a plant in Mr. HAWORTH'S collection. G.

NOTE.

In No. 837 (ALOE VERRUCOSA) l. 12. dele "Thunb. 9. Prod. 61;" dum in loco adjicias synonymia sequentia;

ALOE *disticha*. Thunb. Diff. p. 7. n. 9. Prod. 61.

A. sessilis foliis carinatis utraque verrucosis bifariam versis. Mill. Dict. ed. 7. n. 20.

A. africana foliis longis conjugatis supra cavis margaritiferis flore rubro elegantissimo. Boerb. Ind. Alt. 2. tab. 131.

A. africana, &c. &c. Till. Pisan. tab. 8.



ALLIUM CERNUUM. BOWED-UMBELLED
GARLIC.



Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *cernuum*; (bulbus oblongus sursum cylindricè attenuatus, sæpius plures basi cohærentes;) foliis linearibus, angustis, acuminatis, canaliculatis, obtuse carinatis; scapo ex irregulariter anguloso sursum tereti-ancipiti, juxta infra spatham curvato; spatha bivalvi, pedicellis breviori, obtusa; umbella nutante, multiflora, convexius fastigiate; pedicellis corolla duplo vel ultra longioribus; corolla cernua, hexapetalo-partita, trigono-campanulata, patula; laciniis concavo-ovatis, acutulis, externis sublatioribus brevioribusque, interioribus subcymbiformi-concavis; filamentis hypogynis, setiformibus, corolla subduplo longioribus, demum inter se æqualibus, basi strumosis; antheris erectis; germine viridi, trigono-turbinato, corolla 2—3plo brevior, trifuriato, ob supremos angulos in lamellas bifidas acuminatas extrorsum divergentes productos tricorni, cornubus subtus concavis porumque mellifluum proxime infra basin foventibus; stylo setiformi e late depressa germinis media summitate prostante, filamenta denuo æquante; cuspidè stigmatosa simplicissima. G.

ALLIUM *cernuum*. Roth Nov. Pl. Sp. in Ræmeri Archiv. &c. No. 3. p. 40. Cat. Bot. Fasc. 2. p. 33. tab. 2. Neue Beitr. zur Botan. v. 1. p. 190. Supp. Rem. on Willd. Sp. Pl. in Annals of Botany, v. 2. p. 27.

Scape about a foot and half high; *umbel*, in the specimens we saw, 30—40-flowered, loose; *corolla* rose-white; *germen* marked with three pale yellow vertical lines; the whole plant, when bruised, emits a very strong alliaceous scent. ROTH mentions his having received the plant from SCHREBER, under the name of *ALLIUM alatum*, but is ignorant of its Habitat. Hardy and of easy culture. We are obliged to Mr. AITON for the specimen from which the drawing was made. We have since seen others in the Nursery of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, at Hammer Smith. Flowers in July. According to ROTH, the *capsule* is roundish trigonal, three-lobed, with the lobes bifid;

bifid; *valves* obcordate, bidentate, with three obovate compressed shining *seeds* in each *capsule* (cell?), which are retuse at the base. G.

NOTE.

In our account of *ALLIUM striatum* in No. 1035, we have, on the authority of JACQUIN, stated that plant to be a native of the Cape of Good Hope. Since then we have had opportunities of seeing it in several collections, where we found it to be perfectly hardy, growing in the common borders; and were assured that it was a native of North-America, and not of the Cape. We have compared over again several garden specimens, with the specimen of *ORNITHOGALUM bivalve* in the Bankian Herbarium (which we had in our Note in No. 1293 of this work doubtfully added to *ALLIUM gracile*), are now persuaded that that is the same with the *ALLIUM striatum*, and should be removed from *gracile* (the *ALLIUM inodorum* of No. 1129 and of the *Addenda* in No. 1142, *pag. alt.*). REDOUTE has been led into the same error with ourselves concerning the Habitat of *striatum*. We propose to add the following synonyms in No. 1035 to those already quoted there. G.

ALLIUM striatum. *Lil. a Red. tab. 50. exclusa var. β. ad A. gracile pertinente.*

ORNITHOGALUM bivalve. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 1. v. 1. 306; cujus specimen in Herb. Banks. e semine virginiano ortum inter ALLIA ibi reponitur. G.*

O. floribus umbellatis, spatha bivalvi. Gron. Virg. ed. 2. p. 51.

CORRIGENDA.

No. 1278, *lin. 24, for v. read i.*

No. 1293, *pag. alt. dele synonyma LINNÆI et GRONOVII.*



LOBELIA GIGANTEA. GIGANTIC LOBELIA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. *Linn.* MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA. *Perfoon.*)*Generic Character.**Cal.* 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis, sæpius fissa. *Stam.* connata in tubum. *Caps.* infera 2—3-locularis.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*LOBELIA *gigantea*; caule fruticoso, foliis lanceolatis sessilibus ferrulatis, floribus axillaribus solitariis folio brevioribus.LOBELIA *Tupa*. *Hort. Kew. ed. nov.* 1. p. 357. *et Herb. Banks. vix Linnæi.*

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, fourteen or sixteen feet high, rounded, branched. *Branches* drooping, pithy, bearing a solitary flower in the axil of each leaf towards the extremity. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, lanceolate, minutely sawed, seven or eight inches long on the main stem, smooth, reticulated underneath. Floral leaves exactly like the rest, except in size, green, twice as long as the flower. *Peduncle* green, an inch long, with two small opposite subulate bractes. *Calyx* green, nearly hemispherical cup-shaped, torulose; with five lanceolate, acute, erect, nearly equal, distant teeth. *Corolla* tubular, recurved, splitting at the back, nearly the whole length, and dividing upwards into three or five petals, which, however, remain attached at their points; colour yellow at first, then orange, and going off a blood red. *Filaments* connected into a cylindrical tube, passing out at the fissure in the back of the flower: *Anthers* united, striped, brown, hairy. *Germen* conical, two-celled, detached from the calyx except towards the base: *Stigma* bifid, revolute, exerted.

This has been supposed to be LOBELIA *Tupa* of LINNÆUS, a plant so virulent, that FEUILLEE says only smelling to the flowers will prove violently emetic, and that if after handling the plant the fingers, smeared with any of the milky juice, should be accidentally rubbed on the eyes, the sight would be infallibly destroyed, as has been found by experience. That

our plant may be deleterious the offensive smell of the milky juice, with which every part abounds, would lead one to believe; but certainly in a far less degree than what FEUILLEE describes. We have repeatedly smelt to and dissected the flowers with impunity, and have not found it to occasion even head-ach.

That our plant, however, is not the *Rapuntium spicatum, foliis acutis*, vulgo *Tupa* of FEUILLEE, we think must be evident, from comparing his description and figure with the above. He says the stem has five flat sides, and is hollow; that of our plant is rounded and filled with a hard pith. The floral leaves in the *Tupa* are said to be shorter than the flower, and with the peduncle and calyx of a red colour; the leaves embracing the stem and decurrent for two inches and a half; fruit three-celled.

On the other hand, FEUILLEE found his plant about the same part; he says in 65° south latitude in the mountains of Chili. Ours was found by Dr. BRANDT, formerly professor of medicine in Cologne, at Valparayso, who communicated the seeds to Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, where our drawing was taken. Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES some years before collected it in the same place. His specimen is preserved in the Banksian Herbarium; and it appears by the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis, that it was by him introduced into the Kew Gardens in 1794.

Flowers from July to November.



STAPELIA GEMINATA. TWIN-FLOWERED
STAPELIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. Cor. rotata. Neſt. ſtellula duplex tegens genitalia.
Folliculi 2. Sem. plumoſa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *geminata*; ramis oblongis ſubtetragonis dentatis: dentibus parvis, floribus geminatis, corollæ laciniis lanceolatis acutis margine revolutis. *Maſſ.* p. 18. n. 25. t. 25. *Perſoon Syn.* 1. p. 280.

STAPELIA *geminata*; corollis quinquefidis, laciniis lanceolatis, margine revolutis, pedunculis geminatis longitudine corollæ, ramis decumbentibus teretibus apice floriferis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 1290.

We received both this ſpecies and *punctata* from the Rev. SACKVILLE BALE, at Withyam, near Tunbridge-Wells, in September 1802. They had both flowered in very great perfection, but owing to an accidental delay in the delivery of his letter, they did not arrive in a ſtate fit for drawing. The figure here given was drawn from the collection of the late JOS. WALKER, Eſq. at Stockwell.

There are ſometimes more than two flowers from the ſame point, but ſeldom more in flower at nearly the ſame time. The corolla is villous withinſide and deeply divided into five ſegments, with the margins ſomewhat rolled back. The branches
are

are very short, nearly rounded, with tubercles more or less obsolete, armed with a minute mucro.

Although these plants for the most part grow in the hot sandy soil of the south of Africa, yet they will often flower better when supplied largely with water, provided the heat of the stove be sufficient. Mr. BALE had kept the pans of both the above-mentioned species constantly supplied with water and the stove very hot, to which he attributed their flowering better than they had ever done with him before. *STAPELIA geminata* had grown so luxuriantly, that the branches hung over the edge of the pot and threw out roots into the water in the pan.



POTENTILLA CLUSIANA. CLUSIUS'S
POTENTILLA, OR CINQUEFOIL.



Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 10-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Sem.* sæpius rugosa, subrotunda, nuda, receptaculo parvo exsucco affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POTENTILLA *clusiana*; foliis quinatis apice conniventiferratis, caulibus multifloris decumbentibus, receptaculishirsutis, petalis subrotundis. *Jacq. Austr. t.* 116. *Syst. Veg.* 478. *Willd.* 2. 1107. *Persoon Syn.* 2. p. 55.

PENTAPHYLLUM II. minus albo flore. *Clus. Pan.* 423. *fig.* 425.

QUINQUEFOLIUM II. minus alboflore. *Clus. Hist.* 2. p. 105.

For this very rare plant, native of the rocks on the highest mountains of Austria and Stiria, we are indebted to our old friend Mr. LODDIGES, in whose garden at Hackney we have observed it in flower, for these two or three successive years. The *tridentata* of Hortus Kewensis has been sometimes mistaken for this, but is easily distinguished by its ternate leaves, and by the teeth at the end of the leaflet, which are usually three in this also, being more obtuse.

The flowers in *POTENTILLA clusiana* are large in proportion to the plant, obsoletely obcordate; the alternate laciniae of the calyx broader, more hairy, and of a dull red colour; filaments and styles at first white, but changing red. From *P. caulescens* it appears to be chiefly distinguished by its more diminutive stature, petioles scarcely equalling the leaf, flowers larger and fewer, and by the number of teeth at the end of the leaflets, which are usually three or five in *clusiana*, but several in *caulescens*. The latter, although more common in Austria, has not, we believe, as yet found its way into our gardens.



MENYANTHES SARMENTOSA. RUNNING
BUCK-BEAN.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hirsuta. *Stigma* bifidum. *Capsula* 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonym.

MENYANTHES *sarmentosa*; (natans) flagellis reptantibus, foliis cordato-suborbiculatis repandis subtus punctatis, paniculis, oppositifoliis, seminibus glabris.

VILLARSIA *geminata* var. α . *Brown Fl. Nov. Holl. p. 457?*

This species belongs to the genus *Villarsia* of VENTENAT, adopted by BROWN. We have before given our reasons in part for not following this change; to which we may now add, that BROWN himself seems to give up the character drawn from the slight difference in the attachment of the seeds, observing that *Menyanthes* chiefly differs from *Villarsia* by the disk of the corolla being bearded lengthwise with naked margins, and by its ternate leaves.

We cannot ascertain that this species is mentioned by Mr. BROWN in his *Flora of New-Holland*; but as these plants seem to be extremely variable, it may possibly belong to his *VILLARSIA geminata*; for the terminal pedicles in this are generally in pairs. But as he makes no mention of the remarkable runners, several feet in length, putting out leaves and roots, at intervals of about a foot and a half, in the same manner as the strawberry plant, we think it safest to consider it as a different species, especially as he himself doubts whether his two varieties may not be distinct; and if so, the name of *geminata* may remain to his second variety.

We were first favoured with this plant, by Mr. KENT of CLAPTON; but the flowers of his plant never properly expanding with us, our drawing was taken at Mr. KNIGHT's, King's-Road, Little Chelsea; where, from growing in a large stone cistern; the plant had room to shew its natural habit, and flowered very strong.

Native of New-Holland. Flowers in June. Requires the protection of a greenhouse to defend it from frost.



I N D E X.

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

Pl.

- 1287 Achillea Clavenæ.
- 1324 Allium cernuum.
- 1306 Aloe arborescens.
- 1314 — arachnoides (γ) reticulata.
- 1322 — Lingua (α) et (β).
- 1323 — picta.
- 1286 Andromeda calyculata, *var.* ventricosa.
- 1317 Anthericum alooides.
- 1293 Aponogeton distachyon.
- 1289 Aspalathus carnosa.
- 1313 Billardiera mutabilis.
- 1290 Campanula thyrsoides.
- 1309 Claytonia alfinoides.
- 1321 Cluytia alaternoides.
- 1303 Coffea Arabica.
- 1296 Corchorus japonicus, *var.* (β) flore pleno.
- 1305 Euphorbia mellifera.
- 1304 Fabricia lævigata.
- 1292 Galaxia graminea.
- 1310 Goodia pubescens.
- 1315 Hæmanthus puniceus.
- 1285 Ixia maculata, *var.* ochroleuca.
- 1295 Lachnæa eriocephala.
- 1325 Lobelia gigantea.
- 1319 — lutea.
- 1318 Lonicera flava.
- 1311 Lupinus Nootkatensis.
- 1320 Mantisia saltatoria.
- 1316 Medeola virginiana.
- 1291 Melanthium monopetalum.
- 1328 Menyanthes farmentosa.
- 1284 Moræa crispa (γ).
- 1283 — spicata.
- 1299 Narcissus bifrons (β).
- 1301 — major (β) et (γ).
- 1300 — moschatus (δ).
- 1298 — orientalis (α).
- 1312 Othonna amplexicaulis.
- 1302 Peliosanthes Teta.
- 1308 Phlox amœna.
- 1307 — pilosa.
- 1327 Potentilla clusiana.
- 1294 Salvia amœna.
- 1326 Stapelia geminata.
- 1297 Styphelia triflora.
- 1288 Vaccinium resinofum (β).

I N D E X.

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

Pl.

- 1322 Aloe, common Tongue.
- 1306 — narrow-leaved Sword.
- 1314 — pale netted-leaved.
- 1323 — spotted-leaved. [lyced.
- 1286 Andromeda, globe-flowered ca.
- 1317 Anthericum, aloe-leaved.
- 1293 Aponogeton, forked-flowered.
- 1289 Aspalathus, fleshy-leaved.
- 1290 Bell-flower, long-spiked.
- 1313 Billardiera, changeable-flowered.
- 1315 Bloodflower, waved-leaved.
- 1328 Buck-Bean, running.
- 1327 Cinquefoil, *vide* Potentilla.
- 1309 Claytonia, chickweed.
- 1321 Cluytia, narrow-leaved.
- 1303 Coffee-Tree. [Japan.
- 1296 Corchorus, double-flowered
- 1316 Cucumber, Indian.
- 1300 Daffodil, smaller white Spanish, *vide* Narcissus.
- 1305 Euphorbia, honey-bearing.
- 1304 Fabricia, smooth.
- 1292 Galaxia, narrow-leaved.
- 1324 Garlic, bowed-umbelled.
- 1310 Goodia, hairy.
- 1285 Ixia, cream-coloured spotted.
- 1295 Lachnæa, woolly-headed.
- 1325 Lobelia, gigantic.
- 1319 — yellow.
- 1311 Lupin, Nootka-Sound.
- Lychnidea, *vide* Phlox.
- 1291 Melanthium, many-flowered.
- 1287 Milfoil, silvery-leaved.
- 1284 Moræa, curled-leaved.
- 1283 — flexuose.
- 1299 Narcissus, jonquil-scented.
- 1301 — large yellow Spanish.
- 1298 — pale-capped white
- 1320 Opera-Girls. [garden.
- 1312 Othonna, leaf-clasped.
- 1308 Phlox, Fraser's hairy.
- 1307 — hairy.
- 1327 Potentilla, Clusius's.
- 1294 Sage, purple-flowered.
- 1326 Stapelia, twin-flowered.
- 1297 Styphelia, cluster-flowered.
- 1302 Teta, green-flowered. [clammy.
- 1288 Whortle-berry, red-flowered
- 1318 Woodbine, yellow-flowered.