

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. XXXV. 5

---

The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,

Awhile put forth their blushing heads,

But, e'er the close of parting day,

They wither, shrink, and die away:

But THESE, which mimic skill hath made,

Nor scorched by suns, nor killed by shade,

Shall blush with less inconstant hue,

Which ART at pleasure can renew.      LLOYD.

---

LONDON:

Printed by STEPHEN COUCHMAN, Throgmorton-Street.

Published by SHERWOOD, NEELY, & JONES, 20, Paternoster-Row,

And Sold by the principal Bookfellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

MDCCC XII.







## PANCRATIUM AMBOINENSE. AMBOYNA

## PANCRATIUM.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Inflor.* umbellata in scapo terminalis *spatha* bi-pluri?-valvi, rarius uniflora. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* supera, inferne tubulosa limbo sexpartito radiatim patente. *Fil.* tubi fauci imposita, erecto-divergentia, deorsum a corona variæ profunditatis turbinato-connexa. *Anth.* introverso-versatiles. *Germ.* poly-definiteve oligo-spermum. *Stylus* subulato-elongatus, tereti-trigonus, inclinato-affurgens. *Stig.* 1 simplex, 3-ve linearia. *Caps.* 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio septigeris. *Sem.* plurima-pauca vel abortu solitaria, septi margini interiori annexa. G.

**OBS.** Radix tunicato-bulbosa; folia radicalia bifaria vel ambientia, convoluto-ligulata, modo lanceolata, raro petiolata lamina orbiculata; flores erecti limbo rarissime nutante. Semen testa minus sæpe atricolor. Quasi monadelphum CRINUM. Ad AMARYLLIDES quasdam accedit simbria donatas fauciali. Differt NARCISSO quod in eo corona faucis ipsi breviora includat stamina, nec colliget longiora. G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

**PANCRATIUM** *amboinense*; (*petiolatifolia*; *multiflora*;) foliis pluribus, ambientibus, petiolis semicylindrico-caniculatis lamina (*modo maxima ac transverse latiori*) cordato-orbiculata nervis concentrice costata cum brevi acumine; scapo subtereti, iis longiori; umbella *spatham* fatis exsuperante; pedicellis corolla brevioribus sæpius bracteis interstinctis; corolla hypocrateriformi; germine elliptico obsolete trigono lævigato loculis dispermis; tubo hoc angustiore, stricto, rotunde trigono, fursum vix dilatescente, laciniis parum longiore; limbo stellato laciniis extimis lanceolatis paulo angustioribus, intimis *spathulato-lanceolatis* lamina subrhombeco-ovata; corona staminilega parva laciniis sub 4-plo brevioribus subsemi-sexfida, 12-dentata (*e dilatatis et utrinque dente præfixis filamentorum basibus semicoalitis constructa*;) filamentis subdeclinato-divergentibus corolla sub una quarta brevioribus; stylo parum longiore puncto stigmatoso obtusulo (*ad lentem*) puberulo. G.

PANCRATIUM



PANCRATIUM *amboinense*. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 419*;  
(*exclusa var. β. cum Trewii Synon.*). Mill. *Dict. ed. 8. n. 5.*  
*Hort. Kew. 1. 413. ed. 2. 2. 220. Bauer's Sketches in Cod.*  
*Banks. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 45.*

*P. nervifolium. Parad. Londin. tab. 84.*

*P. spatha multiflora, fol. ovatis nervosis. Mill. Dict. ed. 7. n. 5.*

CRINUM *nervosum. L'Herit. Sert. Angl. 8. Gmel. Syst. Nat.*  
*7. 538. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 47.*

NARCISSUS *amboinensis, folio latissimo rotundo, floribus*  
*niveis inodoris. Comm. Hort. Amst. 1. 77. tab. 39. Rudb.*  
*Elys. 2. 238. f. 17.*

CÆPA *sylvestris. Rumph. Amboin. 6. 160. tab. 70. f. 1.*

---

DESC. *Bulb* subglobose, integuments pale-brown; *lamina* of the *leaves* bright green, sometimes little less than a foot broad; nerves on the upper surface depressed-lineate, on the lower prominent-costate, periphery deflex; *spathe* whitish; *germen* green shining, sometimes with three white prominent fillets, *corolla* pure white, greenish towards the base of the tube, about three inches long. Requires to be kept in the stove, where it blooms about July. Mr. BROWN, in his very valuable Prodrômus of the Flora of New-Holland, observes that this species differs from its congeners in having a germen with dispermous cells, as well as by a crown that is six-parted to the base. In our plant this last character was not present, the dilated bases of the filaments cohering for nearly half the length of the crown they formed; such seems also to have been the case in the specimen delineated, accompanied with a dissection of the corolla, by Mr. BAUER, in the first volume of his "Sketches" in the Bankian Collection. We entirely agree with the author of the Paradisus Londinensis, in the opinion, that this is the species described and figured by RUMPHIUS, although there is no appearance of the small staminilegous crown in his engraving. Mons. L'HERITIER expressly notices the dilated bases of the filaments in his description of CRINUM *nervosum*, citing RUMPHIUS's figure for a synonym; and we suspect that he was induced to separate his plant from the *amboinense* of LINNÆUS, merely on account of that author's having added TREW's figure, as his variety β.; a figure which undoubtedly belongs to a very distinct species from his variety α.; which is our present plant. The Bankian Herbarium contains a very perfect specimen of our species from the Island Amboyna, which had been received from Mr. CHRISTOPHER SMITH.

Our drawing was made at Mr. VERE's garden, Kenfington-Gore. The plant from which COMMELIN's plate was taken was brought to the Amsterdam garden from Batavia.

L'HERITIER gives the Philippine Islands as the native place of his plant. G.





Syde<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Watworth Nov. 1811.

F. Sanson Sc.



## ALLIUM PALLENS. PALE-FLOWERED GARLIC.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Flores umbellati. Spatha bivalvis (arescens; modo univalvis. G.) in scapo terminalis. Cor. infera, sexpartita, æqualis, patens. Stylus 1. Stigma 1. Caps. 3-loc., 3-valv., polysperma. Juss. Gen. 53. Sem. pauca atra. Embryo periphericus dimidio albumine longior, curvatus aut spiralis. Gærtn. Sem. 1. 56.*

*Obs. Folia fistulosa aut plana; flores dense aut laxè umbellati quandoque bulbiferi non capsulares; filamenta (alterna G.) quorundam tricuspidata media cuspidate antherifera. Bulbus sphaericus, cylindricus vel compositus. Germinatio ASPHODELI. Juss. loc. cit.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

**ALLIUM** *pallens*; (*capsulare; filamenta simplicia; foliatio fistulosa;*) bulbo globoso-pyramidato; foliis subtrinis deorsum alte vaginantibus scabriuscule nervosis, laminis remotis, lineari attenuatis canaliculato-depressis; caule stricto tereti; spatha bivalvi ovato-caudata valva altera umbellam bis terve exsuperante; umbella numerosa laxa peripheriam versus pendulo effusa, pedicellis capillari-bus flore pluries longioribus; corolla cyathicampaniformi demum patentiori; laciniis obovato-oblongis isometris, subtruncatis cum aliqua rotunditate, integerrimis; staminibus corollæ æqualibus; filamentis subulatis basi breviter inter se et cum corolla connatis, antheris curtis incumbens; germine ovali hexagono corolla parum brevior vertice angustato viridissimo; stylo brevissimo vix denuo in dimidium germinis longitudinis excrecente apiculo stigmatoso inconspicuo. G.

**ALLIUM** *pallens*. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 428. (exclusis Hal-lero et Baubino;)* Syst. Veg. Murr. ed. 14. 322. Gouan. *Illustr. 24. Allion. pedem. 2. 157. n. 1875.* Desfont. *Flor. Atl. 1. 290. Lam. et Decand. Flor. Franç. 3. 227. Hort. Kew. 1. 425. ed. 2. 2. 235. (exclus. Syn. Red.) Loisel. Deslong. Flor. Gall. 1. 195. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 72; (excl. passim Hall. et Baub.)*

**ALLIUM** *longispathum. Lil. a Redoutè. tab. 316.*

ALLIUM



ALLIUM caule teretifolio umbellifero, umbella globosa, filamentis subulatis. Gerard Gall. Prov. 152. n. 7.  
unice tamen respectu varietatis 1<sup>ma</sup>.

A. montanum bicorne flore obsoletiore. Baub. Pin. 75. Tourn. Inst. 384.

A. montanum IV; species II. Clus. Hist. 1. 194.

---

Differs from *paniculatum* in being generally a far taller and more robust plant; by flowers of dirty yellowish white and not pale rose colour; by these having no scent; by a less turbinate contracted corolla, the outer segments of which are neither emarginate nor somewhat shorter; by a germen that is more than half the length of the corolla, and not narrow turbinate with an apex broadly depressed; by stamens that do not at all overtop the segments, as well as by a style that is never equal to the germen in length; from *flavum* (see above, No. 1330) in colour of the flowers, the segments of which are not ovate as in that species, where the stamens are besides nearly twice the length of the corolla. The stem in our present plant was nearly three feet high. We omitted BROTERO's *pallens*, as he describes the spathe but little longer than the umbel; also that of REDOUTE, as being certainly distinct from our plant, and nearer to what we consider as *paniculatum*, which will be published in the succeeding Fasciculus. We should have deemed the species a mere variety of *carinatum*; but find that it has been reckoned distinct, not having bulbs intermixed with the umbel; a circumstance that we are persuaded is very unstable, even in this genus. We have omitted the usually recurring synonym from HALLER, as belonging to *flavum*; and have substituted another to the standing one from BAUHIN, which pointed to a plant "flore odoro." Native of the South of France, Piedmont, and the Coast of Barbary. MONS. LOISELEUR DESLONGCHAMPS speaks of it as being rarely found in the country about Paris. Introduced in 1779, by the Abbè POURRET.

Our drawing was made from a plant in Mr. HAWORTH'S collection. G.

---

---

### ERRATA.

No. 771, lin. 8, from bottom of the page, for "inner" read "outer."

No. 860, lin. 16. post "1." insert "195."

No. 1418, pag. alt. 1. a pag. pede 2, pro "Thunb. Linn. in" lege "Thunb. in Linn."

No. 1416. pag. alt. 1. 12; pro "herbacea" lege "herbaceo."



N<sup>o</sup> 1421.



Syd.<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Nov. 1. 1811.

F. Sanson Sc.



ARTHROPODIUM PANICULATUM. PANICLED  
ARTHROPODIUM.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* sexpartita, patens, laciniis interioribus margine undulatis v. fimbriatis: decidua. *Fil.* barbata. *Anth.* basi emarginatæ insertæ. *Germ.* loculis polyspermis. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* hispidulum. *Capf.* subglobosa, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio septigeris. *Sem.* pauca, subangulata, umbilico nudo. *Embryo* curvatus. *Brown Prodr. Flor. Nov. Holland. 1. 276.*

*OBS.* *Herbæ glabræ.* *Radix fasciculata, e bulbis nunc pedicellatis fibrifve crassis.* *Folia linearia, flaccida.* *Racemi laxi.* *Pedicelli aggregati v. solitarii, medio articulati.* *Flores penduli purpurascens v. albi; corolla post anthesin conniventi et longe ante fructus maturitatem decidua, basi cyathiformi emarcida remanente.* *Antheræ purpureæ v. albicantes.* ANTHERICO proximum genus. *Brown l. c.* E PHALANGIO (*supra No. 914*) nec caractere nec habitu vel nota quaqua, uti nobis videtur, se excerpens; ibi enim filamenta modo pube stipantur, ut in bicolori *Lil. a Redoutè, tab. 215; (q. e. ANTHERICUM planifolium Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 136).* Liliastrum (ANTHERICUM; *supra No. 318*) ad HEMEROCALLIDEM rectius amandari *supra No. 816* submonuimus. G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ARTHROPODIUM *paniculatum*, racemo diviso: pedicellis aggregatis, corollæ laciniis interioribus crenulatis, capsulis pendulis, bulbis pedicellatis. *Brown l. c. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 271.*

ANTHERICUM *paniculatum.* *Bot. Reposit. tab. 395.* *Dryander Chloris &c. in Ann. of Bot. 2. 517.*

ANTHERICUM *milleflorum.* *Lil. a Redoutè. tab. 58.*

---

DESCR. *Radical leaves* few, divaricate, gramineous, folded-channelled; *stem* (in our plant two feet high) several times longer;



longer; *raceme* paniced lax, partial ones solitary or in pairs; *flower-fascicles* numerous, rather distant, 2—4-flowered, inclining in the same direction; *outer segments* of the *corolla* firm, oval-lanceolate, concave, acute; *inner* tender, three times broader, with deflected sides and crenulately eroded margin; *filaments* naked for the length of the germen, to which they are bent; *germen* elliptic-globular, obscurely tritorose, three-furrowed, with a line down each protuberance, four times shorter than the style. Native of New South-Wales; whence it was introduced by the President of the Royal Society in 1800. A perennial plant; generally kept in the greenhouse; but the specimen from which our drawing was made, seemed to thrive in Mr. HAWORTH'S garden full as well, in the open border at the foot of a wall with a southern aspect, where it flowered most part of the summer.

We suspect that this genus cannot ultimately be kept up as distinct from PHALANGIUM; but must be reduced to that as the first constituted; they both agree in the one-jointed pedicle.

G.



N<sup>o</sup> 1422.



Pub. by S. Austin Walworth Nov. 1. 1871.

Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

E. Sanborn Sc.



## PÆONIA HUMILIS. DWARF PEONY.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Styli* 0. *Caps.* polyspermæ.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PÆONIA *humilis*; foliis biternatis, foliolis tripartito-laciniatis  
 subtus subvillosis, capsulis erectiusculis pilosis  
 [glabriusculis S.]. *Retz. Obs.* 3. p. 35.

PÆONIA hispanico femine nata s. II<sup>da</sup>. *Clus. Hist.* 1. p. 279.

PÆONIA tenuis laciniata, subtus pubescens flore purpureo.  
*Baub. Pin.* 323. *Morif. Hist.* 3. p. 455. § 12. t. 1.  
 f. 8.

PÆONIA femina hispanica pumila. *Park. Herb.* p. 1379.  
*Lob. Ic.* 683.

The dwarf PEONY differs from *P. peregrina*, No. 1050, chiefly in having its leaves more finely divided, glaucous above, and clothed with a soft pubescence underneath; its leaflets are more acute and more incised; the germens are nearly smooth, having only a few thinly scattered short hairs, whereas in *peregrina* they are quite woolly.

This species seems to have been well known to the older Botanists, but was never correctly described till taken up by RETZIUS. With his ample description our plant corresponds in every respect, except that, in his specific character, he has *capsulis pilosis*; in his full description, however, he says the capsules are but slightly hairy (*parum pilosæ*).

Supposed to be a native of Spain, and is perfectly hardy.

Our drawing was taken from a specimen received from Messrs. CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM, Nurserymen at Vauxhall, the latter end of April.







JUSTICIA BICOLOR. DOTTED-FLOWERED  
JUSTICIA.



*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character.*

JUSTICIA *bicolor*; (*calyx simplex corolla, subæqualis*) ped-  
unculis axillaribus trifloris petiolo brevioribus,  
foliis ovalibus acuminatis glabris, limbo corollæ  
plano: tubo longissimo.

---

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, branched: *branches* square with rounded angles. *Leaves* oval, acuminate, undulate and narrowed at the base, quite entire, smooth on the upper surface with simple unbranched veins, villous and pale underneath, with the veins more prominent and reticulate. *Peduncles* axillary, shorter than the petiole, three-flowered. *Braçtes* two, subulate, not half the length of the calyx. *Calyx* simple, erect, five-parted: *leaflets* subulate. *Corolla* nearly regular: *tube* three or four times the length of the calyx, slenderer on the upper part, villous: *limb* patent, flat, divided into five nearly equal segments, the two uppermost being rather the narrowest and erect, the other three looking downwards, and the middle one, somewhat larger and broader pointed than the rest, is gibbous at the base, and beautifully stained and dotted with carmine, the other segments, except a few scattered dots, being quite white. This irregular arrangement of the laciniaë gives



gives the flowers the form of those of Heart's-ease. *Stamens* the length of the tube: *anthers* parallel. *Germen* oblong: *style* the length of the tube: *stigma* bifid.

We are informed by Mr. ROBERT BROWN, that this shrub is a native of the Island of Luconia, in the vicinity of Manila, from whence it was introduced to the Kew Garden by Mr. WILLIAM KERR. *JUSTICIA bicolor* does not seem to have been mentioned by any botanical writer; the *vincoides* of LAMARCK and VAHL appears to approach the nearest to it, but the leaves of this are described as obtuse and only an inch in length.

Propagated by cuttings. In the bark-stove it blossoms the greatest part of the summer. Our drawing was taken from a fine plant in the possession of Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MARTIN, of the Fulham Nursery.

Since the above article was sent to the press, we find that a figure of this plant is just published in the Botanist's Repository. In the account there given, it is stated that Mr. MILNE raised it at Font-Hill, from West-Indian seeds. But having been kindly shewn the specimen sent by Mr. KERR, from the Philippine Islands, we are certain that the habitat above given is the true one. It is most probable, therefore, that Mr. ANDREWS was misinformed, and that the Royal Garden at Kew is the real source from whence it has been derived.



N<sup>o</sup> 1424.



Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth No. 1. 1811.

F. Sanson Sc.



PENTSTEMON PUBESCENS ( $\alpha$ .) LATIFOLIA.

## BROAD-LEAVED HAIRY PENTSTEMON.

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 2-labiata ventricosa. *Rudimentum* filamenti quinti superne barbatum. *Caps.* bilocularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PENTSTEMON *pubescens*; caule pubescente, filamento sterili ab apice infra medium barbato. *Hort. Kew.* v. 2. p. 360. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 227. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 2.

PENTSTEMON *pubescens*; caule pubescente: foliis ferrulatis: filamento sterili ab apice infra medietatem barbato: corolla elongata. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Amer.* 2. p. 21.

CHELONE *Pentstemon*; foliis amplexicaulibus, panicula dichotoma. *Mant.* 415.

( $\alpha$ .) foliis ovato-oblongis.

DRACOCEPHALUS *latifolius* glaber, *Lyfimachia* lutea foliis. *Morif. Hist.* 3. p. 417. f. 11. t. 21. f. 2.

CYNORYNCHIUM *nov-anglicanum* digitali accedens, herba quadricapsularis, floribus albis rictum caninum referentibus. *Pluk. Mant.* 62?

( $\beta$ .) *angustifolia*; foliis lanceolatis.

ASARINA caule erecto foliis lanceolatis amplexicaulibus, panicula dichotoma. *Miller Ic.* p. 168. t. 252.

---

The genus PENTSTEMON appears to us to have been separated from CHELONE on rather slender grounds. The rudiment of the fifth filament in the latter is short and smooth, in the



the former hairy and sometimes longer than the rest. In the present species we have often found the fifth stamen perfect, in which case the pubescens of the filament generally disappears: we have even seen six perfect stamens in the same flower; so that a part so liable to vary does not seem well suited to establish a generic character upon.

For the most part the rudiment in this species is hairy from the top to below the middle; but sometimes the pubescence barely extends so far as to the middle. A more obvious distinction is afforded by the panicle being intermixed with leaves, which in *laevigata* is nearly naked.

Except the miserable representation by MORISON, we do not know that the broad-leaved variety *PENTSTEMON pubescens* has ever been before figured; there is a bad figure of the narrow-leaved sort in MILLER'S Icones.

Native of the Alleghana mountains in North-America. Flowers in June and July, and ripens its seeds in the autumn; at which season MILLER directs the seed to be sown. It is a hardy perennial or rather biennial, as, according to MILLER, the roots seldom abide more than two years.

Communicated from Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden at Brompton.







PENTSTEMON LÆVIGATA. SMOOTH  
PENTSTEMON.



*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1424.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PENTSTEMON *lævigata*; caule glabro, panicula subnuda, filamento sterili supra medium barbato.

PENTSTEMON *lævigata*; caule glabro, filamento sterili superne barbato. *Hort. Kew. v. 2. p. 361.*  
*Mart. Mill. Dict. n. 1.*

PENTSTEMON *lævigata.* *Wild. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 228.*

PENTSTEMON *lævigata*; caule glabro: foliis lævibus, subintegris: filamento sterili superne barbato: corolla brevior. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Amer. 2. p. 21.*

CHELONE *Pentstemon.* *J. Fred. Mill. Icon. 4.*

CHELONE *lævigata.* *Persoon Synop. 2. p. 169.*

CHELONE foliis inferioribus ovato-acuminatis petiolatis integerrimis, superioribus amplexicaulibus lanceolatis dentatis, corollis patentibus bilabiatis. *Arduin. Specimen. 14. t. 5.*

DIGITALIS *perfoliata* glabra, flore violaceo minore. *Morif. Hist. 2. p. 479. f. 5. t. 8. f. 6.*

PENTSTEMON *lævigata* was cultivated in Dr. FOTHERGILL'S garden at Upton, in 1776; but has probably been long lost to our gardens, till it was lately again introduced by Messrs. FRASER. At least, we have usually seen the narrow-leaved variety of *pubescens* passing under the name of this in our nurseries.

Besides



Besides the differences mentioned in the last article, we may mention that the lower lip of the corolla in this plant is more rolled back, the upper lip less so, and the mouth gaping, which in *pubescens* is nearly closed.

Native of North-America, from Pennsylvania to Carolina. Is rather more tender than *pubescens*, but sufficiently hardy to bear our milder winters. Both these plants are considered as perennials, and, with proper management, may be so; but as the root usually perishes after the seeds are matured, they are perhaps more properly biennials.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. FRASER'S Nursery, Sloane-Square.







ZINGIBER CASUMUNAR. CASMUNAR OR  
HAIRY GINGER.



*Class and Order.*

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Anthera duplex. Filamentum extra antheram elongatum, apice subulatum, fulcatum. Stylus in sulco antheræ receptus.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ZINGIBER *Casumunar*; caulibus erectis, foliis sessilibus linearilanceolatis: nervo vaginaque hirtis, spicis compactis strobiliformibus, nectario bilobo crispato.

ZINGIBER *Casumunar*. Roxb. in Asiatic Researches, vol. 11. pag. 347. tab. 7.

CASUMUNAR. Lewis Mat. Med. p. 193. ed. 4to.

In August last we were highly gratified with the sight of this very rare and curious plant, flowering probably for the first time in Europe, in the stove of JAMES VERE, Esq. at Kensington-Gore.

Dr. ROXBURGH, in his valuable account on the SCITAMINEÆ, natives of the East-Indies, published in the eleventh volume of the Asiatic Researches, informs us that the root of this plant appeared both to Sir JOSEPH BANKS and Dr. COMBE to be the Casmunar of the shops; a root introduced into this country by MARLOE, as a medicine of uncommon efficacy in hysteric, epileptic, paralytic, and other nervous disorders, and Dr. LEWIS observes that, from its sensible qualities, it seems to deserve to have been more generally used, being "an elegant, mild aromatic, moderately warm, lightly bitterish, in  
smell



smell somewhat resembling Ginger." Its spirituous extract, he says, " smells very agreeably, and impresses on the organs of taste a grateful bitterishness, and a durable glowing warmth, not a fiery or pungent heat." Notwithstanding these recommendations this drug is nevertheless gone wholly into disuse, and is no longer to be met with in our shops.

Native of the East-Indies. With us an inhabitant of the bark-stove. Propagated by cuttings of the root. Introduced by Dr. Roxburgh.

---

### NOTE.

No. 1419, pag. alt. While speaking of Mr. BROWN'S remark on the crown of this species, we have rendered his words *intus ad basin usque distinctæ* by " parted to the base ;" implying thereby that it is entirely separated to the base into six segments ; while that gentleman means that it is separated all the way only on the inner, but not on the outer side. Yet with the observation in this shape our own does not coincide ; the crown appearing to us in such respect not to differ from others of the genus. G.



N<sup>o</sup> 1427.



Bot<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

Robby S. Curtis. Walworth Decr. 1811.

F. Sanson Sc.



ERYNGIUM CORNICULATUM. ONE-HORNED  
ERYNGIUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Flores capitati receptaculo pabaceo.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERYNGIUM *corniculatum*; foliis ovato-lanceolatis; petiolis fistulosis, intus septiferis; capitulis subconicis, spina longa plerumque terminatis. *Delaroché Eryng. n. 23. t. 15.*

ERYNGIUM *corniculatum*; foliis radicalibus lanceolatis dentatis partitifve longe petiolatis, petiolis fistulosis intus articulatis; caulinis supremis tricuspидatis, capitulo conico spina longa sæpius terminato. *Brotero Fl. lusitan. 1. p. 416.*

ERYNGIUM *corniculatum*. *Lam. Dict. v. 4. p. 758. Brot. Fl. Lusit. 1. p. 416. Persoon Syn. 1. p. 299.*

ERYNGIUM *cornutum*. *Donn Cant. ed. 4ta. p. 56.*

ERYNGIUM *palustre lusitanicum corniculatum*. *Tournef. Inst. p. 327.*

ERYNGIUM *lusitanicum palustre*, caule fistuloso, capite cornuto Tournefortii. *Moris. Hist. 3. p. 166. Raj. Hist. Sup. p. 240?*

DESC. *Stem* dichotomously branched, rounded, striate hollow. *Radical leaves* (according to Delaroché) ovate, or ovate lanceolate, with margins either entire, more or less incised, or dentate-finnate, on footstalks which are fistular, having the cavity frequently intercepted by transverse partitions. *Cauline leaves* stem-embracing, palmate, lower ones cut into several segments, upper ones trifurcate or sometimes quite simple, strongly nerved underneath, spinous. *Heads of flowers* nearly globose, on peduncles either terminal, or growing from the divisions of the branches. *Involucre* of six rigid, subulate, channelled leaflets, somewhat unequal and terminated with a spine. From the very centre of the head grows a rigid sword-shaped leaflet twice the length of the head, like those of the involucre, but broader and rather longer. There are sometimes two (according to Delaroché several) shorter leaflets instead of the long one; and now and then, though rarely,



rarely, the heads are quite destitute of this horn. *Calyx* green five-cleft: *leaflets* ovate, concave, mucronate. *Petals* blue, small, concave. *Stamens* and *styles* longer than the corolla, *Germens* hispid or scaly. *Receptacle* conical. *Chaff* spathular-shaped, mucronate.

Our plant, which was sent us by Mr. DONN, curator of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, having no radical leaves, we have trusted to Delaroche and Brotero for the description of them.

The figure and excellent account given by Delaroche leaves no room to doubt but that his plant is the same with ours. And as this author probably had an opportunity of examining Tournefort's specimen, we must suppose that he could hardly be wrong in quoting that synonym also. The same observation will apply to Lamarck; otherwise his description would not readily lead us to conclude that his plant was the same; for he makes no mention of the remarkable rostrum terminating the capitula, but attributes the name to the inequality of the involucre, two or three of the leaflets of which he describes as being so much longer than the rest as to give the appearance of horns. The synonym from MORISON would seem still more dubious, as he describes the heads of flowers to be sessile; and that of RAY is only a copy of this last. DELAROCHE has also quoted *E. suaveolens* of Broussonet as a synonym; but we observed no fragrance in the flowers, and the smell of the bruised plant was to us particularly ungrateful. These seeming contradictions are however in great measure reconciled by BROTERO, who observes that this plant varies extremely according to the soil; that in very dry places the involucre becomes very small; the heads of flowers nearly or quite sessile, and lemon-scented; the chaff subtrifid and much longer than the calyxes. This author therefore concludes that *E. corniculatum*, *galioides*, and *odoratum* of LAMARCK are mere varieties of the same plant.

This species is not taken up in the new edition of Hortus Kewensis, though introduced into the country according to Mr. DONN in 1803.

Native of wet and marshy places in Portugal. Flowers in June, July, and August. Propagated by seeds. If these are sown in the autumn, we should recommend the young plants to be protected from the frost, during the winter, and planted out in the open ground in the spring. Brotero says the root is perennial; Donn marks it as biennial.







GLOBBA SESSILIFLORA. SESSILE-FLOWERED  
GLOBBA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Anthera* duplex. *Filamentum* lineare incurvatum, longissimum, apice appendiculatum. *Stylus* laxus, filiformis, in medio antheræ receptus. *Stigma* incrassatum. *Nectarium* utrinque bifidum.

*Specific Character.*

GLOBBA *sessiliflora*; appendiculo cordato, corollæ laciniis lateralibus longioribus, spica subverticillata, bracteis lanceolatis marcescentibus.

GLOBBA *bulbifera*. Roxb. in *Asiat. Res.* v. 11.?

This appears to us to be an undescribed species of GLOBBA in the form of the flower very nearly resembling GLOBBA *orixensis* of Dr. ROXBURGH, described and figured in his paper on the Scitamineæ, published in the eleventh volume of the Asiatic Researches; from which however it sufficiently differs, in its sessile flowers growing in an interrupted spike and in the greater length of the lateral laciniæ of the corolla, which in *orixensis* are shorter than the rest; and in many other respects. It may be the *bulbifera* of this author, but we have not sufficient data to determine it to be the same. It certainly bears bulbs in the axils of the leaves and of the lower bractæ.

By comparing our present figure with that of MANTISIA *saltatoria* (No. 1320) the generic differences of the two plants will be sufficiently evident: not only in the inflorescence, which in the one is radical, in the other cauline, but in the form and number of the laciniæ of the corolla; in the remarkable filiform appendages at the base of the filament in MANTISIA, which are totally wanting in GLOBBA, and in the form



form of the nectarium, bifid at the lower extremity only in the former, and not at both as in the latter.

Our drawing of this very rare plant was made at Mr. VERE'S, Kensington-Gore, from a living specimen received from Sir ABRAHAM HUME'S. It is a native of Pegu in the East-Indies. Requires the heat of the bark stove. Flowers in August. Introduced by Dr. ROXBURGH.

---

### NOTE.

No. 1320. After *MANTISIA saltatoria*, add as a synonym, *GLOBBA radicalis* panicula radicali, antheris alatis. *Roxb. in Asiatic Researches, vol. 11. p. 359.*







## SALVIA HABLITZIANA. HABLITZ'S SAGE.

*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Cor. inæqualis. Filamenta transverse pedicello affixa.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SALVIA *Hablitziana*; hirsuta, foliis pinnatis: foliolis linearibus integerrimis subverticillatis, bracteis orbiculato-ovatis acuminatis.

SALVIA *Hablitziana*; villosa, foliis pinnatis integerrimis: foliolis lanceolatis subæqualibus: superioribus geminatis. *Willd. in Schrad. Bot. Journ. 1. p. 289. t. 2. Bieb. Fl. taurico-cauc. 1. p. 19.*

SALVIA *Hablitziana*; foliis linearibus integerrimis pubescentibus sessilibus, floribus verticillato-spicatis, bracteis ovatis acuminatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. p. 129.*

SALVIA *taurica. Hablitzl taur. p. 207. No. 33.*

SALVIA *Hablitziana. Clarké's Trav. v. 1. p. 574. cum tab.*

DESCR. *Stem* rounded, hairy, branched at the upper part. *Leaves* pinnate: *leaflets* linear, distant, frequently growing four or more together in opposite directions, so as to give them a whorled appearance, generally simple, but sometimes two or three are united above their base. *Flowers* sessile, growing many together in whorls. *Bractes* large, acuminate. *Calyx* very hairy, streaked, two-lipped: *upper lip* truncate or obsoletely three-toothed: *lower lip* two-toothed, acute. *Corolla* white with spotted throat, very large: *upper lip* erect, concave, emarginate: *lower lip* four-lobed.

WILDENOW, in his edition of the *Species Plantarum*, describes the leaves as simple, but in SCHRADER'S *Journal*, he understood and described them better.



The late Professor VAHL considers the *SALVIA scabiosæfolia* of LAMARCK as the same plant, attributing the native place of Peru assigned to it, to an error not unusual in gardens. But after all, the identity of these plants is by no means certain, the leaves in LAMARCK's figure being pinnatifid, not pinnate, with the terminal leaflet much broader than the rest and toothed. In the extensive Herbarium of Mr. LAMBERT, we observe considerable variety in the width of the leaflets; but none that resemble the figure of LAMARCK's *scabiosæfolia*.

The name of this plant was given by PALLAS in commemoration of his friend HABLIZL\*, whose good offices he so often and pathetically mentions in his writings. Dr. Clarke and his companion were conducted by PALLAS to this gentleman's mansion in the delightful valley of Tchorgana; and in return for the hospitality he there met with, has given a figure of this Sage in his travels, and brought seeds of the same to England, which he presented to Mr. DONN, who kindly communicated fine flowering specimens, from one of which our drawing was made.

Native of Tauria and of Armenia. Flowers in August. A hardy perennial; according to Dr. CLARKE, increasing annually in size, till it becomes a fine tall shrub of very great beauty. Propagated by seeds, or by cuttings.

---

\* Dr. CLARKE spells the name HABLITZ, which, although incorrect, we adopt, for the sake of English organs of speech.



N<sup>o</sup> 1430.



Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth Dec 7. 1811.

Jyd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del. F. Sanson Sc.



AMARYLLIS PURPUREA. CINNABAR-  
FLOWERED AMARYLLIS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 923\**.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

AMARYLLIS *purpurea*; (*2-pauciflora*; *flos inferne tubulosus, obsolete irregularis*; *faux nuda*;) foliis pluribus (*subsenis*) bifariis convoluto-loratis obtusulis obscurius reticulato-venosis, interioribus elatioribus scapum strictum subcompresso teretem æquantibus; spatha bivalvi pedicellis corolla 2—3 brevioribus longiore; germine trigono-oblongo; corolla erecta infundibuliformi limbo subrotato-campanulato labro extrorsum obliquato, tubo rotundate trigono in faucem late turbinatam hyalino-sexfenestratam isometram ampliata; laciniis illi subæqualibus reticulato-rugosulis, extimis subrhombico-ovatis acutulis cum mucrone, intimis elliptico-lanceolatis una tertia angustioribus; staminibus tubo (alternis vel et citra eum) adnatis, erecto-patentissimis incurvulis inclusis, alterne subbrevioribus; antheris erecto-appensis vibratilibus; stylo reclinate incurvulo limbum æquante; stigmate obsolete triplici, subaperto, puberulo. G.

AMARYLLIS *purpurea*. Hort. Kew. 1. 417. ed. 2. 2. 224.  
Mart. Mill. Dict. Bauer's Sketches in Cod. Banks. Willd.  
Sp. Pl. 1. 53.

A. *elata*. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 1. 32. tab. 62.

A. *speciosa*. L'Herit. Sert. Anglic. 12. n. 11.

CRINUM *speciosum*. Linn. Suppl. 195. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. 319.  
Thunb. Prodr. fl. cap. 59.

---

DESCR. *Bulb* ovate-oblong, larger than a turkey's egg, brown; *stem* 2—3 feet high, as well as the *leaves* purple towards the base; *pedicles* green; *spathe* sphacelate; *flowers* 2—4, about three inches long, of a deep uniform blood-red colour; outer segments rounded-keeled and greenish down the centre of their back; *faux* connected by six paler coloured subtransparent membranes; *filaments* red; *pollen* yellow; *style* pale red. Comes the nearest to *longifolia* (No. 661) of any species known to us; but is very distinct from *reginæ* (No. 453), of which L'HERITIER doubted whether it might not be a variety. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced



introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774. Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered last July, in the greenhouse at the nursery of Messrs. MIDDLEMIST and WOOD, Shepherd's-Bush. G.

---

### N O T E.

No. 1089. Instead of "AMARYLLIS HUMILIS ( $\beta$ )."  
"AMARYLLIS CORUSCA." Upon comparing the two plants this summer, we are convinced that the above should have been given as a distinct species from the *humilis* of No. 726. Besides the difference in the direction, size, and colour of the corolla, as well as convolution of its segments, *corusca* is distinguishable by stamens which are nearly upright and about a fourth longer than the corolla, instead of being horizontal and about as much shorter than the corolla, as in *humilis*. The subjoined characters will, we think, distinguish the following closely allied species.

*Umbella multiflora; flos sexpartitus, recurvo-subrotatus.*

*corusca; supra No. 1089.* Foliis paucis (4?) bifariis lineari-ligulatis convoluto-canaliculatis; pedicellis spatha bivalvi longioribus; corolla erecta, laciniis subæqualibus lanceolato-ligulatis ungue brevissimo, superne undulatis, inferioribus utrinque duas summas versus obliquatis, imis binis latius discretis; staminibus obsolete assurgentibus parum inæqualibus corolla una quarta longioribus, imæ fissuræ appositis; stigmatibus 3, brevibus replicatis. G.

*A. humilis. ( $\beta$ .) Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 229.*

*humilis; supra No. 726.* Corollæ laciniis lineari-lanceolatis spathulato-convolutis undulatis, lateralibus utrinque in partem medium summam obliquantibus, imis binis divaricatissimis; staminibus declinato-assurgentibus corolla brevioribus, divaricationis spatio interpositis. G.

*undulata; supra No. 369.* Corollæ laciniis lateralibus duabus utrinque mediam summam versus obliquantibus, ima media staminibus flore brevioribus subtensa. G.

*venusta; supra No. 1090.* Corolla regulari; staminibus erecto-fasciculatis istam exsuperantibus. G.

This last can only be separated from *sarniensis* of No. 244, by the sometimes inconstant character of the leaves preceding, and not succeeding the inflorescence; they have been consequently united in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis as varieties. G.







COMMELINA AFRICANA. YELLOW CAPE-  
COMMELINA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* tripartitus, persistens. *Cor.* (calyce grandior G?) 3-partita, decidua laciniis unguiculatis, tertia quandoque dissimili v. abortiente. *Stam.* 6, (v. 5.) *Antherarum* 3, (nunc 2—4) dissimiles: vix polliniferæ. *Germ.* 3-loc., loculis oligospermis. *Stig.* 1. *Involucrum* monophyllum conduplicatum v. cucullatum, persistens, capsulas includens. *Caps.* 2—3-loc., 2—3-valv., valvis medio septigeris. *Sem.* sæpius bina, angulo interno loculi inserta. *Embryo* trochlearis, in cavitate albuminis dense carnosum umbilico opposita immerfus. *Brown Prod. Flor. Nov. Holland.* 1. 268, 269.

*OBS.* *Herbæ sæpe diffuse. Folia vagina integra. Pedunculus apice fasciculatim multiflorus, floribus hermaphroditis: altero exteriori masculo sæpius stipatus.* *Brown. loc. cit.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

COMMELINA *africana*; (herba perennis, diffuse ramosa, procumbens, geniculis radicans;) caudice tereti gracili stolonizante ramoso, articulato, internodiis petiolo membranaceo fistulose convoluto in fissura ciliato vaginatis; foliorum laminis alternis distantibus ovato-lanceolatis crassiusculis glabris (nunc pilis in disco utrinque paucissimis vagis) basi ciliatis, subtus striatulis; cauliculis alternis e vaginæ petiolaris latere laminæ folii opposito, introrsum villosis, internodio isometris; involucri cordato-acuminato conduplicato-explicante, racemum pauciflorum breviorum reclinatam in canale fovente; pedicellis secundis erectis uniarticulatis ad geniculum bracteola stipatis (articulo superno fructifero retroverso) inferiori longiori; calyce subherbaceo segmentis 2 orbiculatis, tertio ovato duplo angustiori; corolla maxime inæquali (quæ cauli proximior resupinata?) laciniis duobus triplo grandioribus anguste unguiculatis lamina subreniformi-rotundata lobo altero submajore, tertia spathulato-obovata lamina concava; staminibus 3 integrioribus reclinato-affurgentibus totidem brevioribus gracilioribus difformiter antheriferis oppositis, omnibus corolla brevioribus; stylo superne retorto; stigmate



mate depresso-aperto orbiculato; capsula ovata; valva  
superna biloculari seminibus 2—4 macris cassis, inferna uni-  
loculari semini obeso solo fertili tota adnata. G.

COMMELINA *africana*. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 60. Mill.  
Diet. ed. 8. n. 3. Thunb. Prod. Fl. cap. 58. Gærtn. Sem. 1.  
50. tab. 15. f. 1. Berg. cap. 9. Meerburgh Ic. 4. Hort.  
Kew. 1. 70. ed. 2. 1. 123. Vabl Enum. 2. 167. Schmidel  
Ic. Plant. 113. tab. 30. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 250.

C. radice perenni; foliis lanceolatis; caule repente glabro;  
petalis 2 majoribus. Wachend. Ultraj. 323.

C. procumbens, flore luteo. Royen Lugdb. 538. Haller Hort.  
Goetting. 66.

OBS. *Commelina africana Redoutæi* (Liliac. t. 207.) *alia certe  
species.* Dryander Mss. in Mus. Banks.

---

A trailing somewhat bushy plant, seldom exceeding three  
feet in height, but generally much shorter; the flowers at first  
glance resemble those of some of the papilionaceous tribe, and  
are of a tawny yellow colour. According to the elaborate  
and accurate work of SCHMIDEL, some of the flowers, espe-  
cially the one nearest the caudex, are often male; the middle  
of the three more perfect anthers larger and more copiously  
polliniferous than the rest, and of a sagittate form; nor are the  
three less perfect horizontally cruciate ones (sometimes-whim-  
pically called *nectaria*) entirely deprived of pollen. A green-  
house plant; native of the Cape of Good Hope; cultivated  
in 1759 by MILLER; blooms from May to October. Our  
drawing was made from Mr. VERE'S collection, a collection  
which the liberality of its owner, zeal and intelligence of its  
superintendent, render of great and general service to Botany. G.

---

#### NOTE.

No. 739. *SANSEVIERA sessiliflora*. In our observations on  
this vegetable, we have said that "its scape was extrafoliaceous  
and arose from its peculiar bud;" in this we were misled by the  
appearance of the plant when the running rootstock was buried  
in the ground; but upon that being laid bare, it is seen that  
the scape really rises from the centre of each fascicle of leaves;  
and, being horizontally depressed for a short space before it  
ascends above ground, acquires the appearance it presents in  
our figure, and by which we were deceived, not having at that  
time the opportunity of examining it out of the ground. It is  
now become common, and found to be hardy enough to thrive in  
the open border, where it soon forms large tufts. The following  
synonyms have appeared since we published our account of it.  
*SANSEVIERA carnea*. Bot. Repos. t. 361. Lil. a Redoutè.  
t. 323. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 278.







ALLIUM PANICULATUM. PENDULOUS-  
FLOWERED GARLIC.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1420.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALLIUM *paniculatum*; (*capsulare*; *filamenta simplicia*; *folia fistulosa*;) bulbo globofo-conico; foliis subtrinis longe vaginantibus striatis lamina lineari-attenuata, canaliculato-depressa; caule tereti erecto; spatha bivalvi nervosa ovato-caudata, valvarum altera umbellam aliquoties exsuperante; umbella numerosa, peripherice pendulo-effusa pedicellis capillaribus flore pluries longioribus; corolla cyathicampaniformi laciniis obovato-oblongis truncato-obtusis, exterioribus subbrevioribus incurvulo-emarginatis, interioribus planioribus; filamentis compresso-subulatis basi inter se et cum corolla breviter connatis, lacinias subexcedentibus; antheris brevibus incumbentibus; germine viridi turbinato-oblongo, sexsulco-hexagono, vertice depresso; stylo setiformi germine æquali vel tandem sublongiore, apiculo stigmatoso subcapitellato; capsulæ loculis 2—3-spermis; feminibus oblongis obovato-attenuatis, plano-convexiusculis. G.

ALLIUM *paniculatum*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 428. Gærtn. Sem. 1. 56. t. 15. f. 1. Bieberstein Fl. taur. caucas. 1. 264. Hort. Kew. 1. 425. ed. 2. 2. 236; (excl. Redoutæo). Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 73; (excl. Hoffm. Scop. et Hist. Helv. Halleri.)*

A. *pallens*. *Lil. a Redoutè. tab. 272?*

A. foliis teretibus, vagina bicorni, umbella pendula suave purpurea. *Haller Opusc. 386. n. 25. De All. 47. n. 22. in utroque cum ic.*

---

We have purposely omitted in the synonymy most of the more recent European Floras, from a suspicion that the *paniculatum* they have in view is *oleraceum* occurring with a capsuliferous umbel. The species cited from HALLER'S treatises was constituted and delineated from a Siberian plant only; although he subsequently, but as we apprehend erroneously, adduced it for a synonym to a species he found in Switzerland, which he observes is sometimes bulbiferous. From his clear and copious account, we are certain that his original species is the same with our own; and LINNÆUS judges it to be also his *paniculatum*. It is very probable that our present plant may be



be the *pallens* of some of the authors cited to that we have given in No. 1420; which is after all a mere capsuliferous variety of *carinatum*. To most of the Floras, we are persuaded *oleraceum* and *carinatum* as they occurred with a capsuliferous or with a bulbiferous inflorescence, have, when in the first mentioned state, furnished likewise *paniculatum* and *pallens*. We have already, in No. 1420, stated the distinctions between our present species, *pallens* and *flavum*. From *oleraceum* it differs, by having the filaments shortly connate at their base among themselves, and with the corolla. JACQUIN'S specimen of *paniculatum* from Austria, in the Banksian Herbarium, has a bulbiferous umbel and is *oleraceum*. The bloom of the present plant had a slight degree of fragrance, was white with a slight suffusion of purple or rose-colour, and marked with green down the backs of the segments. It is evidently the *paniculatum* of BIEBERSTEIN, according to his own specimens. Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered this summer in Mr. HAWORTH'S collection, and had been received from the Cambridge Botanic Garden, where it was supposed to have come originally from Siberia. Native of the Crimea, and probably of various parts of the South of Europe. We believe it to be the *pallens* of REDOUTE; but are certain it is not his *paniculatum*, which we take to be a capsuliferous *oleraceum*. G.

---

#### NOTE.

No. 1143, pag. alt. *ALLIUM caucaseum*. We find that M. VON BIEBERSTEIN, in a recent work, dropping the name of *caucaseum* attached to this plant in his Herbarium, has considered it as a purple variety of the *saxatile* with white flowers of a former one; and this again as distinct from *stellerianum* (for which it had been taken by GEORGI in *Nachtr. fur beschr. rufs. reichs.* 267) in having a subulate spathe, one valve of which is longer than the umbel. So that the following synonyms should be added to those given in the above-cited page.

*A. saxatile*. Bieberstein *capische meere.* 167. n. 39. *Ann. of Bot.* v. 2. 436. n. 39. *Flor. taur. caucas.* 1. 264.

The *globosum* of the same author, as which *caucaseum* is given in REDOUTE'S Liliacées, has a spathe ten times longer than the umbel, and stamens twice the length of the corolla; and can neither be the plant given by REDOUTE, nor *sphærocephalon* as we guessed it to be. G.

---

#### ERRATUM.

No. 1082, l. 8, pro "*uniflora*," lege "*pluriflora*."





Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Currier Walworth, Jan. 1. 1812.

F. Sanson Sc.



HEMEROCALLIS JAPONICA. SWEET-SCENTED  
DAY-LILY OF JAPAN.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Inflor.* seorsim bracteata, inferne quandoque geminatim. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* infera, recta, nutans cernuave, sexdivisa, subæqualis, regularis vel subirregularis, cucullato-campanata tubo obsoleto, aut infundibuliformis tubo variæ longitudinis. *Stam.* fasciculata declinato-affurgentia, alternantia, fundo corollæ affixa partimve aut per omnem tubum adnata. *Anth.* introrsæ, vibratiles. *Stylus* filamentorum decursû, germen continuans, triquetro-filiformis. *Stig.* trigonum apice depresso obsolete pubescens. *Capsf.* coriacea erecta pendulave, ovato-elliptica atque trilobo-triquetra, nunc prismatico-elongata, 3-loc., 3-valv. valvis medio septigeris. *Sem.* plura-numerosa angulo interno loculi biseriata quandoque imbricatim annexa, ovato-oblonga, varieque pressa, aut alata nucleo eccentrico; *testa* nigra. G.

Herbæ perennes; rhizoma fibris fasciculatis carnosiss crassis nunc fusiformi-protuberantibus; folia radicalia plura-numerosa a plano obversa biserialia, ambianteve, lorato-attenuata, ab inferius convoluto-equitantibus canaliculato-explicantia, nunc petiolata lamina nervoso-costata; caulis teres; bractea vel spatha sterili nunc folio stipatus, simplex; racemus pauci-multiflorus, corymbi-vel thyrsiformis, vel nunc spicatim effusus; pedicelli ramiformes stricti, gracilesve flexiles; flores majusculi speciosi. Plurimum LILII, multum AGAPANTHI habet. G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HEMEROCALLIS japonica; (petiolatifolia; fructus pendulus;) foliis ambientibus convoluto-petiolatis lamina ovata acuta, costato-nervosa subundulata; caule bractea vel nunc folio stipato;



stipato; racemo multifloro thyrsoideo-effuso folioso-bracteato; bracteis convoluto-lanceolatis, inferioribus geminis extima prægrandiore nunc tubum æquante; pedicello brevi flexili; corolla subnutante regulari, cylindraco-infundibuliformi; tubo rotundato-hexagono, (*computata fauce*) quam limbus subduplo longiore; limbo campanulato recurvo; laciniis ovali-lanceolatis; staminibus corollæ isometris pro longitudine germinis tubo adnatis; antheris sagittato-linearibus; stylo quam germen ter-quater longiore; capsula prismatico-columnari subnutante, valvis planis; seminibus sursum imbricatis alatis, ellipticis. G.

HEMEROCALLIS *japonica*. *Syst. Veg. Murr. ed. 14. 339. Thunb. jap. 142; (ubi descriptio certe comprehendit et hanc, licet aliàs ab autore ad solam lanceolatam restricta sit.) Id. in Linn. Trans. 2. 335. Lil. a Redoute. 1. tab. 3. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 305. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 198; (excl. var.  $\beta$ .)*

H. *alba*. *Bot. Repos. tab. 194.*

ALETRIS *japonica*. *Houtt. Linn. pfl. syst. 11. 486. t. 84. f. 2; ad specimen siccatum japonicum delineata.*

JOKSAN *vulgo Gibboofi*. GLADIOLUS plantaginis folio; scapo sesquispithamali recto, extremitate florida floribus (10—12) liliaceis, vernis, in purpureum albicantibus; ex angusto tubulo ampullaceis, 3-uncialibus, in 6 dentes laciniatis, staminibus totidem styloque mediorepandis. *Kæmpf. am. ex. 863. ejusd. fig. MS. in Mus. Brit. Banks ic. Kæmpf. tab. 11.*

---

DESC. *Leaves* several: *lamina* 2—6 inches broad. *Pedicles* white, several times shorter than the flower; inner of the lower *bractes* several times smaller than the outer. *Corolla* clear white, very fragrant, nearly four inches long. *Anthers* yellow. Hardy; blooms much later in the year than *cærulea*, and not so freely: native of China and Japan. Introduced in 1790, by Mr. G. HIBBERT. Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered in the open ground at Mr. VERE'S. G.

---

#### N O T E.

No. 894. HEMEROCALLIS CÆRULEA. Under this head the following synonyms may be added to those already cited:

( $\alpha$ .) *flore albo?* *Thunb.*

HEMEROCALLIS *lancifolia*. *Thunb. in Linn. Trans. 2. 335. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 198.*

H. *japonica*.



*H. japonica*. Thunb. jap. 142.

*ALETTRIS japonica*. Thunb. nov. act. Ups. 3. 208. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 2. 562.

(β.) flore violaceo. *Supra* No. 894. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 305.

*GIBBOOSI* altera folio angustiori, fl. autumnali. Kämpf. amæn. exot. 863. *Ejusd.* fig. MS. in Mus. Brit.; optima.

---

Varies in our gardens with narrow and with broad ovate-lanceolate leaves, of a much darker green than those of *japonica*. Is a very distinct species from that, even if it should vary to white. Mr. BROWN remarks, that he has always found 6—10 embryos in each of its seeds. See his *Prod. Nov. Holl.* 1. 296; in *Obs.* G.

#### SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

*Liliastrum*. *Supra* tab. 318. ANTHERICUM.

*graminea*. *Supra* tab. 873. Bifera. G.

*flava*. *Supra* tab. 19.

*fulva*. *Supra* tab. 64. Orientis incola.

*disticha*. *Donn Cant. ed.* 6. 93. *fulva*. Thunb. jap. 142; (excluso Linn.) KEN, &c. IRIS, &c. Kämpf. am. exot. 872.

*Icones piscium pictore chinensi Cantoni pictæ\**; tab. ult.

*Specimen hortu regio kewensi (anno 1793) floridum in Herb.*

*Banks. conservatur. Chinæ et Japoniæ incola.*

*japonica*. *Supra* tab. 1433.

*cærulea*. *Supra* tab. 894.

\* *Dryander Cat. Biblioth. Banks.* 2. 181.





*Syd. Edwards Del.*

*Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth, Jan 1. 1812.*

*E. Sanford Sc.*



SABAL ADANSONI. DWARF SABAL, OR  
SWAMP PALMETTO.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA. *Persoon.* PALMÆ. *Linn.*

*Generic Character.*

*Flores* hermaphroditi; *spatha universalis* 0; *spadix* ramosa; *spathæ partiales* membranaceæ. *Calyx* 3-partitus persistens segmentis minimis. *Cor.* 3-partita (decidua *Jacq.*) *Stam.* libera; *filamentis* basi incrassatis. *Germ.* 3, coadunata; *stigm.* fessilia subpubescentia. *Baccæ* 3, 2 plerumque abortivæ, subsphericæ, pisiformes, monospermæ; *caro* pauca, subamarescens, feminibus non adhærens. *Sem.* osseum, rufescens, punctis conspersum, basi area umbilicali depresso notatum; *papilla* exigua laterali embryonem obtegente; *albumen* cartilagineum, album, *embryo* parvus, conicus, horizontalis. *Guersent obs. in Bullet. de la soc. philomat. No. 87.*

OBS. RHAPHIS arundinacea (quantum liceat ex specimine siccato non fructifero dijudicare) hujus, neque flabelliformis supra No. 1371, congener. G.

*Specific Name and Synonyms.*

SABAL *Adansoni.* *Guersent loc. cit. tab. 25; respectu inflorescentiæ parum bona.*

SABAL *minor s. Adansoni.* *Persoon Syn. 1. 399.*

RAPHIS *acaulis.* *Willd. Sp. Pl. 4. 1093.*

CHAMÆROPS *acaulis.* *Michaux Bor. Amer. 1. 207.*

CORYPHA *minor.* *Jacq. Hort. Vind. 3. 8. tab. 8. Murr. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. 984. Mart. Mill. Dict. n. 2.*

*C. pumila.* *Walt. carol. 119.*

SABAL. *Adanson fam. 2. 495.*

*Rootstock* not caudescens; *leaves* radical, fan-shaped-palmate, smooth; *petiole* semicylindric, thornless, longer than the bipartite lamina, lobes contiguous-convergent unequally multifid, segments



*segments* ligulate-attenuated, complicate, shortly bifid radiate-divergent, sometimes with loose threads intermingled; *flower-stem* 3—5 feet high, axillary subgeniculately-flexuose upright, sheathed its whole length by many single alternate closely embracing membranous *spathes*, each equalling its internode; *spadixes* many, alternate, patently paniculate, numerously flowered, issuing laterally from the upper *spathes*; *bractes* broad exceedingly short, denticulate, single; segments of the *calyx* roundish concave, of the *corolla* rather larger, whitish, oblong obtuse, patent; *filaments* subulate, length of the flower; *anthers* sagittate incumbent; *pistil* rather shorter; *drupe*, according to JACQUIN, about the size of a pea, black, and of a sweetish taste. Of very slow growth; native of Carolina and Georgia; also, according to the inscription on a specimen in the Banksian herbarium communicated by Mr. DE PONTHEU, of our West-Indian islands. Monsieur GUERSENT says, that it cannot be a species of CORYPHA, which has 1 germen, 1 style, and a seed with a cavity in the albumen; nor EUTERPE, which has a monoicous inflorescence; nor CHAMÆROPS, in which this is polygamous.

We are far too slightly acquainted with this tribe of vegetables to be able to judge of the solidity of such generic distinctions. It has been classed by WILLDENOW under Polygamia Monœcia, in opposition to the descriptions of other Botanists.

Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered this summer in the greenhouse of Messrs. LODDIGES, at Hackney.



N<sup>o</sup> 1435.





TRADESCANTIA CRISTATA. CREST-BUNCHED  
SPIDERWORT.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* triphyllus. *Cor.* tripetalæ (unguibus modo tubuloso-connexis. G.) *Stam.* filamentorum pilis articulatis. *Stylus* simplex: stigma tubuloso. *Caps.* supera, 3-loc. *Sem.* pauca dorso vel lateribus embryonifera. *Gærtner Sem.* 1. 51.

OBS. Inflorescentia racemosa, successive ephemera, pauci-numerosiflora, alterna, biseriato-secunda, reclinata, bracteis foliaceis minutisve interstincta; ex racemis obverse binatis nunc subumbellate contractis vel nunc spicatum protractis involucri 2—3-phylo magno conduplicato nunc folioformi vel minimo bracteiformi basi stipatis: distachya; aut ex iisdem singularibus alterne dispersitis involucri monophyllo: monostachya; rarius uniflora. G.

A TRADESCANTIA segreganda CALLISIA ob stamina 3 v. pauciora: nec non species unguibus petalorum connatis scilicet TRAD. axillaris, cristata, aliæque ineditæ quæ insuper diversæ sunt seminum collateralium altero erecto, altero pendulo, umbilico basilari, embryone in extremitate opposita, ideoque distinctum genus efformantes. Brown prod. fl. nov. holl. 1. 269; in obs.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRADESCANTIA cristata; (monostachya; cor. hypocrateriformis;) caudice gracili tereti geniculato, diffuse stolonizanti-ramoso, procumbente, internodiis folio subæqualibus nervis articulosis striatis, latere folii laminæ contrario villosis; foliis oblongo-lanceolatis striatulis ciliatis, petiolo brevi vaginante in fissura pubescente; cauliculis alterne supernis; involucri herbaceo ovato-lanceolato: racemo folioloso, cristato-spicato, imbricato; floribus subsessilibus bractea semiovato-falcata obliquata subincluse interstinctis, calyce herbaceo extrorsum pubescente segmentis naviculari-conduplicatis tubi floralis angulos equitantibus; corollæ unguibus in tubulum prismaticum limbo longiorem



longiorem calyci æqualem cohærentibus, laminis explanatis; staminibus corollam nequicquam exsuperantibus; filamentis extra tubum contortis hirsutis, intra flexuosis nudis; antheris ovatis; germine oblongo, rotundate trigono, villoso; stylo germen 5-ies excedente, subtortim fluxuoso; stigmate clavato tubuloso, ore crenulato. G.

TRADESCANTIA *cristata*. Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 12. 2. 233. Syst. Veg. ed. 13. 263. ed. 14. 315. Jacq. Hort. Vindob. 2. 67. tab. 137. Hort. Kew. 1. 403. edit. 2. 2. 203. Meerburgh. Ic. 32. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 21.

COMMELINA *cristata*. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 62.

C. corollis æqualibus involucris spicatum imbricatis. Linn. Fl. Zeyl. 13. tab. 1; ex tabella archetypa Hermanniana nunc in Museo Banksiano.

EPHEMERUM zeylanicum procumbens cristatum. Herm. Parad. 148. Burm. Zeyl. 94. Raii Hist. 5. 556.

---

Said to be an annual plant; *corolla* blue, about 4 lines long, jointedly veined; *filaments* inserted at the bottom of the tube; *anthers* small yellow upright, in which the lunulate form of the locular receptacle is less evident than in the larger flowered sorts; *style* white; *stigma* blue; *raceme* shorter than the involucre; *bractes* large in proportion to the flower. Very closely allied to *papilionacea*; but differs in being altogether a somewhat larger plant and less hairy, as well as in not having stamens that are considerably longer than the corolla, which is also blue instead of purple. Found on the decayed parts of the trunks of old trees, and moist situations in the Malabar country and the Island of Ceylon. Introduced in 1770 by Monsieur RICHARD. Mr. BROWN thinks that this, with some others, should be generically separated from TRADESCANTIA; his reasons are added above.

We are indebted to Mr. VERE for the specimen. Seems to require to be kept constantly in a hot-house. G.







COTYLEDON CRENATA. SCOLLOP-LEAVED  
NAVEL-WORT.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus (modo 4-fidus). *Cor.* 1-petala. *Squamæ* nectari-  
feræ 5, ad basin germinis. *Caps.* 5 (modo 4).

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

COTYLEDON *crenata*; foliis decussatis obtusis crenatis  
carnosis, floribus cymoso-paniculatis erectis quadrifidis.  
*Venten. Malmais.* 49. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 3. p. 110.*

VEREA *crenata*; foliis oppositis patentibus, racemis longif-  
simis laxis, floribus luteis. *Bot. Repos.* 21. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2.  
*p. 471.*

CALANCHOE *Verea*. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p. 446. a.*

KALANCHOE. *Adanson Fam. de Pl.* 2. *p. 248.*

This succulent shrub, native of Sierra Leone, whence it was introduced by our friend Professor ADAM AFZELIUS, and, under the supposition of its being an undescribed genus, was named by Mr. ANDREWS in honour of JAMES VERE, Esq. a great encourager of botanical science. But if it can be properly separated from COTYLEDON, being undoubtedly a congener of COTYLEDON *laciniata*, of which ADANSON, in his *Familles des Plantes*, long ago constituted a genus, it must take his name of KALANCHÖE. DECANDOLLE, a French botanist, and PERSOON, have adopted this division; but M. VENTENAT has followed LINNÆUS, who considered his COTYLEDON *laciniata* as belonging to the genus, though curtailed of one-fifth in the number of all the parts of fructification.



It is not improbable, however, that had he known there were half a dozen species in the same predicament, he would have himself made a separation, so congenial with his classification.

In the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis, both this plant and BRYOPHYLLUM of SALISBURY, No. 1409 of this work, are retained with COTYLEDON; BRYOPHYLLUM is, however, in our opinion, very distinct, not only in the number of the parts of fructification, but likewise in the form of the corolla, the relative proportion of the calyx and it, and especially in having the stamens arranged in one rank.

The original imported plant bore leaves many times the size of those in our figure, and more irregularly scolloped, but succeeding ones have not attained to the same vigorous growth.

Our drawing was made at the late Right Honourable Mr. GREVILLE's, at Paddington. Propagated by cuttings. Requires to be kept in the dry stove, or in an airy part of the common hot-house. Flowers from May through the summer. Cultivated by Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, in 1793.



N<sup>o</sup> 1437.



Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Jan. 1. 1812.

F. Sanford Sc.



CYMBIDIUM COCCINEUM. SCARLET-  
FLOWERED CYMBIDIUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 4—5-petala erecta vel patens. *Nectarium* concavum, basi calcaratum, lamina patula. *Anthera* opercularis, decidua. *Pollen* globosum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CYMBIDIUM *coccineum*; subcaulescens, foliis terminalibus aliisque radicalibus bulbo innatis ensiformibus obtusis, scapis filiformibus axillaribus unifloris. *Swartz Nov. Act. Upsal*, 6. p. 70. and in *Traacts on Botany*, p. 168. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 4. p. 94. Persoon Synop. 2. p. 514. 6.*

EPIDENDRUM *coccineum*; foliis caulinis ensiformibus obtusis, pedunculis unifloris axillaribus confertis. *Sp. Pl. 1348. Jacq. Amer. p. 222. t. 135.*

HELLEBORINE *coccinea multiflora. Plum. Spec. 9. ic. 180.*

The *orchideæ* in general are rather difficult to cultivate, but the parasitical ones in particular were long thought beyond the power of art to bring to any tolerable degree of perfection in our northern climate. Of late years however, by planting them in a mold composed chiefly of decayed wood, and covering the surface with large pieces of bark; some cultivators have succeeded to admiration with many of them.

The CYMBIDIUM *coccineum* has been seen here in flower before, but perhaps never in the same perfection as in the bark stove of Messrs. LODDIGES, at Hackney, in June last, from whence our drawing was made.

When



When the flowers first come, they appear to grow from the bosom of the radical leaves, but, as the stalk lengthens, fresh flowers are produced from the axils of the cauline leaves, as is described by JACQUIN. A kind of thickening of the foot-stalk, so as to form what are called bulbs, of an oval compressed form, terminated with one or more leaves, is very common in this genus, and occurs in this species also, though there were none to be observed in the specimen from which our drawing was made. By these knots or bulbs the plants may be propagated. They probably serve as reservoirs of the juices, necessary to preserve the life of the vegetable, during the dry season.

Native of the Island of Martinique, growing in moist woods, especially on the banks of the torrents.







CYTISUS LEUCANTHUS. PALE-FLOWERED  
CYTISUS.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-labiatus : labio superiore 2-dentato. *Carina* erecta. *Legum.* basi attenuatum, compressum. (*Stamina monadelphia.* *Folia ternata.*)

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CYTISUS *leucanthus* ; caulibus erectis ramosis, floribus capitatis, calycis labio superiore emarginate truncato : inferiore integerrimo acuto.

CYTISUS *leucanthus* ; floribus umbellatis terminalibus, caulibus erectis, foliolis ellipticis glabris acutis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 1124. *Persoon Syn.* 2. p. 810.

CYTISUS *leucanthus.* *Plant. rar. Hung.* t. 132.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, branched upwards ; branches vil-  
lous. *Flowers* in terminal subumbellated heads. *Leaves* pe-  
tiolate : *leaflets* lanceolate, filky on both sides from adpressed  
shining hairs. *Calyx* cylindrical, bilabiate : *upper lip* emarginate-  
truncate : *lower lip* apparently simple, acute. *Corolla* elongated :  
*vexillum* oblong-obcordate, with reflexed sides. *Alæ* not half  
the length, clawed. *Carina* two-petaled : *petals* united at the  
point, nearly like the alæ. *Filaments* all connected. *Germen*  
oblong, flattened, filky. *Style* naked : *stigma* subcapitate.

The branches are slenderer, and the flowers much smaller  
than in *CYTISUS austriacus*.

We were favoured with living specimens of this plant by  
Mr. DONN, from the Botanical Garden at Cambridge, at the  
same time with those of *SALVIA Hablitziana*, published in last  
number. We have also received specimens of the same plant  
from Mr. BUCHANAN, Nurseryman at Sydenham.

Native of the heaths and woods of the Banate, in Hungary.  
Hardy. Flowers in August.







ASTROLOMA HUMIFUSUM. JUNIPER-LEAVED  
ASTROLOMA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* bracteis 4, pluribusve imbricatus. *Cor.* tubo ventricoso, calyce duplo longiore, intus juxta basin fasciculis 5 villorum: limbo brevi, patenti barbato. *Filamenta* linearia inclusa. *Ovarium* 5-loculare. *Drupa* subexsucca, putamine osseo, solida. *Brown Prod. Nov. Holl.*

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

ASTROLOMA *humifusum*; prostratum ramosissimum, foliis lanceolato-linearibus supra convexiusculis margine ciliatis. *Brown Prod. Nov. Holl. p. 538.*

VINTENATIA *humifusa*. *Cav. ic. 4. t. 348. p. 28.*

We are indebted to Messrs. MALCOLM and SWEET, Nurserymen, at Stockwell-Common, for the opportunity of giving a figure of this rare plant, which we have not seen in any other collection.

The genus STYPHELIA having become very extensive, Mr. BROWN has divided it; but, in plants of this natural order, it is not easy to find discriminating characters in the parts of fructification; accordingly, the only difference we remark in the character of this genus from that of STYPHELIA, in this author's valuable work, exists in a rather slight variation in the form of the corolla, and the more linear anthers, which are included within the tube of the corolla, not exerted as in STYPHELIA. These diversities, though not striking, are, however, important when combined with certain peculiarities of habit, which probably afforded the first guide in making the separation.

Native of New-Holland, about Port-Jackson, also of the southern coasts, and of Van Diemen's Island. Flowers in August. May be considered as a hardy greenhouse shrub, requiring nearly the same treatment as the Cape Heaths.







## DATURA METEL. DOWNY THORN-APPLE.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infundibuliformis, plicata. *Cal.* tubulosus, angulatus, deciduus. *Caps.* 4-valvis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DATURA *Metel*; pericarpis spinosis nutantibus globosis, foliis cordatis subintegris pubescentibus. *Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 256. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 1009. *Hort. Kew. ed. alter.* 1. p. 387. *Mart. Mill. Diæt.*

DATURA *innocua*. *Mill. Diæt. ed.* 8. n. 5. *Idem Martyn n.* 8. STRAMONIUM folio hyoscyami; flore toto candido; fructu propendente, rotundo, spinis innocuis ornato. *Boerb. Ind. alt. v.* 1. p. 262, *excluso synonymo Hort. Eyst.*

STRAMONIA. *Dod. Pempt.* 460. f. 1. *Camer. Herb.* 377. d. *ejusdem Epitom.*

STRAMONIUM peregrinum. *Ger. Em.* 348. f. 1.

SOLANUM pomo spinoso rotundo, longo flore. *Baub. Pin.* 168.

HUMMATU. *Hort. Mal.* 2. p. 47. t. 48. ?

DUTRA alba. *Rumf. Amb.* 5. p. 242. t. 87. ?

---

This plant, when cultivated in the stove, hardly acquires a height exceeding four feet. *Stems* purplish, downy, irregularly branched. *Leaves* cordate, mostly quite entire, but, about the flowers more especially, irregularly angular, villous on both sides; footstalks long. The *calyx* is long, somewhat inflated, but rounded and not angular; at first usually two-lipped, but afterwards spontaneously divides or is easily separable into five lance-shaped teeth. *Corolla* white, generally single, large, and sweet-scented. After flowering, the peduncle, which was before erect, bends downwards, and the nodding, globular fruit



fruit is covered with tubercles terminating in short soft spines. The greater part of the calyx falls with the flower, but the base remains and grows with the capsule, forming a circular calyx irregularly scolloped at the edge and reflected.

Our plant was said to be raised from seeds sent from Surinam, and we think it doubtful whether it be the same species as the East-Indian plant, which grows to a much larger size and is not described as being so pubescent: at the same time it corresponds so well with the specific character of LINNÆUS, that we can but conclude it is the same as what he intended in his Species Plantarum for *Datura Metel*; nor do we think it differs from the *STRAMONIA* of DODONÆUS and the older authors. In the Hortus Cliffortianus, LINNÆUS considered all those with nodding fruit as varieties of the same species, and some Botanists still incline to the same opinion.

We were favoured with the plant from which our drawing was taken, by Mr. SALISBURY, proprietor of the botanic garden in Sloane-Street, under the name of *Datura innoxia* of MILLER: and it is not unlikely but it may be the same as the one described by him, which he raised from seeds received from Vera Cruz, though he says the fruit is oval, and covered with long, soft, innocuous spines. It is not improbable, however, that there may be some variety in the form of the fruit and in the length of the spines.

The extraordinary narcotic and inebriating effects of these plants has been fully described by the early writers on East-Indian plants; but we have not been able to trace in any of them the practice of smoking the root in the asthma, not very long since introduced to this country from Madras. The first mention we find of this practice is in LOUREIRO'S Flora Cochinchinensis: this author asserts, that the bruised root of the *Datura* (he considers all the species of LINNÆUS as mere varieties, except *arborea*) smoked through a tobacco pipe, speedily relieves violent paroxysms of the asthma.

The roots of this species are large, and consequently much fitter for the purpose of smoking than those of *Datura stramonium*; but whether these are superior in efficacy to the other parts of the plant, is at present undecided.

May be treated as other tender annuals, raised on a hot-bed in the spring and planted in the open ground the latter-end of May, where it will thrive and blossom very well; but will not ripen its fruit, except the weather prove very favourable.



N<sup>o</sup> 1441.



J. Edwards Del

Pub by S. Currier Walworth Feb 1 1842

F. Sanson Sc



## PÆONIA DAURICA. DAURIAN PÆONY.



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PÆONIA *daurica*; foliis pinnatis: foliolis subovatis glaucis, caule herbaceo. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. p. 317.

PÆONIA *daurica*; foliis pinnatis: foliolis subovatis glaucis, floribus rubro-purpureis, caule herbaceo bipedali. *Bot. Repos.* 486.

Our drawing of this rare species was taken at the botanic garden of ISAAC SWAINSON, Esq. at Twickenham, in May last. The round egg-shaped petiolated glaucous leaflets distinguish the PÆONIA *daurica* from every other known species.

A hardy perennial, native of Siberia. Introduced by JOHN BELL, Esq. in 1790.



N<sup>o</sup> 1442.



Pub. by J. Girden Walworth Feb 1. 1812.

Sydenham, Edwards, Del. F. Sanson Sc.



EDWARDSIA MICROPHYLLA. SMALL-LEAVED  
EDWARDSIA.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* papilionacea. *Legumen* tetrapterum, polyspermum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

EDWARDSIA *microphylla*; foliolis (25—41) obovatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 3. p. 1.*

EDWARDSIA *microphylla*. *Salisb. in Linn. Soc. Transf. vol. 9. p. 299.*

SOPHORA *microphylla*. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p. 499. Jacq. Hort. Schoenbr. 3. p. 10. t. 269. Lamarck ill. gen. 1. 325. f. 1.*

SOPHORA *tetraptera*. *Forst. Prod. n. 183. Linn. Sup. 230.*

---

The genus SOPHORA, as constituted by LINNÆUS, served for some time as a common receptacle for almost the whole of the papilionaceous plants, having their stamens all distinct; and these not being very numerous, no particular inconvenience arose from the assemblage. But when the great number belonging to this natural order, natives of Australia, began to be known, it became necessary to separate the genera which were united by this one character only. With respect to the papilionaceous genera of New-Holland, this task was ably commenced by the PRESIDENT OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY, in the first volume of the ANNALS OF BOTANY, and is now carrying on with more ample materials, by Mr. ROBERT BROWN. The present genus was framed by R. A. SALISBURY, Esq. in the 9th volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society,



Society, and named by him in honour of our botanical draughtsman, Mr. SYDENHAM EDWARDS; and EDWARDSIA has been since adopted in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis. SOPHORA *tetraptera*, No. 167 of this work, is another species, and is now called EDWARDSIA *grandiflora*; *tetraptera* being the generic character of the fruit, and equally applicable to the whole genus.

The present species is not quite so hardy as the other; at least it does not flower so well when cultivated in the open air, which perhaps is owing to its disposition to put forth its blossoms somewhat more early in the spring. It answers best therefore to treat it as a hardy greenhouse shrub. Our drawing was taken from a fine old tree, which has for many years produced abundance of flowers every spring, in Mr. MALCOLM'S greenhouse at Kensington, and the fruit added from a small shrub at Messrs. WHITLEY and Co. now of the Fulham nursery.

Native of New-Zealand, where it was discovered by the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. K. B. and introduced at the same time with EDWARDSIA *grandiflora*, than which the flowers are scarcely less showy, but shorter and less pointed.



N<sup>o</sup> 1443.



Sy. Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Feb. 1. 1812.

F. Sanford Sc.



BRUNSVIGIA FALCATA. SWEET-SCENTED  
BRUNSWICK-LILY.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Umbella* pluri-numerosiflora bracteis ut plurimum interstincta, e spatha generali bivalvi brevior. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* supera hexapetalo-partita, suburceolato-campanata tubo nullo, vel infundibuliformis radiatove-divaricata illo brevissimo, subæqualis, subirregularis regularisve. *Fil.* ejus fundo inserta tubove adnata, declinata erectave, alterne longiora. *Stylus* horum decursu. *Stig.* simplex, vel obsoletius trina. *Caps.* membranacea subdiaphana, turbinatim trilobo-trigona lobis aut de vexe compressis aut alatim extenuatis, 3-loc., 3-valv. valvis medio septigeris; loculi oligospermi deorsum cassi. *Sem.* horum angulo interiori appacta, aciniformi-oblongata testâ nigrâ, vel tuberoso-laxata (*nec tamen ut loculum repleant*) difformiter rotundata, fuscescentia. G.

**OBS.** Bulbus *tunicatus integumentis membranaceis brunneis, quandoque scarioso-rigentibus; axis rhizomatosa modo deorsum prominens; fibræ fibriliferæ crassæ, nunc nodoso-protuberantes; folia pauca-plura bifaria a plano obversa, crassiuscula, spathulato-oblonga . . . . lingulato-lorata, plana, scapo varie compresso ut plurimum breviora tardiora, vel ejus contemporanea; pedicelli cum capsula clavati. Flore tenuis cum AMARYLLIDE, fructu cum MASSONIA plurimis consentit; cæterum HÆMANTHO accedens. Marginatæ et Radulæ fructum nondum habuimus perfectum. G.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BRUNSVIGIA *falcata*; foliis pluribus, angustius lingulato-loratis, glaucis, alterne in utramque partem falcato-obliquatis, cilio brevi cartilagineo fimbriatis, externis longioribus humi recumbentibus; scapo 4 plo magisve brevior, complanato aciebus rotundatis, inflorescentiam vix æquante; umbella multiflora, pedicellis inæquilateri-triquetris,



triquetris, laxis, germine quater longioribus, flore brevioribus, fructigeris strictis supra 3-nervi-costatis; germine utrinque conformi-continuo; corolla erecto-subnutante, infundibuliformi, subirregulari, emarcida fructum coronante; tubo germen uniformiter continuante, laciniis quater brevioribus; his angustius spathulato-lanceolatis vix ultra basin imbricantibus, media summa aliis recurvioribus; extimis angustioribus convoluto-unguiculatis, acutis mucrone glochidiformi, intimarum lamina oblonga obtusa; staminibus declinato-affurgentibus corolla parum brevioribus; stylo subexserto tortiusculo; stigmate obsolete triplici depresso patulo; capsula inverso-pyramidata nervo medio in singula facie prominulo, lobis angustis declive in aciem compressis; seminibus difformiter atque inæqualiter tuberoso-laxatis, fuscescentibus. G.

AMARYLLIS *falcata*. L'Herit. fert. Angl. 13. n. 15. Hort. Kew. 1. 418. ed. 2. 2. 225. Nob. supra No. 1089, verso folio in Spec. Synth. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 55.

AMARYLLIS *longifolia*. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 1. 1. 293. ed. 2. 1. 421. Reich. 2. 27; (excluso Ehbret.) Syst. Veg. ed. 14. 320. Mill. Dict. ed. 8. n. 7. Non vero L'Heritierii, editorum Horti Kewensis, Jacquini, Willdenovii, nostrumve, plantam numeri superioris 661 pro Linnæana male intelligentium. G.

CRINUM *falcatum*. Murr. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. 319. Jacq. Hort. Vindob. 3. 34. tab. 60.

HÆMANTHUS *falcatus*. Thunb. Prod. 58.

AMARYLLIS *spatha multiflora*, corollis campanulatis æqualibus, scapo tereti ancipiti. Royen Lugd. 36. Mill. Dict. ed. 7. n. 7.

LILIUM *africanum humile longissimis foliis polyanthos saturato colore purpurascens*.—id. *diluto colore purpurascens*. Herm. Lugd. 682. Id. Parad. Batav. 195. tab. 195.

LILIO-NARCISSUS *africanus pumilus polyanthos*. Tournef. Inst. 386. Boerb. Ind. Alt. 2. 147.

L. N. *africanus laticaulis humilis*. Rudb. Elys. tab. 180.

L. N. *africanus platycaulis humilis flore purpurascente odorato*. Comm. Hort. Amst. 1. 71. tab. 36.

L. N. *indicus pumilus polyanthos*. Mor. Hist. pars 2. 368.

NARCISSUS *pumilus indicus polyanthos*. Cornut. Canad. 154; cum fig. mala.

OBS. Licet in nostra tabula folia de bulbo florido resecta delineentur seorsim, naturâ quidem præveniunt perdurantque inflorescentiam. G.

---

On a review of the descriptions and synonymy of AMARYLLIS *longifolia* in the works of LINNÆUS, we have found it to be



be the present plant, and not the one given under that title in No. 661 of the present work; which has been substituted in its place, from a general misapprehension in succeeding writers. We have restored to each the synonyms that belong to it, without attempting to disturb specific denominations by which both are at this time universally called and understood. *Bulb* round-ovate, integuments numerous membranous; outer *leaves* sometimes nearly two feet long, from half to an inch broad, quite flat, surrounded by a short white cartilaginous fringe; *scape* 3—4 inches high, in old many-flowered specimens very broad in proportion to its height; *corolla* about two inches and a half long, changing from greenish white to deep rose-colour; tube half an inch long; *capsule* with its continuous pedicle from six to seven inches long, brown, narrow-turbinate and shortly contracted at the top; *cells* about three inches long, with from one to three *seeds* of various sizes, which are fleshy but not outwardly herbaceous and irregularly rounded compressed. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated in 1752, by P. MILLER. Blooms about August, diffusing a fragrance, which appeared to us to resemble that of the "Lily of the Valley."

Our drawing was made from a plant in the collection of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, at Hammer-smith, who have been very successful in its treatment. G.

---

## N O T E.

AMARYLLIS *longifolia*. *Supra* No. 661.

Exclude *Sp. Pl.* 421. *Roy. Lugdb.* 36. *Reich.* 2. 27. *Mill. Diæt.* n. 7. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 320. *Mart. Mill. Diæt. Herm. Parad.* 195. t. 195; *cum descr.*; ad BRUNSVIGIAM falcata transferenda.

Lin. 21; infere post "59" verba "*excluso synonymo Linnæi.*"

Line the last, and first of the next page, for "six inches" put "one"

Line second of the second page, for "12—20" read "3—7."

To the remaining synonymy add,

AMARYLLIS *longifolia*. *Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 227*; (*excluso Miller, loco citato saltem tenus*).

A. *bulbisperma*. *Burm. Prod.* 9.

A. *capensis*. *Mill. Diæt. ed. 8. n. 12.*

A. *spatha 3-flora corollis campanulatis æqualibus genitalibus declinatis*. *Mill. Diæt. ed. 7. n. 12.*



SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

- falcata. *Supra tab. 1443.*  
 multiflora. *Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 230.* AMARYLLIS orientalis.  
*Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 1. 38. tab. 74.*  
 marginata. *Hort. Kew. eod. A. marginata. Jacq. eod. 34. tab. 65.*  
 Radula. *Hort. Kew. eod. A. Radula. Jacq. eod. 35. tab. 68.*  
 striata. *Hort. Kew. eod. 231. A. striata. Jacq. eod. 36. tab. 70.*

---

ERRATA.

- No. 1044, 2d page, l. 8, for "their," read "the."  
 No. 1392, l. 13, pro "unico," lege "unici."  
 No. 1418, l. 17, pro "utraque fine," lege "utroque fine."  
 No. 1125, l. 17, from the bottom, omit the words "of these."  
 No. 1433, vers. fol. l. 14, pro "lanceolatam" lege "lancifoliam."  
 No. 1434, l. 15, pro "abumen" lege "albumen."  
 No. 1435, l. 14, pro "folioformi" lege "foliiformi."  
 ————— vers. fol. l. 6, pro "fluxuoso" lege "flexuoso."  
 ————— l. 13, pro "Hermanniania" lege "Hermanniana."







DRIMIA CILIARIS. FRINGED-LEAVED  
DRIMIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1380.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DRIMIA *ciliaris*; bulbo squamato subovato e squamis acutis subæquatis; foliis pluribus (4—5) lorato-linearibus acutulis, subcarinatis, albicanter pruinatis, cilio brevi marginatis; scapo bis terve altiori erecto; racemo laxius multifloro divaricato; pedicellis flore brevioribus bracteola subulata longioribus; corolla horizontali, trans basin usque reflexa, per tertiam tubulosa; laciniis lingulato-linearibus, superne concavis carinatis, interioribus subangustioribus ut plurimum infra medium utrinque crispulis; filamentis una quarta brevioribus in fasciculum porrectis; germine ovato-pyramidato obtuse triquetro, hedris stilla ex poro medio udis, angulis fulcatis; stylo continuo id ter excedente, filamentis quarta brevioribus, crassius filiformi-triquetro 3-fulco, apiculo stigmatoso depresso-trigono glanduloso-puberulo. G.

DRIMIA *ciliaris*. Jacq.  *Ic. Rar. 2. t. 377. Collect. 41. t. 5. fig. 5. Nob. supra No. 1380; vers. fol. in Spec. enum. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 165.*

---

DESCR. *Bulb* of a dingy purplish brown colour, varying in size and compactness; *leaves* 6—8 inches long, about the third of one broad; *stem* from a foot to one and a half high, strict, obscurely spotted; *corolla* about half an inch long, on the outside greenish and covered with minute thickset purple dots; pale on the inside and glossy; *anthers* brown when entire, short oblong. Introduced from the Cape of Good-Hope by Mr. W. GRIFFIN, in whose greenhouse, at South-Lambeth, it flowered last September. G.







TRIGLOCHIN BULBOSUM. BULBOUS-ROOTED  
ARROW-GRASS.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* (infera, G.) hexapetala, decidua, petalis concavis; 3 interioribus altius insertis. *Stam.* brevissima. *Anth.* posticæ subsessiles. *Germina* 3—6, monosperma. *Styli* breves (vel nulli. G.) *Stigmata* adnata. *Caps.* 3—6, evalves. *Semina* erecta. *Brown Prod. Fl. Nov. Holl.* 1. 343.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRIGLOCHIN *bulbosum*; (*tricapsulare*;) radice aggregato-bulbosa, bulbis solidis plexu fibroso per ætatem multiplicando ac in philyras fetaceas solvendo contactis; foliis scapo subtardioribus denuo pluribus (4—6) ortu bifario, canaliculato-filiformibus, basi membranaceo-dilatatis convoluto-vaginantibus; scapo altiori tereti-gracilescente, flexuoso-erecto, simplici; racemo continuo, ebracteato, multifloro, laxius spicato; pedicellis patulis, flore parum longioribus; corolla erecta, pistillis brevioribus, cupulato-connivente; petalis imbricantibus ovato-orbiculatis bullæformi-convexis, extimis majoribus longe citius caducis; antheris extrorsis, petalorum (*quorum replent cavum*) basi subinsidentibus, alternis superioribus lymphâ distentis serius (*nunquando?*) maturandis; germinibus viridibus, in columellam triquetroprismaticam coadunatis, singulis linearibus plano-convexiusculis sine stigmatoso continuo breviter replicato radiato-penicillato; capsulis seorsim deciduis, introrsum inferne verticaliter dehiscentibus. G.

TRIGLOCHIN *bulbosum*. *Linn. Mant.* 226. *Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. 348. *Thunb. Prod. Flor. cap.* 67. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. tab. 454. *Coll. Suppl.* 102. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 264.

GRAMEN *trigloch* *bulbosum monomotapense*. *Breyn. fascic.* 24; (*in calce Pl. rar. Cent.*)

---

A perennial plant throwing up from numerous aggregate bulbs (about the size of small acorns) fascicles of slender pliant leaves



leaves about 8 inches long, and soon forming large tufts; stem from 8 inches to a foot and a half high, slender, accompanied at first by one or two short leaves which grow out in length and are followed by others; flowers small herbaceous, membranous, scentless; anthers large, subdidymously orbicular, broader across, outwardly 4-fulcate; pollen yellow; stigmatose pubescence white. Introduced some years since from the Cape of Good-Hope, by Mr. G. HIBBERT. Our drawing was made from a specimen that flowered last October, in the greenhouse at Mr. Knight's Nursery on the King's-Road, Fulham. G.







**OCIMUM SCUTELLARIOIDES. SKULL-CAP-  
LIKE BASIL.**



*Class and Order.*

**DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.**

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* labio superiore orbiculato: inferiore quadrifido. *Cor.* resupinatae alterum labium 4-fidum, alterum indivisum. *Filamenta* exteriora basi processum emittentia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

**OCIMUM** *scutellarioides*; corollis falcatis, pedicellis ramosis.

*Linn. Mant.* 84. *Reich. Sp. Pl.* 3. 95. *Willd.* 3 p. 166.

*Martyn Mill. Diet. n.* 18. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. 424.

**OCIMUM** *scutellarioides*; foliis lanceolato-ovatis ferratis, racemis verticillatis. *Sp. Pl.* 834.

**PLECTRANTHUS** *scutellarioides*. *Brown Prod. Nov. Holl.* p. 506.

**MAJANA** *rubra*. *Rumf. Amb.* 5. p. 291. t. 101.

LINNÆUS, in his *Mantissa prima*, observed that this species differed so much in the form of the flower from the rest, as almost to render it a distinct genus; and Professor VAHL since added *OCIMUM Zatarbendi* of FORSKOHL, an undoubted congener of our plant, to *PLECTRANTHUS*: WILLDENOW, having adopted this change, ought also to have placed this under the same genus, as has been done by Mr. R. BROWN, in his *Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ*. But as this author has remarked that the genus *OCIMUM* requires altogether to undergo a re-examination, both to decide which of the species have processes to the filaments, and of what value this, as yet dubious, character really is in determining the genus; and especially as he has not removed this plant in the new edition

of



of the Hortus Kewensis, we have thought it best to leave it under OCIMUM; especially as it is very doubtful whether the *ecalcarati* or those species which have no spur, of which this is one, may not, in a general reform, be again separated from the PLECTRANTHUS of L'HERITIER.

Mr. BROWN has followed Mr. POITEAU in denying that the corolla of these plants is resupinate, but not upon the same ground; he thinks that the unopened flower always affords a certain mark, the under lip being in every case covered over by the upper. It is not however unnatural to suppose, that if the corolla is reversed, the mode of imbrication will be reversed also, in order to prevent the wet from entering into the interior; an injury to which it would otherwise be exposed. To us it appears, that if this plant does not afford an example of a resupinate corolla, it will be in vain to seek for any in nature.

MAJANA *rubra* of RUMF (not MAJORANA, as cited by LINNÆUS, and copied from him whenever this synonym has been since quoted) appears, from the description, to be our plant, but his figure is a very bad one.

We were favoured with the specimen from which our drawing was made, by our friend JOHN WALKER, Esq. of Arno's-Grove, Southgate.

Native of the East-Indies, of the Island of Tanna in the South-Seas, and of the tropical regions of New-Holland. An annual plant, cultivated in the stove or hot-bed.





*Begonia ...*

*J. Edwards Del.*

*J. Sanster Sc.*



## EURYALE FEROX. PRICKLY EURYALE.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus, superus. *Petala* numerosa. *Stigma* sessile, peltatum. *Bacca* coronata calyce, polysperma. *Semina* nucamentacea. HORT. KEW.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

EURYALE *ferox*. Salisbury in *Ann. of Bot.* v. 2. p. 74. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 3.

ANNESLEA *spinosa*. Bot. Repos. 618.

LIEN KIEN *f.* Kiteou. *Mem. sur les Chinois*, 3. p. 451.

This curious plant is a native of the East-Indies, and has been cultivated in China, according to the pretensions of the Chinese writers, more than a thousand years before the commencement of the Christian era. The seeds which are involved in an insipid pulp, supposed to be of a cooling quality, are farinaceous, and considered as a wholesome food.

The leaves, which float upon the surface of the water, sometimes exceed three feet in diameter, and are covered on both sides with sharp curved spines. The under surface is of a deep bluish purple colour, curiously supported by spongy ribs, which rising from the centre of the leaf, where the petiole is inserted, are dichotomously branched over the whole. These ribs have considerably more perpendicular thickness than width, like the rafters of a house, and are covered with spines at first soft but becoming hard with age. The leaf, while in bud, is curiously folded up, and enclosed in an involucre, which bursts as the leaf expands.

Introduced







N<sup>o</sup> 1440.



Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

Pub by S. Curtis Walworth Mart. 1812.

E. Sanson Sc.



## GYPSOPHILA REPENS. CREEPING

## GYPSOPHILA.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 1-phyllus, campanulatus, angulatus. *Petala* 5, ovata, sessilia. *Caps.* globosa, 1-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GYPSOPHILA *repens*; foliis lanceolatis, flaminibus corolla emarginata brevioribus. *Sp. Pl.* 581. *Reich.* 2. 324. *Willd.* 2. 662. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. p. 74. *Jacq. Austr.* 5. p. 4. t. 407.

GYPSOPHILA foliis linearibus carnosis triquetris, flaminibus petalis emarginatis brevioribus. *Ger. Prov.* 407. t. 15. *Vaill. Dauph.* 3. p. 602.

GYPSOPHILA *repens.* *Lam. et Decand. Flor. Franc.* 4. p. 736.

SAPONARIA radice lignosa maxima, foliis glaucis pulposis, petalis emarginatis. *Hall. Helv. n.* 905.

CARYOPHYLLUS saxatilis foliis gramineis minor. *Baub. Pin.* 211.

SYMPHYTUM petræum f. Gypsophyton. *Thal. Hircyn.* p. 115.

The flowers of this species are with us nearly white, and, except that they acquire somewhat of a red colour as they die, have none of the purple tinge of *prostrata*. The colour may however be variable. Our present plant bears its flowers more scattered, the peduncles being longer, less divided, and those at the divisions of the stem quite simple. Perhaps the most decisive character











## LANTANA TRIFOLIA. THREE-LEAVED

## LANTANA.

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-dentatus obsolete. *Stigma* uncinato-refractum. *Drupa* nucleo biloculari.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LANTANA *trifolia*; foliis ternis quaternisve ellipticis supra rugosis subtus villosis, caule inermi, spicis oblongis imbricatis. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 350. *Edit. alt.* 4. p. 42. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 315. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* *Swartz Obs.* p. 236.

LANTANA *trifolia*; foliis ternis, caule inermi, spicis oblongis imbricatis. *Sp. Pl.* 873.

LANTANA *trifolia*; foliis ternis, spicis oblongis imbricatis, floribus carneo-violaceis, fauce flava. *Medicus in Aët. Palat.* v. 3. *Phys.* p. 222.

LANTANA *erecta* minor subassurgens, foliis verticillato-ternatis, pedunculis longis, spicis ovatis. *Brown Fam.* 268. 1.

PERICLYMENUM *rectum* humiliter salviæ folio rugosiore, flore purpureo; fructu oblongo esculento purpureo. *Sloane Hist.* 2. p. 82. t. 195. f. 3. mala. *Raj. dend.* 30.

CAMARA *trifolia* purpurascens flore. *Plum. gen.* p. 32.

MYROBATINDUM *spicatum*, Viburni foliis ex adverso ternis. *Vaill. Aët. Paris.* 1722. p. 203.

---

There are several points of agreement between this species and *annua* (vide supra No. 1022); but our plant differs in the greater



greater lengthening of the spike, in having a shrubby, rounded, not annual and square stem, as well as leaves ternate, or sometimes, though rarely, quaternate. The fruit of *LANTANA trifolia* is more pulpy than in any other of the genus, and being of an agreeable flavour, is, as we are informed by Sir HANS SLOANE, greedily sought after by the children in Jamaica.

REICHARD imagined the plant described by MEDICUS as *L. trifolia*, really belonged to *annua*, because of the flesh-coloured corollas with yellow throat, not changeable; but as these circumstances are common to both species, we see no reason to doubt that the plant, of which he has given an account, is the same with ours, except that he describes the stems as being square. His plant the first year grew with two opposite leaves, but in the second year the leaves were all ternate.

Native of the mountains in the West-Indies. Requires the heat of the stove, but in warm weather should be removed into the greenhouse or be allowed plenty of air, in which situation it will ripen its fruit and continue flowering at the extremity of the spike at the same time.

Introduced by Dr. WILLIAM HOUSTON before 1733. Communicated to us by Messrs. LODDIGES, of Hackney, in August last.





*Lilium*

*Richardson & Co. New York*



AMARYLLIS BLANDA. THE BLUSH-LILY,  
OR AMARYLLIS.



*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 923\*.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

AMARYLLIS *blanda*; (*multiflora*; *flos subirregularis, breviter deorsum tubuloso-connexus, fauce nuda*; foliis plurimis (*subduodenis*) bifariis e basi vaginantibus erecto-divergentibus, interioribus ab utrinque gradatim longioribus lanceolato-loratis, scapi validissimi tereti-ancipitis undato-viridis (*cui diu post succedunt*) altitudinem demum attingentibus, extimis binis lanceolato-oblongis latioribus, cunctis apice obtusatis striatis subcanaliculatis subtus costa media pallidiore carinatis, introrsum nitidis; spatha spha-celato-bivalvi; umbella divaricata, pedicellis viridibus florem subæquantibus; germine viridi, obovato, rotundate trigono, quam tubus subduplo brevior, sulcis facialibus prominulis; corolla nutante subæquali obsolete ringente; tubo trigono trifulco quam limbus turbinato-campanulatus recurvo-patentissimus pluries brevior, laciniis subungui-culatis lamina elliptico-lanceolata undulata; staminibus per totum tubum adnatis divergenter declinatis; stylo subulato-triquetro; stigmate trigonulo leviter depresso. G.

AMARYLLIS *Belladonna*;  $\beta$ ; *vernalis, corolla pallidiore. Nobis supra No. 733.* Conservantur in Herbario Bank-fiano juxta se pro mutuis varietatibus eidem chartæ folio affixa specimina tum hujusce tum *Belladonna* N<sup>o</sup> 733 ex hortis nostratibus; uti et alia *blandæ* seorsim posita cum titulo *Belladonna* ex Promontorio Bonæ Spei. G.

---

DESCR. *Bulb* nearly twice the bigness of a swan's egg, *integuments* pale brown, membranous; *leaves* of a bright apple-green colour, not glaucous, attaining their full size towards the end of January, inner ones about three feet high and an inch and a half broad, outer far shorter and two inches broad; scape



scape three feet high, about an inch in diameter towards the base; flowers produced in June and July, about four inches long, white fading to a blush or pale rose-colour, but not in streaks; we did not perceive that they had any scent. On turning back to the article in No. 733 of this work, where the plant had on the authority of MILLER in his "Icones" been added as variety  $\beta$  to *Belladonna*, it will be seen that we then suspected it to be a distinct species; which conjecture an inspection of the growing specimen has made a certainty. It would be superfluous to particularize differences, which a comparison of the figures and descriptions of the two plants will so easily shew. In *Belladonna* the segments of the corolla do not cohere at all beyond their base, but converge in such way as to give the appearance of their so doing; the leaves are of a dark dingy green, scarcely more than half an inch broad, and never attain a length in any way equalling the scape; which circumstances are here mentioned, because they were omitted in our account of that species. *Blanda* is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was gathered by Sir JOSEPH BANKS. Was sent to MILLER in 1754 by VAN ROYEN from Holland, and flowered in the Chelsea garden. Our drawing was made from a specimen that bloomed last June in the very fine collection of rare and beautiful Cape bulbs at Mr. GRIFFIN'S, South-Lambeth, a source from which the liberality of its possessor entitles us to hope that many other curious and new subjects may be obtained for our work. A space of nearly six months was found to intervene between the flowering of this species and the full growth of its foliage. G.

---

#### N O T E.

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA; *supra* No. 47. At the bottom of the margin of page 157 of CLUSIUS'S "Historia Plantarum," this plant is recorded by the denomination of "Narcissus indicus jacobæus;" the author telling us in the text, that "the surname" had suggested itself to his friend Dr. SIMON TOVAR, seeing the great resemblance its flower bore to the crimson sword worn as a badge by the knights of the Spanish order of St. James. We have added this note in consequence of having been frequently asked by cultivators, whence that species had acquired the appellation of the "Jacobæa Lily," by which it is so generally known among them. G.







## ANTHERICUM ANNUUM. ANNUAL

## ANTHERICUM.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* (infera G.) 6-partita, patens, æqualis, decidua. *Fil.* (omnia v. interiora) barbata (nunc inæqualiter vel et obsolete G.) *Antheræ* versatiles. *Germ.* loculis polyspermis. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stig.* subpapulosum. *Capsula* subglobosa, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio septiferis. *Sem.* pauca, angulata, umbilico nudo. *Brown Prod. Fl. Nov. Holland. 1. 275.*

*OBS.* *Herbæ sæpe annuæ.* Radix fasciculato-fibrosa (rhizomate nunc caudescente G.), rariusve tuberosa. Folia linearia, canaliculata, sæpe carnosâ. Racemi simplices. Pedunculi solitarii, cum calyce articulati. Flores erecti, flavi (v. albi G.) Stam. sæpe declinata. Filamentorum barba laxa. Embryo in quibusdam rectus. *Brown loc. cit.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

**ANTHERICUM** *annuum*; foliis pluribus, radicalibus, lineari-attenuatis, teretibus, introrsum subcanaliculato-depressis, erecto-divergentibus; scapo subaltiori teretifolio; racemo simplici plurifloro distanter subthyrsiformi; pedicellis crassiusculis, inferiori florem bracteamque naviculari-cuspidatam pluries exsuperante; corolla erecta rotata, laciniis extimis ovato-lanceolatis obtusis, intimis latioribus elliptico-lanceolatis; filamentis immediate hypogynis sub tertiam brevioribus, incurvescentibus, infra apicem partim ac inæqualiter barbatis inde calvis, alternorum subbreviorum barba pauca annulari, reliquorum copiosiori, supremi omnium plurimum atque extrorsum subcristato-secunde; antheris exiguis didymo-ovatis introrsum a dorso pensilibus; germine fulvo-nitente, 6-toroso-elliptico, 6-sulco, umbilicatim depresso; stylo parum longiori incluso, stamina



stamina superante, triquetro-aciculari, apiculo stigmatoso depressiusculo subpenicellatim pubescente. G.

ANTHERICUM *annuum*. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 446.* Mill. *Diët. ed. 8. n. 7.* Lam. *Encyc. 1. 199. n. 4.* Medicus Bot. *Beobacht. (1783.) 49.* Hort. Kew. 1. 450. ed. 2. 2. 270. *Decand. pl. gr. 8.* Willd. *Sp. Pl. 2. 145.*

A. foliis carnosis subulatis planiusculis. Hort. Ups. 83. Mill. *Diët. ed. 7. n. 7.*

A. acaule, foliis fetaceis caule angustioribus. Wachend. Ultraj. 305.

ASPHODELUS *africanus angustifolius luteus minor*. Tournef. *Inst. 343.*

---

DESCR. An annual fibrous-rooted plant; *leaves* several, 6—8 inches high, filled with watery pulp; *scape* one or more of the same shape, but rather thicker than these; *raceme* 7—14-flowered; lower *pedicle* an inch or more long, green, straight, others similar but gradually shorter; *corolla* yellow, scarcely half an inch in diameter; *segments* marked with a green external vertical subcarinate line; *anthers* pale yellow; *stigma* whitish; *capsule* membranous round-trigonal; *seeds* tetrahedral, 3—4 in each *cell*, blackish. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated by P. MILLER, in 1748. Flowered at Mr. HAWORTH'S, where our drawing was taken, in August. G.





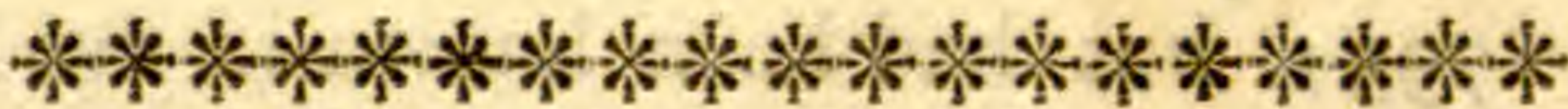
J. Edwards Del.

Pub. by J. Currier, Walworth, Mar 11 1812. F. Sanson Sc.

Harworthia alpinum  
fide Baker & Linnaeus Soc xviii 207.



## ALOE ALBICANS. HARD-LEAVED ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1352.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *albicans*; (*ecaudicata*; *flores e minoribus, bilabiati, erecti*;) foliis numerosis rosaceo-aggregatis patentibus, ovato-acuminatis, brevibus, rigidissimis, crustam cartilagineam tenuem glabram diaphanam toti eorum superficie æquabiliter obductam pallide translucentibus, supra depressiusculis infra convexis, carinato-cuspidatis, marginis atque carinæ cartilagine crassiore vitreo-pellucente quandoque imperfecte dentiente; caule subquadriramoso; racemis laxius multifloris; pedicellis flore quater brevioribus; corolla subventricoso-cylindrica pro tribus partibus concreta, bilabiato-aperta, laciniis obtusis, externis duplo angustioribus, labii superioris explicatioribus, inferioris media magis convoluta quam reliquæ; fructificationis organis corolla duplo brevioribus. G.

ALOE *albicans*. *Haworth in Linn. Transf.* 7. 8. *Hort. Kew.* ed. 2. 299.

A. *marginata*. *Lamarck Encyc.* 1. 89. n. 17.

A. *africana humilis* folio in summitate triangulari et rigidissimo, marginibus albicantibus. *Commel. Præhud.* 81. tab. 35; *sine flore.* *Id. in Ic. Plant. Rar.* 48. tab. 48; *cum flore.*

---

DESCR. *Leaves* about two inches long, about one and a half broad at the widest part; *stem* about a foot and half high; *corolla* upright-divergent, half an inch long, dingyly party-coloured with white, purple, and green; the cartilaginous efflorescence which usually shews itself on the leaves of this genus in variously dispersed tubercles, prickles, &c; is here confluent, and spreads itself in a thin even coat over their whole



whole surface; and being whitish and transparent imparts a hue that at once distinguishes the species from its congeners. Comes the nearest to *margaritifera* (N<sup>is</sup>. 815, 1360) of any other known to us. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was imported into the Kew Gardens, by Mr. MASSON in 1795; but had been known in the Dutch collections long before. A very rare plant, and according to Mr. HAWORTH (to whom we are obliged for the specimen) difficult to preserve, as well as to propagate. Should be kept in the greenhouse; blooms in August; has no scent. G.

---

NOTE.

ALOE DEPRESSA; *supra* No. 1332. At the suggestion of Mr. HAWORTH, we have looked again to the article *ALOE ferra* in the "Plantes grasses" of DECANDOLLE, and are now convinced as well as that gentleman, that it is the same with *depressa*, and ought to be added to the synonymy of that species; although the figure is miserably uncharacteristic.

ALOE *ferra*. Decandolle pl. gr. 80; cum icone mala.





Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Apr. 1. 1812.

F. Sanson Sc.



PANCRATIUM SPECIOSUM. BALSAM-SCENTED  
SEA-DAFFODIL.



*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1419.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PANCRATIUM *speciosum*; (*umbella pluri-multiflora curtim pedicellata; corona e majoribus;*) foliis plurimis (8—14), bifariis, spathulato-ellipticis cum acumine, obscurius nervoso-striatis, in petiolum semiteretem crassum tertia circiter breviorum multoties angustiorum sensim decrescentibus; spathæ valvis convoluto-oblongis, tubi medium superantibus, retrofrangendis; pedicellis crassis germen subæquantibus, bractea ligulata spathæ isometra interstinctis; germine elliptico, rotundato-trigono faciebus sulcatis, loculis collateralibus dispermis; corollæ tubo lineari-triquetro, striato, limbi laciniis subduplo brevioribus; his lineari-lanceolatis, recurvatis, obsolete carinatis, deorsum involuto-concavis; extimis sublatioribus, firmioribus, mucrone glochidiformi; membrana staminilega turbinato-expansa, rugulosa, a limbo prorsus discreta eoque sub duas tertias brevioribus, margine repanda dentibus interstamineis senis subulatis (*quorum nunc unus aut et alter obsolescit, rarius dividitur*); staminibus corona semel cum una sexta circiter longioribus, inflexo-divergentibus; stylo quam limbus paulisper brevioribus, superne viridi; stigmate capitellato-trigono, obscure pubescente, intensius viridi. G.

PANCRATIUM *speciosum*. *Salisbury in Linn. Transf. 2. 73. tab. 12. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 219; (exclusis Botan. Magaz. et Lil. à Red.) Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 44.*

---

DESCR. *Bulb* depressed-spherical, about the size of a turkey's egg, integuments numerous, membranous, brownish; *leaves* of a very dark green colour, from a foot and a half to two feet long, from three to four inches across the broadest part, in number uncertain, several fresh ones being produced.



duced each time the plant blooms, while the old ones do not decay in proportion, at least in our stoves; *scape* rather shorter than the foliage, compressed, ancipital, streakletted; *spathe* two inches or more in length, white-green; *umbel* 7—15-flowered, intermixed with *bractes* as long as the *spathe* but narrower; *flowers* pure white, nearly nine inches long, very ornamental, extremely fragrant, especially in the evening, retaining their scent for many months when dried; the *cells* of the *germen* in all the specimens we examined were dispermous, as in *PANCRATIUM amboinense*; No. 1419. We do not know a more desirable stove-plant than this. Has been confounded in the late edition of the Hortus Kewensis with the *caribæum* of No. 826 of the present work, which had been mistaken by REDOUTE in his Liliacées for the present species, and published by him under the appellation of *speciosum*. G.





*Stylis*





ANTHERICUM PUGIONIFORME. ROUND-  
ROOTED ANTHERICUM.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Nm. 1451.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTHERICUM *pugioniforme*; rhizomate tuberoso, depresso-sphæroideo fibris crassis fusiformibus; foliis scapo subtardioribus paucis, fasciculato-divergentibus, crassis, pulpofis, tereti-subulatis, introrsum subcanaliculato-depressis, glabris, glauciusculis, basi per vaginas radicales plures membranaceas tum sphacelatas tum herbaceas acuminatas convoluto-imbricatas conclusis; scapo istis adultis parum altiori, plurimum graciliori, tereti, simplicissimo, erecti-uscule; racemo numeroso laxius spicato et deorsum sub-interrupte; pedicellis filiformibus, erecto-divergentibus, bractea naviculari-subulata glabra incurvata florequae clauso longioribus; corolla radiato-explanata, laciniis oblongis, linea media verticali viridi extrorsum carinato-prominula insignitis, extimis lanceolatis, subangustioribus; filamentis corollæ et inter se æqualibus, erecto-divergentibus, inæqualiter barbatis, exterioribus parcius et medium tantummodo versus, cæterum subcalvis; antheris brevibus oblongis; germine viridescente, ovato-oblongo, obscurius hexagono-striato, quam stylus ter brevior; stylo triquetro-filiformi staminibus æquali, apiculo stigmatoso depresso-trigonulo obscurius pubescente. G.

ANTHERICUM *pugioniforme*. *Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. tab. 405. Coll. 5. 83. Bot. Reposit. tab. 386. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 270. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 144.*

---

DESCR. *Rootstock* brown, an inch and half in diameter; *leaves* about four, when full-grown nearly a foot and half high,



high, about the thickness of the little finger towards their base and purplish when young, filled with a watery pulp; *lower rootsheaths* purplish, *upper* herbaceous and white towards the circumference, from one to near two inches long; *scape* near two feet high, glaucous; *bractes* and *pedicles* green; *corolla* tawny-yellow, when closely inspected glittering; filamentous *beard* bright yellow, sometimes greenish; *anthers* yellow; *style* paler. Introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. MASSON, in 1793. We are indebted to Mr. CUFF, of Curzon-Street, for the specimen from which our drawing was made; it flowered in his greenhouse last November. As far as we could perceive, the whole plant was scentless. G.







## ALOE SPIRALIS. ROUGH-FLOWERED ALOE.



*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1352.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

**ALOE** *spiralis*; (*caudex gracilis totus imbricato-foliatus; flores e minoribus, erecti, regulares;*) foliis sparsis, plurifariam (*quandoque per series ductu spirali continentes*) ambientibus, atro-viridibus, brevibus, ovali-attenuatis, carinato-cuspidatis, subpulvinatis, minutissime puncticulatis, carina et margine denticulato-scabratis, caudicem subconniventer loricantibus; caule stricto, simplici subramosove; racemo multifloro, laxius spicato, erecto, patulo; pedicellis floribus terve brevioribus, bractæ convoluto-acuminatæ carinatæ subisometris; corolla recta, cylindrico-trigona, sexstriata, juxta infra os contracta, extrinsecus rugis callofis dense scabrata, laciniis apice replicato-patulis, exterioribus citra tres partes inter se concretis reliquas isometras concludentibus; staminibus corolla parum brevioribus, alterne sublongioribus; antheris curtis sagittatis; germine columellari, viridi, sexstriato, stylum filiformi-triquetrum subæquante; stigmate depresso, puberulo. G.

**ALOE** *spiralis*. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 459. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. 337. Thunb. Diff. 14. Prod. 61. Mill. Dict. ed. 8. n. 12. Decand. Pl. Gr. 56. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 291.*

**A.** *spiralis*.  $\alpha$ . *imbricata*. Hort. Kew. 1. 471. Mart. Mill. *Dict. n. 12. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 191; (exclusa passim var.  $\beta$ .)*

**A.** *imbricata*. Haworth in Linn. *Transf. 7. 7. n. 4.*

**A.** *cylindræa*. (*Aloes cylindrique.*) Lamarck *Dict. Encyc. 1. 89. n. 19.*

**A.** *floribus sessilibus ovatis crenatis segmentis interioribus conniventibus. Mill. Dict. ed. 7. n. 12.*

**A.** *africana erecta rotunda, folio parvo et in acumen rigidissimum exeunte. Dillen. Elth. 16. tab. 13. fig. 14. Commel. Præhud. 83. tab. 32.*

---

DESCR. *Caudex* from an inch to a foot high; when stripped of the leaves slender; *corolla* whitish, about half an inch long,











**BIXA ORELLANA. HEART-LEAVED BIXA,  
OR ANOTTA.**



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 10-petala. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Caps.* hispida, 2-valvis.

*Specific Name and Synonyms.*

- BIXA *Orellana*. *Sp. Pl.* 730. *Reich.* 2. 580. *Willd.* 2. 1154.  
*Mart. Mill. Dict. Gart. Frucht.* 1. 292. t. 61. f. 3. *Hort.*  
*Kew. edit. alt.* 3. p. 296.
- BIXA. *Hort. Cliff.* 211. *Brown. Fam.* 254.
- BIXA *Oviedi*. *Clus. Exot.* 74. *Baub. Hist.* 1. pars 2. p. 440.
- MITELLA *americana maxima tinctoria*. *Tourn. Inst.* 242.
- ORLEANA. s. ORELLANA *folliculis lappaceis*. *Pluk. Alm.*  
 272. *Phytog.* 209. f. 4.
- URUCU *Sloane Hist.* 2. p. 52. t. 181. f. 1.
- ROCU *Merian Surin.* 44. t. 44.
- ACHIOTL *Hern. Mex.* 74.
- PIGMENTARIA *Rumph Amboyn.* 2. 79. t. 19.
- ARNOTTA SHRUB. *Hughes Barbado.* 202. *Bancroft Guian.*  
 p. 27.
- Arbor mexicana, fructu castaneæ, coccifera.* *Baub. Pin.* 419.  
*Raj. Hist.* 1771.
- Arbor finium Regundorum.* *Dalech. Hist.* 1834.

---

*BIXA Orellana* is a handsome stove shrub from its fine green foliage, though it very rarely produces any flowers in this country: MILLER remarks that he had several of these plants seven or eight feet high, with strong stems and large heads, but that only one produced flowers, nor had he heard of its flowering in any of the gardens in Europe.

Native



Native of South-America, the West and East-Indies; at least it is cultivated in these parts of the world, chiefly for the sake of the colour extracted from the seeds, and which is known here by the name of Anotta, or cheese-colouring, being the drug commonly used in Gloucestershire to give a deeper colour to their cheese. It is said too to be added to their butter, for the same purpose, by the Dutch dairy women. The Indians paint the whole of their bodies with this colour; and it is sometimes used as a rouge by European females. The South-American Spaniards make great use of it as an ingredient in their chocolate and soups, not only for the sake of its colour, but on account of its supposed cordial virtues.

It should be kept constantly in the bark-stove. Is propagated by seeds.

We were favoured with the opportunity of taking our drawing by the Comtesse DE VANDER, in whose curious collection at Bays-Water it flowered in November last.



N<sup>o</sup> 1457.



J. Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Apr. 1. 1812.

J. Sanson Sc.



SEMPERVIVUM SOBOLIFERUM. HEN AND  
CHICKEN HOUSE-LEEK.



*Class and Order.*

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 12-partitus. *Pet.* 12. *Caps.* 12, polyspermæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SEMPERVIVUM *soboliferum*; propaginibus globosis decidentibus, petalis senis erectis fimbriatis, foliis caulinis lanceolato-ovatis imbricatis.

SEMPERVIVUM petalis fimbriatis, sobole compacta. *Schmid. Ic.* 95. t. 26.

SEDUM majus vulgari simile, globulis decidentibus. *Morif. Hist.* 3. p. 472. f. 12. t. 7. f. 18. quoad descriptionem, figura vero vix quadrat.

SEDUM vel SEMPERVIVUM majus foliis acutis, floribus albis. *Weinm. Phyt.* 4. t. 913.

---

In the *Enumeration* of the plants contained in the first twenty volumes of this work, published with the general indexes, we acknowledged the receipt of a letter from Mr. JONATHAN WILSON, of Congleton, in which the writer states that our figure of SEMPERVIVUM *globiferum*, No. 507, does not belong to the SEDUM *majus globulis decidentibus* of MORISON; which observation we found to be quite correct. The fact is, that LINNÆUS confounded two distinct species under the name of *globiferum*, which mistake has been continued by most or all Botanists since; although the one has almost constantly six, the other twelve petals, with double the number of filaments, and both are in almost every other respect unlike.



The Hen and Chicken is so called from the numerous globular offsets which come out on slender threads from every part of the mother plant, and falling off, take root and become so many distinct plants. The increase is so great in this way, that the propagation by seeds becomes unnecessary, and therefore the plant may be kept for many years together without shewing any disposition to throw up flowering stems; but if the young offspring are constantly taken off, and only one, or at most two or three of the rosettes, connected by larger runners, are suffered to remain, the plant will generally flower in the course of the following summer.

The species most nearly allied to, and perhaps hardly sufficiently distinct from this, is the *hirtum*; *SEMPERVIVUM petalis fimbriatis sobole patula*, of SCHMIDEL. *SEMPERVIVUM soboliferum* is much more common with us than *globiferum*, and the one cultivated by MILLER, in 1773, probably belongs to the former.







PIMELEA ROSEA. ROSE-COLOURED  
PIMELEA.



*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 4-fida. *Cal.* nullus. *Stam.* faucis inferta. *Nux* corticata, 1-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

**PIMELEA** *rosea*; involucris tetraphyllis lanceolato-ovatis utrinque glabris, tubo inarticulato inferne hispido, foliis lanceolato-linearibus.

**PIMELEA** *rosea*; involucris tetraphyllis: foliolis lanceolato-ovatis acutis utrinque glabris, perianthii tubo inarticulato: dimidio inferiore hispido, foliis lanceolato-linearibus. *Brown Prod. Nov. Holl.* 360.

The genus PIMELEA is a very extensive one; BROWN'S Prodromus containing no fewer than thirty-four species; only two of which are as yet to be met with in our gardens.

In some, the leaflets of the involucre are but little different from the other leaves, and in many species the tube of the corolla is jointed, in which case the lowermost portion is persistent. In the present subject the tube has no joint, but the lower half of it is covered with long hairs, while the upper half and the limb is naked or only clothed with a short down. In PIMELEA *linifolia* (No. 891) the limb of the corolla only is hairy.

The PIMELEA *rosea* is a native of the southern parts of New-Holland, and has been cultivated, for some years past, in the royal garden at Kew, though not inserted in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis. It is a very desirable greenhouse plant; flowering great part of the year, and propagated by cuttings. Received from Messrs. MALCOLM and SWEET'S Nursery, Kennington, in May 1811.







PARNASSIA CAROLINIANA. CAROLINA  
GRASS OF PARNASSUS.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Pet.* 5. *Nectaria* 5, cordata, ciliata : apicibus globosis. *Caps.* 4-valvis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PARNASSIA *caroliniana* ; foliis radicalibus suborbiculatis, nectariis tripartitis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 2. p. 177.*

PARNASSIA *Caroliniana* ; foliis radicalibus suborbiculatis appendicibus trifetis. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am. 1. p. 184.*

This is a rather larger plant than PARNASSIA *palustris*, but the inside of the corolla is less beautiful, from the greater simplicity of the *nectaries*, which in the latter consist of a number of threads, each supporting a globular, shining, yellow gland ; whereas in *caroliniana*, each nectary, of which there are five in both species, consists of only three of these pedicled glands.

Native of the bogs of North-Carolina, and said by MICHAMX to be first discovered by Mr. Bosc. Introduced to the Kew Gardens in 1782, by Mr. MASSON. Flowers in July to September. Propagated by parting its roots. Communicated by Mr. GIBBS.





## INDEX.

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

*Pl.*

- 1420 *Allium pallens.*
- 1432 ——— *paniculatum.*
- 1452 *Aloe albicans.*
- 1455 ——— *spiralis.*
- 1450 *Amaryllis blanda.*
- 1430 ——— *purpurea.*
- 1451 *Anthericum annuum.*
- 1454 ——— *pugioniforme.*
- 1421 *Arthropodium paniculatum*
- 1439 *Astroloma humifusum.*
- 1456 *Bixa orellana.*
- 1443 *Brunsvigia falcata.*
- 1431 *Commelina Africana.*
- 1436 *Cotyledon crenata.*
- 1437 *Cymbidium coccineum.*
- 1438 *Cytifus leucanthus.*
- 1440 *Datura Metel.*
- 1444 *Drimia Ciliaris.*
- 1442 *Edwardia microphylla.*
- 1427 *Eryngium corniculatum.*
- 1447 *Euryale ferox.*
- 1428 *Globba sessiliflora.*
- 1448 *Gypsophila repens.*
- 1433 *Hemerocallis japonica.*
- 1423 *Justicia bicolor.*
- 1449 *Lantana trifolia.*
- 1446 *Ocimum scutellarioides.*
- 1441 *Pæonia daurica.*
- 1422 ——— *humilis.*
- 1419 *Pancratium amboinense.*
- 1453 ——— *speciosum.*
- 1459 *Parnassia Caroliniana.*
- 1425 *Penstemon lævigata.*
- 1424 ——— *pubescens, v. a. latifolia.*
- 1458 *Pimelea rosea.*
- 1434 *Sabal Adanioni.*
- 1429 *Salvia hablitziana.*
- 1457 *Sempervivum soboliferum.*
- 1435 *Tradescantia Cristata.*
- 1445 *Triglochin bulbosum.*
- 1426 *Zingiber Casumunar.*

## INDEX.

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

*Pl.*

- 1452 *Aloe, hard-leaved.*
- 1455 ——— *rough-flowered.*
- 1450 *Amaryllis, Blush-Lily.*
- 1430 ——— *cinnabar-flowered.*
- Anotta, v. Bixa.*
- 1451 *Anthericum, annual.*
- 1454 ——— *round-rooted.*
- 1445 *Arrow-Grass, bulbous-rooted.*
- 1421 *Arthropodium, paniced.*
- 1439 *Astroloma, Juniper-leaved.*
- 1446 *Basil, skull-cap-like.*
- 1456 *Bixa, heart-leaved, or Anotta.*
- 1443 *Brunswick-Lily, sweet-scented.*
- 1426 *Casmunar, or Hairy Ginger.*
- 1431 *Commelina, yellow Cape.*
- 1437 *Cymbidium, scarlet-flowered.*
- 1438 *Cytifus, pale-flowered.*
- 1433 *Day-Lily of Japan, sweet-scented.*
- 1444 *Drimia, fringed-leaved.*
- 1442 *Edwardia, small-leaved.*
- 1427 *Eryngium, one-horned.*
- 1447 *Euryale, prickly.*
- 1420 *Garlic, pale-flowered.*
- 1432 ——— *pendulous-flowered.*
- 1428 *Globba, sessile-flowered.*
- 1459 *Grass of Parnassus, Carolina.*
- 1448 *Gypsophila, creeping.*
- 1457 *House-leek, Hen and Chicken.*
- 1423 *Justicia, dotted-flowered.*
- 1449 *Lantana, three-leaved.*
- 1436 *Navel-wort, scollop-leaved.*
- 1434 *Palmetto, swamp, or dwarf Sabal.*
- 1419 *Pancratium Amboyna.*
- 1424 *Penstemon, broad-leaved, hairy.*
- 1425 ——— *smooth.*
- 1441 *Pæony, Daurian.*
- 1422 ——— *dwarf.*
- 1458 *Pimelea, rose-coloured.*
- 1429 *Sage, Hablitz's.*
- 1453 *Sea-Daffodil, balsam-scented.*
- 1435 *Spiderwort, crest-bunched.*
- 1440 *Thorn-apple, downy.*



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. XXXVI.

---

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

---

L O N D O N :

Printed by STEPHEN COUCHMAN, Throgmorton-Street.

Published by SHERWOOD, NEELY, & JONES, 20, Paternoster-Row,

And Sold by the principal Bookfellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

M D C C C X I I .





Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth May 1. 1812.

F. Barnum Sc.



ALOE SAPONARIA ( $\alpha$ ). COMMON SOAP-ALOE.

## Class and Order.

## HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1352.

## Specific Character and Synonyms.

- ALOE *saponaria*. Vide Char. Spec. supra in No. 1346.  
 A. *saponaria*. Haworth in Linn. Transf. 7. 17. n. 35; (exclusa varietate obscura).  
 ( $\alpha$ .) *minor*; foliis angustioribus sub dio rubro-fuscescentibus; caule simplici vel corymboso-ramoso. G.  
 A. *saponaria*. *minor*. Haw. loc. cit.  
 A. *umbellata*. Decandolle Pl. Gr. 98; (exclusis synonymis quæ supra in No. 1323 ad pictam allegata reperietis).  
 A. *picta*;  $\beta$ ; *minor*. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 186; (tantummodo tamen synonymo Horti Kewensis tenus; Dillenii et Linnæi enim ad pictam Ni. 1323 spectant).  
 A. *perfoliata*;  $\epsilon$ ; *saponaria*. Hort. Kew. 1. 467.  
 A. *perfoliata*;  $\theta$ ,  $\lambda$ . Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 1. 438.  
 A. *disticha*. Mill. Dict. ed. 8. n. 5.  
 A. *maculosa*; (mouchetè). Lamarck Dict. Enc. 1. 87. n. 9.  
 A. *caulescens* foliis caulem amplectentibus floribus aurantiacis. Bradley Hist. Pl. Succ. dec. 4. 11. cum Ic.  
 A. *africana maculata spinosa major*. Dillen. Hort. Elth. 17. tab. 14. fig. 15.  
 A. *caulescens* foliis spinosis maculis ab utraque parte albican- tibus notatis. Comm. Hort. Amst. 2. 9. tab. 5; sine fl. Boerb. ind. alt. 2. 230. n. 19.  
 ( $\beta$ .) *major*; foliis latioribus; caule corymboso ramoso. Vide supra No. 1346.

---

Altogether a less plant than the variety  $\beta$ ; having narrower leaves, which are straighter at the sides; the raceme is also shorter and fewer-flowered. The same plant produces some- times a simple, at others a corymbosely branched flower-stem. We have never seen the leaves of  $\beta$  assume a liver-coloured tint, which we have always observed those of  $\alpha$  to do when placed in the open air during the summer. Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered last year in Mr. HAWORTH'S greenhouse. For an account of the species, &c. see No. 1346. G.



N<sup>o</sup> 1461.



Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

Pub. by P. Curtis Walworth May 1. 1812.

F. Sanford Sc.



SCILLA NON SCRIPTA (β). PINK-COLOURED  
HAREBELLS.



Generic Character.—Vid. N<sup>is</sup>. 663, 746, 918, 919, et 1185,  
vers. fol.

(α.) flore cæruleo.

SCILLA *non scripta*. Link et Hoffm. in der gesell. nat. fr. zu Berlin  
*neue schr.* 4. (1803) 19. *Id.* in *Ann. of Bot.* 1. 103. *Lil. a Red.*  
*tab.* 224. *Nob. supra* No. 1185. *vers. fol.*

*S. nutans*. *Smith Flor. Brit.* 1. 366. *Eng. Bot. tab.* 377. *Lam.*  
*et Decand. Fl. Franç.* 3. 211.

*S. festalis*. *Salisbury Prod. Hort.* 242.

USTERIA *hyacinthiflora*. *Medicus in Act. Palat. v. phys.* 6. 480.

*U. secunda*. *Id.* in *Usteri Ann. der Bot. Stück.* 2. 11.

HYACINTHUS *pratensis*. *Lamarck Encyc.* 3. 190.

*H. non scriptus*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2.* 1. 453. *Bulliard. Herb.*  
*tab.* 353. *Curt. Lond. tab.* 139. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 457. *ed. 2.* 2.  
282. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 166.

*H. corollis campanulatis sexpartitis apice revolutis*. *Mill. Diæt.*  
*ed.* 7. n. 1.

*H. non scriptus*. *Dodon. Pempt.* 2. lib. 2. 216.—*Dodonæi*  
*Clus. Hist.* 177; *cum icone perperam Hyacinthi hispanici titulo*  
*insignita, quasi si esset plantæ illic proxime ante tractatæ (quæ*  
*SCILLA campanulata Ni. superioris 1102), cum est revera*  
*sektionis cui astat, ubi de specie præsentis dicitur.*

*H. anglicus*. *Ger. Emac.* 111. 1. *Park. Par. tab.* 125. f. 5.

*H. anglicus belgicus vel hispanicus*. *Park. Par.* 122.

(β.) flore incarnato.

SCILLA *cernua*. *Link et Hoffm. loc. cit.*

HYACINTHUS *cernuus*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2.* 1. 453. *Mill. Diæt.*  
*ed.* 8. n. 4. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 167; (*nec tamen editionis primæ*  
*Horti Kewensis, qui secundum exemplarium in Herb. Banks.*  
*SCILLÆ campanulatæ var. carnea). Passim citatum Clusii*  
*synonymon icone tantum tenus retinendum, excluso textu.*

*H. corollis campanulatis sexpartitis racemo cernuo*. *Mill. Diæt.*  
*ed.* 7. n. 4.

*H. anglicus aut belgicus flore incarnato*. *Ger. Emac.* 112. 3.

(γ.) flore albo.

*H. albus anglicus*. *Ger. Emac.* 111. 2.



This plant, the *HYACINTHUS cernuus* of the above-cited work of LINNÆUS, is, as we have stated in the latter part of the article *SCILLA campanulata* in No. 1102, a variety of *SCILLA non scripta*, and not to be confounded with the pink one of the species we are there speaking of. In the same place will be found our opinion of that which misled LINNÆUS to consider the plant as distinct from his *H. non scriptus*, and to adopt, as distinctions between them, marks that are nowise constant as such; as well as to speak of it as peculiar to Spain. When he describes the degree of bending in its raceme, which he does in a note, it is plain he could not have had a variety of *campanulata* in view; although the specimen in the Bankian Herbarium shews that the compilers of the first edition of the *Hortus Kewensis* afterwards had; in the last edition indeed there is no mention of the species as distinct from *non scripta* and *campanulata*. MILLER had observed that the plant appeared to be a mere variety of the English Harebell. We insert GERARD'S account of the species: "The blew Harebels or English Jacinth is very common throughout England. The white English Jacinth is altogether like the precedent, saving that the leaves of this are somewhat broader, the flowers more open, and very white of colour. There is found wilde in many places of England another sort, having flowers of a faire carnation colour, which maketh a difference from the other. The blew Harebells grow wilde in woods, copses, and in borders of fields every where thorow England. The other two are not so common, yet do they grow in the woods by Colchester in Essex, in the fields and woods by South-Fleet neere unto Gravesend in Kent, as also in a piece of ground by Canterbury, called the Clapper; in the fields by Bathe, about the woods by Warrington in Lancashire and other places." PARKINSON mentions the species as varying with flowers "of a fine delayed purplish red or blush-colour." We have given neither specific character nor description in our article, those of the blue variety having been so frequently and so fully given in other works; and the differences between it and *campanulata* will be found stated in No. 1102.

The drawing was made from a specimen that was sent us last spring from Mr. HAWORTH'S garden, at Little-Chelsea. G.

---

### ERRATA.

No. 1452, l. 22, post 2. adde 2.

No. 1455, l. 24, pro 291 lege 297.

No. 1459, a calce l. 3, for 1782 read 1802.



PITCAIRNIA INTEGRIFOLIA. ENTIRE-LEAVED  
PITCAIRNIA.



*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1416.*

*Specific Character.*

PITCAIRNIA *integrifolia*; (*flos regularis*; *squamiger*;) foliis pluribus, lentis, lorato-attenuatis, edentulis (*vel interdum versus basin parcissime ac vix nisi tactui dentientibus*), a pronopellicula lanuginosa candicantibus; caule breviori, stricto, tomentoso, affurgenter ramoso; racemis remotius multifloris erectis; floribus erecto-divergentibus pedicello villosoduplo triplove brevioribus; bractea subulato-convoluta, spha-celata, tomentosa, calycibus paulisper longiore vel brevioribus; calyce villosa, corollis duplo brevioribus, imo turbinate, lanato; corolla contortim tubulosa, rotundato-trigona, sursum decrescente, angusto ore aperta, laciniis ligulato-oblongis æqualibus, squama baseos ovato-oblonga, bidentata, parvula; staminibus corollam subæquantibus; stigmatibus in lobulum exsertum spiraliter unitis. G.

Appears to come the nearest to *angustifolia* of any known to us; but in that the leaves are stiff, narrow, and armed at the edge with horizontal widishly set spines or teeth, the corolla neither so slender nor so upright as here. In *integrifolia* the leaves are about two feet long, pliant, and narrower than those of *latifolia* and *bromeliæfolia*, having an entire margin, except that now and then the younger ones, when the hand is drawn along them, may be perceived to be somewhat roughened at the lower edges; *scape* of an undulated yellow-scarlet colour; *flowers* scarlet, about an inch and half long; *anthers* short, yellow.

As far as our researches have extended, an unrecorded species; introduced from the West-Indies, by Lady AMELIA HUME, from whose collection we had the specimen from which our drawing has been made. Requires to be kept in the bark bed of the stove, where it flowers about August. G.

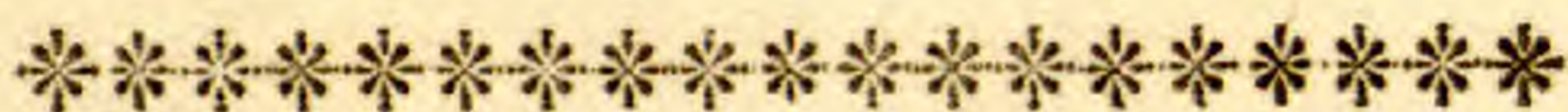




Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth May 1812.  
Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del. P. Sanfey Sc.



GNIDIA IMBERBIS. SMOOTH-SCALED  
GNIDIA.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 0. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Squamulae* 4, vel 8 supra faucem. *Nux*  
subdrupacea.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GNIDIA *imberbis*; foliis sparsis triquetro-linearibus acutis:  
floralibus lineari-lanceolatis capitulo brevioribus, squamulis  
octo imberbibus. *Dryand. in Hort. Kew. edit. alt. v. 2.*  
*p. 412.*

GNIDIA *pinifolia*. *Wendl. Obs. 15. t. 2. f. 11.*

GNIDIA *simplex*. *Bot. Repos. 70.*—nec Linnæi.

This pretty little shrub has been known several years in most of our extensive collections of Cape plants, where it was generally mistaken for *GNIDIA simplex* of LINNÆUS, till a figure of the latter was published in this work (No. 812). In the same manner WENDLAND mistook this species for *pinifolia*, and applied the name of *radiata* to the latter.

A tolerably hardy greenhouse shrub. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Flowers most part of the summer. Propagated by cuttings. Introduced about the year 1792, by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON.



N<sup>o</sup> 1463.



Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

Pub by S. Austin Walworth May 1. 1817.

E. Sanford Sc.







## JATROPHA INTEGERRIMA. SPICY JATROPHA.



*Class and Order.*

MONŒCIA MONADELPHIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* (sæpius) o. *Cor.* 1-petala, infundibuliformis. *Stam.* 10. alterna breviora.

*FEM. Cal.* (sæpius) o. *Cor.* 1-petala, patens. *Styli* 3—2-fidi. *Caps.* 3-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

JATROPHA *integerrima*; calyculata, caule arboreo, foliis cordatis integerrimis angulatisve, floribus dichotomo-paniculatis dioicis.

JATROPHA *integerrima*; foliis ovatis acuminatis integerrimis glaberrimis, racemis subcymosis. *Jacq. Amer. p.* 256. *t.* 183. *f.* 47. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 559. *Perfoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 587.

This splendid JATROPHA, which even exceeds in brilliancy of colour the *panduræfolia* (No. 604), was introduced into this country from the Island of Cuba, by the late Mr. FRASER, of Sloane-Square. If it should fortunately be as easily propagated as its kindred species, it will prove a valuable addition to our stove plants.

That this tree is dicecious, we presume; not only from not being able to find an individual female flower, but because none of any kind is produced in the dichotomy of the panicle: the situation in which alone the female flowers occur in its kindred species, the *panduræfolia*.

The bark, when dry, is strongly aromatic, not unlike in smell to Winter's bark, but extremely fiery to the taste, affecting the fauces with the same durable acrimony, so common to the natural order of *tricocæ*.

We have no doubt but that it is the JATROPHA *integerrima* of JACQUIN, which this author says is cultivated in gardens in the Havannah, for the sake of its beautiful scarlet flowers, an inch in diameter. In dried specimens brought over by Mr. FRASER, and now in the Herbarium of A. B. LAMBERT Esq. most of the leaves are quite entire, some with here and there an angular process; and the pubescence, so conspicuous in our drawing, seems, by the specimens, to be lost in plants that are further advanced.



DENTARIA DIPHYLLA. BROAD-LEAVED  
TOOTH-WORT, OR PEPPER-ROOT.



*Class and Order.*

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

*Generic Character.*

*Siliqua* elastice diffiliens valvulis revolutis. *Stigma* emarginatum.  
*Cal.* longitudinaliter connivens.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DENTARIA *diphylla*; foliolis ternis ovatis inciso-dentatis glabris: radicalibus bilobatis, flaminibus corolla brevioribus.

DENTARIA *diphylla*; radice dentata: caulibus approximatis, diphyllis; foliis trifoliolatis, oblongis, inæqualiter incis; floribus flavescens. *Michaux Fl. Am. Bor.* 2. p. 30.  
*Persoon Syn.* 2. p. 194.

The PEPPER-ROOT grows spontaneously in Canada, in the Pensylvanian mountains, in the extensive forests of Tenassée, and in the loftiest mountains of Carolina. The inhabitants of these countries dry the root and use it as a condiment with their food, instead of mustard or pepper, whence its Anglo-American name.

As our plant produced only one cauline leaf, and the flowers possessed very little inclination to a yellow colour, we at first hesitated to pronounce it to be the same with MICHAUX'S. But upon shewing our drawing to Mr. FREDERICK PURSH, he immediately recognized it for DENTARIA *diphylla* or Pepper-root, and from him we learn, that the number of leaves on the stem is indeterminate, strong plants frequently throwing out two, nearly opposite, and sometimes a third below. This gentleman has devoted several years to the study of North-American botany, and we hope ere long to see from his pen a more extensive Flora of those regions than we have hitherto possessed.

A hardy perennial; propagated by dividing its roots; communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, from his botanic garden in Sloane-Street,





Wm Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth, May 1. 1812.

F. S. Johnson Sc.







## PHYTEUMA CORDATA. HORNED RAMPION.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

PHYTEUMA *cordata*; bracteis cordatis acuminatis capitulo subglobofo brevioribus, foliis radicalibus oblongis cordatis crenatis: caulinis semiamplexicaulibus acuminatis dentatis, stigmate trifido.

PHYTEUMA *cordata*. Villars *Delpb.* 2. p. 517. t. 11. f. 12.

The above plant was communicated to us by Mr. LODDIGES, who informs us that he raised it from seeds sent from Mount Caucasus, at the same time with those of PHYTEUMA *campanuloides*, under the name of P. *comosa*, from which however it is quite distinct; approaching very near to *orbicularis*, but differing from that in having its radical leaves cordate, and cauline ones broader and half embracing the stem. It is remarkable too by the globular form and canescent appearance of the base of the corolla. In our specimens the stigmas were all trifid. It appears to correspond tolerably well with the description and figure above quoted from M. VILLARS, but cannot belong to *nigra* of WILLDENOW, to which VILLARS'S plant is hesitatingly referred.

A hardy perennial; propagated by seeds or parting its roots.



N<sup>o</sup> 1467



1812 Edward Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, June 23, 1812.

F. Sanson Sc.



PANCRATIUM AMÆNUM. BROAD SPEAR-  
LEAVED SEA-DAFFODIL.



*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1419.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PANCRATIUM *amœnum*; (*umbella multiflora, sessilis; corona e majoribus;*) foliis pluribus, bifariis, a lamina elliptico-lanceolata striata in petiolum ter quater angustiores decrescentibus; spatha subherbacea, lanceolato-convoluta; umbella divaricata, ramentis paucis interstincta; germine subtrigibbo; corollæ tubo limbi laciniis subtertiam brevioris, rotundate triquetro-sexangulato; limbo revoluto-radiato, a corona toto discreto, laciniis lanceolato-linearibus, subæqualibus, superne versus involuto-cuspidatis, exterioribus margine inferna plerumque undulatis; corona staminilega infundibuliformi, dentibus geminis collateralibus contiguis in sinu quovis interstamineo mediis; filamentis hanc pene duplo excedentibus, limbo sub quartam brevioribus, divergenti-incurvescentibus, viridibus; antheris subulato-fagittatis; stylo corollam æquante; stigmate viridissimo, capitellato-trigono, levissime trifido, pube minuta confito. G.

PANCRATIUM *amœnum*. *Salisbury in Linn. Transf. 2. 71. tab. 10. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 44; (exclusis in utroque synonymis Comelini et Jacquinii, quæ caribæi N<sup>o</sup>. superioris 826.) Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 220.*

*P. amœnum. Bot. Rep. tab. 556? Quando sit hujus speciei figura parum bona.*

DESCR. *Leaves* 6—8, about ten inches long, paler underneath, with a thick fleshy midrib, about three inches over at the widest part; *petiole* about three inches long; *germen* not so evenly shaped as in *caribæum*; tube green-white, more than two inches long, not widened upwards, remainder of the flower pure white. The fragrance resembles in some degree that of *speciosum*, but is far less powerful. *Caribæum* (see No. 826) differs from it in having 16—20 leaves, which are longer, narrower,



narrower, and lingulate-lanceolate, with a short petiole about half the width of the lamina; an umbel with more flowers and more compact, a streakletted green tube twice shorter than the limb, a narrower crown without the two contiguous teeth in each interstamineous sinus, a sphaclately membranous flower-sheath, and a much stronger fragrance, more like that of Vanilla. Said to be a native of Guiana. Our drawing was taken from a plant that flowered in October last, in Mr. VERE'S hot-house at Kensington-Gore. G.

---

### NOTE.

PANCRATIUM CARIBÆUM. No. 826.

In the second edition of the Hortus Kewensis, the above specific title is laid up in a kind of abeyance, the right to it being declared to rest between Mr. SALISBURY'S *fragrans speciosum* and *amaenum*. Whether our plant is the *fragrans* of that gentleman, as we have presumed in the above-quoted article, or not, we shall not pretend to decide. But we can have no reason to doubt its being the species represented in the two engravings quoted by LINNÆUS, as the synonyms of his *caribæum*; to which BROWN and SLOANE, for any thing they contain beyond the habitat, must have been quoted nearly at random. It has moreover the traditionary proof of having been known by that name in all our gardens from the days of its first institution as a Linnean species to the present. The following synonyms may be added to those already to be found in the Number above cited, where the observation subjoined to the synonymy should be expunged.

PANCRATIUM *fragrans*. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 219.

P. *speciosum*. Liliacées a Redoutè, tab. 156; (exclusis synonymis.)

P. *declinatum*. Jacq. Stirp. Select. Amer. Hist. 51. tab. 102. Hort. Vindob. 3. 11. tab. 10.

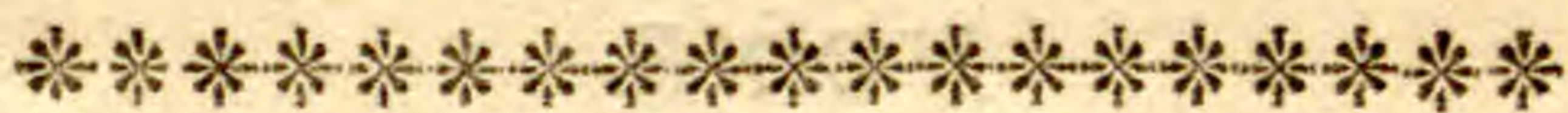
We should observe, however, that it has the thickly striate tube to the corolla, which Mr. SALISBURY attributes to his *amaenum*, as one of the distinctions of that species from his *fragrans*; so that we may have, after every attention we could give his descriptions, still have mistaken his plants. Of his *speciosum*, already published in our work, there can be no doubt. G.







SCILLA BREVIFOLIA. ROOTSHEATHED  
CAPE SQUILL.



*Generic Character.*—*Vid. N<sup>is</sup>. 663, 746, 918, 919, et 1185 vers. fol.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SCILLA *brevifolia*; bulbo globofo; foliis paucis (4—5) erecto-divergentibus, carnofis, femitereti-linearibus, subacutis, vagina radicali herbaceo-membranacea convoluto-oblonga cum acumine, ipsis parum brevioribus, (*nunc tota de humo extante, nunc in ea semiimmersa, nunc explicata foliis astante, nunc ista arte involvente*); scapo foliis altiori; racemo laxius spicato, subsecundo, nutante, pluri (6—8-floro) pedicellis flexilibus, flore paulo brevioribus; bracteola singulari minuta obsoletave; corolla nutante ad cernuam, sexpartita, de fundo breviter constricto subrotato-campanulata, laciniis subæqualibus, lanceolato-oblongis; staminibus alterne brevioribus, longioribus corolla sub quartam brevioribus. G. HYACINTHUS *brevifolius*. *Thunb. Prod. Fl. cap. 63. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 168.*

---

When the rootsheath does not unfold, but remains rolled together, enclosing the lower part of the foliage, (which is the case in many specimens where the root has grown somewhat deeper in the ground than that of ours) then the leaves have the appearance of being very short; and THUNBERG'S name characterizes the species much better than in the individual represented in our figure, where this is unrolled and the leaves lie open their whole length. *Scape* sometimes nearly twice the length of the leaves, which are from two to near three inches long, and about a line and half broad. Comes very near to the HYACINTHUS *corymbosus* of THUNBERG, already given by us under the name of MASSONIA *corymbosa* (see No. 991); but which, we now think, should have been referred to SCILLA, (see note at end of this article). It differs, however, from that, in having a scape that is not shorter than the leaves, a raceme that is not erect and corymbose, by its large rootsheath and nearly obsolete bractes. Imported from the Cape of Good Hope, by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, in whose collection it flowered



flowered last January; and, as far as we can find, for the first time in any European garden. G.

---

### NOTE.

No. 991. For "MASSONIA CORYMBOSA," read "SCILLA CORYMBOSA."

Upon reviewing the two genera, we think that this species should have been placed under that of SCILLA, rather than the closely adjoining one of MASSONIA, an amended Generic Character of which is subjoined.

### MASSONIA.

INFLOR. seorsim bracteata, bracteis solitariis, exiguis membranaceis, foliaceisve ac flores æquantibus. Cal. o. Cor. infera, persistens, erecta, e tubo variæ longitudinis patens limbo regulari, sexpartito, æquali, rotato, recurvo, refractove. Stam. tubo adnata, filiformi-subulata, erecto-incurvescentia, raro divergentia, longius exserta inclusive, æqualia vel alterne sublongiora, sero fauciali membranaceo anguste cupulato ut plurimum nectarifero plerumque connexa. Stylus fetaceo-elongatus. Stig. punctum hirtulum, nunc apertum, obsoletiusve triplex. Caps. scarioso-membranacea, subdiaphana, a parva subovata lobato-trigona lobis angustis devexe compressis ad magnam turbinatam lobis alato-extenuatis, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio septigeris, replicandis. Sem. in loculamento plura numerosave, biseriata, parva, globosa internæ dissepimenti margini funiculatim annexa; testa nigra. G.

OBS. Bulbus tunicatus integumentis membranosis; scapus ima foliorum parte involutus terra hæret, vel subinde emergit humilis; folia vulgo bina, a plano obversa, (raro unicum), carnosæ, coriaceo-crassæ, linearia lanceolatave erecta ad ovato-orbiculata transverse latiora appressa humi; racemus a corymbofo congesto ad laxum atque thyrsoidespicatum; flos semel solitarius. Collineat ad diversa puncta EUCOMIN, SCILLAM, BRUNSVIGIAM, atque HÆMANTHUM. G.



N<sup>o</sup> 1469.



Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth June 1. 1812.

Sy J<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del. F. Sanson Sc.



ALLIUM CEPA ( $\beta$ ). COMMON ONION. THE  
BULB-BEARING VARIETY, OR TREE-ONION.



*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1420.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALLIUM *Cepa*; (*bulbus tunicatus, ovato-oblatove-globosus*;) foliis paucis, fistuloso-teretibus, acuminatis; scapo cavo attenuato-cylindraco inferne ventricoso multum brevioribus; vagina brevi, scariosa; umbella capitata, numerosissima, congesta; pedicellis flore longioribus; patenter campanulata, laciniis ovato-lanceolatis, exterioribus acutioribus, carinatis; filamentis has dimidio exsuperantibus, basi breviter connexis, alternis simplicibus, cæteris de basi ovato-dilatata utrinque breviter (*nunc imperfecte varius omnino non*) unidentato-incisa filiformi-subulatis; germine albicante, depresso-globofo, pulvinatim trilobo, sextriato; stylo setaceo; capsula candidante; feminibus hinc rotundatis, inde angulatis. *G.*

ALLIUM *Cepa*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 431. Hort. Kew. 1. p. 428. ed. 2. 2. 238. Regnault Bot. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 80.*

A. staminibus alterne trifidis, caule ad terram ventricoso. *Haller de All. 10. Opusc. 356. 12.*

CEPA. *Mill. Diet. ed. 7.*

CEPA vulgaris. *Rudb. Elys. tab. 141. fig. 1. Baub. Pin. 71.*

C. alba.—hispanica oblonga. *Ger. Emac. 169. f. 1. 2.*

C. rotunda. *Dodon. Pempt. 5. lib. 3. 675; cum ic.*

( $\beta$ .) capitulo bulbifero, floribus paucis; nunc prolifero. *G.*

ALLIUM *Cepa*. *Herb. Banks. specimen ex horte regio Kewensi.*

Canada or Tree-Onion. *Nicholson's Brit. Encyclop. art. ALLIUM; ubi male pro canadensi habetur.*

The indigenous abode of the Common Onion is still unknown to us. The present variety, in all our gardens, and some of our books, has been mistaken for the *canadense*; a species than which no one of the same genus can well be more distinct from another; that having flat leaves, a slender uninflated stem, uniform simple stamens, and bulbs more like those



of the Garlic than the Onion. This is an usual plant in our gardens; that we have met in no one. The variety  $\alpha$  is deemed biennial; our present one is certainly perennial. The following account of it is taken from NICHOLSON'S British Encyclopædia, head ALLIUM, under which it erroneously stands for the *canadense*, being called the Canada or Tree-Onion. "This," it is there said, "deserves to be cultivated, both as a curiosity in producing the onion at the top of the stalk, and for the use of the onions, especially for pickling, in which they are excellent and superior in flavour to the common onion. It is perennial and propagated by planting the bulbs in spring and autumn. Either the root-bulbs, or those produced on the top of the stalk, being planted in a bed or beds of any good earth, in rows a foot asunder, six inches distance in each row, and two or three inches deep; they shoot up leaves and stalks in the spring and summer, and produce the bulbs for use in July and August; and the root-bulbs remaining, furnish a production of top-bulbs annually in that season; the root-bulb increasing by offsets, may be taken up occasionally at the time the stem decays in autumn; or once in two or three years, in order to separate the offsets and plant them when necessary."—This is all we know of the history of our present subject, the drawing of which was made from a plant in Mr. HAWORTH'S garden, where it was supposed to be the *canadense*. G.







## LAURUS DIOSPYRUS. TWIGGY BAY.

*Class and Order.*

ENNEANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 0. *Cor.* calycina, 6-partita. *Nectarium* glandulis tribus bifetis germen cingentibus. *Drupa* 1-sperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LAURUS *Diospyrus*; foliis ovato-lanceolatis subtus venosis subtomentosis, floribus umbellatis dioicis, umbellulis sessilibus lateralibus, gemmis pedicellisque villosis.

LAURUS *Diospyrus*. *Persoon Syn.* 1. p. 450.

LAURUS *diospyroides*; humilis, virgata, nudiflora: foliis oblongo-ovalibus, subtus subtomentosis: floribus glomerato-umbellatis, dioicis: squamis gemmalibus pedicellisque villosis. *Michaux Flor. Am. Bor.* 1. p. 243.

LAURUS *melissæfolia*; foliis cordato-lanceolatis venosis, membranaceis, subtus pubescentibus; gemmis sessilibus trifloris; drupis rubris. *Walter Flor. Carol.* 134 ?

According to the observation of MICHAUX, most of the species of LAURUS which are found in the colder parts of North-America are dicecious; and all of them produce their flowers before any leaves appear. Generally too the scales of the buds, remaining after the flowers are open, constitute an involucre to the little umbel or glomerule.

We have not much doubt but that our present plant is really the LAURUS *melissæfolia* of WALTER, as MR. FRASER, the friend of the author and editor of his work, always considered it as such; but as MICHAUX's name, abbreviated, has been adopted in PERSOON's synopsis, and consequently is more generally known, we have thought it right to retain it. The

leaves



leaves are not at all like those of Balm, but it was probably the scent, not the form, that suggested the appellation.

The PSEUDO-BENZOIN of MICHAUX is, when in flower, so like LAURUS *Diospyrus*, that there seems to be no other difference, but that the pedicles and scales of the bud are without pubescence. Our plant is, however, a much smaller shrub, and its foliage is considerably different. We were kindly furnished with a growing specimen of the PSEUDO-BENZOIN, by our friend JOHN WALKER, Esq. of Southgate, this spring; but, on comparing it with our present drawing, executed last year, at Mr. FRAZER'S in Sloane-Square, we were not aware of the difference till the leaves appeared and the flowers had all fallen. From the foliage it appears to be the same as that specimen of LAURUS *estivalis*, in the Bankian Herbarium, which came from the Botanic Garden at Leyden; but the flowering specimen, from JACQUIN'S Herbarium, is evidently the *geniculata*, our next article.

Our plant produced male flowers only, with an imperfect germen; and on this account probably there was no appearance of the three two-bristled glands, mentioned in the generic character. There were nine perfect two-celled anthers: on the valve closing, the cell of the anther opens from below upwards, and carries with it the whole of the pollen, leaving the cell quite empty: in this state the anther appears to be two-horned. Besides these nine perfect stamens, there are six glands on short pedicles, resembling so many little yellow mushrooms with a warty pileus.

LAURUS *Diospyrus* is a native of stagnant waters and marshy places in North-Carolina, and is found intermixed with *L. geniculata*. Our drawing was made at the late Mr. FRASER'S in Sloane-Square, in May 1810, and the foliage added in June.

Propagated by cuttings or layers. Is tolerably hardy, but it will be safest to protect it from severe frost, especially when such occurs late in the spring.

According to the observation of MICHAUX, most of the species of LAURUS which are found in the colder parts of North-America are dioecious; and all of them produce their flowers before any leaves appear. Generally too the scales of the buds, remaining after the flowers are open, continue an involucre to the late bud or glomerule. We have not much doubt but that our present plant is really the LAURUS *micchauxii* of WALTER, as Mr. FRASER, the friend of the author and editor of his work, always considered it as such; but as MICHAUX'S name, abbreviated, has been adopted in PARSONS'S Synopses, and consequently is more generally known, we have thought it right to retain it. The leaves



N<sup>o</sup> 1471.



Syd<sup>ns</sup> Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth June 1. 1812.

F. Sanson Sc.



## LAURUS GENICULATA. FLEXUOSE BAY.



## Class and Order.

## ENNEANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide N<sup>o</sup>. 1470.

## Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAURUS *geniculata*; ramis divaricatis flexuosis, foliis ovalibus glabris, floribus umbellatis polygamis: umbellulis terminalibus paucifloris, antheris quadrilocularibus.

LAURUS *geniculata*; ramis divaricatis, flexuosis; foliis deciduis, lanceolatis, obtusiusculis, glabris, basi subtus barbatis; sub floratione nullis; floribus umbellatis polygamis. *Michaux Flor. Am. Bor.* 1. p. 244. *Persoon. Synop.* 1. p. 450.

LAURUS *geniculata*; foliis parvis annuis æquali-obtusolanceolatis, vix venosis, utrinque lævibus; caule dichotomoramoso; gemmis pedicellatis trifloris tetraphyllis; floribus pedicello brevi; drupis rubris. *Walter Flor. Carol.* p. 133.

It is not easy to say to which species LINNÆUS'S LAURUS *æstivalis* really belongs; his description of the leaves does not correspond with this, and as to the character of supra axillary branches, by which we suppose he means that the buds are formed below instead of in the axils of the branches, it is equally applicable to the three allied species.

The zig-zag direction and deep red colour of the branches distinguish the *geniculata* at first sight; and more scientific characters are afforded by the little umbels being terminal and pedunculated. A minute examination of the stamens shews a difference of character hardly to be suspected in species apparently so nearly allied as this and the preceding, and which may make it dubious whether both can belong to the same genus: in LAURUS *Diospyrus* the anthers, as we have remarked, are two-celled, in *geniculata* they are four-celled. According to Mr. BROWN (vide *Prod. Fl. Nov.-Holl.* p. 402.) the above character should



should separate this species from LAURUS and join it to TETRANTHERA of JACQUIN. But we find four cells in the anthers of LAURUS *sassafras* also: a diversity which appears to us to throw doubt upon the value of the character drawn from the number of cells of the anther. We ought, however, on the other hand to acknowledge that we could not perceive in our present plant, any of the aromatic scent in its bark, so remarkable in the preceding species and in PSEUDO-BENZOIN, as well as in most of the genus.

Our drawing of this was made at the same time and place as that of the preceding species, and both were introduced from North-America by the late Mr. FRASER.

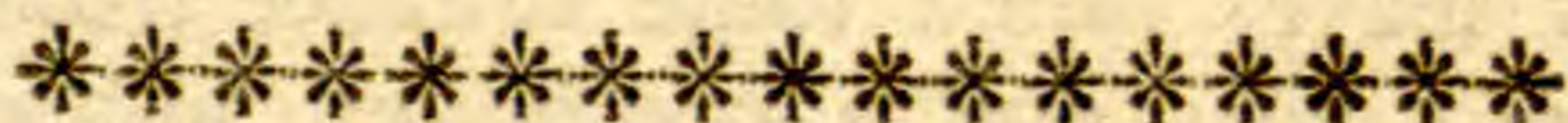
Requires the same treatment, but is probably more hardy, the texture of its wood being firmer. It should be remembered, with regard to both, that they grow naturally in very wet places.







SEPTAS GLOBIFLORA. GLOBE-FLOWERED  
SEPTAS.



*Class and Order.*

HEPTANDRIA HEPTAGYNIA. L. (rectius PENTANDRIA  
PENTAGYNIA).

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5—7-partitus. *Petala* 5—7, lanceolata, patentia. *Germina*  
5—7. *Nectaria* squamæ tot quot germina, horum basi extrorsum  
inserta. *Caps.* 5—7, polyspermæ.

OBS. *Herbæ succulentæ, subacaules, radicibus tuberosis. A Crassulis*  
*vix nisi habitu recedunt.*

*Specific Character.*

SEPTAS *globifera*; foliis floralibus quaternis spathulatis apice  
revolutis duplicato-crenatis, umbella composita.

DESCR. *Root* tuberosa. *Stalks* simple, fleshy, red. *Leaves*  
opposite, spathular-shaped, rolled back from the point towards  
the petioles, twice crenate: those nearest the flower are much  
larger than the others, and grow four close together. After  
flowering, these leaves increase very much in size, and are more  
expanded. Above the leaves the peduncle is naked, except  
one or two minute scales. *Flowers* grow in a globular umbel  
composed of several smaller ones. *Calyx* five-cleft: divisions  
ovate, acute, red. *Petals* 5, lanceolate, acute, white, red at  
the tip on the outside, patent, not conniving in a tube, twice the  
length of the calyx. *Stamens* 5: *filaments* the length of the  
petals, and alternating with them: *anthers* roundish, reddish-  
purple. *Germens* 5, white: *style* erect: *stigma* acute. A small  
white *scale* is inserted on the outside at the base of each germen.  
The number of the segments of the calyx of the petals, stamens,  
and



and pistils, is always equal, usually five, not unfrequently six, but we have not observed seven. The whole plant is quite smooth.

From the above description, it will be seen that this species can hardly be distinguished by any permanent characters from *CRASSULA*. Yet, except in the number of its parts, and in having the four leaves raised some distance from the ground, with smaller ones below, and a compound instead of a simple umbel, it corresponds so exactly with *SEPTAS capensis*, under which name indeed we received it, that we cannot but consider it as a species of the same genus. Perhaps we ought rather to have added both it and *SEPTAS capensis* to *CRASSULA*; the difference in habit, however, added to the already overgrown size of that genus, induces us rather to preserve the genus *SEPTAS*: but we think that it ought to be removed to the fifth class. The septenary number appears to be hardly natural in any plants, and the whole class *Heptandria* might very well be dispensed with.

We were favoured with this hitherto undescribed plant by Mr. KNIGHT, at the Exotic Nursery, in the King's-Road, Chelsea, who raised it from seeds received from the Cape of Good-Hope. Flowers in September. Requires the same treatment as other Cape succulent plants.







BEGONIA EVANSIANA. TWO-COLOURED  
BEGONIA.



*Class and Order.*

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

MASC. *Cal.* nullus. *Cor.* polypetala. *Stam.* numerosa.

FEM. *Cal.* nullus. *Cor.* polypetala, supera. *Caps.* alata, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BEGONIA *Evansiana*; caulescens foliis inæqualiter cordatis acuminatis inæqualiter serratis supra spinulosis subtus sanguineis, capsulæ alis acutangulis subæqualibus.

BEGONIA *Evansiana*; foliis inæqualiter cordatis, supra hispulis, nitidis, margine inæqualibus, acutissime serrulatis: petalis duobus lato-ovatis, duobus obovatis quadruplo majoribus: caulibus flexuoso-erectis, nodosis: axillis bulbiferis. *Bot. Repos.* 627.

TSOU HOY TONG. "Chinese drawings" in *Museo Banks.* Vide *Linn. Soc. Trans.* v. 1. p. 172. 3.

We doubt whether this plant be not a variety of *BEGONIA grandis*; it so much resembles KÆMPFER'S figure, that we can scarcely find any other difference than that of the leaves being less angulated, and the female flowers more cernuous. In both, these flowers are, contrary to most of the species, four-petaled and similar to the male, the stamens are monadelphous, the alæ of the capsules nearly equal, and the upper surface of the leaves are covered with minute spinules. But THUNBERG, in his description of the same plant, under the name of *obliqua*, expressly says, the leaves are pale on the under surface;



surface; while in our plant the older leaves are on the under side entirely bright red: in the younger leaves the veins only have this colour, the interstices being of a bright green.

In the Botanist's Repository it is said, that Mr. EVANS's Collector first found this plant growing in the clefts of the rocks in the Island of Pulo-Pinang, in the year 1808. Mr. DONN, in his Catalogue, marks it as a native of China, and dates its introduction to this country four years earlier. That it is really cultivated in China, the drawing above referred to, under the name of Tsou Hoy Tong, leaves no room to doubt: and we believe it has been in the royal collection at Kew from about the time Mr. DONN states.

It is a highly ornamental stove plant, easily propagated by cuttings, or by the bulbs which are frequently produced at the divisions of the stem. Flowers most part of the summer. Our drawing was made at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY's, Hammer-smith.





S. Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth July 1. 1812.

F. Sanson Sc.



## ALOE SOCCOTRINA (β.) PURPURASCENS.

## LARGEST SOCCOTRINE ALOE.



*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1352.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *socotrina*; (*caudex lignosus, crassus, annosior stolonizans ramosus; flores regulares, recti, penduli, e majoribus;*) foliis numerosis, sparsis, tandem terminalibus, ambientibus, imbricato-amplexicaulibus, erecto-divergentibus, lorato-attenuatis, convexo-concaviusculis, margine cartilagineis spinisque brevibus pallidis sinuato-dentatis; caule simplici; racemo erecto, numeroso, laxiuscule spicato; pedicellis erectiusculis, flori subæqualibus, bractea sphacelata convoluto-acuminata longioribus; corolla sexpartita, cylindrica, rotundate trigona, laciniis intimis subduplo latioribus apice rotundatis, extimis dorso carinatis, ore brevi patulo; staminibus subexsertis, alterne sublongioribus; germine oblongo trigono quam stylus ultra quadruplæm brevior. G.

(α.) minor. G.

ALOE *socotrina*. Haw. in *Linn. Transf.* 7. 19. n. 41; (*exclusis perfoliata & Willdenovii et rubescente Decandollei.*) *Decand. Pl. Gr.* t. 85. *Hort. Kew. ed. 2.* 2. 292.

A. *socotrina*. *Blackw. Herb.* 2. tab. 333. *Aloes socotrin. Lam. encyc.* 1. 85. n. 3. *Regnault. Bot.*

A. *sinuata*. *Thunb. Diss.* 6. n. 5; (*excluso Dillenio.*) *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 187; (*exclusis Syn. Horti Kewensis et Dillenii.*)

A. *perfoliata*. δ; *socotrina*. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 466. *Woodv. Med. Bot.* 3. 556. tab. 202. *Bot. Mag. supra No.* 472.

A. *perfoliata*. ζ. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2.* 1. 458.

A. *vera*. *Mill. Dict. ed. 8.* n. 15.

A. *vera minor*. *Munting. Aloid.* 20. ic. *sine fl.*

A. *socotrina angustifolia spinosa flore purpureo*. *Comm. Hort. Amst.* 1. 91. tab. 48.

A. *americana ananifolia floribus suave rubentibus*. *Pluk. Phyt. tab.* 240. fig. 4.

(β.) major. G.

ALOE *purpurascens*. Haw. in *Linn. Transf.* 7. 20. n. 42. *Hort. Kew. ed. 2.* 2. 292.

A. *perfoliata*.



*A. perfoliata.*  $\epsilon$ ; purpurascens; foliis purpurascensibus, subtus inferne maculatis maculis parvis subrotundis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 466.

---

This species is said to be that from which the medicine of the same name is obtained; but THUNBERG remarks that a still superior sort is had from *A. spicata*, a plant, we believe, to this time unknown in our collections. The stem of *socotrina* grows in our greenhouses to nearly the height of six feet, acquiring the thickness of a man's arm; the leaves are sometimes spotted with white on the outside towards their base; seldom exceed a foot in length and 1—2 inches in breadth near the base; when the plant is in flower, the inner ones generally converge, bending inwards; their colourless juice, when exposed to the air and suffered to dry, becomes of a bright violet-purple colour, a colour indeed they themselves usually assume before they are quite decayed. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, although the name bespeaks it as belonging to the Island of Socotora; whence the best *Aloe* for medical purposes is said to have been formerly imported; but it does not seem ascertained from which species it was extracted.

Our drawing was made from a specimen that flowered in March last (at the same time with  $\alpha$ .) in Mr. HAWORTH'S greenhouse. By that gentleman,  $\beta$ . is considered as a distinct species from  $\alpha$ ; and in this view of it he is followed in the second edition of the Hortus Kewensis. As we could discover no difference between them beyond that of size, we have recorded them for mere varieties of each other. The flower-stem seldom exceeds two feet in length; the foliage is of darkish dull green, clouded over with a grey bloom or hoar; the corolla is of a dark brick-red colour, green at the top; about an inch and a half in length:  $\beta$  was known in our gardens before 1789, possibly produced in them from  $\alpha$ . G.

---

#### NOTE.

No. 472; for "ALOE PERFOLIATA, var. SUCCOTRINA," read "ALOE SOCCOTRINA.  $\alpha$ ."; inserting at the same time the synonymy as given in the present article. G.







## HESPERANTHA PILOSA (a.) HAIRY

## EVENING-FLOWER.



*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1254.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HESPERANTHA *pilosa*; foliis trinis, erectis, parum divergentibus, lineari-ensatis costa media utrinque prominula, pilosis, intimo toto compresse vaginose nervoso longiori caulem altiorem simplicem pilosum ultra medium includente; spica flexuosa, remotius pauci-pluriflora; spatha herbacea, lanceolato-convoluta, nuda, integra, valva extima sublongiore, apice sphacelata, tubum æquante; corolla erecta, laciniis longitudine tubi gracilis, extimis oblongo-lanceolatis, intimis sublatioribus brevioribus; stigmatibus lineari-complicatis, angustissimis, pubescentibus, recurvo-divaricatis, stylo isometris, stamina exsuperantibus, apice sæpius explicatis; staminibus limbo duplo brevioribus, erecto-divergentibus; antheris subsagittato-linearibus, vibratilibus. G.

HESPERANTHA *pilosa*. *Nob. in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 225. *Iisd. supra No. 1254; iterum eod. vers. fol. in spec. enum.*

IXIA *pilosa*. *Linn. Suppl.* 92. *Thunb. Diss.* n. 5. *Prod. Fl. cap.* 9. *Syst. Veg. Murr. ed.* 14. 84. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 54. n. 11. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 197.

(a.) herba pilosa. G.

(β.) herba nuda. G. *Supra No. 1254.*

DESC. *Stem* 3—14 inches high; *spike* 2—10-flowered; limb of the *corolla* white on the inside, outer segments thickly beset with minute cinnamon-coloured speckles on the outside, inner ones white on both sides. The flowers, which are about two-thirds of an inch long, diffuse their fragrance during the night, and then only in a warm dry atmosphere; at other times they remain closed, and no scent is perceptible.



Our drawing of the present variety was taken from a plant imported by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, in whose conservatory at Hammer-smith it flowered in April last, most probably for the first time in Europe. No figure of either variety has appeared in any work known to us, except that of  $\beta$  in No. 1254 of the present. The Bankian Herbarium contains several spontaneous specimens, but we do not find the species recorded in either of the editions of the Hortus Kewensis. It is so usual with cultivators to strip off the outermost and thicker coats from the bulbs which they receive from abroad, before they plant them, that we cannot trust to the appearance they have in our collections when freshly received from the Cape; we suspect the bulb-tuber drawn with our figure had been served in this way. For further account of the species, see above in No. 1254. G.

HERBERTIA  
pilula, istius  
caulis albus  
claudens; spica  
herbae, lanceolata  
caulis sublongior  
corolla creta, lacina  
oblongo-lanceolata  
nervis linearibus  
recurvo-divaricatis  
spica spica explicans  
bus creta-divaricatis  
vibrantibus. G.

HERBERTIA pilula. In the  
herb. No. 1254; in the  
pilula. In the herb. No. 1254.  
g. 274. In the herb. No. 1254.  
Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 274.  
(a) herba pilula. G.  
(b) herba nuda. G. 274. No. 1254.

Desc. 2 1/2 inches high; 2 to 3 flowers; limb  
of the corolla white on the inside, outer segments slightly  
with minute cinnamon-coloured flecks on the outside, inner  
ones white on both sides. The flowers, which are about two  
thirds of an inch long, expand their segments during the night,  
and then only in a warm dry atmosphere, at which times they  
remain closed, and no scent is perceptible.



N<sup>o</sup> 1476.



Wm. Dill.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Waterworth, July 1. 1812.

F. Sarg. fecit.



## TRICHONEMA SPECIOSUM. CRIMSON

## TRICHONEMA.



*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1225.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRICHONEMA *speciosum*; (*caulis sub anthesin adultus*;) foliis trinis, gracilibus, subjuncoideis, tereti-attenuatis, quadri-fulcatis sulcorum labris coeuntibus, atrovirentibus, rigidiusculis, longius vaginantibus, infimo longissimo tortiusculo vagina brevi radicali amplexo, summorum uno fere toto spathaceo pedunculos unifloros subæquante; caule quam infimum aliquoties brevior, pedunculis binis semiteretibus bracteola interstinctis brachiatim bifurcato (*rarius unipedunculato*); spathæ valvulis flore duplo brevioribus, isometris, extima herbacea convoluta striata, intima ventricosiore obtusiore lateribus late sphacelatis; corolla breviter campanatim cohærente tubo obsoleto, inde recurvatim explanata, laciniis inferne subangustatis, extimarum lamina oblongo-lanceolata angustiore, intimarum elliptico-lanceolata obtusiore; filamentis semitereti-subulatis, villosis, anthera triplo brevioribus; stylo tereti-triquetro, stricto, staminibus ad unam tertiam brevioribus; stigmatibus brevibus, totis bipartitis, segmentis complicato-canaliculatis margine pube minuta fimbriatis, ad medias antheras recurvatis. G.

TRICHONEMA *speciosum*. *Nob. in Ann. of Bot. 1. 223. Ibid. supra No. 1225, vers. fol. in spec. enum.*

IXIA *Bulbocodium*; *var. speciosa*. *Botan. Reposit. tab. 170; exemplari desumpta unifloro, flore male expanso.*

---

DESCR. Lower leaf from a foot to a foot and an half or more in length, rush-like, four-furrowed, but with the sides of the furrows closing together, so that they are scarcely perceptible, while the leaf retains the appearance of being uniformly round; corolla about an inch and an half long, of a bright  
 carmine











PODOLOBIUM TRILOBUM. HOLLY-LEAVED  
PODOLOBIUM.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus, 2-labiatus. *Cor.* papilionacea, *carina* compressa longitudine *alarum* subæquantium *vexillum* explanatum. *Germen* simplici serie 4-spermum. *Stylus* adscendens. *Stigma* simplex. *Legumen* pedicellatum lineari-oblongum, modice ventricosum, intus leve. BROWN.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PODOLOBIUM *trilobum*; foliis oppositis spinoso-dentatis trilobis: lobis lateralibus terminali dentato multoties brevioribus, germine sericeo. *Brown MSS. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 3. p. 9.*

CHORIZEMA *trilobum*; foliis suboppositis hastato-trilobis integris dentatisve spinosis, racemis axillaribus folio brevioribus. *Smith in Act. Soc. Linn. v. 9. p. 253.*

PULTENÆA *ilicifolia.* *Bot. Repos. 320.*

Besides the difference in the length of the keel, and the opposite leaves, which led us to doubt (at No. 1032) whether this plant could be properly arranged under the genus CHORIZEMA, Mr. BROWN has remarked several other peculiarities, inserted in the generic character, as above given.

The *PODOLOBIUM trilobum* is a native of New South-Wales, from whence it was introduced into this country by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY in 1791. Is a hardy greenhouse shrub. It rarely ripens its seed with us, but may be propagated by cuttings, and more expeditiously by layers. Flowers from April to July. Communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, of the Exotic Nursery, King's-Road, Little-Chelsea.



N<sup>o</sup> 1478



Edwards Del.

Pubby. Clinton Watworth July 1. 1819.

F. Sanson Sc.



## PHILADELPHUS INODORUS. CAROLINA

## SCENTLESS PHILADELPHUS.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## Generic Character.

*Cal.* 4, f. 5-partitus, superus. *Petala* 4, f. 5. *Stylus* 4-fidus.  
*Caps.* 4, f. 5-locularis, polysperma.

## Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHILADELPHUS *inodorus*; foliis integerrimis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.*  
 2. p. 948. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. p. 180. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7.  
*Walter Flor. Carol.* p. 146.

PHILADELPHUS flore albo majore inodoro. *Catesb. Car.* 2.  
 p. 84. *cum tab.*

PHILADELPHUS *inodorus*; calyce viridi laciniis superne  
 sensim angustatis, longius acuminatis: petalis candidissimis  
 amplissimis, patentibus, subovalibus; stylo staminibus lon-  
 giore, adusque stigmata indiviso sive solido. *Michaux Flor.*  
*Bor. Am.* 1. p. 283.

PHILADELPHUS *coronarius*.  $\gamma$ . *inodorus*. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*  
 n. 1.

The PHILADELPHUS *inodorus* is a very desirable shrub, the flowers being considerably larger, and of a purer white than those of the *coronarius*; and to most people are not the less acceptable for being without scent, that of the mock orange being far too powerful to be generally agreeable even without doors.

Being a native of Carolina, though hardy enough to bear our winters when not unusually severe, it must be liable to be destroyed occasionally. To this cause we suppose is to be attributed the present scarcity of a plant introduced into the country before the year 1738.

Propagated



Propagated by cuttings or layers. Flowers in June and July, rather later than the *coronarius*; from which it is distinct, not only in the margin of the leaves being quite entire, but, according to MICHAMX, in the more acuminate form of the segments of the calyx, and in the style exceeding the stamens in length and being solid its whole length, not divisible into four nearly to the base.

The native country of our present plant is certainly Carolina; that of *coronarius* is not yet ascertained: it seems evident from CLUSIUS's account, that it was dispersed over Europe from the Dutch gardens; but whence it originated is unknown: perhaps from Japan.

Communicated by Mr. WHITLEY, late of Old-Brompton, and now of the Fulham-Nursery.

The *Furcraea* is a very desirable plant, the flowers being considerably larger, and of a purer white than those of the *coronarius*; and in most people are not the less acceptable for being without scent, that of the most agreeable being far too powerful to be generally acceptable even without scent. Being a native of Carolina, though hardly enough to bear our winters when not unusually severe, it must be liable to be destroyed occasionally. To this cause we suppose it to be attributed the present scarcity of a plant introduced into the country before the year 1738.







CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS. NEW-JERSEY  
TEA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Petala* 5, faccata, fornicata. *Bacca* sicca, 3-locularis, 3-sperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CEANOTHUS *americanus*; foliis cordato-ovatis acuminatis triplinerviis; paniculis axillaribus elongatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 1114. *Hort. Kew. edit. alt.* 2. p. 22.

CEANOTHUS *americanus*; foliis trinerviis. *Sp. Pl.* 284. *Mill. Icon.* t. 86.

CEANOTHUS *americanus*; foliis ovalibus, serratis, subtus tomentosis; racemis composite confertifloris, ob ramulos aphyllas quasi longe pedunculatis. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Amer.* 1. p. 154. *Dubam. Arb.* 1. p. 138. t. 51. *Wangenb. Amer.* 112. t. 31. f. 70. *Willd. Arb.* 54. *Plenck Icon.* 143. *Zorn. Icon.* 167. *Trew Ebret.* 53. t. 94. *Gronov. Virg.* 2. p. 32. *Gært. Sem.* 2. p. 110. t. 106.

CELASTRUS *inermis*, foliis ovatis serratis trinerviis, racemis ex summis alis longissimis. *Hort. Cliff.* 73. *Gronov. Virg.* 1. p. 25.

EUONYMUS *novi Belgii*, corni fœminæ foliis. *Comm. Hort.* 1. p. 167. t. 86. *Raj. Dend.* 69.

EUONYMUS, *jubbinis* foliis, *carolinensis*, fructu parvo fere umbellato. *Pluk. Alm.* 139. t. 28. f. 6.

---

The American CEANOTHUS, which has its name of New-Jersey tea from the dried leaves being used as a substitute for the Chinese herb, by the common people of that country, is indigenous to North-America, from Canada to Florida. The  
twigs



twigs are used for dying a cinnamon-colour, and the roots are esteemed to be medicinal.

It is a pleasing little shrub, takes up but little room, and though liable to be injured by early frosts, is not often destroyed by the cold of our climate; yet it does not seem to be of long duration, probably from being naturally short-lived; whence it is apt to be lost out of collections, unless care be taken to renew it. May be propagated by layers, but MILLER recommends raising it from seeds, which often come to maturity with us. Flowers in July and August. Drawn at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden, Sloane-Street.



1740.



*L. C. Johnson del.*

*Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth July 1. 1842.*

*E. Sanford Sc.*



## AZALEA INDICA. INDIAN AZALEA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* campanulata. *Stamina* receptaculo inserta. *Caps.* 5-ocularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

AZALEA *indica*; floribus subsolitariis pentandris decandrisve, calycibus pilosis.

AZALEA *indica*; floribus subsolitariis, calycibus pilosis. *Sp. Pl.* 214. *Willd.* 1. p. 831. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. p. 318.

CHAMÆRHODODENDRON exoticum, amplissimis floribus liliaceis. *Breyn. Prod.* 1. p. 23. *Prod.* 2. p. 31. *ejusdem ed. alt.* p. 16. et 53.

CISTUS indicus Ledi alpini folio, floribus amplis. *Herm. Lugdb.* 152. t. 153. *Raj. Hist.* 1895.

TSUTSUSI. *Kempfer. Amœn.* 845. t. 846.

This is a very rare plant, which has been long anxiously sought for by cultivators of curious and scarce exotics. We believe there are not above three or four individuals of it in the country, and of these only the one in the collection of JAMES VERE, Esq. from which our drawing was taken, has as yet produced any flowers.

It is surprising that this shrub, so famed for its elegance, and of which KEMPFER enumerates twenty-one varieties cultivated in Japan, should still be so rare in Europe, especially when we learn that it flourished, for twelve years, in the garden of Mynheer JEROME VAN BEVERNINGCK, one of the most celebrated in Holland, producing annually a profusion of flowers, to the admiration and delight of the amateurs. Prof. HERMAN declares that, but for its want of fragrance, you might say of it,



it, that nature had never produced any thing more lovely; and even this deficiency might be said to be amply recompensed by the delightful structure, and exquisite brilliancy of colour of its flowers.

Among the varieties enumerated by KÆMPFER, besides the many different coloured flowers, white, red, yellow, purple, and scarlet, with spots of the most contrary hues, the foliage of some is hairy, of others smooth; some produce their flowers before the leaves, some after; others are evergreen; some have five, some ten stamens. The variety cultivated in Holland was brought from Jaccatra; its foliage hairy and evergreen; flowers of a refulgent pale crimson colour, and produced in such profusion from June to August, that the upper part of the shrub looked as if covered with a beautiful crimson garment. HERMAN describes it as having four stamens only, his dissected figure however shews five: in our plant there were ten, unequal in length, and slightly declined, which together with the form of the corolla and the spotting of the superior laciniaë, seemed to unite it with Rhododendron, rather than with Azalea; but in fact there are no natural limits between these genera, or at least the number of stamens affords none; and most of the varieties of this species recorded by KÆMPFER are pentandrous.

The *anthers* in the variety here figured, and probably in the species in general are very remarkable, ludicrously representing the heads of so many little birds just hatched; the polliniferous cells, large and divergent, forming the eyes, and the moderately curved body of the anther, terminating in an acute point, the bill.

Native of Japan and China, a hardy greenhouse shrub, requiring only protection from frost; and we are informed by Mr. ANDERSON, the skilful superintendant of Mr. VERE'S collection, is readily and speedily propagated by layers. Flowers in the spring; in the present instance in March, but this was probably somewhat earlier than its natural season.







## ALBUCA SETOSA. BRISTLY-ROOTED

## ALBUCA.



*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1046.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

**ALBUCA** *setosa*; (*flos biformis, erectus*;) bulbo solido-squamato, viridescente, ovato, squamis amplis truncatis fimbria fibrosa sphaelata crinito-continuatis; foliis pluribus ambientibus, angustius longeque ligulato-attenuatis, convoluto-concavis, glauciusculis, dense striatulis, flaccidis; caule tereti, sub-altiori; racemo distanter multifloro, brachiato-divaricato, pedicellis crassiusculis rectangule porrectis bractea sphaelata convoluto-acuminata triplo breviora basi amplexis; corollae laciniis extimis patentibus, oblongis, planiusculis, extus desuperne carinatis, obtusulis cum acumine parvulo calloso; intimis erecto-conniventibus, sub sextam partem brevioribus, latioribus, inferne subangustatis, apice constrictis fornicato-inflexis obsolete mucronatis, organa includentibus; staminibus paulo brevioribus, planiusculis, apice uncatoinflexis, extimis lanceolato-ligulatis concaviusculis subbrevioribus, intimis pistillum æquantibus e lamina basilari subovata superneque constricta lineari-ligulatis; antheris erectis brevibus subquadrato-oblongis utrinque emarginatis a dorso introrsum suspensis, exterioribus precocioribus; germine stylum æquante, conice oblongato, rotundate lobato-trigono, lobis basi bidentato-prominulis cavoque lato pallido in sulcum constrictum continuato interceptis; stylo crasso obpyramidali-triquetro faciebus subsulcatis obscurius papuloso-muricatis, sine stigmatosa truncata pubescente continua; capsula ovata, obtusa, trifulca. G.

**ALBUCA** *setosa*. *Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. tab. 440. Coll. Suppl. 100. tab. 14. fig. 3. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 251. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 102.*

**DESC.** *Leaves* about a foot and a half long, and about half an inch over towards their base; *stem* somewhat higher than these;



these; *pedicles* 2—3 inches long, straight, about the thickness of a crow-quill; *bractes* brownish; *corolla* rather more than an inch long, yellowish with a broad green stripe down the middle of each segment; *germen* green; *style* yellow, green at the angles; *capsule* brown, about the size of a filbert. Flowered in May; scent resembling that of bitter almonds, which however could only be perceived by smelling close to the bloom. Introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1795, from the Cape of Good Hope.

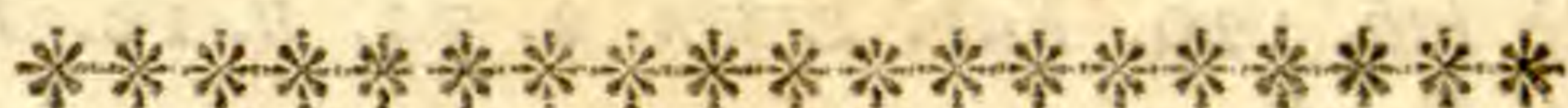
Our drawing was made from a specimen in Mr. GRIFFIN'S greenhouse at South-Lambeth. G.







SPARAXIS TRICOLOR (β. γ. δ.) THREE-  
COLOURED SPARAXIS.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Inflor.* disticho-spicata, alterna, remotius seorsim bivalvispathacea, *spatha* membranacea ampliuscula aristato-lacera plerumque arido-sphacelata. *Cor.* supera, erecta, infundibuliformi-patens, tubuloso-sexfida, tubus gracilis brevior, limbus sexpartitus amplus regularis subæqualis stellato-turbinatove explanatus, interdum bilabiato-irregularis atque inæqualis. *Stam.* tubo adnata, inclusa, collateralis-inflexa, recto-inclinata, nunc ascendente, rarius trifaria erecta. *Anth.* lineares, a dorso appensæ. *Stylus* gracilis, directione staminum. *Stig.* 3, angustius lineari-complicata, recurvato-divergente. *Caps.* membranacea oblonga, rotundate trigona, torulosa; triloc., trivalv., valvis septigeris. *Sem.* biserialia, plurima, subglobosa. G.

*OBS.* Bulbo-tuber ovatum reticulis multiplicibus tenuibus (externis sericeo-fibrosis) vestitum; folia 4-10 collateralis-disticha, ensata, dense striatula, latitudine bilineari ad uncialem, caulina sæpius in axillis bulbifera; caulis simplex vel paniculato-ramosus, 3-uncialis ad orgyalem; flos raro unicus, sæpius in ramo pauci, ampli, speciosi, colore quam maxime ludentes; sem. magnitudine fere Sinapeos. G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SPARAXIS *tricolor*; (flos regularis;) foliis pluribus (6-8) ensiformibus, erecto-divergentibus, dense nervulosis, ad axillam bulbiferis; cauli altiori interdum ramoso, crassiusculo, erecto-flexuoso; spica distante, pauciflora; spatha scarioso-sphacelata, ruguloso-plicatula, tubum pluries exsuperante, inflatiuscula; corolla infundibuliformi-rotata, tubo brevissimo germen triquetrum æquante, limbo amplo ab inferne turbinato, stellato-explanato, laciniis subspathulato-cuneatis, apice rotundatis, alternis sublatioribus basi subgibbosis;



gibbosis; staminibus corolla subtriplo brevioribus, trifariis, erecto-fasciculatis; filamentis triquetro-subulatis; stigmatibus prope antherarum apices recurvatis. G.

SPARAXIS *tricolor*. Nobis in *Ann. of Bot.* 1. 225. *Supra* No. 779. verso folio in *Spec. Enum. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 1. 85.*

IXIA *tricolor*. *Supra* No. 381. *Schneevogt et Geuns ic.* 39. *Lil. a Redoutè tab.* 129. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 74. n. 12. *Willd. Enum. Hort. Bot. Berol.* 57.

- ( $\alpha$ .) floris laciniarum lamina aurantiaco-flava. *Supra* No. 381.
- ( $\beta$ .) eadem sanguineo-purpurea, variegatione dilutiore. No. 1482.
- ( $\gamma$ .) eadem violaceo-purpurea. No. 1482.
- ( $\delta$ .) eadem subroseo-albida. No. 1482.

---

Differs from its congeners, in having upright stamens that converge trifariouly, as well as by a striate wrinkled spathe. The three varieties now published, have been lately imported from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. GRIFFIN, in whose very select collection at South-Lambeth we saw them in bloom together in April last. None of them are noticed in any work we have consulted. The white-flowered one seems to approach nearer to the *grandiflora* of No. 779 than the others do.

---

#### NOTE.

For the enumeration of the species of this genus see the other side of the leaf in No. 779. Since the publishing of which, we have satisfied ourselves, by the inspection of a well-preserved spontaneous specimen, that the *IXIA pendula* (*see above, No. 1013, in Spec. Enum.*) belongs to SPARAXIS, and not to IXIA. We do not believe that this plant has ever made its appearance in any European garden, although one of the most ornamental of its order. Found by THUNBERG, growing in wet places near Krumrivier, at the Cape of Good Hope; sometimes attaining the height of six feet. G.



N<sup>o</sup> 1483.



Syd.<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Aug. 1. 1812.

F. Sarson. Sc.



GLADIOLUS TRICHONEMIFOLIUS. TRICHONEMA-LEAVED CORNFLAG.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide N<sup>is</sup>.* 538, 569, 992.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GLADIOLUS *trichonemifolius*; bulbo-tuberé subglobofo, tegmine externo fibroso-textili; foliis trinis, gracilibus, strictis, nitidis, longe fistuloso-vaginantibus, inde lineari-attenuatis, tetraquetris angulis fulcatis, infimo caulem plurimum exsuperante, reliquis ultra vaginam brevissimis subulatis; caule simplici, gracili, erecto, toto fere vaginato; spica 2—3-flora, subsecunda; spatha herbacea, convoluto-lanceolata, dense striatula, integerrima, valva exteriori parum longiore, floris faucem superante; corolla erecto-subnutante, infundibuliformi-subringente, subæquali; tubo brevi, gracili, striato, germen æquante; fauce subventricoso-turbinata, quam tubus multum longiore, quam limbus subbilabiato-patulus parum brevior; laciniis ovato-lanceolatis acumine convoluto, suprema sublongiore, unguiculata, incumbente, a reliquis inter se similibus tubo tenus distincta; staminibus fauci isometris; filamentis antheras subæquantibus; stigmatibus angustis, lineari-complicatis. G.

IXIA *spathacea*. *Herb. Banks. Exemplar spontaneum.*

DESC. *Bulb-tuber* about the size of a common nut, *integuments* brown; *lower leaf* about a foot and half high, of a dark polished green colour, scarcely half a line in diameter, sheathed at the base by a purple *rootsheath*; *stem* 6—9 inches high; *flowers* about an inch and an half long, exceeding fragrant, the scent resembling that of the violet, of a deep bright yellow colour; *faux* and the lower part of the limb that forms the under-lip marked with purple rays on the inside, tips of all the segments purple. The Banksian Herbarium contains a three-flowered specimen, gathered at the Cape of Good-Hope, by Mr. MASSON.



Our drawing was made from a specimen imported by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, in whose conservatory at Hammer Smith it flowered in May last, most probably for the first time in Europe. A species not yet recorded in any work known to us; very nearly akin to *GLADIOLUS tristis*, both in leaf and bloom. Scarcely a mere variety of it? G.

---

ERRATA.

No. 1018, verso folio, l. 9, for "519" read "872."

No. 1098, l. 24, pro "deleatur" lege "deleantur."

No. 1443, folii secundi pag. prima, a calce l. 13, post "descr." dele. femicolon.

No. 1450, l. 7, post "nuda," adde hamum alterum conclusionis.

No. 1460, l. 19, pro "ed. 1, 438." lege "ed. 2, 1, 438."



N<sup>o</sup> 1401



E. Edwards Del.

Collected by S. Curtis Walworth Aug. 1. 1810.

E. Saxifraga.



LOBELIA UNIDENTATA. SINGLE-TOOTHED  
LOBELIA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. *Linn.*)

(MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA. *Perfoon.*)

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Antheræ* cohærentes.  
*Caps.* infera, 2—3-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LOBELIA *unidentata*; foliis linearibus utrinque unidentatis.  
*Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 1. p. 356. Donn Hort. Cant. ed. 6.*  
*p. 51.*

LOBELIA *bidentata*. *Donn Hort. Cant. ed. 4. p. 41.*

This little plant, from the bright violet colour of its flowers, of which it produces a profusion in long succession, is well worth cultivating. It thrives best when the pot stands constantly in water. The form of the corolla of this species differs considerably from that of every other in the genus with which we are acquainted. It is in fact tripetalous; the three laciniaë of the upper lip being united into one at the base, whilst the other two forming the lower lip are distinct; and the stamens and stile pass between them; so that the flower in this species is reversed when compared with the usual arrangement of the laciniaë in *Lobelia*.

We first observed this plant in Mr. WOODFORD'S collection at Vauxhall; our drawing was taken from one communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic Gardens, Brompton and Sloane-Square. Flowers all the summer. Propagated by seeds or cuttings. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.



N<sup>o</sup> 1485.





LASIOPETALUM QUERCIFOLIUM. OAK-  
LEAVED LASIOPETALUM.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- LASIOPETALUM *quercifolium* ; foliis cordatis trilobis ; lobis obtuse lobulatis, stipulis sublobatis petiolatis.  
 LASIOPETALUM *quercifolium* ; foliis cordatis trilobis : lobis obtuse lobulatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 2. p. 36.*  
 LASIOPETALUM *quercifolium.* *Bot. Repos. 459.*

---

DESC. A low depressed *shrub*, covered in every part with a brown, stellated, rigid, subpungent pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, three or five-lobed, with the lobes obtusely sinuate, dark green on the upper surface, pale and woolly underneath ; but both sides as well as the footstalks and margins are studded over with the above-mentioned starry pubescence. *Stipules* opposite, generally three-lobed, resembling the leaves, on short footstalks. *Peduncle* solitary, opposed to the leaf, bearing a simple raceme of red flowers looking one way. *Calyx* petal-like, five-cleft, rotate-campanulate. *Braçtes* three, linear, reflexed, close to and nearly as long as the calyx.

Native of New-Holland. Requires a greenhouse. Propagated by cuttings. Flowers from April to June. Communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, from the Exotic Nursery, King's-Road, Little-Chelsea.



N<sup>o</sup> 1486.



Sydel<sup>l</sup> Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Aug<sup>r</sup> 9 1812

T. Sanson Sc.



LASIOPETALUM SOLANACEUM. SOLANUM-  
LEAVED LASIOPETALUM.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1485.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LASIOPETALUM *solanaceum*; foliis cordatis subquinquelobis repando sinuatis, stipulis reniformibus subsessilibus, filamentis decem: alternis sterilibus longioribus apice hamatis.  
LASIOPETALUM *triphyllum*. *Smith in Rees Cyclopæd. vix tamen Labillardieri.*

---

DESC. A taller *shrub* than the *quercifolium*, covered with a similar starry pubescence, but softer; *leaves* alternate, five-lobed, obtusely sinuate, very woolly on the under surface, frequently, but not always bordered with a yellowish stripe, like some of the variegated geraniums; *footstalks* nearly the length of the leaf. At the base of each footstalk grow two, opposite, kidney-shaped stipules, mostly quite entire, sometimes a little lobed, sessile or on very short stalks. These stipules, as we should call them, are called by LABILLARDIERE and SMITH leaves, and hence this and the preceding are both described as three-leaved. *Peduncles* opposed to the leaf, horizontal, *racemes* frequently branched: *pedicles* divaricate. *Braçtes* three, subulate, not half the length of the calyx, reflexed. *Calyx* five-cleft: segments folded back, pointed, white with a pale rose-coloured stripe in the middle. *Stamens* five, fertile with a longer sterile *filament* between each, hooked at the point; the fertile filaments are short, fleshy, and flattened: *anthers* heart-shape pointed, opening on the inside near the tip. *Germen* superior, round, five-



five-angled, three-celled : *style* straight, longer than the *stamens* : *stigma*, when viewed through a lens, trifid.

Although we have no doubt but that our plant is the same as the one described by our friend Dr. SMITH, in the Cyclopædia, yet we are far from being convinced that it is the *triphyllum* of LABILLARDIERE, in whose figure the form of the leaves and of the stipules is very different ; his plant too especially differs, in that the latter are on longish footstalks ; and the barren filaments are described to be shorter than the fertile ones.

Native of New-Holland. Flowers from May to July. Requires the shelter of a greenhouse. Propagated by cuttings. We were favoured with the plant, from which our drawing was taken, by Messrs. CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM, Nurserymen, in Vauxhall-Road.



N<sup>o</sup> 1487.



*Edw. Edwards Del. E. Sanson Sc.*

*Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Aug<sup>r</sup> 1. 1812.*



BARTONIA DECAPETALA. TEN-PETALED  
BARTONIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* superus, persistens, 5-partitus. *Cor.* polypetala: *petalis* unguiculatis. *Stamina* numerosissima, erecta, uniformia. *Caps.* cylindrica, 1-locularis, apice operculatim 3—5-valvis: *Receptacula* 3—5, parietalia, duplici serie feminifera. *Sem.* plurima, complanata, subelliptica.

OBS. *Loasæ et Mentzelix affinis; ab hac filamentis æqualibus seminibus numerosis, ab illa petalorum numero et nectariorum defectu satis distincta.*

*Specific Character.*

BARTONIA *decapetala*; petalis decem, germine folioso, seminibus nudis.

The name of BARTONIA is given to this plant in honour of Dr. B. S. BARTON, Professor of Botany and Natural History, in the University of Pennsylvania.

JUSSIEU, in his *Genera Plantarum*, had added MENTZELIA and LOASA, in a separate section, to the end of the natural order of *Onagræ*, as plants nearly related. But since the publication of that work, he has (in the *Annâles du Muséum d'Hist. Nat.* v. 5. p. 18.) separated these two genera from the *Onagræ*, making of them a distinct order, under the name of *Loasææ*.

To this natural order Bartonia belongs. It differs from MENTZELIA in the indefinite number of its stamens, the uniformity of its filaments, and the number and form of its seeds, which in MENTZELIA are angular and seldom exceed six. From LOASA it differs in the number of its petals; in being destitute



destitute of nectaries, or the variously formed scales alternating with the petals, in not having its stamens arranged in distinct bundles, and in its capsule being entirely inferior.

This beautiful plant is about three or four feet high, with spreading branches, covered with a profusion of odoriferous flowers, which expand after sun-set, and remain closed up the whole of the day. Native of North-America, growing spontaneously in the neighbourhood on the banks of the Missouri, from the river Platt to the Andes, on arid volcanic soil.

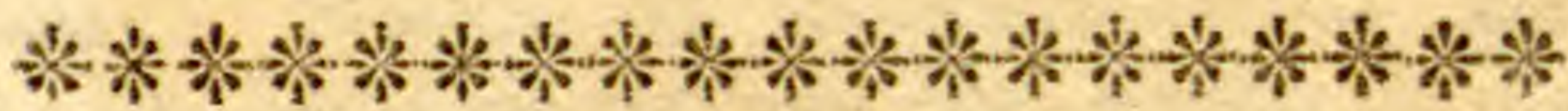
Living plants have been brought to this country, by Mr. THOMAS NUTTALL, who collected them in the situation above described. It has not however as yet flowered here, on which account our drawing was taken from dried specimens. It is by particular request only that we have been induced to publish such, contrary to our rule, seldom deviated from, and never without mentioning it, of admitting none but drawings from the life.

Another species of this genus is known, which is polypetalous, has a naked germen, and winged seeds.

For the above generic and specific characters, and indeed the whole communication, we are indebted to Mr. FREDERICK PURSH, author of a new Flora of North-American plants, now in the press.



TACCA INTEGRIFOLIA. ENTIRE-LEAVED  
TACCA.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* supera, sexpartita, regularis, persistens. *Filamenta* basi laciniarum corollæ inserta, dilatata, supra cucullata (inflexo-fornicata. G.) *Germen* uniloculare, placentis tribus parietalibus, polyspermis. *Stylus* trifidus. *Stigmata* 3, dilatata. *Bacca* polysperma. *Semina* striata, albuminosa. *Embryo* minutus, in regione umbilici. *Brown Prod. Flor. Nov. Holland.* 1. 340.

OBS. *Herbæ glabræ. Radix tuberosa (rhizomatosa. G.) Folia omnia radicalia palmata v. bipinnatifida, DRACONTII polyphylli instar, (quandoque integra. G.) Scapus radicalis, indivisus. Umbella terminalis, simplex: Involucro polyphylo, foliaceo: Pedunculis filis (pedunculis sterilibus?) intermistis. Brown loc. cit.*

*Specific Character.*

TACCA *integrifolia*; foliis petiolatis, lamina ovato-lanceolata, integra, nervo medio depresso alios remotiusculos oblique parallelos utrinque emittente. G.

---

As we had no opportunity of seeing the plant from which our drawing was made, we shall not attempt to add any further description to that contained in the generic and specific characters. In the former of these, at the suggestion of Mr. BROWN, we have omitted that part which related to the anthers, as inapplicable to the present species. In the Bankian library we have seen a drawing of it done in India, in which the stem is upright, so that we should infer that its recumbent position in our specimen was accidental; perhaps the effect of artificial culture? An unrecorded species; lately sent from the East-Indies by Dr. ROXBURGH to Sir ABRAHAM HUME, in whose hot-house at Wormleybury it blossomed in June last, probably for the first time in Europe. Mr. BROWN observes, that the genus is intermediate between the AROIDEÆ and ARISTOLOCHIÆ. G.



N<sup>o</sup> 1488.



Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del. Robby<sup>s</sup> C. G. Walsworth Sep<sup>r</sup> 1 1812. R. J. Sanson Sc.







UVULARIA ROSEA. RED SMALL-FLOWERED  
UVULARIA.



*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 916.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

UVULARIA *rosea*; (*flos e minoribus; capsula baccata;*) caule subtereti, anguloso-striato, superne dichotomo flexuoso densius villoso; foliis subbifariis, amplexicaulibus, ovato-acuminatis, nudis, ciliatis, a supino immerse subseptemcostatis; pedunculis hirtulis, singulis pede folii ramei (quo pluries brevioribus) positis, uno versu extrorsum distortis, recurvatis, subsimplicibus, subunifloris (*inferioribus sæpius rudimento pedicelli cum flore abortivo sub medium stipatis*; corolla campanulata, recurvula. G.

UVULARIA *rosea*. *Persoon Syn.* 1. 360.

STREPTOPUS *roseus*; glaber, lucidus: foliis amplexicaulibus, ferrulato-ciliolatis: floribus roseis; antheris brevibus, bicornibus. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Amer.* 1. 201. *tab.* 18.

---

DESC. *Stem* about a foot and half high; downwards smooth, distantly leaved, rounder and less striate than at the branches, where it is somewhat compressed, angularly striate, clothed with a short thick nap, and also flexuose; *leaves* gradually smaller and closer set as they approach the top of the branches, upper ones about half their own length distant, the sides of all roll back as they decay; *corolla* about the third of an inch deep. We had no opportunity of seeing the bloom. We are obliged to Mr. AITON for the specimen from which the drawing was made. Flowered in Kew Gardens towards the end of last May. Native of Canada and the high mountains of North-Carolina. Hardy. The figure of it, given in MICHAUX'S work, is evidently taken from a dried plant. G.







UVULARIA LANUGINOSA. GREEN-FLOWERED  
DOWNY UVULARIA.



*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 916.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

UVULARIA *lanuginosa*; (*flos e majoribus*; *capsula baccata*; G.)  
*incana*, foliis sessilibus, subcordatis, pedicellis geminatis.  
*Persoon Syn. 1. 360.*

STREPTOPUS *lanuginosus*; subcandicanti-lanuginosus: foliis  
sessilibus basi vix cordatis: pedicellis in brevissimo stipite  
geminatis; floribus majusculis, virescentibus. *Michaux*  
*Flor. Bor. Amer. 1. 201.*

---

DESC. *Root* as in the rest of the genus; *stem* about a foot high, terminating in two or three divergent branches, from green becoming brown, adpressedly downy; *leaves* ovate-lanceolate, far acuminate, three-ribbed, reticulately veined, downy on the under, naked on the upper surface; *peduncles* dichotomous, two-flowered; *capsule* berried, red, tritorose, sometimes oblong, with one *cell* only fertile. Native of the high grounds of South-Carolina. We lost the opportunity of inspecting the flowers for description.

The drawing was taken from a plant brought to this country from America by Mr. LYON, with whom it bloomed in May last. Hardy. G.







ONCIDIUM BIFOLIUM. TWO-LEAVED  
ONCIDIUM.



*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 4-f. 5-petala, patens. *Labellum* planum, basi tuberculosum.  
*Anthera* opercularis, decidua.

*Specific Character.*

ONCIDIUM *bifolium*; bulbis ovatis subhexagonis, foliis duobus lanceolatis carinatis.

---

DESC. *Bulbs* oval, obsoletely six-sided. *Leaves* two (or sometimes only one) scarcely three inches long, lance-shaped, keeled. *Scape* rounded, three times longer than the leaves, growing on the outside of the bulb, betwixt it and its sheath, naked, except a very small *bracte* at each division. *Pedicles* an inch in length and forming right angles with the scape. *Flowers* growing in a lax raceme, very beautiful. The three upper *laciniæ* nearly equal; the uppermost ovate and contracted into a claw: the two side ones oblong, undulated, spreading; the two lower *laciniæ* like the upper, but united into one claw: all of them variegated with yellow and brown. *Labellum*, or *Nectary*, large, flat, two lobed, of a most brilliant light yellow colour, terminating in a fleshy claw, which is furnished with two horn-like appendages at the base, and tuberculated on the surface. *Columna*, or *Style*, turgid in the middle, with a wing like excrescence on each side, near the upper extremity, on which rests the lid like anther terminating in a brownish viscid point; to this point the two lobes of the pollen-masses are attached by means of a transparent pedicle, continued somewhat beyond them.











CYMBIDIUM HYACINTHINUM. HYACINTHINE  
CYMBIDIUM.



*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 5-petala, erecta vel patens. *Labellum* basi concavum, ecalcaratum, lamina patula. *Anthera* opercularis, decidua. *Pollen* globosum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CYMBIDIUM *hyacinthinum*; radice tuberosa, foliis lanceolatis multinerviis, floribus erectis racemosis, labello imberbi fulcato quadrilobo. *Smith Exot. Bot.* p. 117. t. 60.  
LIMODORUM *hyacinthinum*. *Hort. Cant. ed. 6.* p. 236.

Professor SWARTZ in his valuable treatises on the ORCHIDEÆ, published first in the Swedish and Latin languages, and translated and republished in *Traçts on Botany*, has arranged the LIMODORUM *altum* of LINNÆUS, under his new genus CYMBIDIUM, since adopted by Prof. WILLDENOW and our friend Dr. SMITH. Our plant, from its affinity with that species, could not but be arranged under the same genus, and accordingly we find the name of CYMBIDIUM *hyacinthinum* given it in the Exotic Botany of the last-mentioned author; where it was first noticed. It is distinguished from LIMODORUM and DENDROBIUM by the want of any spur to the labellum or nectary.

Native of CHINA; but not, we believe, of Trinidad. Introduced by THOMAS EVANS, Esq. of the India-House, in 1803. Flowers in the stove at different seasons of the year. Our drawing was taken at Messrs, LEE and KENNEDY'S in April.

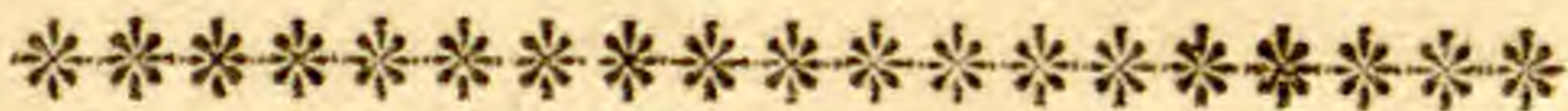


N<sup>o</sup> 1493.





BOSSIÆA PROSTRATA. PROCUMBENT  
BOSSIÆA.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-labiatus: *labio* superiore majore, semi bifido, obtuso.  
*Stam.* omnia connexa. *Legum.* plano-compressum, margine utroque incrassatum. *Semina* strophiolata. *Brown in Hort. Kew.*

*Specific Character.*

BOSSIÆA *prostrata*; ramis foliosis filiformibus, caule procumbente, foliis ovalibus glabris, stipulis petiolo brevioribus, legumine uniloculari. *Brown l. c. 4. p. 268. inedit.*

Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS furnished us with the plant from which our drawing was taken. It is a native of New South-Wales. Requires the protection of a greenhouse, and the same treatment as the other papilionaceous shrubs of that country.

No figure has been before given of it, in any publication that we know of.

Our PLATYLOBIUM *microphyllum* (No. 863) belongs to this genus. BOSSIÆA *lanceolata* is, in the new edition of Hortus Kewensis, more properly called *heterophylla*, which was the name VENTENAT gave it, the principal reason for our adopting the name by which it is distinguished in the Botanist's Repository, being done away, by its having been now decided that *ovatum* and *lanceolatum* are mere varieties of the same species, as we suspected they might be.







**EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHÆ. EMETIC  
SPURGE.**



*Class and Order.*

**DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.**

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 4-f. 5-petala, calyci infidens. *Cal.* 1-phyllus, ventricofus.  
*Caps.* 3-cocca.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

**EUPHORBIA** *Ipecacuanha*; dichotoma, foliis integerrimis lanceolatis, pedunculis axillaribus unifloris folia æquantibus, caule erecto. *Amæn. Acad.* v. 3. p. 116. *Sp. Pl.* 653. *Willd.* 2. p. 900. *Reich.* 2. p. 443. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 44.

**EUPHORBIA** *Ipecacuanhæ*; perennis, procumbens, pumila, glabra: foliis oppositis sessilibus, obovalibus oblongisve, integris: pedunculis solitariis, 1-floris, elongatis. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 2. p. 212.

**EUPHORBIA** *inermis*; foliis oppositis, pedunculis unifloris solitariis longissimis. *Gron. Virg.* 2. p. 74.

**TITHYMALUS** flore exiguo viridi, apicibus flavis, antequam folia emittit florens: foliis glabris acuminatis, ad cordis formam accedentibus, nervosis, rigidis: radicibus albis reptatricibus. Nonnullis *Ipecacuanha*. *Clayton Virg.* n. 555.

We are indebted to Messrs. FRASERS, of Sloane-Square, for the opportunity of giving a figure of this very rare plant, which is not found either in the new edition of AITON'S Hortus Kewensis or in DONN'S Hortus Cantabrigiensis.

It is a native of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Carolina, growing in sandy situations.

Formerly two kinds of *Ipecacuanha* were kept in the shops, the white and the brown: the former was supposed by some to have



have been the product of the roots of this plant; but this is very doubtful. The name of Ipecacuanha appears to have been applied to several different plants which have no botanical affinity, merely because they were used to excite vomiting, for which purpose CLAYTON remarks that this species of Spurge was sometimes rashly exhibited in America, especially by the inhabitants of the North. At present we use but one kind of Ipecacuanha, which is certainly not obtained from this or any other species of Euphorbia.

We are informed by MICHAUX, that the leaves of this plant vary much in form, being obovate, oblong, or sometimes quite linear. Often too it is found buried in the sand, growing with crowded stems, and appearing to be leafless.

Flowers in June. Is quite hardy. Propagated by dividing its roots. Likes a gravelly dry soil.



N<sup>o</sup> 1495.



Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del. F. Sanson Sc. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Oct. 1. 1812.



## EUCOMIS NANA. DWARF EUCOMIS.



*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 918.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

**EUCOMIS** *nana*; foliis pluribus (5—8), multifariis, in orbem humi recumbentibus, planis, dense striatulis, remotius immerfo-lineatis, tenuissima crenulataque cartilagine marginatis, clavato scapo sub triplum longioribus, exterioribus spathulato-obovatis, interioribus spathulato-lanceolatis; coma polyphylla sensim bracteis confluenta; racemo conferto, cylindrico, clavum scapi subæquante; imis bracteis ovatis membranaceis flore brevioribus, summis longioribus foliola comæ æmulantibus; corolla subsessili, nutante, oblato-campanulata, subirregulari, æquali, laciniis spathulato-oblongis obtusis cum parvo acumine, planis, infimis trinis remotioribus; filamentis subulatis, erecto-incurveſcentibus, ferto brevissimo cupulatum connexis, corollæ pro quarta circiter parte adnatis; germine oblato-rotundato, alte trifulco, pulvinato-tritoroso; stylo triftriato-setaceo, puncto stigmatoso simplicissimo. G.

**EUCOMIS** *nana*. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 432. *ed. 2.* 2. 245. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 17. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 47. *tab. 92.* *Coll. 4.* 213. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 92; (*exclusa passim FRITILLARIA nana Burmanni et Linnæi ad E. bifoliam Ni. superioris 840 pertinente.*)

**BASILÆA** *nana*. *Zuccagni in Roemer. Coll. Bot.* 136.

**ORNITHOGALUM** *nanum*. *Tbunb. Prod. Fl. Capens.* 62.

**FRITILLARIA** *regia*. *Burm. Flor. Cap.* 9. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2.* 1. 435. *Mill. Diæt. ed. 8. n. 9. Syst. Veg. ed. 14.* 324; (*minime tamen EUCOMIS regia Horti Kewensis, cui male allegatur Dillenius; neque L'Heritieri quæ undulata Ni. superioris 1083.*)

**CORONA** *regalis lili folio crenato*. *Dillen. Hort. Elth.* 109. *tab. 92. fig. 108; et tab. 93. fig. 109.*

---

Our species owes its specific name to the having been considered as the *FRITILLARIA nana* of BURMAN and LINNÆUS, although those authors have described their plant with bifarious leaves, while in this they are multifariously disposed round the scape.



scape. But our plant is their *FRITILLARIA regia*, in as much as it is the same with that which they have quoted for it from *DILLENIUS*, who was most probably the authority for their species, and the *E. bifolia* of No. 840 of this work is their *F. nana*. It is evident from the original specimen in the Bankian Herbarium, that the *E. regia* of the Hortus Kewensis (notwithstanding the editors have cited the Dillenian plant) is a distinct species from the present, and more nearly allied to the *undulata* of No. 1083; possibly a mere variety, with broader, blunter, and flatter leaves. *L'HERITIER*'s *regia*, which he took up from a plant in the Kew Gardens, is undoubtedly the same with *undulata*, since he quotes the figure of it given in *HILL*'s Hortus Kewensis, under the title of *FRITILLARIA longifolia*. We have endeavoured to rectify the synonymy, but left undisturbed the names by which each species is now generally known. The whimsical title of *regia* was suggested by *DILLENIUS*, who hit upon *regalis* in the way he explains in the following words; "cæterum cum coronam habeant botanici imperialem (*FRITILLARIAM imperialem*), quidni hanc regalem vocemus, cujus appellationis rationem thyrsus coronatim digestus facile vindicabit." Leaves about a foot long, gradually narrower, outer one at the broadest 3—4 inches over; *scape* 3—4 inches high; *flowers* herbaceous, scentless; expanding in April and May. Cultivated by *DILLENIUS*; and again introduced by Mr. *MASSON*, from the Cape of Good Hope, in 1774.

Our drawing was made at Messrs. *LEE* and *KENNEDY*'s Nursery, Hammer-smith. Has been lately reimported by Mr. *NIVEN*, and, not being recognized, baptized in some of our gardens by the name of *NIVENIANA*. *PETIVER*'s figure, by some authors attached to *nana*, is far from certain; it has been taken from a dried plant without leaves. G.

---

### NOTES.

No. 840. *EUCOMIS BIFOLIA*. To this the following synonyms should be added.

*FRITILLARIA nana*. *Burm. Prod. cap. 9.* *Linn. Mant. 223.*  
*Syst. Veg. ed. 14. 325.*

---

No. 1083. *EUCOMIS UNDULATA*. And to this the following.

*EUCOMIS regia*. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl. 17*; (*excl. Dill. et Linn.*)

*E. regia*.  $\beta$ . *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

*FRITILLARIA longifolia*. *Hill Hort. Kew. 354. tab. 15.*



N<sup>o</sup> 1496.



Pub. by S. Austin Walworth Oct. 1. 1872.

Jyd<sup>m</sup> Edw. de Del. F. San<sup>m</sup> Sc.



IRIS FULVA. TAWNY OR COPPER-COLOURED  
IRIS.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Inflor.* terminalis, fasciculata, uni-pluriflora; *spatha* communis bivalvis, intergerinas unifloras includens. *Cor.* supera, tubuloso-sexfida; *tubus* interdum plenus; *limbus* amplus, involuto-emarcescens, æqualis aut perinæqualis, sæpius biformis laciniis alternis inter se similibus; *interioribus* frequentius erectis, quandoque superne reflexis, raro divaricatis; *exterioribus* lamina constanter reflexa, ungue sæpe intus pubescente. *Germ.* rarius subseffile. *Stylus* triqueter, tubo æqualis ac in pleno una consolidatus. *Stigm.* 3, trifaria, inclusa, petaloidea, extrorsum fornicata, bilabiata *labio exteriori* curto diploioideo-subtenso, *interiore* bipartito reflexo. *Stam.* basi laciniarum exteriorum imposita, faciebus stigmatum accumbentia. *Anth.* lineares, extrorsæ. *Caps.* coriacea, nunc chartacea torulosa, rotundate acuteve trigona, rarius hexagona, 3-loc: loculamentis polyspermis, 3-valv: valvis septigeris. *Sem.* biseriata, horizontalia, septi margini internæ utrinque annexa, nunc globosa, pressione sæpius deformata, glabra, nunc rugose tuberculata; *albumen* durum. G.

*OBS.* Herbæ perennes; radix rhizoma horizontale divisum, raro tuberiforme buliceps atque perpendiculare, nunc bulbus tunicatus, nunquam ac constanter in proxima MORÆA bulbo-tuber; folia ensata collateralidisticha, modo canaliculata transverse bifaria, rarissime tetragona; caulis ramosus cubitalis ad scaposum subterraneum subnullum. G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS *fulva*; (*imberbis*; *subbiflora*; *rhizoma subcylindricum, divisum, annulato-nodosum*;) foliis pluribus (4—5), angustius lorato-ensatis, striatulis, subflaccidis; summis caulem teretem nunc ramosum geniculate flexum subsuperantibus; *spatha* florem excedente, valvis extimis herbaceis, naviculari-lanceolatis,



lanceolatis, infima subfoliacea; germine ovali-oblongo, hexagono, quam pedicellus breviori; tubo fistuloso, rotundate subtrigono, sexstriato, germinis sub quartam brevioris ferme diametro; limbo reflexo, laciniis totis planis obtusatis, exterioribus ovali-ellipticis, tubo duplo longioribus, inferne subangustatis, interioribus depresso-angustatis lanceolato-ellipticis subbrevioribus duplo angustioribus; stigmatibus a corollæ disco prostantibus, alte convexis, infra utrinque ferratis, interioris labii segmentis dentato-erosis; labio exteriori sinuato-bilobo lobulis deflexis; capsula ventricoso-ovalis, hexagona. G.

---

DESC. *Rootstock* assurgent about half an inch in diameter; *leaves* of a bright green colour, equitant, sheathing, those in the sterile fascicles, as throughout the genus, broader and longer than those in the fertile ones, about two feet high and more than half an inch across; *stem* about the thickness of an ordinary quill and usually one-branched; *corolla* about three inches long, scentless; *tube* greenish; *segments* on their first development hanging loosely down, afterwards extending themselves somewhat horizontally, as in the coloured flower of the annexed engraving, of a tawny or copper colour with purple veins; by the assistance of a magnifying glass, that part of the outer ones which lies under the stigmas will be found to be covered with a short pubescence, resembling that on the skin of a peach, especially at the veins; this is likewise the case in *versicolor* and *virginica*, although relatively termed beardless.

An unrecorded and singular species, differing from any known to us in the colour and inflection of the corolla. Found spontaneous on the Banks of Mississippi, in low grounds not far from the town of New-Orleans. Introduced into this country in 1811, by Mr. LYON, a very intelligent and industrious collector of North-American plants. Hardy. Blossoms in June. Seeds freely, and is easily propagated by dividing the rootstock. G.



N<sup>o</sup> 1497.



Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Oct 3. 1812

F. Sanson Sc.



LACHENALIA NERVOSA. NERVED-LEAVED  
LACHENALIA.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide N<sup>is</sup>.* 745, 854, 993.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LACHENALIA *nervosa*; (*flos media magnitudine*;) foliis subbinis, humi appresse recumbentibus, oblongo-ovatis, acutulis, planis, immerse nervosis, scapo duplo brevioribus, denticulis in margine cartilagineis minutissimis, (*interdum a supino pustulatis*;) racemo numeroso, laxiusculo; pedicellis divaricatis, flore parum brevioribus, bractea subæquali suffultis; corolla horizontali-nutante, curtatim cylindrico-campanata; laciniis extimis ovatis, concavis, basi subgibbosis, extus callo parvo prominulo proxime infra apicem notatis; intimis sublongioribus, oblongis, obtusis, recurvis; staminibus corolla duplo longioribus, declinato-assurgentibus, divergentibus, infimo remotius deflexo; pistillo istis æquali; germine ovato, rotundate trigono, sulcis tribus profundioribus; stylo ter longiori, tristriato-setaceo; stigmate inconspicuo. G.

---

Comes very near to *purpureo-cærulea* (No. 745;) from which however we are inclined to think it should be specifically distinguished, on account of its depressedly nerved recumbent flat leaves; its corolla is also less widely expanded, and lowermost stamen divaricate. Our specimen, which was kindly sent us by the Hon. WILLIAM HERBERT, from his collection at Mitcham, had been raised with several others from seeds produced by a bulb imported from the Cape of Good Hope. The offspring differed in nothing from the mother-plant, but that their leaves were entirely smooth, while in that these were pustulate; a variation that takes place in several other species, particularly in *purpureo-cærulea*. Blossomed in June. Flowers about the third of an inch in length, of a chocolate-purple hue, diffusing a very powerful scent, which appeared to us to resemble that of new hay. G.







VIOLA ROTHOMAGENSIS. ROUEN HEART'S-  
EASE.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis, postice cornuta.  
*Anth.* cohærentes. *Caps.* supera, 3-valvis, 1-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

VIOLA *rothomagensis*; diffusa, hirta, foliis oblongis petiolatis  
subcordato-ovatis crenatis, bracteis pinnatifidis: lacinia  
ultima majore subovata. *Perfoon Syn.* 1. p. 255. *Thuil. Fl.*  
*Paris*, p. 454. *Lam. et Dec. Fl. Franc.* 4. p. 809.  
VIOLA *hispida*. *Lam. Flor. Fr.* 2. p. 679.

---

The ROUEN HEART'S-EASE, first discovered by Professor VAILLANT, and long cultivated, under the name now adopted, in the Botanical Garden at Paris, resembles very much the common VIOLA *tricolor*, but has a perennial creeping root, is more diffuse and very hairy; the flowers are pale-blue, and grow on very long footstalks. It either has not been cultivated here, or has passed unnoticed, not being found either in the Kew or Cambridge catalogue.

Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Messrs. MALCOLM and SWEET, of Stockwell. Flowers all the summer, and is propagated by seeds or parting its roots.







LOBELIA SPECULUM. LOOKING-GLASS  
LOBELIA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Antherae* cohærentes.  
*Caps.* infera 2 feu 3-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LOBELIA *Speculum*, caule prostrato, pedunculis axillaribus  
solitariis unifloris longissimis, corollis hypocrateriformibus:  
limbo rotato.

LOBELIA *Speculum*. *Bot. Repos.* 664.

CAMPANULA africana annua angustifolia flore purpurascente  
major. *Commel. Hort.* 2. p. 75. t. 38.

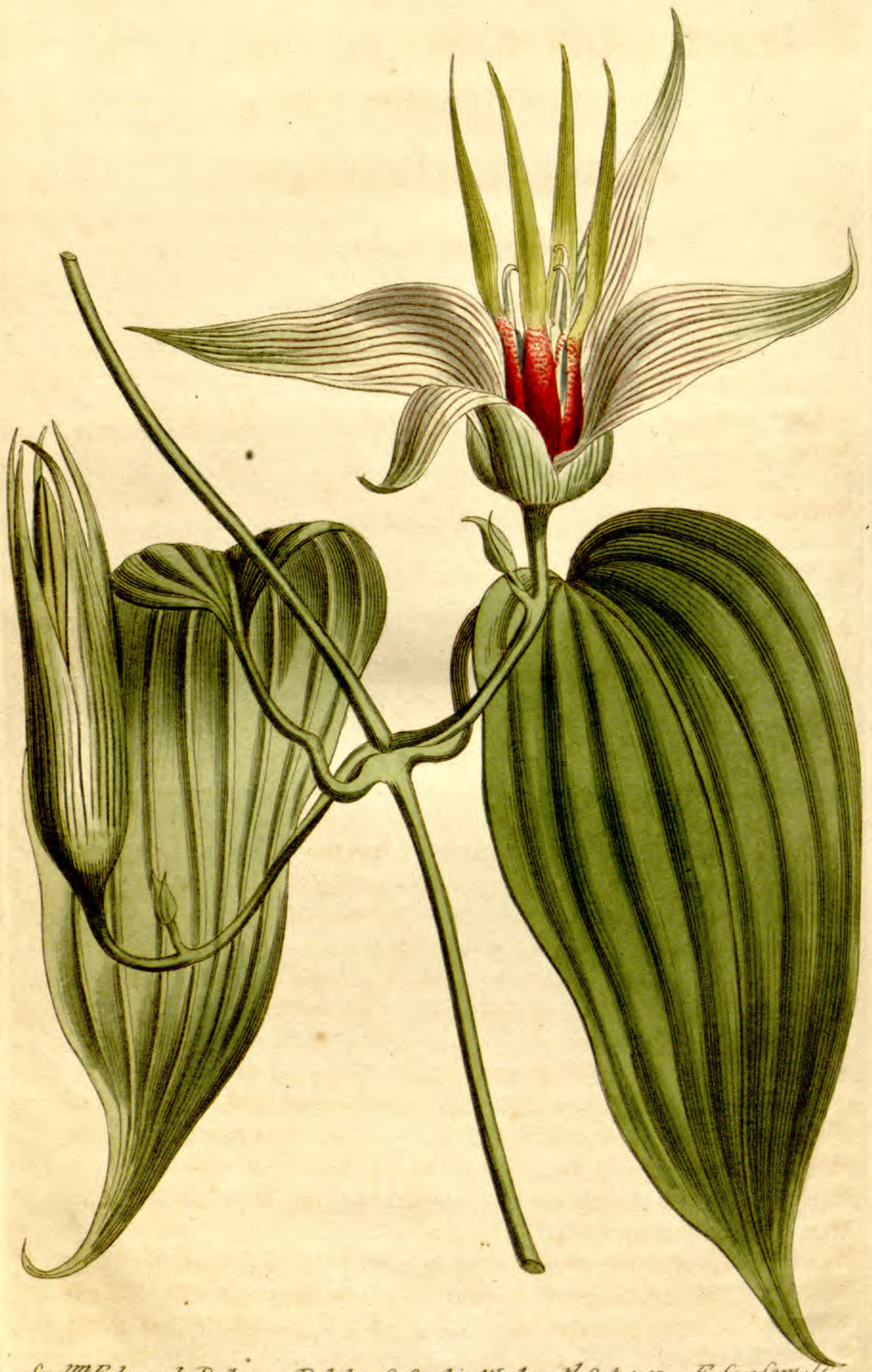
This is an *annual* plant, with many spreading slender branches; *leaves* linear-lanceolate, irregularly toothed or quite entire; the *flowers* are of a very deep violet-colour, and grow from the axils of the leaves on very long peduncles; segments of the *calyx* subulate patent; *corolla* monopetalous, with the *tube* split on one side, allowing the stamens and style to escape, as in many other species of *Lobelia*: *limb* 5-cleft, nearly regular; *lacinae* rotate, very obtuse, with a small mucro or point.

It has been suggested that this plant, from the regularity of its corolla, should not be ranked with *LOBELIA*. In this respect, however, it does not differ more from its congeners than *LOBELIA unidentata*, next to which we should place it in a systematical arrangement.

Although not yet inserted in any modern Flora, this species appears to us to have been in Holland many years ago, and to have been described and figured by *COMMELIN* in the work above quoted.

Communicated from the Exotic Nursery, in the King's-Road, Little-Chelsea. Native of the Cape of Good-Hope.





Syd.<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Oct. 1812. F. Sanson Sc.



ROXBURGHIA GLORIOSA. GREEN-  
FLOWERED ROXBURGHIA.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-petala. *Nect.* foliola 4, lanceolata, medio petalorum inserta, conniventia. *Antheræ* geminæ e basi folii nectarii dependentes. *Caps.* 1-locularis, 2-valvis, polysperma. *Sem.* receptaculo spongioso inserta.

*Specific Name and Synonyms.*

ROXBURGHIA *Gloriosa*. *Persoon Syn.* 1. p. 412.

ROXBURGHIA *gloriosoides*. *Roxb. Corom.* 1. p. 29. t. 32.

*Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. p. 348. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 321.

ROXBURGHIA *viridiflora*. *Smith Exot. Bot.* 1. p. 111. t. 57.

UBIUM *polypoides*. *Rumpf Amboyn.* v. 5. p. 365. t. 129?

In considering ROXBURGHIA as belonging to the class Octandria, and in the whole generic character, we have followed Dr. ROXBURGH'S own account, which has been adopted by WILLDENOW and PERSOON, as also in the new edition of AITON'S Hortus Kewensis; at the same time we suspect that the very different view taken of this genus by our friend Dr. SMITH, may be more consonant to nature.

What is above denominated *calyx*, Dr. SMITH considers as *corolla*, and the four *petals* as *filaments*, bearing so many *anthers* on the inferior part of their inside, crowned with an appendage, the *nectary* of ROXBURGH. To this part the last-mentioned author describes the anthers as being attached, and hanging thence pendulous, one on each side the longitudinal septum, that divides the petal or filament in the middle; while Dr. SMITH considers each filament as bearing one anther only, having its lobes separated by the projecting septum. We have not had an opportunity of examining a sufficient number of flowers in all their different stages, to ascertain how this matter stands. Before maturity, the deep violet coloured *anthers* ad-  
here



here by their whole length to the filament, nor have we observed that they afterwards separate and remain attached to the appendages or nectary only; but they possibly may; and if so, and the two distinct lobes are really but one anther, the affinity of this plant with the natural order of *asclepiadeæ*, between which and the *liliaceæ* it is said to be intermediate, will be the more striking. Dr. SMITH however refers it to the order of *asparagi*; which was also the idea suggested to us. On the other hand, each lobe appeared by its habit, in our eyes, to be a complete anther, having a deep groove running down its middle, which seemed to divide it into two distinct cells; but this appearance may have been occasioned by the rolling in of the margins of the investing membrane. We found the pollen perfectly white, and suspect that what Dr. SMITH observed had been stained by the solution of the containing integument.

We have adopted the specific name of PERSOON, which avoids the impropriety, adverted to by Dr. SMITH, of compounding words of Greek and Latin. We presume that it has been ascertained that the plant here figured is really the same species as has been described and figured by Dr. ROXBURGH, although his representation, as noticed by Dr. SMITH, is in several respects different; and in the dried specimens which we have seen from the East-Indies, the flowers, as in Dr. ROXBURGH's figure, are hardly half the size.

This plant received its name in honour of Dr. ROXBURGH, Physician at Calcutta and superintendant of the Botanical Garden there, whose botanical labours are well known in Europe, although but a small proportion of them have as yet been published. Through him we have become scientifically acquainted with a great number of the curious and useful products of the East-Indies, many of which have long been in request for adorning our houses, clothing, and feeding us; adding to the palatableness, perhaps to the salubrity, of our diet; and furnishing our shops with drugs, in high estimation for the cure of many diseases.

The flowers are not very showy, and when bruised have a disagreeable smell, which Dr. SMITH compares to rotten cheese, corrupted water, or the stinking morell; but to us it appeared to contain nothing putrid, but was nauseous and disgusting, like that of the dwarf elder and some night-shades.

Our drawing was made in the magnificent stove of the Comtesse de VANDER, at Bays-Water, where this and many more curious and valuable tropical plants are cultivated in great perfection. Native of moist vallies among the mountains on the Coromandel Coast. Requires the heat of the bark-stove. Propagated by cuttings. Flowers from April to August. Introduced by the late Lady AMELIA HUME.







MIMULUS LUTEUS. LANGSDORFF'S  
MIMULUS.



*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* prismaticus, 5-dentatus. *Cor.* ringens : labio superiore lateribus replicato. *Stigma* crassum. *Caps.* bilocularis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MIMULUS *luteus* ; foliis suborbiculatis multi-nervosis, stolonibus reptantibus.

MIMULUS *luteus* ; repens, foliis ovatis. *Sp. Pl.* 884.

MIMULUS *luteus.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 361. *Persoon Syn.* 2. p. 163.

GRATIOLA foliis subrotundis nervosis, floribus luteis. *Feuill. Peruv.* 2. p. 745. t. 54.

This beautiful species of MIMULUS was found by Dr. LANGSDORFF, who was attached, as naturalist, to the Russian embassy to China. He brought it, as we are informed, from Unashka, one of the Fox Islands, and seeds were transmitted to Mr. HUNNEMANN last spring, and through him to Mr. DONN, curator of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, who kindly communicated to us in July last the specimen from which our drawing was made, under the name of MIMULUS *Langsdorfii*, which we should have adopted, had it proved, as was supposed, a new discovery. But the same species was found in Chili, by Father FEUILLEE, and has been long ago described and figured in his work, as above quoted. From him LINNÆUS inserted it in his Species Plantarum, with the specific name of *luteus*. It was found also in California and at Nootka, by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES.

We received the same from Mr. BUCHANAN, Nurseryman,  
at



at Camberwell; but it was in Mr. VERE's garden, at Kenfington-Gore, that Mr. ANDERSON pointed out to us the true habit of the plant, which leaves no room to doubt but that the Chili plant and this are the same species. It throws out, round the base of the erect flowering-stem, prostrate branches, which take root, and from the extremities of some of these other flowering stems shoot up. Has no scent, but being shewy and easily propagated by seeds, and most probably by its runners, must soon be very common. Although it flowers the same year it is sown, we should judge from its habit, that its duration is more than annual.

---

### ERRATUM.

No. 1487, pag. ult. l. 8. *dele* on the banks.





## I N D E X.

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

*Pl.*

- 1481 *Albuca fetosa.*
- 1469 *Allium Cepa*  $\beta$ .
- 1460 *Aloe saponaria*  $\alpha$ .
- 1474 ——— *foccotrina*  $\beta$ . *purpurascens.*
- 1480 *Azalea orientalis.*
- 1487 *Bartonia decapetala.*
- 1473 *Begonia Evansiana.*
- 1493 *Bossiaea prostrata.*
- 1479 *Ceanothus americanus.*
- 1492 *Cymbidium hyacinthinum.*
- 1465 *Dentaria diphylla.*
- 1495 *Eucomis nana.*
- 1494 *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha.*
- 1483 *Gladiolus trichonemifolius.*
- 1463 *Gnidia imberbis.*
- 1475 *Hesperantha pilosa.*
- 1464 *Jatropha integerrima.*
- 1496 *Iris fulva.*
- 1497 *Lachenalia nervosa.*
- 1470 *Laurus Diospyrus.*
- 1471 *Laurus geniculata.*
- 1485 *Lasiopetalum quercifolium.*
- 1486 ——— *folanaceum.*
- 1499 *Lobelia Speculum.*
- 1484 ——— *unidentata.*
- 1501 *Mimulus luteus.*
- 1491 *Oncidium bifolium.*
- 1467 *Panocratium amœnum.*
- 1478 *Philadelphus inodorus.*
- 1466 *Phyteuma cordata.*
- 1462 *Pitcairnia integrifolia.*
- 1477 *Podolobium trilobum.*
- 1500 *Roxburghia Gloriosa.*
- 1468 *Scilla brevifolia.*
- 1461 ——— *nonscripta* ( $\beta$ ).
- 1472 *Septas globifera.*
- 1482 *Sparaxis tricolor*  $\beta$ .  $\gamma$ .  $\delta$ .
- 1488 *Tacca integrifolia.*
- 1476 *Trichonema speciosum.*
- 1498 *Viola Rothamagensis.*
- 1490 *Uvularia lanuginosa.*
- 1489 ——— *rosea.*

## I N D E X.

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

*Pl.*

- 1460 *Aloe, common soap-.*
- 1474 ——— *largest foccotrine.*
- 1481 *Albuca, bristly-rooted.*
- 1480 *Azalea, Indian.*
- 1471 *Bay, flexuose.*
- 1470 ——— *twiggy.*
- 1487 *Bartonia, tenpetaled.*
- 1473 *Begonia, two-coloured.*
- 1493 *Bossiaea, procumbent.*
- 1483 *Cornflag, trichonema-leaved.*
- 1492 *Cymbidium, hyacinthine.*
- 1495 *Eucomis, dwarf.*
- 1475 *Evening-flower, hairy.*
- 1463 *Gnidia, smooth-scaled.*
- 1461 *Harebells, pink-coloured.*
- 1498 *Heart's-Ease, Rouen.*
- 1464 *Jatropha, spicy.*
- 1496 *Iris, copper-coloured.*
- 1497 *Lachenalia, nerved-leaved.*
- 1485 *Lasiopetalum, oak-leaved.*
- 1485 ——— *folanum-leaved.*
- 1499 *Lobelia, looking-glass.*
- 1484 ——— *single-toothed.*
- 1501 *Mimulus, Langsdorff's.*
- 1479 *New-Jersey Tea.*
- 1491 *Oncidium, two-leaved.*
- 1469 *Onion-Tree.*
- 1478 *Philadelphus, Carolina scentless.*
- 1462 *Pitcairnia, entire-leaved.*
- 1477 *Podolobium, holly-leaved.*
- 1466 *Rampion, horned.*
- 1500 *Roxburghia, gloriosa-leaved.*
- 1467 *Sea-Daffodil, broad spear-leaved.*
- 1472 *Septas, globe-flowered.*
- 1494 *Spurge, emetic.*
- 1468 *Squill, root-sheathed, Cape.*
- 1482 *Sparaxis, three-coloured.*
- 1488 *Tacca, entire-leaved.*
- 1465 *Toothwort, broad-leaved, or Pepper-root.*
- 1476 *Trichonema, crimson. [downy.]*
- 1490 *Uvularia, green-flowered,*
- 1489 ——— *red, small-flowered.*