

CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;
OR,
Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

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

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

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

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

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

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXVI.

God Almighty first planted a Garden, and indeed it is the purest of human Pleasures. It is a great Refreshment to the Spirits of Man, without which Buildings are but gross Handy-Works: and a Man shall ever see, that, when Ages grow to Civility and Elegancy, Men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely, as if Gardening were the greater Perfection.

BACON.

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M DCCC VII.

JUSTICIA LUCIDA. SHINING-LEAVED JUSTICIA.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. simplex vel duplex. *Cor.* irregularis vel subregularis.
Caps. 2-valvis, 2-locularis: dissepimentum valvulis contrarium:
 retinaculis feminum uncinulatis. VAHL.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

*** *Calyce simplici, corollis bilabiatis: labiis divisis.*—*Diantheræ.*
 JUSTICIA *lucida*; racemis terminalibus compositis subcapitatis,
 foliolis calycis bracteisque subulatis, foliis ovatis acu-
 tis integerrimis glabris in petiolum decurrentibus.

JUSTICIA *lucida.* *Vahl Enum.* 2. p. 400. *Bot. Repos.* t. 313.
Donn's Cant. p. 5.

DESCR. *Stem* perennial, smooth, round, striate, dilated at the insertions of the leaves, seldom exceeding three feet in height; *branches* few and only from the lower part. *Leaves* oblong-ovate, acute, leathery, strongly veined, entire, dark green, smooth, decurrent down the foot-stalk. *Flowers* terminal in a compact, compounded raceme: *partial peduncles* opposite, bearing three to five flowers placed alternately on short pedicles. *Bractes* subulate, shorter than calyx. *Calyx* simple, five-parted: segments linear-lanceolate, pubescent. *Corolla* deep scarlet, tubular, bilabiate, somewhat curved, three or four times longer than calyx; upper lip entire, lower lip three-toothed. *Filaments* purple, smooth: *Anthers* binate, pedicled. *Germen* ovate: *Style* the length of corolla, filiform, clothed with short hairs, remaining after the fall of corolla: *Stigma* truncate. Both herb and flowers scentless.

Among the addenda at the end of the second volume of the *Enumeratio Plantarum* of Prof. VAHL; this species is taken up from the Botanist's Repository, and is properly directed to be arranged next to JUSTICIA *secunda*; to which it is indeed very nearly allied, if it be not a mere variety of it. At first sight it bears a strong resemblance to JUSTICIA *coccinea* (*Bot. Mag.* No. 432); but, upon closer examination, these plants differ in almost every point. The present is by much the most desirable, from its easy culture, ready flowering, and more convenient size.

Native of Barbadoes, but, as we believe, not of the East-Indies, as is erroneously stated in *Bot. Repos.* and thence repeated in *Enum. Plantarum.* Propagated, with great facility, by cuttings. Blooms in August and September. Introduced about the year 1794. Requires the heat of the bark stove.

N^o 1014



Sp. Pl. Monts del. Lib. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Coast May 1807. (No. 1014)





PHYTEUMA CAMPANULOIDES. THREE-
FLOWERED PHYTEUMA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata, laciniis linearibus, 5-partita. *Stigma* 2- feu 3-
fidum. *Caps.* 2- feu 3-locularis infera.

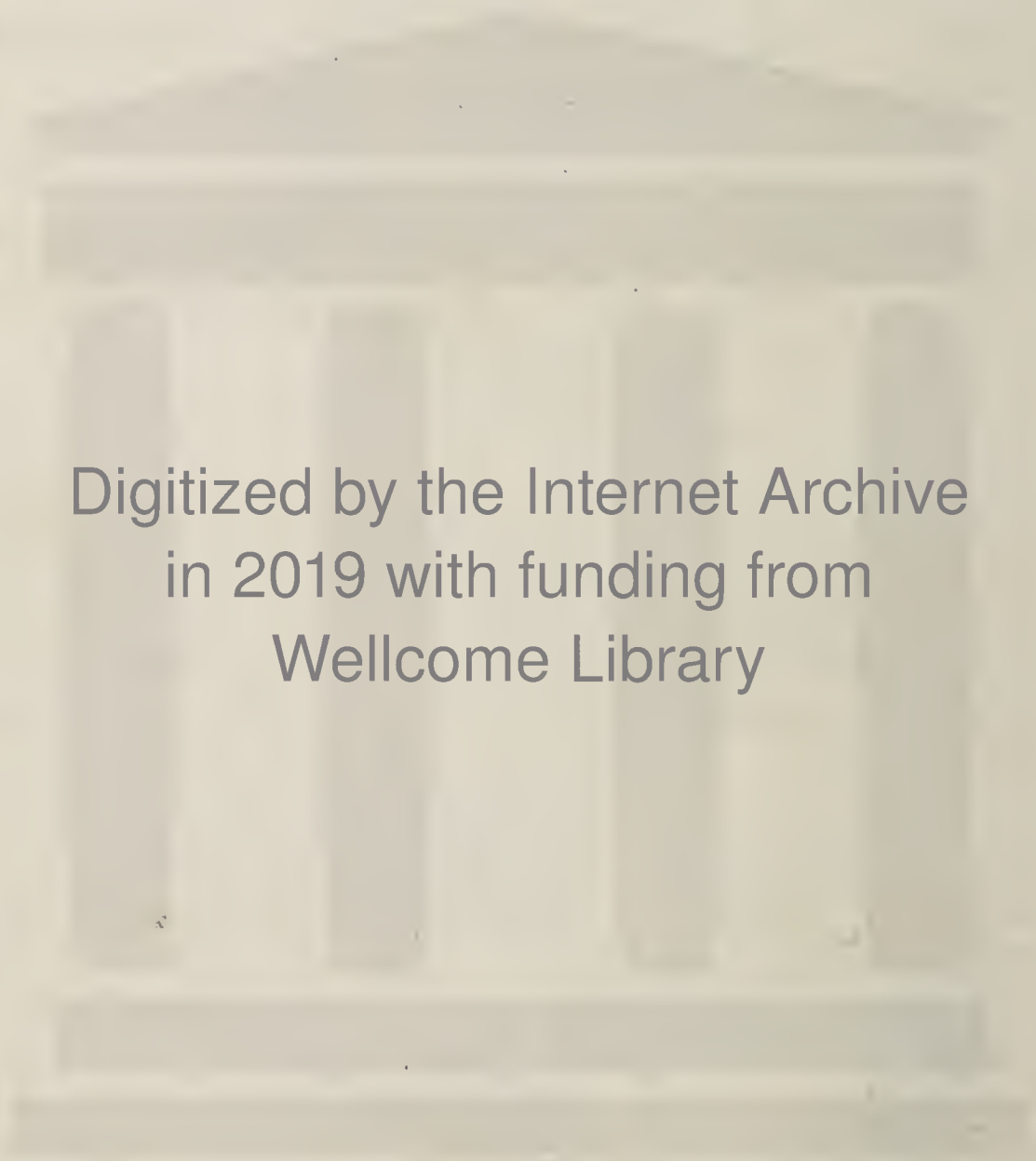
Specific Character.

PHYTEUMA *campanuloides*; floribus sparsis subternis, caule
simplice erecto, foliis ovatis crenatis subtus
pubescentibus sessilibus.

DESCR. *Stem* erect, simple. *Leaves* egg-shaped, crenate,
hairy on the underside, varying in width, crowded at the lower
part of the stem, more distant upwards. *Flowers* terminal, in
long compounded racemes, generally growing three together
on very short pedicles. *Bract* leaf-like, quite entire, longer
than pedicle. *Calyx* connate with germen, 5-cleft: segments
linear. *Corolla* wheel-shaped: laciniæ 5, linear-lanceolate,
recurved. *Stamens* 5: *Filaments* dilated at the base as in Cam-
panula: *Anthers* linear. *Germen* inferior, egg-shaped, angular,
downy: *Style* longer than stamens: *Stigma* 3-cleft, revolute.
Capsule 3-celled. *Seeds* many, affixed to a central branched
receptacle.

This ornamental plant was communicated by Mr. LOD-
DIGES, who raised it from seeds received from Mount Cau-
casus, under the name of PHYTEUMA *canescens*; but as there
is nothing hoary about it, and we have found the same in a
collection from that country in the Banksian Herbarium, with
a ticket denoting that it is the *campanuloides* of BIEBERSTEIN,
we have adopted the latter name, which this respectable author
may probably have given it in his *Flora Taurica*, a work that
he announced some time since, but which, if published, has
not we believe as yet found its way into this country.

A hardy perennial; flowers in July and August; may be
propagated by parting its roots.



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ROBINIA HALODENDRON. SALT-TREE
ROBINIA.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus : lacinia superiore 2-partita. *Legum.* gibbum elongatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROBINIA *Halodendron* ; pedunculis trifloris, foliis abrupte pinnatis bijugis sericeis, petiolis spinescentibus persistentibus, leguminibus vesicariis. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov.* p. 162. *Willd. Arb.* 301. *Hort. Kew.* 3. p. 54. *Mart. Mill. Diet. a.* 12.

ROBINIA *Halodendron.* *Linn. Supp.* 330. *Pall. Ross.* 1. p. 72. t. 46. *Ejusdem itin.* 2. app. n. 117. t. W.

ROBINIA foliolis quaternis, subpetiolatis, hirsutis, paribus remotis. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. p. 15. n. 19.

ASPALATHUS frutescens latifolius tomentosus et incanus, filiqua inflata. *Amm. Ruth.* n. 284.

LAMARCK has divided the genus ROBINIA, and arranges this species under his *Caragana* ; but, whilst we confess that it ought to be separated from ROBINIA *Pseudacacia*, *hispida*, &c. we think it will no more unite with *Caragana* than with them ; nor do we know any other species of which it is properly a congener : we therefore follow the generality of Botanists, and refer it, for the present, to Robinia.

This beautiful shrub thrives well with us in the open air, but is said to be in general very shy of flowering, which has been attributed to the want of salt in the soil, as its native place is in the dry barren salt fields on the borders of the river Irtis, in Siberia.

Introduced by the late Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN, in 1779. Our drawing was made at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S, Old-Brompton. Flowers in June and July. Propagated by seeds, also by layers and grafting.

N^o 1016



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent May. 1807 *F. Santolina* cup.

N^o 1017



Syd. Edwards del.

Pub by T. Curtis S^t Geo. Crescent. May 11 807

F. Sanson. Sculp.

VERBESINA SATIVA. OIL-SEED VERBESINA.



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* aristatus. *Cal.* duplici ordine.
Flosculi radii circiter 5.

Specific Character and Synonym.

VERBESINA *sativa*; (*oppositifolia*) foliis cordato-lanceolatis
amplexicaulibus remote ferratis, calycibus
simplicibus pentaphyllis.

VERBESINA *sativa*. Roxb. *Pl. Corom. inedit.*

This plant having a simple five-leaved calyx and seeds, if we mistake not, without an arista, can hardly be considered as a true *Verbescina*; but as long as *VERBESINA calendulacea*, of which it seems to be a real congener, is suffered to remain in that genus, this need not be excluded. We are informed by Dr. ROXBURGH, to whom the Botanic Garden at Brompton is indebted for seeds of this hitherto undescribed vegetable, that it is cultivated in the Myfore country and several other parts of India, for the sake of an oil expressed from the seeds, which serves as a substitute for that of *Sesamum*.

Communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, of Brompton, in whose stove it flowered in August and September; but might be raised on a hot-bed in the spring, and treated as other tender annuals are.

1872



1872



Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent May 1 1807

Syd Edwards Del. F Sanson Sculp.

LILIUM BULBIFERUM (β .) *Umbellatum*. UMBEL-
FLOWERING BULB-BEARING ORANGE-LILY.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 798.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- LILIUM *bulbiferum (multiflorum)* caule ex tereti subangulato-
lirato; foliis cunctis caulinis, lanceolato-loratis,
sparsis, numerosis; corolla erecta, turbinato-cam-
panulata; laciniis intus deorsum inæqualiter glandu-
loso-echinatis, extus floccoso-pubescentibus;
laminis lanceolato-ovatis recurvatis. G.
- LILIUM *bulbiferum*. Linn. *Sp. Pl.* 433. *Syst.* 324. Jacq.
Fl. Austr. 3. 14. t. 226. Scop. *Carn. n.* 404. Gmel.
Fl. Sib. 1. 41. Curt. *supra* No. 36. Hort. Kew. 1.
430. Gært. *Sem. et Fruct.* 2. 16. tab. 83. f. 4.
Mart. Mill. *Diæt. Lam. et Decand. Flor. Fran.* 3.
202. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 85.
- LILIUM caule folioso, foliis sulcatis gramineis, floribus cam-
paniformibus intus floccosis. Hall. *Helv. n.* 1232.
- LILIUM *purpureum majus—minus—tertium*. Dodon. *Pempt.*
198, 199.
- LILIUM *purpureum majus—cruentum bulbiferum—cruen-*
tum polyanthos. Besl. Hort. *Eyst. Vern. Ord.* 5. *Fol.*
6. f. 1—2. *Fol.* 7. f. 1—2. *Fol.* 8. f. 1.
- LILIUM *bulbiferum—aureum*. Park. *Par. T.* 27. f. 2, 3.
Weinman. *Phyt.* t. 655, b. c. et 656.
- MARTAGON *bulbiferum* I. II. III. Clus. *Hist.* 1. 136.
- HEMEROCALLIS. Matthiol. p. 630. cum *Iconibus*.
- (α) racemo pauci-multifloro spicatum educto. G. } *bulbiferum*
(β) eodem pauci-multifloro umbellatim con- } *vel*
tracto. G. } *non bulbif.*

This variety is said to have been sometimes seen with an
umbel of sixty flowers and upwards. In the wild state it seldom
bears

bears more than three or four flowers. A native of Alfatia, Siberia, Switzerland, Italy, Provence, and the Pyrenees. GMELIN says, that the roots are eaten both by the Ruffian and native inhabitants of Siberia and the adjacent countries. For a variety not bulb-bearing, see above (No. 36). We have not added THUNBERG's Japan plant to our synonymy, as he is not always to be relied on in that department. We suspect the Siberian species to be at least as distinct as *pensylvanicum* (see above No. 519). Cultivated here in 1629.

It is needless to add any description of this well-known common inhabitant of our gardens. Some of the varieties flower much earlier than others. Some are constantly bulb-bearing, others as constantly not. Both MILLER and JACQUIN have amply described this species. G.

N^o 1019.



Sy^d Edwards Del. Pub by T. Curtis S^t Geo. Crescent. May. 1. 1807 F. Sanson sculp.

BABIANA SAMBUCINA. ELDER-FLOWER-SCENTED BABIANA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 576 & 680, et Annals of Botany, vol. 1. p. 233.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *sambucina* (*corolla subregulari*) foliis plicato-nervosis, obsolete subpubescentibus; scapo glabro, affurgente, his brevior; floribus erectis; spathis elongatis, lanceolatim convolutis, imbricatim approximatis, villosis, aristato-acuminatis; tubo stricto iis vix longior; limbo deorsum faucibus turbinatim continuo, sursum recurvo-patentissimo; laciniis subæqualibus, oblongis, obtusis, organa longinque exsuperantibus. G.

BABIANA *sambucina*. *Nos in Ann. of Bot. v. 1. p. 233.*

GLADIOLUS *sambucinus*. *Jacq. Hort. Schænb. v. 1. tab. Vahl Enum. 2. 117. n. 80.*

This fine species was lately received by Mr. HIBBERT, from the Cape of Good Hope. Our drawing was made when the bloom was rather too far advanced; and which, before we obtained the specimen for description, was entirely withered. Differs from *spathacea*, its closest relative, in having the tube scarcely longer than the spathe, which last is also pubescent. The flowers are exceeding fragrant. G.

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

- Thunbergii. *nos in Ann. of Botany, v. 1. p. 233.* (ANTHOLYZA plicata) *Vahl Enum. 2. 122. n. 4. Exempl. in Herb. Banks.*
- ringens. (GLADIOLUS) *Breyn. Ic. Rar. 21. tab. 8. fig. 1.* (ANTHOLYZA.) *Vahl l. c. 121. n. 2. Exempl. in Herb. Banks.*
- tubiflora. *Supra tab. 680 et 847; quarum prior GLADIOLUS tubatus. Vahl l. c. 113. n. 73; altera ejusdem, tubiflorus. l. c. 112. n. 72.*

spathacea.

- spathacea. *Supra tab. 638.* (GLADIOLUS.) *Vabl l. c. 118. n. 84. cujus etiam varietas ejusdem paleaceus l. c. 118. n. 83.*
- fambucina. *Supra tab. 1019.* (GLADIOLUS.) *Vabl l. c. 117. n. 80.*
- disticha. *Supra tab. 626 quæ GLADIOLUS plicatus. Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. 237; nec vero aliorum.*
- plicata. *Supra tab. 576.* (GLADIOLUS.) *Vabl l. c. 116 n. 78. (excluso Jacquini synonymo;) est quoque eadem cum fragrante l. c. 117. n. 79; nec credo differre vel molli quoque l. c. 119. n. 86.*
- mucronata. (GLADIOLUS.) *Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. tab. 253. Vabl l. c. 115. n. 76.*
- fulphurea. (GLADIOLUS.) *Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. tab. 239. Vabl l. c. 99. n. 44. (GLADIOLUS plicatus.) Bot. Reposit. tab. 268.*
- stricta. *Supra tab. 621 et 637.* (GLADIOLUS.) *Vabl l. c. 118. n. 85; nec aliam credo speciem ejusdem secundum l. c. 117. n. 82.*
- purpurea. (IXIA.) *Jacq. Ic. Rar. tab. 286. (GLADIOLUS.) Vabl l. c. 114. n. 75.*
- obtusifolia. *nos in Ann. of Bot. v. 1. p. 234. (IXIA villosa.) Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. tab. 284. quæ eadem cum GLADIOLLO latifolio Vabl l. c. 117. n. 81. ? cui pro certo falsa datur patria.*
- villosa. *Supra tab. 583.* (GLADIOLUS.) *Vabl l. c. 115. n. 77 cujus etiam puniceus l. c. 114. n. 74 qui IXIA punicea Jacquini.*
- rubro-cyanea. *nos in Ann. of Bot. v. 1. p. 234. (IXIA.) Supra tab. 410. (GLADIOLUS.) Vabl l. c. 98. n. 43.*

ADDENDA.

In the enumeration of the species of IXIA (see above, No. 1013) we omitted to say, that the IXIA *linearis* of authors was the same with our variety (*α. gracillima*) of IXIA *capillaris*. (*Supra No. 370.*) G.

No. 570, pro synonymo, post lineam 14, infere “IXIA *linearis*. Thunb. *Ix. n. 12. Linn. Suppl. 92. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 201. Vabl Enum. 2. 61.*”

No. 1013, post “35,” in l. 25, infere “quæ eadem cum IXIA *linearis*. Thunb. *Ix. n. 12. Linn. Suppl. 92. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 201. Vabl Enum. 2. 61.*”

N^o 1020



Syd. Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent May 1. 1807

F. Sanson. Sculp

LACHENALIA TRICOLOR (β .) *Luteola*.
YELLOW-FLOWERED LACHENALIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos.* 745, 854, & 993.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *tricolor* (*floribus majoribus*) foliis geminis, oblongo-lanceolatis, recurvatim recumbentibus; racemo rariusculo; corolla trigono-cylindracea, elongata, pendulo-nutante, pedicello 3-4plo longiore; laciniis intimis extimas subtertia parte superantibus, cyathiformi-patulis; organis has æquantibus. G.

LACHENALIA *tricolor*. Thunb. *Nov. Gen. Prod.* 64. Linn. *Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. 314. Curtis *supra* No. 82.

LACHENALIA *tricolor*. β . Hort. Kew. 1. 461. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 170; exclusa varietate (α) ad quadricolorem (*supra* No. 588) spectante; rejiciendum quoque Jacquini *Ic. Rar. v.* 1. t. 61. synonymon, uti ad eandem pertinens plantam.

LACHENALIA *luteola*. Jacq. *Ic. Rar.* 2. t. 395. Coll. 4. 148.

LACHENALIA *flava*. Bot. *Repos. tab.* 456.

(α) foliis maculatis; corollis variegatis. G. *Supra* No. 82.

(β) foliis immaculatis; corollis flavis, subconcoloribus. G.

From the specimen, preserved in the Bankian Herbarium, we find that the variety (α) of *Hortus Kewensis*, is the quadri-
color

color (No. 588) of this work, varying with spotted leaves; to which also the *tricolor* of the first volume of JACQUIN'S *Icones Pl. Rar.* belongs. These species are but too nearly allied; *quadricolor* however is altogether a slenderer plant, having narrower leaves, more channelled and acuminate, and not recumbent from the base, from whence they are on the contrary upright for some distance; the inner segments of its corolla are besides about twice the length of the outer, while the same in *tricolor* are only about one-third longer. Both propagate abundantly by offsets; and flower early in the spring. Quite scentless.

Our drawing was made at Mr. WILLIAMS'S Nursery, Turnham-Green. A native of the Cape of Good Hope. G.

N^o 1021



Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent June 1. 1807.

F. Sanson sculp

XYLOPHYLLA LATIFOLIA. BROAD-LEAVED
XYLOPHYLLA.



Class and Order.

MONŒCIA MONADELPHIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. Cal. 6-partitus. Cor. o. Neēt. glandulæ 6, globosæ.
FŒM. Cal. et Neēt. ut in mascula. Germ. superum. Styli 3.
Stigmata 3-partita. Caps. 3-locularis. Sem. 2, in singulis lo-
culamentis. Genus *Phyllantho* nimis affine.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- XYLOPHYLLA *latifolia*; foliis rhombeis crenatis crenis ap-
proximatis floriferis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 376.
XYLOPHYLLA *latifolia*. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 1500. *Swartz*
Prod. 28. *Obs.* 113. *Linn. Mant.* 281.
Gært. Fruēt. 2. p. 123. t. 108. f. 3.
GENISIPHYLLA *asplenifolia*. *L'Herit. Sert. Ang.* 29. t. 39.
PHYLLANTHUS foliis latioribus utrinque acuminatis apicem
versus crenatis. *Browne Fam.* 188.
HEMIONOTIDI affinis epiphyllanthos. *Pluk. Phyt. t.* 36.
f. 7.
LONCHITIDI affinis arbor anomala folio alato et pinnarum
crenis fructifero. *Sloane Cat.* p. 16. *Hist.*
80.

LINNÆUS, who took up this genus on the authority of BROWNE, referred it to his fifth class, but that it should have been continued there by WILLDENOW after he had seen the observations of SWARTZ, is not a little surprising. It seems hardly to be a distinct genus from PHYLLANTHUS. The female flowers stand on much longer footstalks than the male.

We have never met with hermaphrodite flowers having six stamens, as described by SWARTZ; when such occur, we should consider them as an unnatural union of three flowers in one. We should refer both this genus and PHYLLANTHUS to *Monœcia Monadelphia* and place them immediately after RICINUS, with which, and with CROTON and JATROPHA, they have a natural affinity.

The leaf-like expansions, from the notches on the margins of which the flowers grow, two, three, or many together, are not true leaves, but rather leafless branches flattened into the shape of leaves.

Native of Jamaica and other tropical parts of America. Requires to be kept in the bark stove. May be propagated by cuttings. Introduced in 1783, by MATTHEW WALLEN, Esq. Flowers in August and September.

N^o 1022



LANTANA ANNUA. ANNUAL LANTANA.

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. obsolete 4-dentatus. *Cor.* limbus 4-fidus, fauce pervia.
Stigma uncinato-refractum. *Drupa* nuce 2-loculari, lævi.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- LANTANA *annua*; foliis oppositis caule inermi, spicis oblongis. *Spec. Pl.* 864. *Hort. Ups.* 180. *Mant.* 419. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 316. *Reich.* 3. p. 165. *Mart. Mill. Diet. a.* 4. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 350.
- LANTANA *trifolia*; foliis ternis, spicis oblongis imbricatis, floribus carneo-violaceis, fauce flava. *Medicus in Act. Palat. v.* 3. *Phys.* p. 222. ?

The West-India Isles and the warmer parts of the continent of South-America contain many species of Lantana, most of which grow into shrubs of considerable height; this is an annual plant, but with an almost woody stem. The flowers are of a pale lilac colour with a yellow throat and not changeable, as those of *LANTANA aculeata*, No. 96, and several others are; the spikes, which are at first hemispherical, become afterwards oblong. Introduced before 1733, by Dr. Wm. Houston, as appears by MILLER'S specimen preserved in the Bankian Herbarium. Being an annual and not very readily producing ripe seeds in this country, it was probably of short duration; and we find no further trace of it, till seeds were brought from Spain, with many other curious plants, by Lord HOLLAND, from whose collection at Holland-House our drawing was taken in August last. We believe it has never before been figured. Propagated by seeds only.



GESNERIA TOMENTOSA. WOOLLY
GESNERIA.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, superus. *Cor.* tubulosa irregularis, incurva, medio coarctata. *Caps.* infera, subbilocularis. *Sem.* lineariscobiformia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GESNERIA *tomentosa*; foliis ovato lanceolatis crenatis hirsutis, pedunculis lateralibus longissimis corymbiferis. *Sp. Pl.* 851. *Willd.* 3. p. 251. *Reich.* 3. p. 124. *Hort. Cliff.* 318. *Jacq Amer.* 179. t. 175. f. 64. *Swartz Obj.* 228. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 331. *Mart. Mill. Diet. a.* 3. *Gært. Fruct.* 2. 472. t. 177. f. 6.

GESNERIA *erecta*, foliis lanceolatis rugosis hirsutis, pedunculis longissimis ramosis, ex alis superioribus. *Browne Fam.* 261.

DIGITALIS folio oblongo striato ad foliorum alas florida. *Sloan. Hist.* 1. p. 162. t. 104. f. 2. *Raii Sup.* 396.

The name of GESNERIA was given to this genus by PLUMIER, in honour of CONRADE GESNER, the celebrated Swiss Naturalist, who died of the plague in the forty-ninth year of his age, in his museum, whither he directed himself to be removed a little before he expired.

The assigning its natural order appears to have been attended with particular difficulty. LINNÆUS, in his *Fragmenta*, had arranged

arranged it with the *Personatæ*; but JUSSIEU, in his *Genera Plantarum*, removed it far from hence, and placed it with his *Campanulaceæ*.

Though it differs more especially by its superior calyx, it approaches, nevertheless, both in external appearance and sensible qualities to *DIGITALIS*. We have sometimes observed rudiments of a fifth stamen, which seems to strengthen its affinity with *CHELONE* and other *Bignoniæ*; and the hairy base to the filaments and peculiar form of the anthers show a relationship with *VERBASCUM* and *CELSIA*. It has been undoubtedly misplaced by JUSSIEU, of which he is now sensible; and, in a later publication, has directed it to be removed from his *Campanulaceæ*, and inclines, with M. RICHARD, to unite it with a few other genera into a new natural order*.

The species here figured grows with an upright stem, three or four feet high, bearing its leaves crowded together, towards the top only; the lower part being naked, but woolly, and marked with the vestiges of the former foliage. The flowers grow in corymbs on long footstalks, which issue from the axils of the leaves.

Native of the West-India islands and the continent of South-America; observed by SWARTZ to grow in steep declivities on the banks of torrents and rivulets in Jamaica, and by JACQUIN on the rocks by the sea-shore in Cuba.

With us it must be preserved in the bark stove. Propagated by seeds only. Flowers in most parts of the year. Cultivated in the Apothecaries Garden at Chelsea, in the year 1759. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

* This order is distinguishable by a one-celled fruit, with parietal receptacles, a fleshy disk surrounding the base of the ovary, stamens inserted into the corolla and not corresponding in number with its divisions. *Vide Annals of Botany, vol. 2, p. 567.*





FUCHSIA LYCIOIDES. BOX-THORN FUCHSIA.

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-partitus, coloratus, corollifer. *Cor.* 4-petala. *Bacca* infera, 4-ocularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- FUCHSIA *lycioides*; caule tuberculato, foliis ovalibus integerrimis petiolis pedunculisque aggregatis, laciniis calycinis reflexo-patentibus petalis bis longioribus.
- FUCHSIA *lycioides*; calycis laciniis reflexis petalis duplo longioribus, antheris alternis brevioribus. *Gawler Recensf. Plant. p. 20.*
- FUCHSIA *lycioides.* *Bot. Reposf. t. 120.*

The FUCHSIA *coccinea*, figured at No. 96 of this work, was at that time treated as a stove plant, but is now found to be hardy enough to bear our winters in the open ground; but then the stalks generally perish, and the roots put forth new shoots in the spring.

The present plant, as well as that, is a native of Chili, but requires the protection of a greenhouse; for, when the stem is destroyed by the frost, the plant we believe perishes altogether, and will not shoot up again in the following year.

The FUCHSIA *lycioides* first flowered in the King's Garden at Kew, in the year 1796, where it was introduced by our friend Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES. It is readily propagated by cuttings of the young shoots, which should be set in a hot-bed in March. Produces its flowers from August to November, which are far less showy than those of the scarlet Fuchsia, nor are the petals coiled up in the same manner; nevertheless it is a curious shrub, and by no means void of beauty.



SCILLA AMÆNA (β) *Sibirica*. SIBERIAN
SQUIL.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 919.

Specific Character and Synonyms.—*Vid. supra Num.* 341.

SCILLA *amæna*; foliis pluribus, extimis oblongo-ligulatis, obtusis cum mucrone, medio nervosis; scapis pluribus, varie compressis, nervoso-striatis; racemo distante; bracteis minutis, solitariis; corolla rotata; filamentis ea duplo brevioribus, subulatis, planis, hypogynis, imis laciniis et mutuo inter se cohærentibus, æqualibus; germine oblongo-ovato, tritoroso, nec in stylum rostratim abeunte. G.

SCILLA *amæna*. *Vid. supra Num.* 341.

(α) racemo 7-multi-floro; flore saturate cyaneo; filamentis sursum coloratis; antheris atro-cyaneis. G. *Supra t.* 341.

(β) racemo 1—4-floro; corolla cærulea; filamentis pallescens; antheris subæruginosis. G.

SCILLA *sibirica*. *Bot. Repos. tab.* 365.

SCILLA *præcox*. *Donn Cat. Hort. Cant.* ? Nec ea *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 28; quæ, ipso monente, mera *bifoliæ* varietas. *Vid. Schrader Journ. fur die Bot.* 1799. vol. 1. p. 287.

This variety is said to have derived its origin from seed imported from Siberia; a fact of which we have no doubt, having seen a specimen, agreeing with it in every point, that was gathered by Professor PALLAS on the banks of the Wolga, and which is now deposited in the Bankian Herbarium. We cannot trace the slightest specific distinction between this and the Levant plant, already figured in the present work. That indeed has darker flowers, more colour in the style and stamens, with deep blue anthers, and blooms rather later; the leaves are also
in

in general grown to a greater length, and become more recumbent, previous to the expansion of the flowers, than in this; where the leaves do not attain an equal growth till the seed is nearly ripe. But these are differences that cannot well be deemed sufficient by themselves to separate species, except we mean to outdo the Florist in his number of "SORTS."

DESCR. *Bulb* tunicate, about the size of a walnut; *leaves* about four, ambient, convolutely conduplicate downwards, from upright recurvedly recumbent, outer broadest, oblong-ligulate, slightly concave, nerved, obtuse, with a somewhat glandular point; *scapes* within these, than which they are shorter, several, variously compressed, striate, far-attenuate, upright; *flowers* spikedly racemose, rather distant, nodding; *pedicles* shorter than these; *bractes* minute, membranous, far shorter than pedicles; *corolla* hexapetalously parted, campanulately rotate, contracted at the base; segments oblong, pointed; *filaments* about half their length, flat, subulately attenuated; membranous, equal, divergent, cohering at their bases among themselves and with the corolla; *anthers* ovate-sagittate, incumbent; *germen* pale, ovate, tripulvinate, trifurcate, uneven; *style* about the length of this, erect, filiform; stigma a terminal point, inconspicuous above the anthers.

Blooms in March; hardy; scentless. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES. G.

N^o 1026



Syl. Edwards del.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1 1897

F. Sanson Sculp.

NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS (δ). YELLOW
GARDEN NARCISSUS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.—*Vid. supra Nos. 940, 946, 948, & 1011.*

NARCISSUS *orientalis* δ; flore luteo; laciniis corona minus faturate flavescentibus. G.

NARCISSUS *byzantinus* totus luteus. *Park. Par. 78. ?*

This variety of the Garden or Levant Narcissus is usually imported, by the Seedsmen and proprietors of Italian warehouses, from Italy, along with the Cyprus or double Roman and Paper or Italian kinds (*see above, No. 1011*). If planted as soon as they arrive in the autumn this blooms in great beauty and has a very pleasing scent. G.

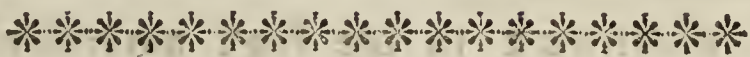


J. Edward. Del

Pub. by T. Curtis S^t Geo Crescent June 1. 1807

London. 1807

TRILLIUM ERECTUM (β.) WHITE-FLOWERED
UPRIGHT-STALKED TRILLIUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vide Num.* 470.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRILLIUM *erectum*; pedunculo erecto; flore nutante; corolla et calyce stellatim patentibus; utriusque laciniis lanceolatis; staminibus germinis longitudine; stylis germini rostratim continuis, isto 2-3plo brevioribus, recurvatis. G. *Bacca subglobosa nigricante.* Michaux.

TRILLIUM *erectum.* Linn. *Syst. ed.* 14. 349. *Sp. Pl.* 484. *Mill. Diet. n.* 2. *Curt. supra No.* 470. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 271.

TRILLIUM *rhomboideum.* Michaux *Fl. Bor-Amer.* 1. 213.

TRILLIUM *fætidum.* *Parad. Londin. tab.* 35.

PARIS foliis ternis, fl. pedunculato erecto. *Amæn. Acad.* 1. 154.

SOLANUM *triphyllon canadense.* *Corn. Canad.* 166. *tab.* 167.

SOLANO congener *triphyllum canadense.* *Morif. Hist.* 3. p. 532. *f.* 13. *t.* 3. *f.* 7.

(α) corolla rubido-fusca. *supra tab.* 470.

(β) corolla alba. *Michaux l. c.*

DESCR. *Leaves* three, verticillately terminal, rhomboidal-ovate, acuminate, shortly attenuated at the base, corrugately veined; *peduncle* upright; *flower* nodding, persistently decaying; *calycine. segments* green, stellately patent, oval-lanceolate, acuminate; *corollaceous ones* white, twice larger than these, having the same form and position, veined; *stamens* hypogynous, converging round the *germen*, to which they are adpressed, and with which they are of equal length; *filaments* subulate, cohering at their bases, thrice shorter than *anthers*;

anthers

anthers linear-oblong; *germen* superior, purple-brown, three-lobed-ovate, hexagonously winged, molendinaceous; *styles* or *stigmas* 2—3, shorter than this, each beakedly continuous to its lobe or cell, linear, acute, channelled inwards, recurved-patent. The scent of this variety is not near so powerful as that of the brown-flowered.

Found by MICHANX in the high mountains of Carolina. We never before met with, nor had even heard of, this rare variety being in any European garden till this spring. The drawing was made from a plant sent us by Mr. BUCHANAN, Nurseryman, at Camberwell; it has flowered also in Mr. VERE'S valuable collection, Kenfington, at Mr. LODDIGES'S, and in several other places, all probably specimens brought from America by Mr. LYONS, and sold last year. G.



COLCHICUM VARIEGATUM. CHEQUER-
FLOWERED MEADOW-SAFFRON.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha 0. *Cor.* partim subterranea, infera, infundibuliformis; vel hexapetalo-partita unguibus longissimis, vel tubulosa istis conferventibus. *Stam.* hic ore tubi, illic summis unguibus imposita. *Styli* vel tres capillaceo-elongati, vel ex iisdem cohærentibus unicus, triqueter; *Stigmata* continua, angusta, canaliculata. *Germ.* subterraneum. *Caps.* eminens; coriacea, lobatim trilocularis, loculis inflatiusculis, introrsum per futuras connexis indeque dehiscentibus. *Sem.* biserialia, plurima, globosa. G. COLCHICUM, BULBOCODIUM. Linn. MENDERA. Ramond.

OBS. Bulbo-tuber annum, ex seipso renascens per prolem subgemellam, cujus solummodo altera frugifera; pyramidato-ovatum, hinc oblique ad basin depressum, inde radicans, tectum membrana scariosa, lævi. Folia 3—4, caulina, sæpius flore (per diversa pro specie intervalla) tardiora, vel modo subtardiora fere simul cum eo emicantia; deorsum conduplicanter amplexicaulia et per vaginam radicalem cohibita. Caulis centralis, florifer subterraneus, fructifer eminens. Flores 1-plures. Per suum Bulbocodium cum AMARYLLIDE ad hujus luteam conjunctum est. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COLCHICUM *variegatum* (multiflorum) foliis subtrinis, lanceolatis, acuminatis, undatis, recurvatim recumbentibus, diu post flores exorientibus. G.

COLCHICUM *variegatum.* Linn. Sp. Pl. 485. Syst. Veg. 14. 349. Hort. Kew. 1. 491. Mart. Mill. Diet. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 273.

COLCHICUM *variegatum.* Corn. Canad. cap. 52. p. 136. cum Ic.

COLCHICUM *fritillaricum chionense.* Park. Parad. p. 156. Fig. (si nostræ plantæ) pessima.

COLCHICUM *chionense,* floribus fritillariæ instar tessulatis, foliis undulatis. Moris. Hist. 2. p. 341. f. 4. t. 3. f. 3. Weinm. Phyt. f. 403. d.

The leaves of this species have a silvery or glaucous kind of bloom upon them, are somewhat paler underneath, and with us the summits are generally killed by the frost. Other varieties, perhaps species, of these chequered flowering kinds are enumerated by the older Botanists; and as this is the only one we ever had an opportunity of seeing, we have not been able to develop their synonymy to our satisfaction. We are told it is a native of the Greek Islands. Others of the chequered kind are said to come from Portugal and Naples. The roots often flower while lying in the shop windows for sale. Of as easy culture as the common Crocus. Blooms in autumn; the leaves are not grown to perfection till May. Cultivated in 1629, by PARKINSON. G.

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

- montanum. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 273.* MERENDERA *Bulbocodium.*
Redoutè Liliac. tab. 25.
- arenarium. *Kitaib. Pl. Rar. Hung. tab.* COLCH. montanum
 verficol. fl. *Clus. Hist. 201. fig. 2.*
- Bulbocodium. Nos. (BULBOCODIUM *vernum, supra No. 153.*)
- autumnale. *Engl. Bot. tab. 133.*
- polyanthon. Nos. C. pannonicum. *Clus. Hist. 199. An species*
satis distincta? G.
- variegatum. *Supra tab. 1028.*
- byzantinum. Nos. C. byzantinum. *Clus. Hist. 199, 200.*
cum Ic.

OBS. *An a prædictis sunt specificè discriminanda COLCHICUM Lusitanum fritillaricum et C. Neapolitanum fritillaricum. Park. Parad. 155, 156. ?*

N^o 1029



Syd. Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent July 1 1807

F. Sanson Sculp

MENYANTHES EXALTATA. TALL BUCK-
BEAN.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, persistens. *Cor.* hirsuta. *Stigma* 2-fidum. *Caps.* 1-ocularis, 2-valvis. *Recept. Sem.* laterale. VILLARSIA Ventenat.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MENYANTHES *exaltata*; foliis orbiculato-cordatis subpeltatis subcrenatis, caule paniculato.

MENYANTHES *exaltata*. Soland. MSS. et Herb. Banks.

This gigantic species of MENYANTHES is a native of New South-Wales, where it was discovered by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, and the plant (from which our drawing was taken) was raised from seeds from that country, by Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME, Old-Brompton. It is an aquatic, and thrives extremely in the cistern, near the glass, in the bark stove; but a greenhouse would probably be as well suited to it.

Monf. VENTENAT, following the hint given by GÆRTNER, has separated TOURNEFORT'S Nymphoides from Menyantes, under the name of VILLARSIA; comprehending in it every known species except our English Buckbean or Marsh Trefoil; but as there is no other generic difference, than that the seeds in the latter are attached to the centre of the valve, and in the former to its margins, we have not thought it necessary to distinguish them. With respect to the natural order, VENTENAT appears to us to have done very properly in removing this genus from JUSSIEU'S *Lysimachia* to his *Gentianæ*, with which (especially with SWERTIA) it appears in

in the organization of the seed-vessel, at least, to have a near affinity; besides that it approaches the plants of this order in its sensible qualities and medical effects.

In systematic arrangement, *MENYANTHES exaltata* should immediately precede *MENYANTHES ovata*, to which it is very nearly allied.

Flowers in May and June; is propagated by seeds, or parting its roots.



IBERIS CILIATA. CILIATE-LEAVED
CANDYTUFT.



Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Cor. irregularis: petalis 2 exterioribus majoribus. *Silicula* polysperma, emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IBERIS *ciliata*; herbacea, foliis subcarnosis ciliatis, radicalibus spathulatis, caulinis linearibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 3. p. 455.*

This little plant is a native of Caucasus, growing in the vicinity of the hot springs of Mount Constantine. The flowers are said to be more usually purple. It may easily be confounded with *IBERIS garrexiana* of ALLIONI, which is considered by WILLDENOW as a variety of *sempervirens*, and is the plant usually met with in our collections, under the name of *IBERIS saxatilis*; but our plant may be distinguished by the leaves being, under all circumstances, minutely ciliated and the stem hairy near the flowers; whereas in *IBERIS garrexiana* the whole herb is quite smooth. Another distinction may be found in its extreme bitterness without acrimony, while the latter is merely slightly acrid, and not at all bitter.

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES. Is a hardy herbaceous perennial. Flowers in May and June; and may be propagated by seeds, which it produces freely.



OXALIS RUBELLA. RED-FLOWERED
OXALIS.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* unguibus connexa. *Stam.* inæqualia, 5 breviora exteriora basi connata. *Caps.* angulis dehiscens, 5-gona.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- OXALIS *rubella*; caule ramoso folioso erecto, pedunculo unifloro foliis multoties longiore, foliis ternatis subsessilibus lineari-cuneiformibus, corollis campanulatis obtusis, stylis staminibus interioribus brevioribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 796.
- OXALIS *rubella*; corollis campanulatis, stylis intermediis, filamentis edentulis. *Jacq. Oxal.* n. 29. p. 50. t. 16.
- OXALIS *hirta*. *Jacq. Collect.* 3. p. 232. *Ic. Rar.* 3. t. 471.
- OXALIS radice fibrosa, caulibus ramosis, foliis ternatis angustis, florum petiolis longissimis. *Burm. Afr.* 71. t. 28. f. 2.

OXALIS *hirta*, *rosacea*, and *rubella*, are very nearly allied; perhaps too much so to be properly considered as distinct species. If they are to be distinguished, our plant, having obtuse petals, must be referred to the last mentioned.

Drawn at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden at Brompton, in October, but its proper time of flowering is probably in the spring. Native of the Cape; requires the shelter of a greenhouse; propagated by tubers; introduced, according to Mr. DONN, in 1793.

N^o 1032



CHORIZEMA NANUM. DWARF CHORIZEMA.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. tubulosus, 2-labiatus : labium superius emarginatum : labium inferius 3-fidum laciniis acutis. *Cor.* papilionacea, carina brevissima. *Stylus* recurvus. *Legumen* oblongum polyspermum.

Specific Character and Synonym.

CHORIZEMA *natum* ; caule erecto flexuoso, foliis ovalibus obtusis spinoso-dentatis.

PULTENÆA *nana*. *Bot. Repos. t.* 434.

DESCR. A minute shrub with upright flexuose *stem*, hardly exceeding five or six inches in height. *Leaves* alternate, rigid, holly-like, elliptic, obtuse with undulated spinous margins. *Stipules* minute spines at the angles of the stem and the peduncle. *Flowers* papilionaceous, distant, on longish flexuose *racemes* growing from the axils of the leaves : *pedicles* very short, mostly recurved. *Calyx* tubular, two-lipped : *upper lip* broad emarginate : *lower lip* shorter than upper, three-toothed : teeth equal, acute. *Standard* large, emarginate, reflexed, yellow with a red, streaked star at the base : *wings* as long as the standard, very narrow, pendulous, crimson-coloured : *keel* not half the length of the wings, white with purple tips. *Stamens* ten, distinct : *anthers* globular, white. *Germen* ovate-acuminate, villous ; *style* short, recurved : *stigma* truncate.

M. LABILLARDIERE, who went on the voyage to the South-Sea in search of the unfortunate LA PEROUSE, has given the first account of this genus in his relation of that voyage. To the species, which he found on the south-west coast of New-Holland, he gave the appellation of CHORIZEMA *ilicifolium*, deriving its specific name from the resemblance of its leaves to those

those of Holly, and that of the genus, as we suppose, from the inconvenience its spinous leaves must occasion to the naked-footed dancers of that country*.

Our plant is evidently not the same species as the one that is there described and figured, which is larger and has narrower and more pointed leaves, but less like those of Holly. Specimens of both are preserved in the Bankian Herbarium; that of *ilicifolium* collected on the south-west coast of New-Holland by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES, and that of *nanum* raised in the Kew Garden (where it flowered in 1804) from seeds sent from the same country by the late Mr. PETER GOOD.

The *CHORIZEMA trilobum* of SMITH (*PULTENÆA ilicifolia* of Botanist's Repository, t. 320) a plant with opposite leaves and having, according to the figure, the keel rather longer than the wings, we suspect does not belong to this genus.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. HIBBERT'S, Clapham-Common, in July 1806; but the description was made from a plant communicated by Mr. BUCHANAN, Nurseryman, at Camberwell.

Propagated by seeds, which it produces with us. Requires a soil similar to that used for the cultivation of Heaths, and merely to be protected from frost.

* *χορος* a dance, and *ζημια* a fine or punishment. But, if this etymology be correct, it would have been more proper to have made it of the feminine than the neuter gender.



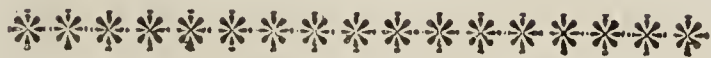
N^o 1033



Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Currier

St. Geo. Crescent July 1 1807. F. Sanborn sculp.

MORÆA COLLINA. EQUAL-FLOWERED
MORÆA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 593, 613, & 695 ; uti et nos in Annals of Botany, v. 1. p. 238.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *collina* (*multiflora; cor. uniformis; imberbis;*) foliis linearibus, convoluto-concavis, nudis; corollæ laciniis subæqualibus, sursum recurvo-patentibus, deorsum turbinatim conniventibus, elliptico-oblongis, subacutis, extimis basi scrobiculo mellifero notatis; stigmatibus imminuto-petaliformibus; filamento cylindræo, columellari, pubescente. *G.*

MORÆA *collina.* *Thunb. Diff. 11. n. 13. Prod. 9. Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. t. 220. Fragm. 14. n. 51.*

MORÆA *miniata.* *Bot. Repos. tab. 404.*

SISYRINCHIUM *collinum.* *Cavan. Diff. 6. 346. Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. 578.*

(α) flore miniato, minore. *Bot. Repos. l. c.*

(β) flore subminiato, majore. *Supra.*

(γ) flore lutescente. *Jacq. l. c.*

DESCR. *Root* a roundish bulb-tuber, covered with fibrous coats; *leaves* in the fertile plant generally cauline, 2—3, in the sterile plant one, radical, linear-lorate, narrow, far-attenuated, caudate-cuspidate, convolute-concave, naked, lower one reaching far above the stem, upper shorter; *stem* one or paniculately many-fascicled; *fascicles* 2—3-flowered, convolute-lanceolate, awned-acuminate; *corolla* ephemeral, regular, upwards uniformly and recurvedly patent, downwards turbinately converging;

converging ; *segments* of the same length, exterior ones elliptic-oblong, interior oblong, narrower ; unguis broad, nearly the length of the laminæ, outer having at the base a small oblong melliferous indentation ; *filament* columnar, cylindric, entire, pubescent, about the height of the unguis ; *anthers* linear-oblong, sessile, upright, adpressed to the stigmas, than which they are very little shorter ; *stigmas* subpetaloid, bilabiate, barely higher than the unguis ; inner lip bifid, with subulate segments, but just longer than the outer which is the broadest, retusely truncate, ciliate, fringed, pubescent inwards ; capsule membranous, columnar, slender, obsoletely trigonal, about an inch long.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope ; from whence the present specimen was imported by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY. Blooms in May. A greenhouse plant. We have seen several varieties. G.

N^o 1034.



Pub. by T. Curtis & Co. London, July 1. 1807

Syd. Edwards Del. F. Sanson Sculp.

CRINUM AMERICANUM (β). FEW-FLOWERED
WEST-INDIAN CRINUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis. *Cor.* supera hypocrateriformis, deorsum tubulosa; limbus sexpartitus, regulariter et recurvatim radians. *Stam.* tubum decurrentia, inde erecto-divaricantia, subassurgentia. *Stylus* longus, gracilis. *Stigma* aut levissime trifidum aut cuspis continua, inconspicua. *Caps.* membranacea, subsphærica, tripulvinato-trigona. *Sem.* aut numerosa, biserialia, congesta, anguloso-compressa, alata, aut carnosobaccata, singulum occupans suum loculum vel totam capsulam, cujus respondet cavitati. G.

OBS. *Vix nisi limbi magis regulari expansione ab AMARYLLIDIBUS tubulosis (præsertim ab ornata) discrepans. Vid. supra No. 923*. Inflor. umbellata ramentis spathaceis interstincta. Modo bulbus, terra insidens, adeo in altum promittit suas tunicas, ut eum fere caudicem vel stipitem diceretis. Folia fasciculatim ambientia, erecto-divergentia, lanceolata, deorsum in petiolos alatos, canaliculato-convolutos, carnosoincrassatos et per laminam costatim productos (quo sensim deliquescunt) angustata. Corollæ lacinia alternæ mucrone introrsum uncinatim appendiculato terminatæ. Collinet HÆMANTHUM per ejusdem multiflorum. Foret PANCRATIUM quando non caruisset istius staminilega corona. BULBINE Gærtn. cujus CRINUM AGAPANTHUS est. G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRINUM *americanum* (umbella pauci-multiflora) foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, striatulis; floribus sessilibus, tubo limbo sublongiore; laciniis lanceolatis, planiusculis, subundatis, recurvulis. G.

CRINUM *Americanum.* L'Herit. Sert. Angl. 8. Sp. Pl. 419. Hort. Kew. 1. 413. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 46.

CRINUM. Hort. Cliff. 127. Hort. Ups. 76. Mill. Dict. n. 3. LILIO-ASPHODELUS *americanus* sempervirens minor albus. Commel. Pl. Rar. 15. tab. 15.

We have omitted the standing synonyms of DILLENIUS and COMMELIN, suspecting them to belong to a species which will be hereafter given; at all events they do not afford a just idea of our present variety. The synonym that we have added from COMMELIN has been generally subjoined to *erubescens*; and is distinct from the one from the same author which has been attributed to this species.

The specific description in *Hortus Kewensis* is taken from the manuscript of the younger LINNÆUS, and seems to apply better to *asiaticum*, the flowers being described as "pedicled," which is certainly not the case here; but in that they may be said to be somewhat so. Our species has sometimes many more flowers than appear in the specimen here represented.

A native of the West-Indies and the continent of South-America. Requires to be kept in a hot-house, where it flowers in the summer months. Cultivated by MILLER. Our drawing was made at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S, Hammersmith. The Bulb sometimes grows to a great size. G.

N^o 1035.



Ward Del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent July 1. 1807. F. Sanson Sculp.

ALLIUM STRIATUM. STREAK-LEAVED
GARLIC.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vide Num.* 869.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *striatum*; foliis radicalibus, lineari-loratis, obtusulis, canaliculato-concavis, infra convexulis striatulis; scapo nudo ex tereti compresso istis subæquali; spatha scarioso-membranacea, acuminato-ovata, umbella laxa pauciflora triplo brevior; corollæ laciniis lanceolatis, patentibus; filamentis subulatis brevioribus, æqualibus. G.

ALLIUM *striatum*. *Jacq. Ic.* 2. t. 366. *Coll.* 5. 51. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 77.

DESCR. *Bulb* about the size of a filbert, tunicated, white; *leaves* about seven or eight inches high, several, radical, upright, stiffish, linear-lorate, attenuated upwards, bluntish, concave-channelled within, outwards convex, striatulate; *scape* about equal to these, from round compressed, naked; *spathe* bivalved, valve scarioso-membranous, ovate-acuminate, about three times shorter than the umbel, which is few-flowered (6—7) lax; *pedicles* filiform, about an inch and a half long; *corolla* patent; segments lanceolate; *filaments* subulate, equal, shorter than the corolla; *style* filiform; *capsule* trigonal-turbinate; *seed* black, shining, from orbicular variously pressed. Our drawing was made at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden at Brompton.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. Has been known for some years among the Nurserymen, but not by the true name. Blooms in May. Was most probably imported by the way of Holland. Has not the least scent of garlic (that we could perceive) in any part of it. G.



N^o 1086



Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug: 1 1807.

non det.

NEOTTIA ORCHIOIDES. FROSTED-FLOWERED
NEOTTIA.



Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala, ringens : petalis exterioribus lateralibus antice circa basin labelli ventricosam connexis. *Anthera* stylo acuminato parallela, postice inferta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NEOTTIA *orchioides* ; foliis radicalibus lato-lanceolatis, spica erecta, labello basi cum petalis faccato, lamina acuminata. *Fl. Ind. Occid.* 3. p. 1411. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* v. 4. p. 75.

SATYRIUM *orchioides* ; bulbis fasciculatis oblongis, foliis lato lanceolatis, scapo vaginato, nectario cornuto, labio lanceolato-acuminato. *Swartz Prod.* 118. *Mart. Mill. Diet. a.* 13.

SATYRIUM. 7. aphyllum, scapo erecto simplici subsquamoso spicato. *Browne Fam.* 325.

For this very rare and beautiful plant, which we believe has never been before figured, we are indebted to E. J. A. WOODFORD, Esq. at whose seat, near Rickmansworth, it flowered in May last, in the stove.

When closely inspected it appears covered over with pelucid and white dots, much resembling hoar-frost. Is said by SWARTZ to grow in the most arid places among grass in Jamaica.

N^o 1037



VERBASCUM OVALIFOLIUM. OVAL-
LEAVED MULLEIN.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata, subinæqualis. *Caps.* 2-locularis, 2-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonym.

VERBASCUM *ovalifolium*; caule erecto simplici, foliis ovalibus sessilibus, dentato-crenatis superne glabriusculis, floribus spicatis.

VERBASCUM *ovalifolium*. *Donn Cat. ed. 4. p. 42.*

DESCR. *Root* biennial. *Stem* round, erect, simple, tomentose but not white. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, equidistant, oval, crenate, with a small sharp tooth frequently growing from the rounded one, rugose, naked on the upper surface and tomentose on the under. *Flowers* in a long simple spike, growing singly and sessile. *Braçtes* 3, sessile and close to the calyx: middle one orbicular-acuminate, side ones narrower. *Calyx* woolly, white, 5-toothed: teeth conniving, acute. *Corolla* large, plain, yellow, deeply divided into 5 nearly orbicular laciniaë, of which the two lateral ones are somewhat the largest. *Stamens* 5, of a deep orange colour: the three upper filaments and lunar anthers very hairy, the two lower ones almost naked, and the anthers like half the upper ones and thinly bearded on one side only: pollen orange-coloured. *Pistil* green: *Germen* globose, very villous: *Style* declined, the length of the stamens: *Stigma* club-shaped and flattened at top. *Capsule* globose, two-valved, two-celled; dissepiment double, formed by the inflected margins of the valves, and dilating into a central spongy receptacle. *Seeds* rugose brown.

This

This species has very much the habit of *VERBASCUM Thapsus*, next to which it may be placed in the system. It resembles *CELSIA cretica* (No. 964) too much to leave a doubt of their belonging to the same genus; though not quite so much as another that we have received from the same quarter, which we call *VERBASCUM caucaseum*, without being quite certain, however, that we may not have interchanged these names as applied by Mr. DONN in his Catalogue of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. Flowers from July to September. Propagated by seeds. Native of Mount Caucasus. Hardy. Introduced about the year 1804, by Mr. LODDIGES.

1038.



Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1807. F. Sanson sculp.

GENTIANA CAUCASEA. CAUCASIAN
GENTIAN.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala. *Caps.* 2-valvis, 1-locularis: *Receptaculis* 2, longitudinalibus.

Specific Character.

GENTIANA *caucasea*; corollis quinquefidis hypocrateriformibus fauce barbatis, foliis ovatis acutis, caule tetragono ascendente, pedunculis axillaribus calyce longioribus.

DESCR. *Root* biennial? *Stem* square, ascending. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, ovate-acuminate, three-nerved, smooth, quite entire. *Peduncles* axillary, one-flowered, as long as the leaf, solitary: at the extremity of the main stem there are frequently four flowers, but there are four leaves growing together crosswise, so that the peduncles issue singly from the axil of each leaf. *Calyx* tubular 5-cornered, splitting with age, 5-toothed: teeth subulate the length of the tube of the corolla. *Corolla* tubular-faucer-shaped, tube longer than limb, greenish: limb violet-coloured, 4-cleft, segments obtuse: throat bearded. *Stamens* 5, enclosed; *filaments* inserted at the base of the tube: *Anthers* white: *Germen* linear: *Stigmas* 2, divaricate. *Capsule* nine-pin-shaped, clothed with the persistent calyx and corolla, one-celled.

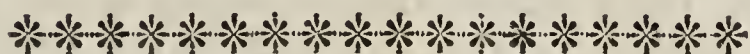
We received this species last year, under the name we have adopted, from Mr. LODDIGES, who raised it from seeds he received from Mount Caucasus. Flowers in July. Propagated by seeds only. Hardy.

N^o 1039.



Pub. by T. Curtis St Geo: Crescent Aug: 1. 1807. F. Sanson Scul^r

GENTIANA SAPONARIA. BARREL-
FLOWERED GENTIAN.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala. *Caps.* 2-valvis, 1-locularis: *Receptaculis* 2, longitudinalibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- GENTIANA *Saponaria*; floribus verticillato-capitatis sessilibus, corollis subdecemfidis ventricosis clausis, laciniis alternis fimbriatis minoribus, foliis ovato-lanceolatis trinerviis glabris.
- GENTIANA *Saponaria*; corollis quinquefidis campanulatis ventricosis verticillatis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis trinerviis. *Frælich Gent. p. 32. n. 8. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 1338.*
- GENTIANA *Saponaria. Sp. Pl. 330. Hort. Kew. 1. 323. Mart. Mill. Dict. a. 12. Michaux Flor. Bor. Amer. 1. p. 176.*
- GENTIANA *fimbriata*; corollis campanulatis decem-fidis: laciniis alternis fimbriatis minoribus, foliis lanceolatis. *Vahl Symb. 3. p. 46. Mart. Mill. Dict. a. 50.*
- GENTIANA *Catesbæi*; corollis extus cæruleis, foliis lanceolatis remotis. *Walt. Carol. 109.*
- GENTIANA floribus ventricosis campanulatis erectis quinquefidis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis. *Gron. Virg. 29.*
- GENTIANA major virginiana flore cæruleo longiore. *Raii Suppl. 369.*
- GENTIANA virginiana, saponariæ folio, flore cæruleo longiore. *Morif. Hist. sect. 12. t. 5. f. 4. Catesb. Car. 1. t. 70.*

This very handsome species of Gentian is a native of North-America, where it is very common in grassy places in the woods.

woods. The *fimbriata* of VAHL is supposed not to differ from this species. In fact the folds on the inside of the corolla terminate in small teeth somewhat jagged, between the larger teeth, but owing to the involution of the margins of the larger laciniaë, these smaller teeth do not appear; for the flower never expands, but remains always closed at the point; which circumstance, added to the size and barrel-like form of the corolla, at once distinguishes it from every other known species. We suspect the *GENTIANA ochroleuca* may be a mere variety of this plant, but this we have at present no means of ascertaining.

A hardy perennial, requires a shady situation and a mixture of bog-earth or rotten leaves with a loamy soil. Introduced to the Kew Garden in 1776, by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG.

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

N.^o 1040.



Edwards Del Pub. by T. Curtis Sc^t Geo: Crescent Aug: 1. 1807. F. Sanson Sc^t

ANTHERICUM VESPERTINUM. AFTERNOON-
FLOWERING ANTHERICUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vide Num.* 816.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHERICUM *vespertinum* foliis radicalibus, canaliculato-triquetris, longe attenuatis, glabris, margine ad tactum scabrida; racemo (sæpius composito) alopecuroideo-spicato, floribus sparsis, adpresse et imbricatim confertis; filamentis radiato-divergentibus, ad lentem glanduloso-muricatis; stylo tortiusculo germine aliquoties longiore. G.

ANTHERICUM *vespertinum*. *Jacq. Hort. Schænb.* 1. 44. t. 85. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 139.

DESCR. *Rootstock* bulbicipital; *roots* thick, fleshy, subfasciculate; *leaves* fasciculately ambient, rather upright, conduplicate at their base, twice shorter than stem, subtriquetral, channelled, upwards carinate, gradually tapering from the bottom, far-acuminate, smooth, deep green, edges rough to the touch; *stem* round, leafless, branched; *raceme* many-flowered, upright cylindric, sparse adpressedly spiked, close, imbricate; *pedicles* about the length of the flowers, filiform, adpressed-erect; *bractes* membranous, awled-cuspidate, about twice shorter than pedicles; *corolla* hexapetalously parted, radiately patent; *segments* oval-oblong, bluntish, traversed externally by a longitudinal carinate ridge; inner ones rather the broadest, slightly constricted or notched on each side just above their base, and marked inwards with a didymous yellow spot; *filaments* white, radiately expanded, shorter than segments, filiform, tapered

tapered at each end or sub lanceolately filiform, appearing through a slight magnifier covered with glandular prickles or muricated; *anthers* short, somewhat oblong; *germen* small, sphaerical, sextorose, sexsulcate; *style* several times longer than this, equal to *stamens*, filiform, triquetral, upright, twisted, tapering towards the *stigma*, which is an inconspicuous point.

The bloom is without scent, and does not expand until after mid-day.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. A greenhouse plant of easy culture. The drawing was taken from a specimen imported by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, of Hammersmith. G.

N.^o 1041.



Syd. Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Currie St Geo Crescent Aug. 1 1807.

F. Sanson Sculp.

PATERSONIA SERICEA. SILKY PATERSONIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis; *Tubo* longo gracili; *Limbo* sexpartito, laciniis interioribus minutis. *Fil.* connata. *Stylus* capillaris, apice exserto, in plerisque clavato-tumido, clavæ medio sæpius articulatum constricto. *Stigm.* 3, laminæformia, indivisa, subcucullata. *Caps.* obtuse trigona, prismatica, pergaminea. *Sem.* numerosa. *Brown Mscr. Flor. Nov. Holl.*

OBS. Plantæ perennes. Radice fasciculatim fibrosa. Caule subnullo. v. brevi imbricatim folioso, compresso, suffruticoso, simplici, aliquando ramoso. Foliis distichis, equitantibus, anguste ensiformibus, linearibusve, compactis. Scapo terminali, solitario, simplicissimo. Spatha communi unica, terminali, bivalvi, valvis sæpe fuscatis sphacelatisve; includenti partiales nonnullas, confertas, unifloras, scariosas. Floribus breve pedicellatis, speciosis, cæruleis, fugacissimis. Capsulis subsessilibus, spatha persistenti inclusis. Patria Nova Hollandia, extra tropicum. Statio sterilia aprica, prope oras, solo saxoso v. arenoso, rarius in pratis humidis. *Brown loc. cit.* GENOSIRIS. Labillardiere?

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PATERSONIA *sericea*. Scapus, spathæque sericeæ. Folia ensiformia, stricta, scapo vix duplo longiora, interdum subæquantia; paginis glabris, marginibus tenuissime pubescentibus, carina baseos lanata. *Brown Mscr. Flor. Nov. Holl.*

DESCR. Root fibrous, perennial; Leaves radical, several, about six inches high, linear-ensiform, narrow, obsoletely plano-convex, stiffish, elastic, obscurely nerved, smooth, tomentosely ciliate, edgewise opposite, distich, at the base conduplicate and equitantly compact, diverging upwards; Scape central, subassurgent, one-fascicled, from round compressed, somewhat enlarged upwards, tomentose, about the length of the leaves; floral fascicle spathaceous, many-flowered, terminal, ovate-lanceolate, valves conduplicate, compressed, compact, two outer, thickishly membranous, sphacelate, brown, striatulate, tomentose, inner thinner, scariosa; Flowers produced in succession, largish, ephemeral, violet-coloured, hypocrateriform; tube subtriquetral, partly enclosed by the spathes, shorter than the limb, which is sixparted, explanate; outer segments ovate, obtuse,

obtuse, inner minute (easily overlooked) subulate, erect, one or two of which are sometimes entirely obliterated; the flower altogether reminds us of that of *TRADESCANTIA virginica* (vid. supra No. 105); *Filaments* connate into an upright, cuniculate, rather tapering cylinder, far shorter than the outer segments; *Anthers* beneath the stigmas, short, ovate, sessile, diverging, yellow; *Style* capillary, the length of the filamentose cylinder, clavately tumescent towards the summit, and at the junction with the stigmas having a remarkable joint-like constriction, where these, which are at first erect, presently incline, at last becoming refractedly pendulous; *Stigmas* three, triquetrally concrete downwards, separating upwards into divergently upright cucullately convolute laminæ, glandularly roughened inwards, with a broad, patent, rounded, suberosely ciliate border; *Germen* slender-oblong, trigonal, subsessile, woolly pubescent, enclosed.

Our specimen was furnished us by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, of Hammersmith, who received the seeds, from which they raised it, from Port Jackson; we believe it to be the first species of this order from that country that has bloomed in any European garden. Requires the shelter of a greenhouse, and appears to be of easy culture. Without scent.

For the above generic and specific characters we are entirely indebted to the liberal communication of Mr. BROWN; they are samples that have increased, if possible, the eagerness with which we have long looked for the publication of the work, from the manuscript of which they have been extracted. The Herbarium of this gentleman contains four other species collected by him, while accompanying Captain FLINDERS in his voyage of discovery. He has not considered any of them as necessarily congeners of LABILLARDIERE'S *GENOSIRIS fragilis*; but has united them in a separate division, under an appellation by which he commemorates his friend, Colonel PATERSON, the lieutenant-governor of New South-Wales, a gentleman whose name has been long familiar to the naturalist.

This genus has the closest affinity with *ARISTEA*, *WITSENIA*, *TAPEINIA*, and *DIPLARRENA*, between the two first of which we should place it. Notwithstanding some apparently material discrepancies, upon the face of LABILLARDIERE'S description and figure, between *PATERSONIA* and *GENOSIRIS* (which discrepancies, by the bye, we think are in some measure increased by the defectiveness of that description and figure (we have no doubt but that the latter must one day merge in the one we are now treating of, G,

1042



Edwards Del. Sanson Sculp

Publ. by T. Hughes & Co. Crescent St. N. York 1847

GLADIOLUS VERSICOLOR (α) & (ϵ). LARGE-
FLOWERED CORN-FLAG.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos.* 538 & 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *versicolor*. *Vid. Num.* 556; *ubi in synonymis sunt adjiciendi* GLADIOLUS *grandis* Vahl *Enum.* 2. 87. n. 20, (*nobis* α) *et* GLADIOLUS *elongatus* *ejusdem l. c.* 81. n. 9 (*nobis* δ); *qui quoque iidem cum* GLADIOLO *grandi et elongato* Thunb. *Prodr.* 185. *et Act. Soc. h. n. havn.* v. 6.

(α) *major*; valvula extima spathæ corollæ æquali; corolla fuscescente. G.

(ϵ) *binervis*; foliis binervibus; corolla pallescente. G.

N. Generis synthesis in No. 992.

For an account of the species we have to refer to No. 556 of this work; to which we have here added other synonyms from the works of VAHL and THUNBERG, since come to our knowledge. For the specimens of the two fine varieties here given, we are indebted to the collection of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, of Hammersmith; (ϵ) is a variety we had never before met with. Both are very fragrant in the evening: (α) has sometimes four flowers, and is the largest of the genus known to us: (ϵ) comes very near to *tristis*, but has not a quadrangular leaf. The lower figure in our plate is (α); the upper and principal one (ϵ). G.

N^o 1043.



Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis S^t Geo. Crescent

Aug. 1. 1807.

F. Sanson Sculp.

CONVALLARIA STELLATA. STAR-FLOWERED
SOLOMON'S SEAL.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 899.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- CONVALLARIA *stellata*; (SMILACES. Tournef. *Corollæ rotatæ*) foliis alternis, femiamplexicaulibus, ovato-lanceolatis, subplicatim striatis, subtus villosis; racemo simplici, ovato-oblongo, erecto. G.
- CONVALLARIA *stellata*. Linn. *Sp. Pl.* 452. Hort. Kew. 1. 456. Mart. Mill. *Diæt.* Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 163. Michaux *Flor. Bor-Amer.* 1. 202.
- POLYGONATUM *virginianum erectum spicatum*, flore stellato. Moris. *Hist.* 3. p. 536. f. 15. c. 4. f. 7.
- POLYGONATUM *spicatum fertile*. Corn. *Canad.* 33. t. 34.

DESCR. *Root* fleshy, creeping; *stems* many, upright, round, subgeniculately flexuose, leafy, joints far shorter than leaves, nervedly streaked, quite simple, villose towards the top; *leaves* all cauline, recurvedly-patent, lanceolate-ovate, half-stem-embracing, underneath nerved-streaked villose, upper ones obsoletely plicate tender; lower suboppositely alternate; two terminal ones nearly enveloping the inflorescence which they surmount; *raceme* subthyrsiform, upright, simple, ovate-oblong, sparse, compact, terminal, the two lowest flowers issuing from the axils of the two upper leaves; *pedicles* about the length of the diameter of the corolla, divaricately patent; *bractes* small, membranous, closely adpressed to and much shorter than these; *corolla*

corolla small, yellowish white, hexapetalously parted, rotate; segments oval-oblong, blunt; *filaments* about twice shorter than these, hypogynous, adnate to their base, flat, subulate, upright-diverging; *anthers* small, yellow, ovate-round; *style* upright, tapering from and twice shorter than the germen, subulate, triquetral; *stigma* inconspicuous; *germen* yellowish white, round-ovate, subfextorose.

A hardy perennial plant; native of Canada; flowers in May; the blossom has a slight degree of fragrance; long since cultivated in this country. Our drawing was made at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S. G.



ANTHERICUM REVOLUTUM. CURLED-
FLOWERED ANTHERICUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 816.

OBS. *Differt Ornithogalo et Albuca radicatione habente rhizoma crasse vel etiam subtuberosa et fasciculatim fibrosum et haud raro in caudicem productum. G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHERICUM *revolutum*; foliis ex loratis longe attenuatis, crassis, coriaceis, striatis, partim glanduloso-scabridiusculis; caule stricto, divaricatim ramoso; racemis multifloris, rariusculis; pedicellis subappressis; corolla revolutorotata; laciniis lineari-oblongis, obtusulis; filamentis fasciculatim convergentibus, basi complanatis et germini exiguo adaptatis, alternis præ aliis floccoso-pubescentibus. G.

ANTHERICUM *revolutum*. Linn. *Sp.* 445. *Syst.* 330. Mill. *Diæt.* 1. Hort. Kew. 1. 447. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 138. Thunb. *Prod.* 62. Mart. Mill. *Diæt.*

ANTHERICUM *flexifolium*. Jacq. *Ic. Rar.* 2. t. 412. *Coll. Suppl.* 93. Hayne *Term. Bot.* t. 30. f. 6. Linn. *Suppl.* 201. ? Thunb. *Prod.* 62. ? Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 135. Allegavimus Linnæi et Thunbergii synonyma quia ab aliis allegata, sed, uti nobis videtur, ex mera conjectura; et conjectura quidem solò freta tituli specifici identitate, repugnante descriptione. G.

PHALANGIUM *æthiopicum* ramosum, floribus albis, petalis reflexis. *Commel. Hort. Amst.* 1. 67. t. 34. fig. bona.

DESCR. A fleshy *rootstock* from which descend several thick fleshy subfusiform fibres or roots. *Stem* upright, strict, round, compressed, paniculately and divaricately branched; *inflorescence* racemose; *racemes* several, straight, many-flowered, rather close; *pedicles* rather shorter than the diameter of the corolla, filiform, upright, diverging but little; *bractes* shorter than these, membranous, ovate, convolute, awned-acuminate; *corolla* six-parted, revolutely radiate, at their base turbinate convergent for a very short space; *segments* linear-oblong, somewhat concave, obtuse, white, traversed by a green keeled line without, slightly unguiculate and marked with a kind of double yellow stain at the base within, inner ones nearly twice the broadest; *filaments* entirely hypogynous, not adnate to the segments, than which they are somewhat shorter, attenuately filiform, erect, fasciculately convergent, flattened downwards, and adpressed to the germen, where they are tomentosely pubescent, particularly the alternate ones, which are somewhat higher; *anthers* short-oblong; *style* erect, longer than stamens, filiformly slender, slightly curved; *stigma* an inconspicuous point; *germen* green, small, hexagonally obovate, perforated by three small pore-like apertures, from each of which issues a small drop of crystalline liquid, as in *HYACINTHUS orientalis*.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope; cultivated in 1731, by MILLER. Our drawing was made at the Nursery of Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's, Old-Brompton. G.

N^o 1045



Pub. by T. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crescent Sep: 1. 1807.

Syd Edwards Del. F. Sc.

MORÆA BITUMINOSA. YELLOW-FLOWERED
CLAMMY MORÆA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos.* 593, 613, & 695.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *bituminosa* (*imberbis*; *stigm. petaloidea*) foliis nonnullis, convoluto-concavis; extimo spiraliter torto; cauli brachiatim et fasciculatim polytachio; ramulis viridi-viscosis; corollæ laminis conformibus, ovato-oblongis, acutis; extimis majoribus, cujus ungues imo scrobiculati, melliferi; filamentis basin usque discretis, columnariter arrectis. G.

MORÆA *bituminosa*. G. in *Ann. of Bot.* v. 1. p. 240.

IRIS *bituminosa*. Thunb. *Diff. n.* 42. *tab.* 2. *f.* 2. *prod.* 12.
Linn. Suppl. 98. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 150. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 239.

DESCR. *Root* a bulb-tuber; *Leaves* several, linear-lorate, convolute-concave, lower one spirally twisted sometimes at the base, at others very remarkably so and for a considerable distance towards the upper part, (in our plant it was only so very near the base, whence the draughtsman has not shewn that character in the figure, having done the upper length only) shorter than the stem, smooth, streaked on the outside, shining on the under; subradical longest, stem-embracing, sheathing for some distance; upper ones spathe-like, short; *stem* about two feet high or more, culmaceous, paniculately branching, something in the manner of a chandelier, jointed, upright, stiffish, elastic, smooth, sheathed at every joint by a leaf-like stipule, from the axil of which issue the branches, from the lowermost one, from the next two, from the uppermost three; these branches or peduncles are fascicled of equal length, assurgently diverging, with one flower-fascicle, filiform, stiffish, elastic, green,

green, smeared over with a transparent glutinous substance, that retains all small insects and any light particles that touch it; *floral fascicles* 4—5 flowered, upright, lanceolate, conduplicate-convolute, round, green, free from any of the sticky substance that covers the branches, about an inch in length, sphacelate towards the top; *pedicles* enclosed; *flowers* expanding towards the evening, scarcely lasting more than three or four hours; *corolla* hexapetalously parted, beardless; *ungues* turbinately converging, upright; outer ones having a small melliferous indentation at their base; *laminæ* uniform, ovate-oblong, acute, pendulous-reflected, alternate ones largest; *filaments* length of the style and longer, unguis parted to their very base, but, converging into a kind of roundish column, they appear, until examined, as if they were monadelphous; *anthers* linear-oblong, brownish, pointed; *stigmas* petaloid, divaricately patent; *inner lip* bifid, subcuneate, upright, ferrately-gashed, *outer lip* small, bipartite; *germen* short, turbinately triquetral.

We think this plant is scarcely specifically distinct from *viscaria*, already given No. 587 of this work; but, as it is a taller plant than that, with spiral channelled leaves, which in these are flatter and not at all twisted; and has besides a different coloured corolla, as well as green instead of brownish branches, as in *viscaria*, we have retained THUNBERG'S name and kept it distinct.—In the 2d page of No. 696 above, we have described, in an amended specific character of *MORÆA viscaria*, the filaments as connate; in this we were deceived by appearances, and for want of due inspection; they are completely distinct, and entirely the same as in the present species.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence the specimen, from which our drawing was taken, was imported by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, of Hammer Smith, who had also some plants of *MORÆA viscaria*, by which we were enabled to discover the mistake we had made in regard to the stamens of that species.—In both every other part is free from that clammy substance that covers the branches. G.

ERRATUM.

No. 696, pag. alt. l. 33, pro "filamentis connatis," lege "filamentis basin atque discretis."

N^o 1046.



col. Sep. 1. 1807
from Feal.

ALBUCA PHYSODES. DINGY-FLOWERED
ALBUCA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vide Num.* 871.

OBS. *Differt* ORNITHOGALO *alternis laciniis apice fornicato-inflexulis incrassatisque; stylo triquetro quasi ex tribus concretis; stigmatе glanduloso pubescente; ANTHERICO per radicem solido-bulbosam.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALBUCA *physodes*; bulbo subtunicato-solido; foliis lanceolato-oblongis, diu post emarcidam inflorescentiam convenientibus; racemo pyramidato-oblongo, confertiusculo; pedicellis horizontaliter porrectis; tota corolla stellato-patente; filamentis basi extus glanduloso-pubescentibus; stigmatе parum conspicuo, depresso, glanduloso-hirtulo. G.

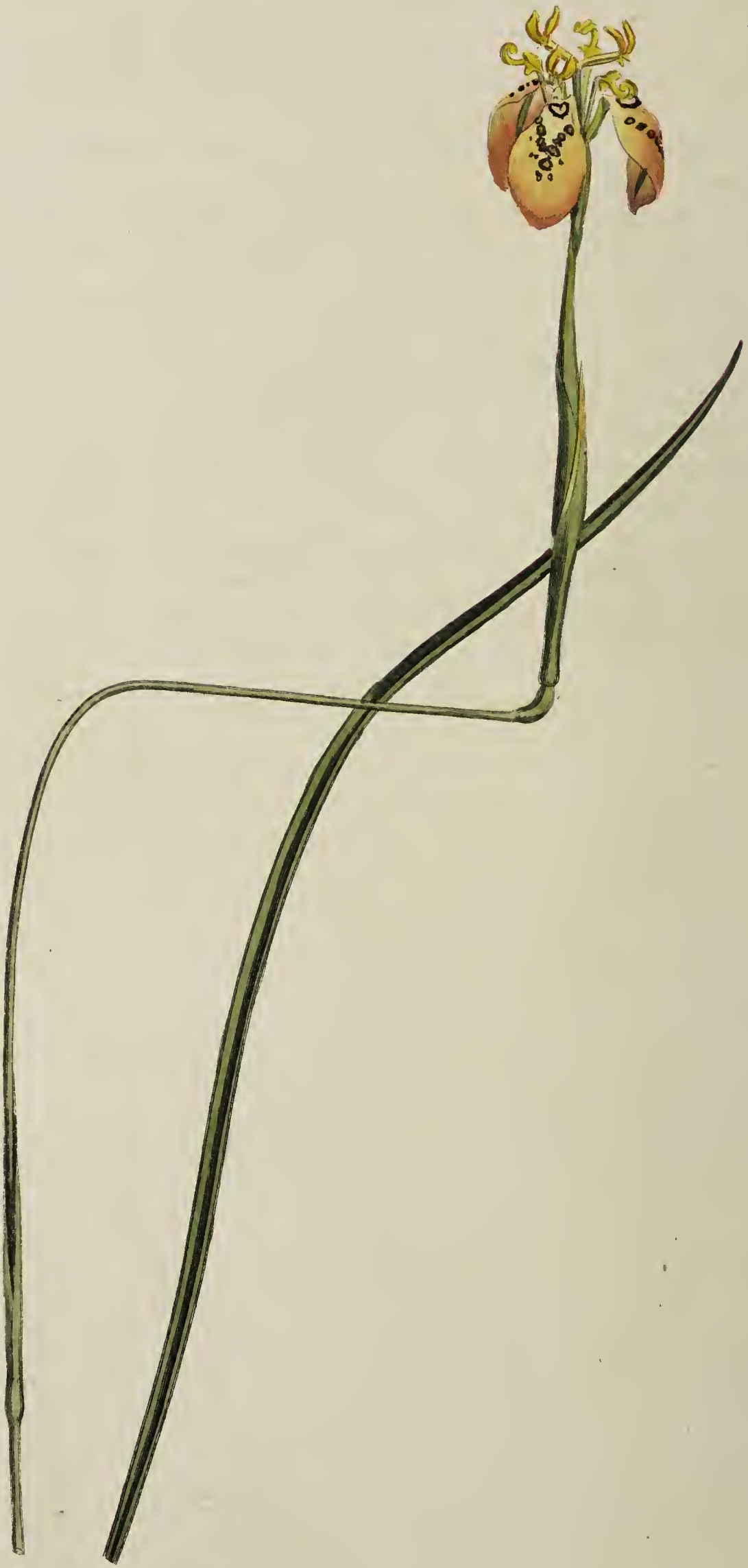
ANTHERICUM *physodes.* *Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. t. 418. Coll. Suppl. 94. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 147.*—rejeeto Thunbergii synonymo nimis dubio. G.

DESCR. *Root* subtunicate, nearly solid, of a very close texture and firm substance, ovate-pyramidal, of a pinkish hue on the outside, covered with very fine cuticles; *leaves* 5—6, 6—9 inches long, 1—1½ broad, appearing long after the entire decay of the inflorescence, several, ambient, from upright diverging, oblong-lanceolate, channelled-concave, convolute at the base, entire, streaked, shining; *scape* naked, upright, round, purplish; *raceme* upright, sparse, from oblong-pyramidal, many-flowered, not close; *pedicles* filiform, several times longer than the diameter of the corolla, horizontally patent, at right angles with the *rachis*; *bractes* small, concave, bluntish;

bluntish; *corolla* of a very pale yellow-brown, stellately patent, hexapetalously parted; *segments* linear-oblong, inwards concave, bluntish, with their summits fornicately incurved for a very short space, outwards traversed longitudinally by a subcarinate streak; *filaments* about a third shorter than segments, equal, subulate, narrowed at their base, where they are slightly glandular-pubescent; *anthers* oblong, short, incumbent, yellow-green; *style* rather longer than germen, higher than stamens, about even with the corolla, upright, triquetral-filiform; *stigma* a depressed termination or point, pencil-wise and glandularly pubescent; *germen* pyramidal-ovate, streaked-fulcate.

The magnified filaments are represented in JACQUIN'S figure as covered with crystalline papillæ; but we could not perceive such in the magnifier we used, and suspect that the painter has been deceived by the pollen that generally adheres to the filaments when discharged by the anthers. We do not know how WILLDENOW will contrive to shew that ANTHERICUM *margi-natum* of THUNBERG'S PRODROMUS, is a synonym of the present species. A native of the Cape of Good Hope. Drawn at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S. G.

N^o 1047

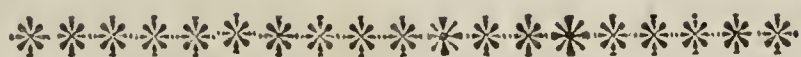


W. Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis S^t Geo: Crescent

W. Sa. msc. p.

MORÆA TENUIS. BROWN-FLOWERED
MORÆA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos.* 593, 613, & 694.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *tenuis* (*barbata*; *stigmata petaloidea*) folio glabro, subunico; caule culmaceo, tenui, simplici, vel ramoso; corollæ laminis extimis integerrimis, recurvatim deflexis, suis unguibus triplo-longioribus; his unguibus intimis duplo-brevioribus, basi scrobiculatim melliferis; laminis intimis parvulis, tridentatim partitis, dente media spiraliter involuta; filamentis unguibus longioribus æqualibus, deorsum connatis, sursum columnariter conniventibus. G.

IRIS *tricuspis*. Var. minor. *Jacq. Ic. rar. v. 2. tab. 222.*

DESCR. *Leaf* one, subradical, narrow, linear-lorate, convolute-concave, smooth, shorter than the stem; cuspidately-caudate; *stem* culmaceous, two feet or more high, simple or with one or two branchlets, upright, round, slender, stiffish, geniculate, sheathed at the joints (which are generally two) by a single spathe-like short leaf, upwards elastic, filiform; *floral fascicle* about three inches long, narrow-lanceolate, round, green, smooth, the general involucre or upper valve nearly twice the shortest; *pedicles* enclosed; *flowers* 2-3 in succession, scentless, not ephemeral as in most species of this genus, but lasting six or eight days; *corolla*, Iris-like, hexapetalously parted, most unequal; *ungues* from upright slightly turbinately diverging, concave, *outer* ones glandularly-bearded, twice the broadest, shorter, with a small indentation at their base, overflowing

flowing with a crystalline honied secretion; *outer laminae* many times the largest, obovate, oblong, refractedly recurved, pendent, narrowed at their base and papillofely roughened; *inner* tridentwise cleft, two lateral teeth small, middle one several times the largest, acuminate, spirally involute; *filaments* columnar, the length of the inner ungues, connate downwards, appearing so (till closely examined) all the way, standing on the glandularly thickened disk of the corolla; *anthers* oblong-linear, horizontally reflexed, adpressed to the stigmas; *style* the length of the filaments; *stigmas* petaloid, lorate-linear, radiately patent, horizontal; *inner lip* several times the largest, bipartite, segments oblong-acute, bent backwards, upright; *outer lip* minute, bidentately divided, segments bent downwards.

What specific distinction may be conceived to exist between the present plant *tricuspis* (*Vid. supra* No. 168, 696) and *unguiculata* (*vid. supra* No. 593) we have endeavoured to detail in the above specific character; but we can hardly prevail upon ourselves to deem them really distinct species.

The drawing of this very rare vegetable was made at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S, who imported it this year from the Cape of Good Hope. JACQUIN'S specimen has three short branches. G.

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LINUM HYPERICIFOLIUM. MALLOW-
FLOWERED FLAX.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Pet.* 5. *Caps.* 5-valvis, 10-locularis. *Sem.* solitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *hypericifolium*; foliis sessilibus oblongo-ovatis alternis suboppositisque quinquenerviis punctatis margine pilosis, stylis staminibus brevioribus basi coalitis, stigmatibus clavatis.

LINUM *hypericifolium*. *Salisbury in Paradis. Lond.* 79.

LINUM *venustum*. *Bot. Repos.* 477.

DESCR. *Stem* erect, rounded, soft-hairy, rough at the lower part from the vestiges of decayed leaves. *Leaves* alternate, but approaching one another by pairs, sessile, long-oval, five-nerved, ciliated, dotted with small black points. *Peduncles* in a terminal corymb. *Braetes* lance-shaped, ciliated. *Calyx* five-leaved, leaflets ovate-acuminate, hairy, three internal, and two external. *Corolla* showy, very like those of the common mallow, five-petalled: *petals* wedge-shaped, very obtuse, quite entire but somewhat crisped at the margin, strongly veined; *claws* yellow, fluted, united at the base. *Stamens* five: *filaments* dilated at the base: *anthers* purple. *Ovary* globose-conical, villous: *Styles* united at the base, shorter by half than stamens: *Stigmas* club-shaped, reflected between the filaments below the anthers.

We received this beautiful LINUM from Mr. LODDIGES in flower in May last, and a succession of bloom continued for
several

several weeks. It was raised from seeds, which Mr. LODDIGES received from Mount Caucasus, and we fear whether the root may be more than biennial; but under favourable circumstances, there is no doubt that ripe seeds will be produced.

This comes very near to *LINUM hirsutum* of LINNÆUS, the *LINUM sylvestre primum* of CLUSIUS, if it be not a mere variety of that species, in his description of which, the latter author expressly compares the flowers to those of the Mallow; a resemblance so remarkable in our plant, that we had intended calling it *malvæflorum*, had we not been forestalled in two of the periodical publications of last month. In the reflection of the styles, between the filaments and the clubbed or capitate stigmas, it corresponds with the description of *LINUM austriacum*; and in the extensive Herbarium of A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. there is a specimen from PALLAS, considered by him as a hairy variety of that species, which approaches very near to our plant.

N^o 1049



Sy^d Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis S^t Geo. Crescent Sep^r. 1. 1807.

F. Sanson.

CARDIOSPERMUM HALICACABUM. SMOOTH
HEART-SEED.



Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Pet.* 4. *Neet.* 4-phyllum, inæquale. *Caps.* 3, connatæ, inflatæ. *Sem.* globosa, cordata macula ad hylum notata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- CARDIOSPERMUM *Halicacabum*; caule, petiolis, foliolisque inciso-dentatis glabris. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 2. p. 467.*
- CARDIOSPERMUM *Halicacabum*; foliis lævibus. *Sp. Pl. 525. Hort. Cliff. 150. Hort. Ups. 97. Fl. Zeyl. 142. Reichard Sp. Pl. 2. p. 220. Mart. Mill. Diet. a. 1. Kniph. Cent. 2. n. 11. Gært. Fruet. p. 1. 381. t. 79. Hort. Kew. 2. p. 35. Loureiro Coch. 239?*
- CARDIOSPERMUM foliis ternato-ternatis acuminatis serratis. *Browne Jam. 213.*
- PISUM vesicarium, fructu nigro, alba macula notato. *Bauh. Pin. 343. Sloane Hist. 1. p. 238.*
- PISUM cordatum. *Best. Hort. Eyst. Ord. Æst. 13. t. 11. f. 1. Park. Theat. 1378. Raii Hist. 487.*
- VESICARIA nigra five peregrina. *Trag. Stirp. 897.*
- VESICARIA five *Halicacabum repens.* *Matth. Comp. 728. Camer. Herb. 456.*
- VESICARIA. *Riv. Tetrap. t. 119.*
- CORINDUM five *Halicacabum peregrinum multis.* *Bauh. Hist. 2. p. 173. Moris. Hist. f. 1. t. 4. f. ult. p. 19. Gerard 271. Ger. Emac. 342.*
- HALICACABUM peregrinum. *Fuchs Hist. Stirp. 691. Dod. Pempt. 455. Rumph. Amb. 6. p. 60. t. 24. f. 2.*

ULINJA.

ULINJA. *Rheede Malab.* 8. p. 53. t. 28.

CORINDUM ampliore folio, fructu maximo. *Tourn. Inst.* 431.

WILD PARSLEY. *Hughes Barbadoes.* 212.

Considering that this plant is a native of tropical countries only, it is rather remarkable that it should have fallen so early under the notice of European Botanists. But being very uncommon both in the East and West-Indies, the singularity of the seeds, which are perfectly round, of a deep black colour, with a large heart-shaped white spot, must have occasioned their being brought over, as curiosities, and their vegetating power being more lasting than in many, the propagation of these plants was the more easy, especially in the southern parts of Europe, where ripe fruit would be readily produced. Our PARKINSON, who received the seeds from Italy, but suspected they were not originally of European growth, says, "I did never see it beare ripe fruite with us, no not in the hottest yeare that I have sowne it."

This plant has been several times figured by the older Botanists. The original figures are those of TRAGUS, FUCHSIUS, MATTHIOLUS, and GESNER in CAMERARIUS; of these the wooden cut in the folio edition of FUCHSIUS is the best representation of the habit of the plant, that we have seen, and far more correct than the engravings on copper in MORISON, RIVERIUS, and RUMPHIUS. When the doctrine of signs was in vogue, the heart, so beautifully depicted on this seed, could not fail to stamp it with the credit of curing all affections of this organ; but unfortunately experience very rarely verifies such foolish conceits.

Though an annual of very slender growth, we are told by Dr. PATRICK BROWNE, that it climbs to the tops of the tallest trees in the forests of Jamaica. Communicated to us by our friend, Mr. SAMUEL CURTIS, of Walworth, who raised it from seeds, supposed to have been received from New South-Wales. This circumstance, though probably a mistake, occasioned a treatment different from what is usual; the pot of young plants was kept in the most airy part of the greenhouse; by which means they were far more vigorous and healthy than usual, and ripened their seeds freely.

It is not only found in the East and West-Indies, but also near the mouth of the Rio de Janeiro in South-America, in the northern parts of New-Holland, in Otaheite, and some other islands in the South-Sea. Flowers in July and August.

N^o 1050.



Pibby T. Curtis 5^o Geo Crescent Sep^r 1. 1807.

Syd Edwards Del F. S. & Son Sculp

PÆONIA PEREGRINA. CRIMSON-FLOWERED
PEONY.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Pet.* 5—8. *Styli* 0. *Caps.* polyspermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PÆONIA *peregrina*; foliis biternatis: foliolis trilobatis integerrimisque subtus pubescentibus, capsulis erectis, albido-tomentosis.

PÆONIA *peregrina*. *Mill. Diæt. ed. 6. n. 3.*

PÆONIA *officinalis* (γ.) *Mart. Mill. Diæt. n. 1.*

PÆONIA *peregrina* flore saturo rubente. *Baub. Pin. 324.*
Raii Hist. 696. Moris. Hist. 3. p. 455. f. 12. t. 1.
f. 11.

PÆONIA *byzantina*. *Clus. Hist. 279. Ger. Emac. 982. f. 7.*

PÆONIA *fœmina byzantina*. *Park. Parad. 342. n. 6. t. 343.*
f. 2.

PÆONIA *peregrina* flore coccineo. *Best. Hort. Eyst. Ord. 6.*
Æstiv. t. 9.

It is upon the authority of the Bankian Herbarium that we give this as the PÆONIA *peregrina* of MILLER: and if RETZIUS has done well in considering certain of the Linnean varieties as distinct species, this has also an equal right; the number and form of its capsules, combined with the foliage, affording a sufficient distinction. The bright crimson colour of the flowers, not at all inclined to purple, was noticed by the older Botanists. This is often taken for PÆONIA *humilis*, but does not at all agree with RETZIUS's description of that species, which has narrower and more divided leaves, and nearly naked germens and capsules; not at all tomentose.

The synonyms quoted by MILLER appear to us to be correct; but we place more confidence in the descriptions than

in the figures; the accuracy of that of BESLER, however, leaves no doubt of the propriety of the synonym we have added from his magnificent work.

Though sufficiently hardy to bear our ordinary winters in the open ground, it is considerably more tender than the common Peony. Native of the Levant.

Our drawing was made at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden, Brompton, in May last.

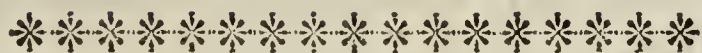
N^o 1051.



Collected by P. G. de St. Geo Crescent Sept. 1. 1807.

F. Sanson Sculp.

POLYGALA SENEGA. OFFICINAL MILK-
WORT, OR RATTLE-SNAKE-ROOT.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus : foliolis alæformibus, coloratis. *Caps.* obcordatum, 2-loculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POLYGALA *Senega*; floribus imberbibus spicatis, caule erecto herbaceo simplicissimo, foliis lato lanceolatis. *Sp. Pl.* 990. *Reich.* 3. p. 390. *Amæn. Acad.* 2. p. 139. t. 2. *Mill. Diæt. cum Icone. Hort. Kew.* 3. p. 6. *Woodv. Med. Bot.* 253. t. 93. *Gron. Virg. ed.* 1. 80. 2. 103. *Mart. Mill. Diæt. n.* 32. *Michaux Flor. Am. Bor.* 2. p. 53.

POLYGALA *Senega.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 894.

POLYGALA? *Plantula Marilandica*, caule non ramoso, spica in fastigio singulari e flosculis albis composita. *Raii Sup.* 640.

A hardy perennial, cultivated by MILLER, in 1759, but having little beauty to boast, is rarely met with in our gardens. It was once however a plant of considerable interest; first brought into notice by Dr. TENNENT, an American physician, as a specific for the bite of the rattle-snake, a use which he learned of the Indians. He afterwards, from some analogy in the symptoms, tried it in pleurisy, with very great success; and it became a remedy in considerable vogue in Europe as well as in America. Dr. TENNENT received a reward from the house of representatives of Pennsylvania for the discovery; nevertheless

nevertheless it has fallen into disuse, a fate that has generally attended medicines, which are at first too highly extolled. It is however undoubtedly possessed of active powers, and is not unworthy of having its real virtues better ascertained than they have hitherto been. It varies with white and rose-coloured flowers.

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES. Flowers in July. Native of North-America.

BABIANA STRICTA (γ.) PURPLE-FLOWERED
BABIANA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 576 & 680,*
et Annals of Botany, 1. 233.

Specific Character and Synonyms.—*Vid. Nos. 621 & 637.*

BABIANA *stricta.* *Vid. supra Nos. 621 & 637, rejecto syno-*
nymo IXIÆ villosæ. Jacq. Coll. & Ic. Rar. quæ
nostra BABIANA obtusifolia. Vid. supra 1019.

(γ) corolla purpurea. G.

BABIANA *purpurea. Nobis supra No. 1019. pag. alt.*

IXIA *purpurea. Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. t. 286. Coll. 3. 268. Willd.*
Sp. Pl. 1. 198.

GLADIOLUS *strictus. Vahl Enum. 2. 118.*

GLADIOLUS *purpureus. Id. l. c. 2. 114.*

IXIA *villosa. β. Mart. Mill. Dict.*

As the present plant had been already enumerated by JACQUIN and ourselves as a distinct species, we wished to have continued it such; but, upon comparing the living plants, could detect no one mark of specific difference, nor indeed any difference whatever, except colour and scent; we have therefore reduced it to a variety of the present species, two of which have been already published by us.

Our specimen was imported by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, from the Cape of Good Hope. It would be rather difficult to select a good specific difference between this and *rubro cyanea.* G.



N^o 1053.



BABIANA SULPHUREA. PALE-FLOWERED
BABIANA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 576 & 680,*
et Annals of Botany, 1. p. 233.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *sulphurea*; foliis totis villosis; scapo affurgenter
inclinato his longiore; media spatharum valva
duplo longiore; tubo hac brevior; limbo
subregulari, erecto, patentissimo; laciniis ovatis
oblongis, tubo subtriplo longioribus; staminibus
subadscendentibus. G.

BABIANA *sulphurea*. *Nobis supra No. 1019. pag. alt. uti et*
in Annals of Bot. 1. 234.

GLADIOLUS *sulphureus*. *Facq. Coll. 3. 258. Ic. Rar. 2.*
239. Vahl Enum. 2. 99.

GLADIOLUS *plicatus*. *Bot. Rep. tab. 268.*

GLADIOLUS *pigmæus*. *Burm. Flore Cap. 1. ? Houtt. 11.*
46. ? Pluk. t. 424. f. 8. ?

It is very difficult to define with any precision the specific difference between this and *stricta*; yet we think them distinct species. Besides general appearance, the stamens are here subadscendent, not entirely trifarious, neither is the corolla precisely regular; the segments are also proportionately longer than the tube.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was imported some years ago by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY of Hammer Smith. Seems to us intermediate between *stricta* and *plicata*. G.

HESPERANTHA CINNAMOMEA. THE CINNAMON EVENING-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA,

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 790, *et in Annals of Botany*,
v. 1. p. 224, *et General Index*, p. 38.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HESPERANTHA *cinnamomea*; foliis falcato-ensatis, inferioribus crispatis; spatharum valva extima herbacea, naviculari-conduplicata, striata; corolla erecta; limbo rotato-patente; antheris vibratilibus; stigmatibus usque ad tubum discretis, infra stamina (quibus brevioribus) effusis. G.

HESPERANTHA *cinnamomea*. *Nobis, Ann. of Bot.* 1. 225.
IXIA *cinnamomea*. *Thunb. Diff. de Ixia*, n. 9. *cum tab. Prod.*
9. *Linn. Suppl.* 92. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1.
199. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 56.

This very rare plant can only be distinguished from its congener *falcata* (*supra* No. 566) by the curling or undulation of the lower leaves, by having stigmas much shorter instead of equal to or longer than the stamens, in being altogether a smaller plant than that, and in having a different kind of fragrance, which to us appears to resemble that of the oil of cloves. In all other respects the description and what relates to *falcata*, as given above (No. 566), will entirely apply to *cinnamomea*.

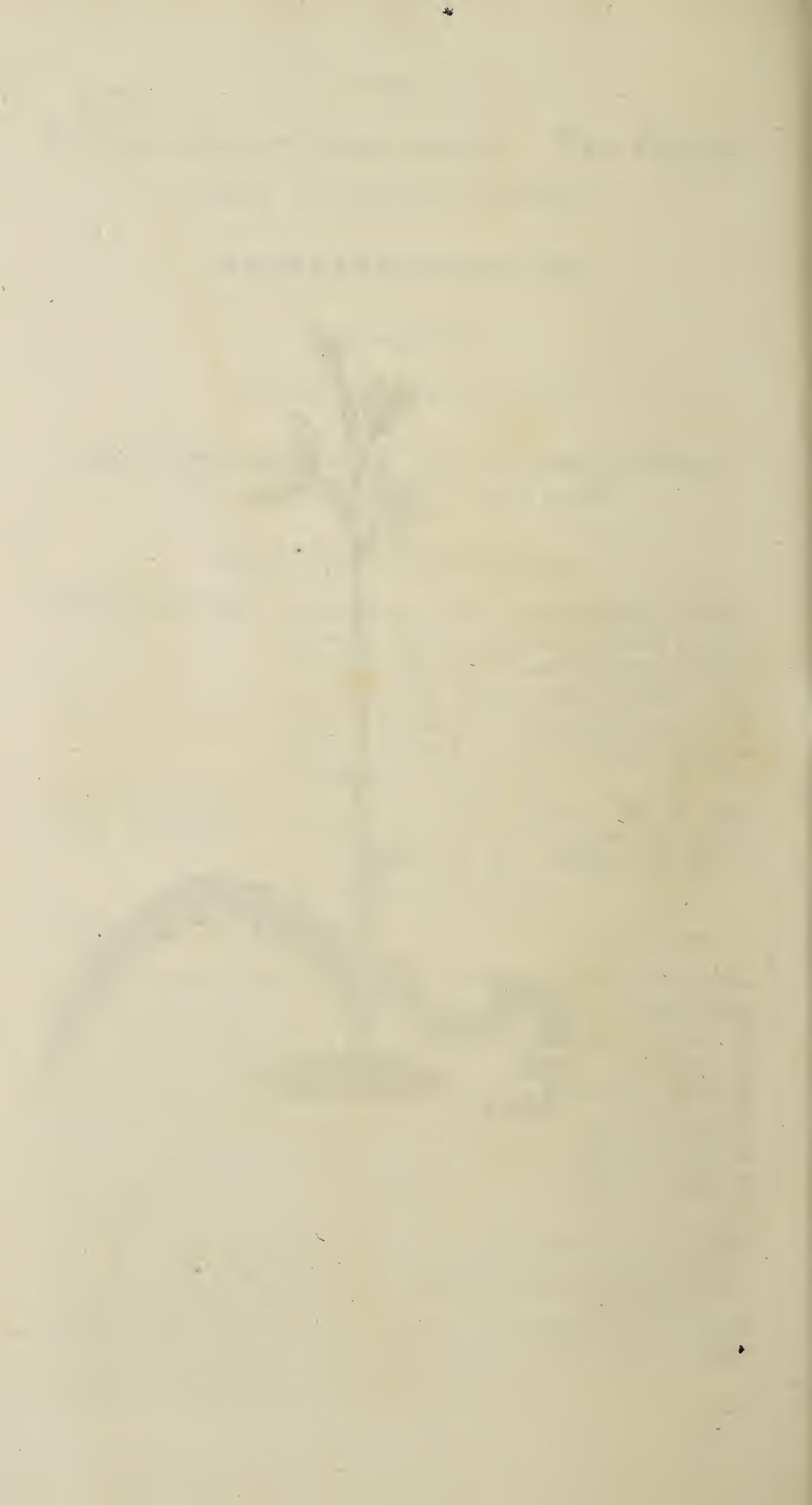
Our drawing was made from a specimen imported this year from the Cape of Good Hope, by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, of Hammer Smith, with whom it flowered very probably for the first time in Europe. *Falcata* has been perpetually mistaken for the present species; and, perhaps, after all they are mere varieties of each other. G.

N^o 1054.



PLANT. ... 1827

F. S. ...





PHALANGIUM RAMOSUM. BRANCHING
SPIDER-WORT.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vide Num.* 914.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- PHALANGIUM *ramosum*; foliis gramineis, longe subulatis, plano-canaliculatis; caule paniculatim ramoso; racemis remotiusculis; corolla explanato-patente; laciniis intimis duplo latoribus, obtusissimis et sæpius undulatis; staminibus divergenter porrectis. G.
- PHALANGIUM *ramosum*. Lam. et Decand. Flor. Franç. 3. 210.
- ANTHERICUM *ramosum*. Scop. Carn. n. 413. Jacq. Austr. tab. 161. Zorn. Ic. 215. Hort. Kew. 1. 447. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 138. Pollich. Palat. 1. p. 333.
- ANTHERICUM foliis planis, corollis planis deciduis. It. Gottl. 178. Flor. Suec. 267, 289.
- PHALANGIUM Hall. Helv. n. 1208.
- ANTHERICUM caulibus ramosis, foliis planis. Guett. Stamp. 129.
- PHALANGIUM *ramosum*. Dodon. Pempt. 106. Best. Hort. Eyst. 7. Ord. Vern. t. 1. f. 2.
- PHALANGIUM parvo flore *ramosum*. Baub. Pin. 29. Lob. Ic. 47.

A native of Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, and France. Cultivated with us ever since 1597. Perfectly hardy and common. We need add no further description to the many already given; but as the root has been described as "round," we must observe, that it is "fasciculately fibrous," as usual in this genus; the leaves have also been called "flat," but they in fact are more or less "channelled and carinate;" the pistil is termed "straight" by some, yet is somewhat "declined and assurgent, or curved upwards." The pedicles or branchlets are about the length of the diameter of the corolla, and are near the base obscurely jointed, as in PHALANGIUM *Liliago*; a circumstance we have never found noticed. Blooms about June and July. G.





MARTYNIA PROBOSCIDEA. HORN-CAPSULED
MARTYNIA.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* ringens. *Staminis* quinti rudimentum.
Stigma 2-lamellatum. *Caps.* lignosa, corticata, rostro hamato,
4-locularis, 2-valvis. *Semina* baccata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- MARTYNIA *Proboscidea*; caule ramofo, foliis integerrimis
finibus dilatatis. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 339. *Mart.*
Mill. Diet. n. 5.
- MARTYNIA *Proboscidea*; ramis sparsis, foliis cordato-ovatis
integerrimis, capsulæ rostro longissimo. *Gloxin*
Obs. p. 14.
- MARTYNIA *Proboscidea*; caule ramofo, foliis alternis cor-
datis integerrimis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* v. 3. p. 264.
- MARTYNIA *alternifolia*; calyce duplici: interiore mono-
phyllo, foliis cordato-subrotundis integerrimis,
capsulæ rostro longissimo incurvo. *Lamarck*
Encycl. 2. p. 112.
- MARTYNIA *annua.* *Spec. Pl.* 826. *Reich.* 3. 142. *Fabr.*
Helmst. 240. *Kniph. Cent.* 8. n. 66. *Sabb. Hort.*
2. 91. *Swartz Obs.* 230. *Gærtn. Fruet.* 2. p.
131. t. 110.
- MARTYNIA caule ramofo, foliis cordato-ovatis pilosis. *Mill.*
 Ic. 286.
- MARTYNIA *Louisiana.* *Mill. Diet. ed.* 6. n. 3.
- MARTYNIA *annua villosa.* *Kretzschmar Monogr. Ic.*
- MARTYNIA caule petiolisque fistulosis, floribus bibracteatis.
Gouan Hort. 303.
- PROBOSCIDEA *Jussieui.* *Schmidel Icon.* 49. t. 12, 13.
Medicus Botan. Beob. 1783. p. 20.

Native of Louisiana on the borders of the Mississippi, whence
the seeds were first brought to the Paris garden, and thence
distributed

distributed to several other parts of Europe. PHILIP MILLER received seeds from M. RICHARD, the King of France's gardener at Versailles, before the year 1759. It is an annual plant, which sometimes ripens its seeds in this country, but not without the aid of a bark stove, and then only in favourable seasons; so that without a supply of seeds from abroad, it is constantly in danger of being lost. On this account it is rarely met with in our collections, though it possesses the recommendations of beauty, singularity, and, according to some, of fragrance: but for the latter quality it will not we apprehend be very generally applauded.

We received the plant when just coming into flower in June last, from Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney, and it continued to thrive and flower freely in a bow window, which has not the advantage of much sun.

LINNÆUS confounded at least two species under his *MARTYNIA annua*. WILLDENOW has attempted to improve the specific character, but without success, as the leaves are opposite, as well as alternate.



CLETHRA ARBOREA. TREE CLETHRA.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus seu 5-partitus. *Pet.* 5. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Caps.* 3-locularis, 3-valvis: dissepimenta simplicia, valvis contraria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLETHRA *arborea*; foliis oblongo-ovatis acutis ferratis glabris, racemis compositis hirsutis ebracteatis, petalis emarginatis.

CLETHRA *arborea*; foliis oblongo-lanceolatis utrinque glabris, racemis spiciformibus, calycibus obtusis. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 73. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 3.

CLETHRA *arborea.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 620.

DESCR. *Stem* arborescent. *Leaves* scattered, oblong-ovate, narrowing at both ends, ferrate, leathery, smooth on both sides, paler underneath. *Flowers* in terminal compound racemes, without bractes at the time of flowering. *Peduncles* and *Pedicles* red, hairy, the latter filiform nodding. *Calyx* 5-leaved: *leaflets* ovate, concave obtuse, persistent, two inner ones whiter than the others. *Corolla* bell-shaped, five-petaled: *Petals* wedge-shaped, very obtuse, emarginate, white, external ones tipped with red on the outside. *Stamens* 10: *filaments* the length of the calyx, inserted at the very base of the petal: *Anthers* horned at the base, reversed as in *Pyrola*. *Germen* nearly globular, hairy. *Style* erect. *Stigma* trifid. Both the leaflets of the calyx and the petals are entirely distinct, which is unusual in the natural order of *Ericineæ*, to which *Clethra* belongs.

This beautiful greenhouse shrub is a native of Madeira, where it grows into a tree, and is called by the inhabitants FOLHADA. Introduced to the Kew gardens by Mr. MASSON in 1784, and is now by no means uncommon, being readily propagated by cuttings. We believe it has never been before figured. Flowers in July and August. Our drawing was taken at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S, Old-Brompton.



MELALEUCA NERIIFOLIA. OLEANDER-
LEAVED MELALEUCA.



Class and Order.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, semisuperus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Filamenta* multa, connata in 5 corpora. *Stylus* 1. *Caps.* semivestita, 3-locularis.

Specific Character.

MELALEUCA *neriifolia*; foliis oppositis lanceolatis acutis uninerviis, petiolis decurrentibus, pedunculis axillaribus trichotomis, filamentis corolla brevioribus.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, upright, branched: *branches* subalate. *Leaves* opposite, lanceolate, acute, rigid, submarginate, quite entire, smooth, pale on the under side, perforate when held to the light with small pellucid dots, one-ribbed, with minute, transverse, simple veins, petiolated: *petiole* decurrent down the branch. *Flowers* bright yellow, in a trichotomous, panicle: *peduncles* solitary, erect, longer than petiole, shorter by two-thirds than leaf, hardly pubescent: *pedicles* shorter than calyx. *Braçtes* 2, leaf-like, below the panicle. *Calyx* semisuperior, five-cleft: *leaflets* ovate, concave, obtuse. *Corolla* 5-petaled: *petals* quite entire, ovate, obtuse, spreading, inserted in the calyx. *Stamens* about 20: *filaments* collected into five bundles, but hardly cohering, scarcely so long as the petals, inserted into the calyx. *Anthers* globular.

The leaves have very little of the aromatic taste so prevalent in most species of Melaleuca, but are astringent and bitterish, approaching the flavour of those of the Tea-Tree.

Comes

Comes very near to *MELALEUCA laurina* of SMITH, but differs, in that the leaves of our plant are constantly opposite, and of a different form and substance, resembling very much those of the Oleander, but smaller; the peduncles too are much longer than in the specimen of *MELALEUCA laurina* in the Banksian Herbarium.

Besides the last-mentioned plant, we understand that Mr. BROWN has detected some other closely-allied species in New-Holland; so that we have no doubt of the propriety of separating these plants into a distinct genus; but as we are unacquainted with the fruit of our species, we willingly leave this task to better qualified Botanists, contenting ourselves with placing it, for the present, by the side of Dr. SMITH'S *MELALEUCA laurina*, of which it is undoubtedly a congener.

Communicated by Mr. BARR, Nurseryman, at Ball's-Pond, Islington, who raised many plants some years since from seeds he procured from New South-Wales. Flowers in August. We have seen it in blossom also at the same time at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S and at Mr. COLVILLE'S; but all these plants were originally from Mr. BARR'S stock. Is readily propagated by cuttings.

N^o 1059



Syd. Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis S^t Geo. Crescent Oct. 1 1807

F. Sanson. Sc

ROSA MULTIFLORA. BRAMBLE-FLOWERED
ROSE.



Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROSA *multiflora*; germinibus ovatis pedunculisque inermibus villosis, caule petiolisque aculeatis. *Thunb. Jap.* 214.
Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p. 1077. *Syst. Vegetab. Murr.* 474.
Mart. Mill. Dict. n. 30.
ROSA *flava.* *Donn's Cat.* p. 121.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, erect, tall, smooth, prickly. *Branches* round, smooth, prickly. *Prickles* scattered, recurved. *Leaves* alternate, on long downy footstalks, with here and there a small recurved prickle: *leaflets* opposite, sessile, ovate, serrate, smooth on the upper surface, downy on the under, veins running parallel from the midrib to the edge. *Stipulae* adnate to the base of the petiole, dentate, cleft above into two long subulate segments. *Flowers* in a terminal panicle very like double flowering bramble. *Peduncle* and *pedicles* downy, unarmed. *Calyx* very hairy. *Styles* filiform hairy.

Our drawing of this lively and agreeable Rose was taken at Messrs. COLVILLE'S, in the King's-Road, where it flowered freely in July last. We believe that the country owes the introduction of this Rose from China to Mr. EVANS, of the East-India House, by whom it has been liberally distributed; and its flowering has been expected with some degree of interest, as its blossoms were supposed to have been yellow; whence

whence the name of *ROSA flava* in DONN's Catalogue, if we do not mistake. There can be no doubt of its being a double coloured variety of the *ROSA multiflora* of Japan; with THUNBERG's description of which, in his *Flora Japonica*, it corresponds in every respect, except that he says the flowers are white. Had it been an undescribed species, we should have called it *ROSA rubiflora*, as the flowers resemble those of the bramble, not only in external appearance, but in the length of the styles: we have therefore adopted this in our English name. Indeed, without seeing the fruit, it is not possible to decide absolutely whether it belong to the genus *ROSA* or *Rubus*; but on the presumption that our plant is the same as that described by THUNBERG, combined with the general habit, we refer it to the former genus.

Is propagated by cuttings, but seems in general to be shy of flowering, perhaps for want of being sufficiently exposed to the open air.