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Vol. IV.
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 New and Rare Plants
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With Botanical Descriptions &c.

in

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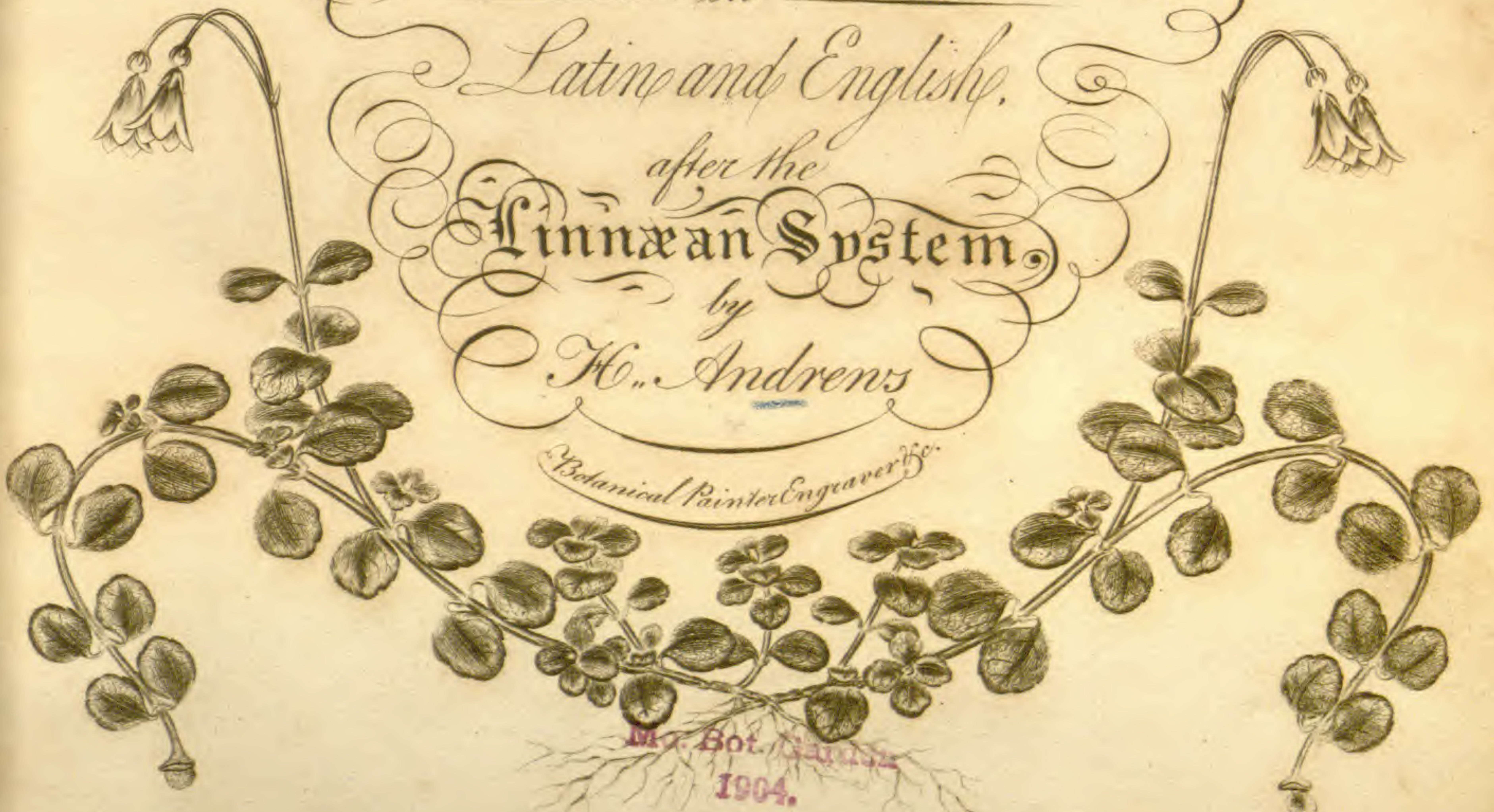
after the

Linnaean System,

by

H. Andrews

Botanical Painter & Engraver &c.



Mr. Bot. Garden
1904.

PLATE CCVII.

PASSIFLORA MALIFORMIS.

Apple-fruited Passion-Flower.

CLASS XX. ORDER IV.

GYNANDRIA PENTANDRIA. Chives on the Pointal. Five Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

<p>CALYX. Perianthium quinquepartitum, planum, coloratum, petalis conforme.</p> <p>COROLLA. Petala quinque, semi-lanceolata, plana, obtusa, magnitudine et figura calycis. <i>Nectarium</i> corona triplex; exterior longior, intra petala stylum cingens, superne magis coarctata.</p> <p>STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, subulata, ad basin germinis columnæ annexa, patentia. Antheræ incumbentes, oblongæ, obtusæ.</p> <p>PISTILLUM. Germen subrotundum, apici columnæ cylindraceæ, rectæ insidens. Styli tres, superne crassiores, patuli. Stigmata capitata.</p> <p>PERICARPIUM. Bacca carnosæ, subovata, unilocularis, pedicellata.</p> <p>SEMINA plurima, ovata, arillata. <i>Receptaculum</i> seminum triplex, cortici pericarpium longitudinaliter adnatum.</p>	<p>EMPALEMENT. Cup five-parted, flat, coloured, like the petals.</p> <p>BLOSSOM. Petals five, half lance-shaped, flat, blunt, of the size and shape of the cup. <i>Honey-cup</i>, a triple crown; the outer longer, encircling the shaft within the petals, more contracted above.</p> <p>CHIVES. Five threads, awl-shaped, fixed to the base of the column of the seed-bud, spreading. Tips fixed by their backs, oblong, obtuse.</p> <p>POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish, falling into the end of a cylindrical, upright column. Three shafts, thicker above, spreading. Summits headed.</p> <p>SEED-VESSEL. A fleshy berry, nearly egg-shaped, one-celled, pedicelled.</p> <p>SEEDS many, egg-shaped, covered by a seed-coat. <i>Receptacle</i> of the seeds triple, fixed longitudinally to the rind of the berry.</p>
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SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

<p><i>Passiflora</i> foliis indivisis, cordato-oblongis, integerrimis; petiolis biglandulosis; involucri triphylo, flore majore; fructu maliformi.</p>	<p>Passion-Flower with undivided leaves, heart-shape-oblong, quite entire; foot-stalks with two glands, fence three-leaved, larger than the flower; fruit like an apple.</p>
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REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A ripe fruit.
2. A Flower cut perpendicularly through the middle, to shew its interior structure, with the parts of fructification complete.

THIS species of Passion-Flower is said to be a sojourner with us since the year 1731, and to have been then cultivated by Miller. It is likewise said to be a native of Dominica, but it is found in all the West India islands. It rarely flowers in this climate; and we should not now have been able to gratify our friends with this figure, but for the particular ingenuity, in the treatment of hot-house plants, by Mr. Anderson, superintendant of the rich collection of plants in the gardens of J. Vere, Esq. Kensington Gore, who by a long experience in cultivation, added to a particular love for the profession, has placed his knowledge in the treatment of exotics, in particular, much beyond most cultivators of the present day. Our figure was taken from a plant which continued in flower from July till November; it was planted in a border of rich earth, close to the tan-pit, and trailed along the front rafter of the house; the only method, we presume, by which it can be induced to flower, as we have never seen it elsewhere. It is propagated with ease by cuttings.

Much contention has arisen among Botanists, since the days of Linnæus, where to place this tribe of plants. Swartz placed it to Monadelphia, who is lately followed by Willdenow. Schreber, Thunberg, &c. have thrown it to Pentandria. But our antiquated notions of the capability of that great man, in classifying to his own system, those plants which came under his actual review, has occasioned our retaining it, under its old class, just as he left it.



Passiflora maliformis



EMBOTHRIUM BUXIFOLIUM.

Box-leaved Embothrium.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA tetrapetala. Stamina limbo inserta.
Folliculus polyspermus. Semina alata.

BLOSSOM four-petals. Chives inserted into the
limbs. One-celled pod, many seeded. Seeds
winged.

See EMBOTHRIUM SERICEUM, Pl. C. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Embothrium foliis ellipticis, integerrimis, mar-
gine revolutis, pubescentibus; umbellis
terminalibus; folliculo villoso.

Embothrium with elliptical, entire leaves, rolled
back at the edge, and downy; umbels ter-
minal; seed-pod hairy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower, magnified, the petals yet attached to each other.
2. The same, the petals disengaged.
3. The Pointal, magnified.
4. A Seed-veffel, natural size.
5. A ripe Seed, natural size.

THIS we believe is amongst the most rare of the plants, hitherto introduced, from New Hollaud. It has been figured in the third Number of New Holland Botany, published by Dr. Smith in 1793: it is there said not to have been, at that time, in England; but, as it had not then flowered, the plant was not known, although in the collection of Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, three years precedent to that publication; and where, it first flowered in 1795. Our figure was taken in September 1789 from a plant (we fear the only one at present in this kingdom) in the Hibbertian collection. It has not yet been propagated with us, and the seeds do not mature. The plant is nearly four feet high, and forms a handsome, bushy shrub, continuing in flower nearly the whole summer. Over the whole plant there is a brown, or rusty-like appearance, which takes much from its beauty. It flourishes in peat earth.



Embolanthus luxifolium

Pub. in the Art. Decade April 1800
by W. Anderson & T. Knightbridge

PLATE CCXIX.

GLADIOLUS CUSPIDATUS. *Var. petalis crispis.*

Spear-spotted Gladiolus. *Var. with crisped petals.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA sex-partita, ringens.
STAMINA adscendentia.

|| Blossom six divisions, gaping.
|| CHIVES ascending.
See GLADIOLUS ROSEUS, Plate XI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus foliis lineari-ensiformibus, glabris; corolla ringente; laciniis longissimis, acuminatis, crispatis, subæqualibus, tribus inferioribus in medio macula oblonga notatis; corollis albicantibus.

|| Gladiolus with linear-sword-shaped smooth leaves; blossom gaping, segments very long, tapered to the point, crisped and nearly equal, the three lower ones in the middle have an oblong spot; blossoms whitish.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two valves of the Empalement.
2. The Blossom cut open, with the chives.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit, one division of the summit magnified.

ALTHOUGH this species of Gladiolus is as old in our gardens as, almost any, we have; yet, it is not much known, from the unfrequency of its flowering, of which there is no certainty. The best method to assist it with a vigorous growth, is to place it in a considerable degree of warmth, such as the heat of the hot-house, the pot being kept in a pan, with water. With this assistance, it may be made to flower, sometimes, about the end of May. It is a very hardy bulb, in what regards the root, and its preservation. Our figure was made in May, 1800, from a plant which had been treated in the above manner, at the Hammersmith nursery.



Gladiolus cuspidatus Var. *pedalis crispus*

Printed at the New Brunswick Press
by H. B. Brown & Co. Agents

MASSONIA SCABRA.

Rough-leaved Massonia.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA infera, limbo 6-partito. Filamenta
collo tubi imposita. Capsula 3-alata, 3-lo-
cularis, polysperma.

BLOSSOM beneath, border 6-divided. Threads
placed on the neck of the tube. Capsule
3-winged, 3-celled, many-seeded.

See MASSONIA VIOLACEA, Pl. 46. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Massonia foliis cordato-orbiculatis, supra scabro-
sis; laciniis corollæ reflexis.

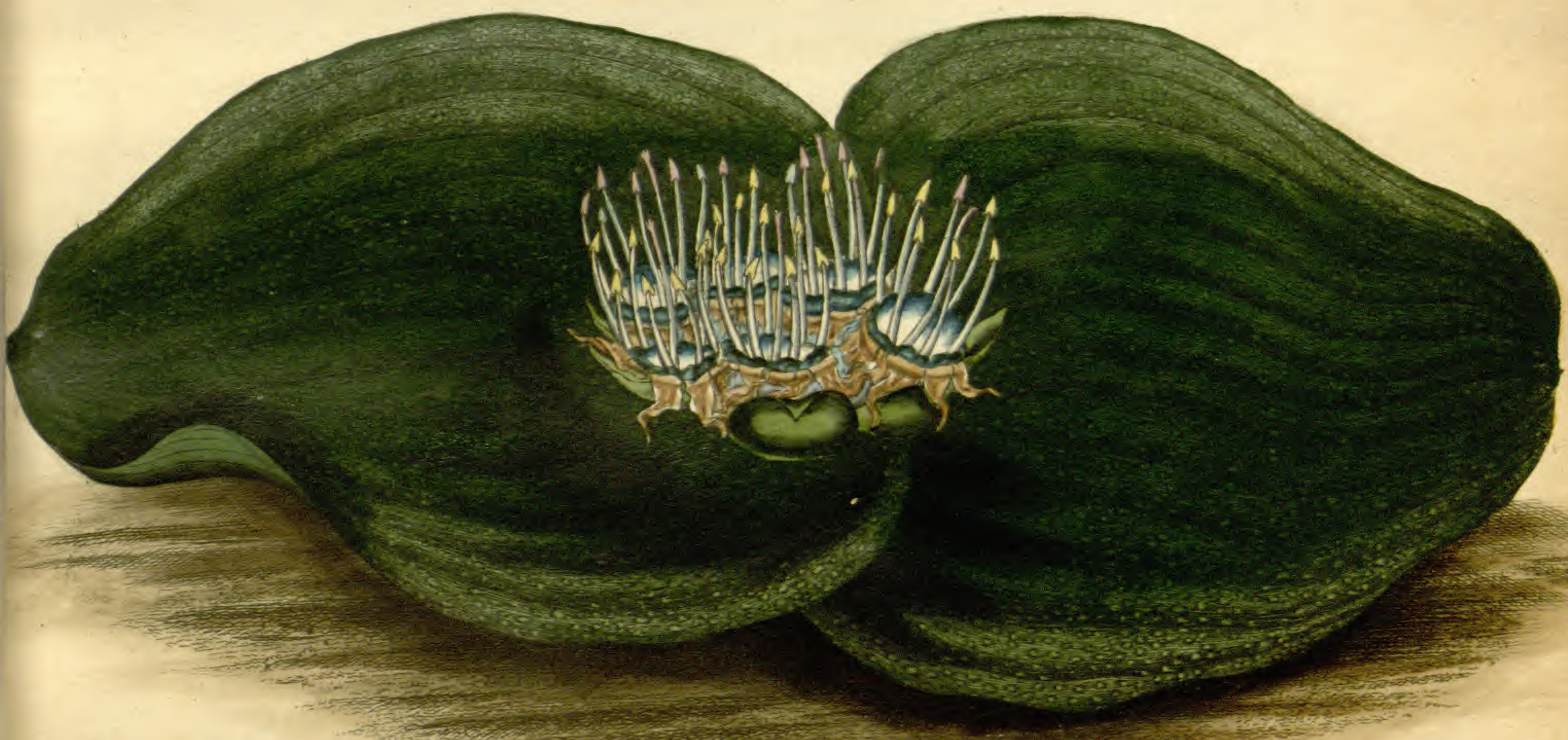
Massonia with leaves between heart-shaped and
round, rough on the upper side; the seg-
ments of the blossom reflexed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A skinny sheath, one being attached to each flower, at the lower part of the foot-stalk.
2. A Flower complete.
3. The Blossom cut open, to shew the infertion of the chives into the mouth, just within the honey-cups.
4. The Seed bud, shaft and summit.

THE rough-leaved Massonia is, as well as all the hitherto discovered species of the genus, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced to Britain, in the year 1796, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy; at whose nursery, our figure was taken in the year 1800; where, it had then flowered for the first time, in this kingdom. It is a hardy greenhouse bulb; propagates from the root, and perfects its seeds; flowers in February and March, and loses its leaves in June. It stands quite distinct from *M. latifolia*, both in the character of the leaves and blossoms; though, at first sight, it has much the appearance of that species. A loamy soil lightened by a small mixture of sandy peat is that it most approves. The roots should not be taken from the pots after the decay of the leaves, but kept rather dry till the leaves begin to re-appear.

Much will it contribute to the illustration of science, to find our present figure, when copied into a certain magazine at some future period, (and of which we have no doubt,) specifically denominated, smooth-leaved; as unfortunately, the other species figured by us, Pl. 46. Vol. I. with obovate, blunt-ended, or spathula-shaped leaves, has been, by a certain hocus-pocus conjuror, and *our very good friend*, converted into sword-shaped! *risum teneatis.*



Mabsonia scabra

Pub. in the Bot. Beechey Exped. April 1846
by Th. Anderson & Augustus R. Sieber

PLATE CCXXI.
WURMBEA CAPENSIS. *Var. β.*
Cape Wurmbea. *2. Var.:*

CLASS VI. ORDER III.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA. Six Chives. Three Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus.

COROLLA monopetala, sexfida, infera; laciniis lanceolatis, acutis, erectis.

STAMINA. Filamenta sex, filiformia, erecta, fauci corollæ insertæ. Antheræ erectæ, didymæ.

PISTILLA. Germen triquetrum, apice tripartitum, glabrum, superum. Styli tres, triquetri, subulati, incurvi, longitudine staminum. Stigmata obsoleta.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula oblonga, triquetra, trifurca, trilocularis, a medio tripartita.

SEMINA plurima, rotunda.

EMPALEMENT none.

BLOSSOM one petal, six-cleft, beneath; segments lance-shaped, pointed and upright.

CHIVES. Threads six, thread-shaped, upright, inserted into the mouth of the blossom. Tips upright, double.

POINTALS. Seed-bud three-sided, three-divided at the top, smooth and above. Shafts three, three-sided, awl-shaped, turned inwards, the length of the Chives. Summits obsolete.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule oblong, three-sided, three-furrowed, three-celled, three-divided from the middle.

SEEDS many, round.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wurmbea foliis cucullatis, lanceolatis; spica multiflora; floribus sessilibus, atro-purpureis.

Wurmbea with hooded, lance-shaped leaves; spike many-flowered; flowers fitting close to the stem and dark-purple.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Blossom cut and spread open, with the Chives in their place.
2. The Pointals, natural size.
3. The same, magnified.

THIS genus was first formed by Thunberg as distinct from *Melanthium*, in his *Dissertatio Nova Genera Plantarum*, under the title *Wurmbea*, from the construction of the blossom; which in this, is formed of one petal, but in that, is composed of six; a distinction which has always been considered as momentous, in determining the limits of the different genera of this class; since which, however, it has been abandoned by him, and thrown to *Melanthium*; although Schreber, in his *Genera Plantarum*, G. 617. p. 239. Vol. I. made no scruple in adopting it. Willdenow has, in his *Species Plantarum*, G. 703. p. 265. T. 11. P. 1. renewed its claims to particular distinction, under the first title; but with this difference, that out of the four varieties given by Thunberg, all under the specific name of *capensis*, he has made three species; reserving his opinion on the fourth, our present plant, and the second Var. of Thunberg, for want, as he observes, of proper documents. Now, as our ideas run not exactly with Willdenow, in this alteration; but thinking with Thunberg, who must have seen the plants alive, and thence, of course, the best judge; we have rather followed him; as we possess drawings of two more of the varieties quoted by him, taken from living specimens, and whose trifling difference of character does not warrant them to be treated as specifically different, but as mere varieties of each other.

The roots of this species, with the others, of which we have drawings, were received by G. Hibbert, Esq. in the year 1800, from the Cape of Good Hope. The bulbs are solid like those of *Ixia*, &c. but of a most singular form, having an appendage at the base like the pat of a mole. None of the varieties we have seen produce more than three leaves, which sheath the flower-stem one above the other, and are rather longer than it. It flourishes in sandy peat earth, and flowers in May or June; but has, certainly, more to recommend it to our notice from its singularity, as forming a separate genus; than from its beauty. Our figure was taken from the Clapham collection.



PLATE CCXXII.

GERANIUM RADIATUM.

Rayed-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus rostratus, penta-coccus.

One POINTAL. Five summits. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis sub-obovatis, crassiusculis, integerrimis, radiatis, humi adpressis; calycibus monophyllis, laciniis erectis; floribus pentandris, maximis, luteis; radice tuberosa.

Geranium with leaves nearly obovate, thickish, quite entire, placed in a ray about the stem, and lying on the ground; cups of one leaf, the segments erect; flowers with five fertile chives, very large and yellow; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup laid open, to shew its hollow structure.
2. The Chives and Pointal, natural size.
3. The Chives spread open, to shew the number and situation of the fertile ones.
4. The Pointal, magnified.

THE only plants of this species of Geranium are to be found in the Clapham collection; they were among the last, received by Mr. Hibbert from the Cape, in 1801. To affix any particular period as the exact season of its flowering, would be premature; as, the plant from which our figure was taken, in the month of August, last year, had been kept constantly in the green-house; and, we must presume, as the root arrived nearly dry, the regular season of its flowering must have been materially altered. It appears to flourish in a light sandy soil. The propagation must be from the seeds, or from the root.



PLATE CCXXIII.

CLUSIA FLAVA.

Yellow-flowered Balsam-Tree.

CLASS XXIII. ORDER I.

POLYGAMIA MONOECIA. Various dispositions. Upon one plant.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium imbricatum; foliolis concavis, persistentibus, exterioribus gradatim minoribus.

COROLLA. Petala 4, 5, 6, subrotunda concava, crassa, cochleata.

STAMINA. Filamenta plura, simplicia, corolla breviora. Antheræ simplices, apicis lateri adnatæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovato-oblongum. Stylus nullus. Stigma stellatum, planum, obtusum, persistens.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula ovata, fulcis exerata, locularis, valvis tum radiatim dehiscentibus.

SEMINA numerosa, ovata, pulpa oblecta, affixa receptaculo columnari, anguloso.

Obs. Numerus in parte fructus differt a quatuor ad duodecim proportione observata in stigmate, valvulis, loculis, &c. Flores alii a parte masculina, alii a femina steriles sunt.

EMPALEMENT. Cup tiled; leaflets concave, remaining, the outer ones gradually smaller.

BLOSSOM. Petals 4, 5, 6, roundish, concave, thick and shell-like.

CHIVES. Threads many, simple, shorter than the blossom. Tips simple, growing to the side of the point.

POINTAL. Seed-bud oblong-egg-shaped. Shaft none. Summit starred, flat, obtuse, remaining.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule egg-shaped, strongly furrowed, celled, the valves bursting into a starred form.

SEEDS numerous, egg-shaped, covered with pulp, fixed to an angular, columnar receptacle.

Obs. The number in the parts of the fruit differs from four to twelve, according to the proportion observed in the summit, valves, cells, &c. Some of the flowers are sterile with respect to the male organs, and others with respect to the female ones.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Clusia foliis aveniis; corollis tetrapetalis, luteis.

Balsam Tree with veinless leaves; blossoms with four petals, and yellow.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower complete.
2. A petal shewn from the inside.
3. A petal shewn sideways.
4. The Pointal and Chives, one Chive detached, magnified.
5. The Pointal cleared of the Chives, the Seed-bud and Summit detached and magnified.

THE Balsam Tree is a native of all the West India Islands, and has been described by Plumier, Sloan, Jacquin, Browne, &c.; but no good figure of the plant, according with our ideas, has hitherto been given of it. The *C. rosea*, *C. alba*, and *C. flava* of Jacquin, the three various species, are said to grow to different heights, in the different Islands; which we are led to think, are but varieties of the same plant. Linnæus has taken them up as species, upon his authority; although Jacquin himself allows, that the one he denominates *flava*, varies in its blossoms to red and white. This plant does not grow to above the height of eight or nine feet, in this country, and seldom flowers. Our figure was taken last year in September 1801, from a plant in the Stepney Collection. Miller says it was cultivated by him in 1759; and had been introduced by Mr. Parker, of Croydon, in Surrey, from Barbadoes. It is readily propagated from cuttings, and thrives in rich, dungy earth. A slight mistake occurs, in the quotation from Browne, in Martyn's Edition of the Dictionary; where, the petals are described as screw-shaped; Browne has it, "*cochleata*," or shell-shaped, a most expressive term for the shape of these petals.



Clusia flava

Pub. at the Art Directors' Press, 1852

PLATE CCXXIV.

GERANIUM REFLEXUM.

Reflexed-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Chives united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus rotundus, 5-coccus. || One POINTAL. Five summits. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis longe petiolatis, trifoliatis; foliolis lobato-incisis, recurvis; floribus umbellatis, pentandris; staminibus duobus superioribus stigmatibusque reflexis; radice tuberosa.

Geranium with leaves that have long foot-stalks, and three leaflets; leaflets gash-lobed, and rolled back; flowers grow in umbels, have five fertile chives, with the two upper chives and the summits reflexed; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Chives and Pointal.
3. The Chives spread open, magnified.
4. The Pointal, magnified.

THIS pretty Geranium, from the Cape of Good Hope, is another of those which were introduced by G. Hibbert, Esq. in the year 1800, through the medium of Mr. Niven. The root being tuberous, we judge that from a division of the smaller lobes it is to be increased. From the reflexed character, which pervades the whole plant, petals, leaves, parts of fructification, &c. we have adopted our specific title. The cultivation is the same, as for the other tuberous species of this genus. Our figure was made at Clapham in the month of July 1801.



Geranium reflexum

Pub. in the Bot. Herald May 1860
by W. Andrews & Co. engravers

GNIDIA OPPOSITIFOLIA.

Opposite-leaved Gnidia.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX infundibuliformis, quadrifidus. Petala quatuor, calyci inserta. Semen unicum, subbaccatum.

EMPALEMENT funnel-shaped, four-cleft. Petals four inserted into the empalement. One seed, berry-like.

See GNIDIA PINIFOLIA, Pl. LII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gnidia foliis ovatis, oppositis, concavis, tomentosis; floribus terminalibus, tomentosis.

Gnidia with egg-shaped, opposite, concave, downy leaves; flowers terminate the branches, and are downy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower complete.
2. The Blossom spread open, with the Chives in their place.
3. The same, magnified.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit.

THE Opposite-leaved Gnidia is from the Cape of Good Hope, and must be treated as a tender greenhouse or dry-stove plant; as, but a little excess of wet, in the winter, is sure to destroy it; even in summer, much rain, if it is exposed to it for a few days, will overwhelm it. The Kew Catalogue mentions this species to have been introduced in the year 1788, by Mr. F. Masson. The plant grows to the height of three feet, with a very slender stem, and, often, loses most of its leaves to a considerable height from the earth, which gives it rather a disagreeable appearance towards the lower part. A mixture of two-thirds loam, and one of sandy peat, is a soil it most approves. It is increased by cuttings, made in the month of April, from the tender shoots. Our figure was taken in July, from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection.



Cnidia oppositifolia

PLATE CCXXVI.

MAGNOLIA PUMILA.

Dwarf Magnolia.

CLASS XIII. ORDER VII.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA. Many Chives. Many Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium triphyllum; foliolis ovatis, concavis, petaliformibus, deciduis.

COROLLA. Petala novem, oblonga, concava, obtusa, basi angustiora.

STAMINA. Filamenta numerosa, brevia, acuminata, compressa, receptaculo communi pistillorum infra germina inserta. Antheræ lineares, margini filamentorum utrinque adnatæ.

PISTILLA. Germina numerosa, ovato-oblonga, bilocularia, receptaculum clavatum tegentia. Styli recurvi, contorti, brevissimi. Stigmata longitudinalia styli, villosa.

PERICARPIUM. Strobilus ovatus, tectus capsulis compressis, subrotundis, vix imbricatis, confertis, acutis, unilocularibus, bivalvibus, seffilibus, extrorsum dehiscentibus, persistentibus.

SEMINA bina seu solitaria, subrotunda, baccata, filo pendentia ex sinu singulæ squamæ strobili.

EMPALEMENT. Cup three-leaved; leaflets egg-shaped, concave, the form of the petals, falling off.

BLOSSOM. Nine petals, oblong, concave, obtuse, narrower at the base.

CHIVES. Threads numerous, short, tapered, flattened, inserted below the seed-buds into the common receptacle of the Pointals. Tips linear, fixed on side to the margin of the threads.

POINTALS. Seed-buds numerous, oblong-egg-shaped, two-celled, covering a club-shaped receptacle. Shafts turned backward, twisted, very short. Summits grow out of the shafts longitudinally, hairy.

SEED-VESSEL. Cone egg-shaped covered with capsules which are flattened, roundish, scarcely tiled, crowded, pointed, one-celled, two-valved, fitting close to the receptacle, splitting from the outside and remaining.

SEEDS by twos or solitary, roundish, like berries, hanging by a thread from the inside of each scale of the cone.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Magnolia foliis ellipticis, undulatis, acuminatis, subglaucis; floribus nutantibus, albis; petalis carnosis, obovatis, concavis.

Magnolia with elliptic, waved leaves, tapered to a point, rather glaucous; flowers hanging down and white; petals thick, inversely egg-shaped and concave.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. One of the outer petals.
2. An inner petal.
3. The Chives and Pointals, on the receptacle.
4. The outside of one of the Chives.
5. The inside of the same.
6. The same, magnified.
7. The Pointals.

THE *Magnolia pumila*, (as are, generally, all plants upon their first arrival from China,) has been hitherto treated as a hothouse plant; by which means, a continued foliage has been preserved: but, from every appearance of the plant, it is by nature deciduous, and, certainly hardy enough to be preserved in the greenhouse, if not to bear the exposure of the open ground. It grows to the height of about two feet, flowers in the hot-house about September or later, and is propagated by cuttings. The blossoms are very fragrant, but of short duration. To the late J. Slater, Esq. of Laytonstone, we owe this plant; which was one of that rich cargo brought home in the Carnatic, for him, by Captain Connor, in the year 1793. Our figure was taken at the Hammer-smith nursery. The accession to this magnificent Genus has been considerable within a very few years: to the species formerly cultivated in Britain, viz. the *grandiflora* with its four varieties, the *glauca* and its two varieties, the *acuminata* and *tripetala*, are now added; the *auriculata* and *maxima*, from America; the *pumila*, *fusca* and *tomentosa* or *Yow-lang*, from China; making in all, with the varieties, fifteen. The short acquaintance we have with the three last from China, or the knowledge of what part of that extensive country they are natives, does not enable us to decide, whether they will endure our winters; although we may on the two from America, as being hardy plants, or at least equally hardy with the *grandiflora*, being from the same part of America.



Magnolia pumila

Painted by J. Smith. Engraved by J. G. Smith.

PLATE CCXXVII.

GLADIOLUS RINGENS. *Var. multiflorus.*

Gaping Gladiolus. *Many-flowered Var.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA sex-partita, ringens.
STAMINA adscendentia.

|| BLOSSOM six-divided, gaping.
|| CHIVES ascending.
See GLADIOLUS ROSEUS, Plate XI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus foliis sub-linearibus, costatis; floribus
ringentibus cineriis, odoratissimis; scapo
multifloro.

|| Gladiolus with nearly linear-ribbed leaves; blof-
soms gaping, ash-coloured, and very sweet
scented; stem many flowered.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two-valved Sheath.
2. A Blossom, with the chives in their place, spread open.
3. The Pointal complete.

THIS is a fine variety of the *Gladiolus ringens*, given on Plate XXVII. Vol. I. of this work; the only specimen we have ever seen of it, is in the Hibbertian collection, from whence our figure was taken, last year, 1801, in the month of May. It is a strong variety, but we cannot consider the difference it exhibits, from our first figure, of sufficient prominence to warrant a specific distinction. The bulbs were received at Clapham, in the autumn of 1800, from the Cape of Good Hope; they are rather delicate, and the treatment must be such as directed for the former variety of this species.



Gladiolus ringens var. *multiflorus*

Del. et Sculp. J. G. Smith del. J. G. Smith sculp.

HIBISCUS MUTABILIS. *Var. flore pleno.*

Changeable-Rose Hibiscus. *Double-flowered Var.*

CLASS XVI. ORDER VI.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Threads united. Many Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium duplex.

Exterius polyphyllum, persistens; foliolis linearibus, rarius monophyllum, multifidum.

Interiorius monophyllum, cyathiforme, femiquinquefidum, persistens; seu quinquedentatum, deciduum.

COROLLA. Petala quinque, subrotundo-oblonga, basi angustiora, patentia, tubo staminum inferne adnata.

STAMINA. Filamenta plurima, inferne coalita in tubum, superne (in hujus apice et superficie) divisa et laxa. Antheræ reniformes.

PISTILLUM. Germen subrotundum. Stylus filiformis, staminibus longior, superne quinquefidus. Stigmata capitata.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula quinquelocularis, quinquevalvis; dissepimentis contrariis, duplicatis.

SEMINA solitaria seu plura, ovato-reniformia.

Obs. Capsula aliis ovata, aliis longa; calyx exterior 3-12-phyllus.

EMPALEMENT. Cup double.

The outer many-leaved, permanent; leaflets linear, more rarely one-leaved, many-cleft.

The inner one-leaved, cup-shaped, half five-cleft, permanent; or five toothed, and deciduous.

BLOSSOM. Petals five, roundish-oblong, narrower at the base, spreading, fastened at bottom to the tube of the chives.

CHIVES. Threads numerous, united at the base into a tube, at top (in its apex and surface) divided and loose. Tips kidney-shaped.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish. Shaft thread-shaped, longer than the chives, at top five-cleft. Summits headed.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule five-celled, five-valved; partitions contrary, doubled.

SEEDS solitary, or many, between egg and kidney-shaped.

Obs. The capsule of some species is egg-shaped, of some long; the outer cup, 3-12-leaved.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hibiscus foliis cordatis, angulatis, quinquelobis, acuminatis, dentatis; calyce exteriori octophyllo; capsula villosa; caule arboreo; floribus plenis.

Hibiscus with heart-shaped leaves, angled, five-lobed, pointed and toothed; outer cup eight-leaved; capsule hairy; stem growing to a tree; flowers double.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The double cup with the Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits in their place.
2. The Threads cut and spread open, with those which are perfect and have the tips, remaining; those which give the plant the double-flowered character being cut away; one tip detached and magnified.
3. The Seed-bud, cut transversely to shew the perfect seeds in their cells.

BARNARD DICKINSON, Esq. of Monks-House, near Devises, Wilts, we believe to be, at present, the only possessor, in Britain, of this fine variety of Hibiscus mutabilis. The plants were produced in 1788, from some Jamaica seeds, which were sown at Bowden, another adjoining seat of that gentleman, and where they have flowered for several years. Although the flowers are double; yet good seeds are produced, which is common to most plants of this natural order, such as Alcea Malva, &c. the fullness of the blossoms being, as usual, formed from some of the chives becoming petals, many nevertheless remaining perfect; which in these plants stand particularly distinct from the pointal, being seated on the upper part of the tube, formed by the connection of the lower part of the threads, leaving the pointal as perfect as in a single flower. It is also propagated by cutting, and thrives in rich earth. It may be considered rather a tree, than shrub, as even in this country, it acquires the height of from 15 to 20 feet. It is a native of Japan, China, and the East Indies; where it is much esteemed for the extreme beauty of its flowers, as well as in our West India islands, where it is also cultivated. The Single-flowered has been known in England above a century, having, says the Kew Catalogue, been introduced by Mr. Bentinck in the year 1690. The specific title is assumed on the singular change of the flower, from white to flesh colour, before its decay, as shewn in our figure; which was taken from a fine branch received in a perfect state from Bowden in the month of November 1801, and obligingly communicated, to the author, by Mrs. Dickinson.



Hibiscus mutabilis
Var. flore bicolor

PLATE CCXXIX.

MAGNOLIA FUSCATA.

Brown-stemmed Magnolia.

CLASS XIII. ORDER VII. *of Schreb. Gen. Plant.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA. Many Chives. Many Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 3-phyllus. Petala 6-12. Capsulæ 2-valves,
imbricatæ. Semina baccata, pendula.

CUP 3-leaved. Petals 6-12. Capsules 2-valved,
tiled. Seeds, berries, pendulous.

See MAGNOLIA PUMILA, Pl. 226. Vol. IV.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Magnolia foliis ellipticis, senioribus glabris, junioribus ramulisque tomentosis, fuscatis; petalis interne subalbidis, marginibus elegantissime coloratis.

Magnolia with elliptical leaves, the old ones smooth, the younger as well as the small branches are downy, and browned; petals whitish within, the margins elegantly coloured.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The outer fence of the flower, which falls off before the flower expands.
2. An outer petal of the blossom.
3. A Chive, with the parts complete, before the pollen has been emitted, a little magnified.
4. The same shewn from the outside.
5. A Chive shewn from the inside with the tips burst, magnified.
6. The Chives and Pointals, natural size.
7. The Pointals, as they are placed on the columnar shaft, the Chives being removed, natural size.

Of all the Magnolias with which we are as yet acquainted, this species is the most elegant; whether for the growth of the plant, the brilliancy of the foliage, or the extreme delicacy, fragrance, and beauty of the flowers. It is a native of China; from whence it was first introduced to us, in the year 1796, by T. Evans, Esq. of Stepney; from a plant in whose collection, our figure was taken, this year, 1802, in the month of February, the general season of its flowering in this climate if kept in the hot-house; to which station it has, as yet, been doomed, although, from the general character of the Genus, we should be led to treat it more hardily. It is increased by cuttings, and layers; but the first is the best method, as, in the latter mode the branches do not take root under two years. The plant from which our drawing was made, did not exceed a foot and a half in height, which leads us to suppose it never becomes a large shrub, even in China. It thrives in leaf mould, and light loam. We believe this plant has not hitherto come under the review of any botanical author.



Maunelia luscata

PLATE CCXXX.

DODONÆA TRIQUETRA.

Three-sided Dodonæa.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium tetraphyllum, planum; foliolis ovatis, obtusis, concavis, deciduis.

COROLLA nulla.

STAMINA. Filamenta octo, brevissima. Antheræ oblongæ, arcuatæ, conniventes, longitudine calycis.

PISTILLUM. Germen triquetrum, longitudine calycis. Stylus cylindricus, trifurcatus, erectus. Stigma subtrifidum acutiusculum.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula trifurca, inflata, trilocularis; angulis membranaceis, magnis.

SEMINA bina, subrotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Cup four-leaved, flat; leaflets egg-shaped, obtuse, concave, falling off.

BLOSSOM, none.

CHIVES. Eight threads, very short. Tips oblong, curved, approaching, the length of the cup.

POINTAL. Seed-bud three-sided, the length of the cup. Shaft cylindrical, three-furrowed, upright. Summit nearly three-cleft rather pointed.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule three-furrowed, swelled out, three cells, angles skinny, large.

SEEDS by twos, nearly round.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Dodonæa foliis lanceolatis, utrinque attenuatis, glaberrimis; ramulis triquetris; floribus dioicis.

Dodonæa with lance-shaped leaves, tapered to both ends, very smooth; the small branches three-sided; flowers with chives and pointals distinct.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

Male Flower.

1. The Empalement, magnified.
2. The Empalement and Chives, before the bursting of the tips, magnified.
3. The same, when the tips have emitted the pollen, magnified.

Female Flower.

1. The Empalement, magnified.
2. The Empalement, seed-bud, shaft and summit, magnified.
3. A ripe capsule, natural size.
4. One of the divisions of the capsule.
5. A ripe seed, natural size.

THE species here figured of Dodonæa is from New Holland; where, Forster says he found it, as we have given it, with the chives and pointals distinct; but, that the same species was hermaphrodite, when growing in New Zealand, which may perhaps be the fact, though we should suspect, from such circumstance, they were different species. Martyn in his Ed. of Miller's Dict. mentions this plant, and throws it to the broad-leaved species found in the tropical climates of America and Asia. Willdenow, in his Sp. Plant. Tom. 11. P. 1. p. 345, has made it a species, without any observation on its parts of fructification; which leads us to suppose, he had not seen flowering specimens. It is as hardy as any greenhouse plant we possess, but will not resist the severity of our frosts; is easily propagated by cuttings, and thrives in almost any earth. It is so very common in New Holland, that scarce a parcel of seeds has arrived from thence, but has contained some of the seeds. The two figures were taken from two plants at the nursery Hammersmith.

PLATE CCXXX.

DODONÆA TRIQUETRA.

Three-sided Dodonæa.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium tetraphyllum, planum; foliolis ovatis, obtusis, concavis, deciduis.

COROLLA nulla.

STAMINA. Filamenta octo, brevissima. Antheræ oblongæ, arcuatæ, conniventes, longitudine calycis.

PISTILLUM. Germen triquetrum, longitudine calycis. Stylus cylindricus, trifurcatus, erectus. Stigma subtrifidum acutiusculum.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula trifurca, inflata, trilobularis; angulis membranaceis, magnis.

SEMINA bina, subrotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Cup four-leaved, flat; leaflets egg-shaped, obtuse, concave, falling off.

BLOSSOM, none.

CHIVES. Eight threads, very short. Tips oblong, curved, approaching, the length of the cup.

POINTAL. Seed-bud three-sided, the length of the cup. Shaft cylindrical, three-furrowed, upright. Summit nearly three-cleft rather pointed.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule three-furrowed, swelled out, three cells, angles skinny, large.

SEEDS by twos, nearly round.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Dodonæa foliis lanceolatis, utrinque attenuatis, glaberrimis; ramulis triquetris; floribus dioicis.

Dodonæa with lance-shaped leaves, tapered to both ends, very smooth; the small branches three-sided; flowers with chives and pointals distinct.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

Male Flower.

1. The Empalement, magnified.
2. The Empalement and Chives, before the bursting of the tips, magnified.
3. The same, when the tips have emitted the pollen, magnified.

Female Flower.

1. The Empalement, magnified.
2. The Empalement, seed-bud, shaft and summit, magnified.
3. A ripe capsule, natural size.
4. One of the divisions of the capsule.
5. A ripe seed, natural size.

THE species here figured of Dodonæa is from New Holland; where, Forster says he found it, as we have given it, with the chives and pointals distinct; but, that the same species was hermaphrodite, when growing in New Zealand, which may perhaps be the fact, though we should suspect, from such circumstance, they were different species. Martyn in his Ed. of Miller's Dict. mentions this plant, and throws it to the broad-leaved species found in the tropical climates of America and Asia. Willdenow, in his Sp. Plant. Tom. 11. P. 1. p. 345, has made it a species, without any observation on its parts of fructification; which leads us to suppose, he had not seen flowering specimens. It is as hardy as any greenhouse plant we possess, but will not resist the severity of our frosts; is easily propagated by cuttings, and thrives in almost any earth. It is so very common in New Holland, that scarce a parcel of seeds has arrived from thence, but has contained some of the seeds. The two figures were taken from two plants at the nursery HammerSmith.



Dodonaea triquetra

Dodonaea triquetra (L.) Willd. *Fl. Ind. Arch.* 1: 107. t. 10. f. 1. *Fl. Ind. Bat.* 1: 107. t. 10. f. 1. *Fl. Ind. Ind.* 1: 107. t. 10. f. 1.

PLATE CCXXXI.

CERBERA AHOUI.

Oval-leaved Cerbera.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CONTORTA. Drupa monosperma. Corolla infundibuliformis.

FLOWERS contorted. Pulpy seed-vessel, one-seeded. Blossom funnel-shaped.

See Plate 130, Cerbera undulata, Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cerbera foliis ovatis, acutis, laciniis corollae undulatis; calycis foliolis reflexis.

Cerbera with egg-shaped, pointed leaves; segments of the blossom waved; leaflets of the cup reflexed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Blossom cut open, the Chives in their place.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit; with the summit detached, magnified.

THE oval leaved *Cerbera* is a native of the continent of South America, in Brazil and the other provinces within the tropics; therefore, must be treated as a tender hothouse plant. It is increased by cuttings, delights most in a rich soil, and flowers in July, or August. It is said to acquire the height of ten feet, in its native clime, but, with us, it seldom attains to three; becoming a handsome, bushy shrub. The flowers have a faint smell, as have most of this natural order; the whole plant is replete with a whitish juice, of a most deleterious quality; and the wood when rubbed emits a disagreeable odour. The fruit is considered by the indians as a deadly poison against which there is no antidote. Our figure was taken from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection, Clapham. Introduced to England, (or rather cultivated about that period) says the Kew Catalogue, by Mr. Miller, in the year 1739.



Cerbera Alouai

Pub. in the Bot. Magazine, London, 1844, by R. Anderson & A. S. Hitchcock

PLATE CCXXXII.

IXIA CAPITATA. *Var. Stellata.*

Bunch-flowering Ixia. *Var. Star-flowered.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6 partita, patens, æqualis. Stigmata
tria, erectiusculo-patula.

BLOSSOM 6 divisions, spreading, equal. Summits
three, between upright and spreading.
See *IXIA REFLEXA*, Plate XIV. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia foliolis ensiformibus, erectis, scapo brevioribus; floribus capitatis, confertis, pallide carneis; petalis basi stellatis.

Ixia with sword-shaped leaves, upright shorter than the stem; flowers grow in heads, crowded, of a pale flesh-colour; petals starred at the base.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two valves of the sheath.
2. A flower cut open, the Chives remaining.
3. The Pointal.

As we cannot think this plant possesses sufficient distinctive character, to entitle it to a particular specific title, we have placed it as above; although we must confess that the root, in this plant, is very dissimilar from most of the bunch-flowering species. It is a very hardy bulb, and in no ways liable to rot, increasing very abundantly, and flowering, without any assistance from heat, about the end of May. Our figure was taken at the Hammersmith nursery in 1799; to which it had been introduced, about four years previous.



capitata
stellata

Painted by J. G. Smith
Engraved by J. G. Smith

PLATE CCXXXIII.

MELANTHIUM VIRIDE.

Green-flowered Melanthium.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus.

COROLLA. Petala sex, ovato-oblonga, patentia, unguibus linearibus longioribus, persistencia.

STAMINA. Filamenta sex, filiformia, erecta, longitudine corollæ, cui inserta supra unguis. Antheræ globosæ.

PISTILLA. Germen conicum, striatum. Styli tres, distincti, curvi. Stigmata obtusa.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula ovata, trigona, trifurca, trilobularis, ex capsulis tribus introrsum unitis.

SEMINA plurima, compressa, semiovata.

EMPALEMENT, none.

BLOSSOM. Six petals, oblong egg-shaped, spreading, with linear longer claws remaining.

CHIVES. Threads six, thread-shaped, upright, the length of the blossom into which they are inserted above the claws. Tips globular.

POINTALS. Seed-bud conical, streaked. Shafts three, distinct, curved. Summits blunt.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule egg-shaped, three-sided, three-furrowed, three-celled, formed of three capsules united within.

SEEDS numerous, flattened, half egg-shaped.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Melanthium foliis ovato-lanceolatis, scapo vaginantibus, erectis; corollis viridi-purpureis, reflexis.

Melanthium with leaves between lance and egg-shaped, sheathing the stem and upright; blossoms greenish-purple, reflexed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Petal with its Chive attached, magnified.
2. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits, magnified.
3. The Seed-bud cut transversely, magnified.

The Green-flowered Melanthium was introduced to the Kew collection, by Mr. F. Masson, in the year 1788, as we are informed by the catalogue of that garden, from the Cape of Good Hope. The plant from which our figure was taken, had been sent to the Clapham collection amongst other bulbs which were received from Mr. Niven in the year 1800; it flowered the succeeding year, when our drawing was made. We believe, at present, it is in no other collection than that of Mr. Hibbert; nor do we think, without a fresh supply, it will be long seen in this country, as it has been often introduced, and as often lost; nor does it increase with us by the root, and the seeds have not, as yet, matured in this country; it appears to grow luxuriantly in sandy peat earth, and flowers in July.



Melantherum viride

Pub. in the Bot. Garden, from 1780
by H. Andrews & P. de la Roche

PLATE CCXXXIV.

PROTEA SPICATA.

Spike-flowered Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA, Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 4-fida seu 4-petala. Antheræ lineares, infertæ petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius nullus. Semina solitaria.

BLOSSOM 4-cleft or 4-petalled. Tips linear, inserted into the petals below the point. Proper cup none. Seeds solitary.

See PROTEA FORMOSA, Plate XVII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis bipinnatis, subfiliformibus, pinnulæ canaliculatæ, apice glandulosæ; capitula spicata, quadriflora.

Protea with twice-divided leaves nearly thread-shaped, small divisions channelled and glandular at the end; small heads in spikes and four-flowered.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. One of the small heads of flowers, not yet expanded.
3. The same, with the flowers open.
4. A flower taken from the general cup, with one of the petals detached, magnified.
5. The Pointal, the Summit detached, magnified.

FROM a plant now in flower, May 1802, in the Hibbertian collection, our figure was taken. It is one of those described by Thunberg in his *Dissertatio de Protea*, n. 11, and in his *Prodromus* 25, under the title we have given it; and which is, certainly, very appropriate; although many have the flowers growing in spikes. We believe this is the first time it has flowered in Britain, and that, at present, it is very scarce; having been introduced by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy in the year 1790. It is a hardy greenhouse plant, is increased by cuttings, and thrives in a sandy loam with a small portion of sandy peat earth. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.



Protea striata

Herb. as the Bot. Director gave it

PLATE CCXXXV.

MIMOSA DISCOLOR.

Two-coloured leaved Mimosa.

CLASS XXIII. ORDER I.

POLYGAMIA MONOECIA. Various dispositions: Upon one plant.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

HERMAPH. Calyx 5-dentatus. Cor. 5-fida.
STAMINA 5 seu plura. Pist. 1. Legumen.
MASC. Calyx 5-dentatus. Cor. 5-fida.
STAMINA 5, 10, plura.

HERMAPH. Cup 5-toothed. Blossom 5-cleft.
CHIVES 5 or more. Pointal 1. A pod.
MALE. Calyx 5-toothed. Blossom 5-cleft.
CHIVES 5, 10, or more.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Mimosa inermis; foliis bipinnatis, sexjugis, bicoloribus; pinnis acutis, æqualibus; spicis axillaribus; capitulis globosis; filiquis latifimis, planis.

Mimosa without spines; leaves doubly winged, in six pairs, and two coloured; wings sharp pointed and equal; spikes grow from the insertion of the leaves; small heads globular; pods very broad and flat.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, natural size.
2. The same, magnified.
3. A Blossom.
4. A Chive, magnified.
5. The Pointal natural size, from an hermaphrodite flower.
6. The same, magnified.

In the year 1788 the seeds of this plant were received, from New South Wales, by a number of persons; and were raised, the same year, by most of those who sowed the seeds. The character of the plant from whence it derives its specific title is much lost in its advanced state; but in the first two or three years of its growth, it is extremely powerful; the under part of the young leaves being of a bright purple. It is extremely difficult to propagate from cuttings; and it has not, as yet, perfected its seeds in England. It grows to the height of six or seven feet; is a hardy green-house plant; and thrives most in sandy peat earth. Our figure was made from a very fine specimen, communicated by the Hon. W. H. Irby, in September 1801, from his elegant collection at the Parsonage, Farnham Royal, near Windsor, Bucks.



Mimosa discolor

Pub. as the 1st Decade July 1797
by H. Andrews & R. Taylor

HYPOXIS STELLATA. *Var. flore albo.*

Star-flowered Hypoxis. White Var.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA sexpartita, persistens, supera. Capsula basi angustior. Spatha 2-valvis.		BLOSSOM sixparted, remaining, above. Capsule narrower at the base. Sheath two valves. <i>See Hypoxis stellata. Pl. 101. Vol. II.</i>
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SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hypoxis scapo unifloro; foliis sublinearibus, laxis, striatis; petalis basi maculatis; corolla intus alba.		Hypoxis with but one blossom on the flower-stem; leaves nearly linear, flexible and scored; the petals spotted at the base; blossom white within.
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REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Petal of the Blossom, shewn from the outside.
2. The Chives and Pointal.
3. One of the Chives.
4. The Pointal, cleared of the chives.

THIS most brilliant variety of *Hypoxis stellata*, is as old an inhabitant of our gardens as the other *Var.* figured in the 2d Vol. of the Repository, Pl. 101; it was likewise introduced by Mr. F. Masson. The roots of this plant are rather more tender, or delicate, than those of the yellow variety; which makes it scarcer, and much less known. The nursery, Hammersmith, is the only place at which we have seen it; and, we believe, they have it not in Holland. The root from which our figure was taken, had been imported, from the Cape, in 1801. It flowers in April, and increases by the root; should be planted in very light sandy peat earth, and removed from the pot soon after the flowers are decayed.



Hypoxis stellata var. *flore albo*

Pub. at the Bot. Garden, Paris
by Th. Anderson & Compagnie

PLATE CCXXXVII.
 CYTISUS TOMENTOSUS.

Downy-leaved Cytisus.

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads in two sets. Ten Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, campanulatum, breve, basi obtusum; ore bilabiato; labio superiore bifido, acuminato; inferiore tridentato.

COROLLA papilionacea.

Vexillum ovatum, affurgens, laterioribus reflexis.

Alæ longitudine vexilli, rectæ, obtusæ.

Carina ventriculosa, acuminata.

STAMINA. Filamenta diadelphea (simplex et novemfidum) affurgentia. Antheræ simplices.

PISTILLUM. Germen oblongum. Stylus simplex, affurgens. Stigma obtusum.

PERICARPIUM. Legumen oblongum, obtusum, basi attenuatum, rigidum.

SEMINA nonnulla, reniformia, compressa.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one-leaved, bell-shaped, short, blunt at the base; mouth two-lipped; upper lip two-cleft, tapered; lower tip three-cleft.

BLOSSOM butterfly-shaped.

Standard egg-shaped, rising upwards, turned back at the sides.

Wings the length of the standard, straight, blunt.

Keel a little bellied, tapered.

CHIVES. Threads in two sets (one single, the other nine-cleft) turned upwards. Tips simple.

POINTAL. Seed-bud oblong. Shaft simple, turned upwards. Summit obtuse.

SEED-VESSEL. Pod oblong, obtuse, tapered at the base, stiff.

SEEDS a few, kidney-shape, flattened.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cytisus racemis lateralibus, erectis; ramis teretibus, divaricatis; foliolis ovatis, tomentosis; vexillo crenulato; corollis luteis.

Cytisus with the bunches of flowers growing from the sides of the branches, which are round and straddle; leaflets egg-shaped and downy; standard a little scolloped; blossoms yellow.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The standard.
3. One of the Wings.
4. The Keel.
5. The Empalement, Chives, and Pointal, a little magnified.
6. The Seed-bud, magnified.
7. A ripe Pod.
8. The same, split open, to expose the situation of the seeds.

THIS pretty *Cytisus*, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, was raised from seeds at the HammerSmith nursery, in the year 1798. It is rather a weak, and loose growing shrub, attaining the height of a foot and a half, and flowering about August. It delights in a light soil, and is propagated with ease by cuttings; it likewise perfects its seeds. The whole habit of the plant much more resembles *Crotalaria* than *Cytisus*; but the seed-vessel and empalement preclude its admission to that Genus.



Cytisus tomentosus

Pinx. de la Pl. de France, pub. 1788

PLATE CCXXXVIII.

ROËLLA DECURRENS.

Decurrent-leaved Roella.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, turbatum, quinquepartitum, persistens; laciniis lanceolatis, acutis, dentatis, magnis.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis, decidua; tubus calyce paulo brevior; limbus erecto-patens, quinquepartitus, calyce longior.

Nectarium e squamis quinque, conniventibus, in fundo corollæ.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, subulata, nectario infidentia. Antheræ subulatæ, conniventes, longitudine filamentorum, altitudine calycis.

PISTILLUM. Germen oblongum, inferum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine staminum. Stigmata duo, oblonga, depresso, patentia.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula cylindracea, calyce brevior, coronata calyce patenti majoreque facta, bilocularis.

SEMINA plurima, angulata.

Obs. Campanulæ valde affinis.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, top-shaped, five-divided, remaining; segments lance-shaped, pointed, toothed, large.

BLOSSOM one petal, funnel-shaped, deciduous, tube a little shorter than the cup; border between upright and spreading, five-divided, longer than the cup.

Honey-cup formed of five scales, approaching, at the bottom of the blossom.

CHIVES. Five threads, awl-shaped, placed upon the honey-cup. Tips awl-shaped, approaching the length of the threads, the height of the cup.

POINTAL. Seed-bud oblong, beneath. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the chives. Summits two, oblong, flattened, spreading.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule cylindrical, shorter than the cup, crowned with the spreading cup which has become larger, two celled.

SEEDS many, angled.

Obs. This Genus is very nigh affined to campanula.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Roëlla foliis lanceolatis, ciliatis, integerrimis, decurrentibus; floribus solitariis, pedunculis longissimis, axillaribus.

Roëlla with lance-shaped leaves, fringed, quite entire, decurrent; flowers solitary, foot-stalks very long, growing from the base of the leaves close to the stem.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, Chives, and Pointal, the blossom removed.
2. A Blossom cut on one side, and spread open.
3. One of the scales of the Honey-cup, with its Chive magnified.
4. The Pointal, cleared of the other parts of fructification.

As an annual, this is a most beautiful little plant; but, although the seeds have been received several times, from the Cape of Good Hope, where it is native; and first at the Royal Gardens, Kew, in 1787, sent by Mr. F. Masson; yet, has it never been seen the second year; owing, we suppose, to the impracticability of procuring ripe seeds in our climate. Perhaps future trials, by different treatment, may meet with a happier issue. The figure was taken at the Clapham Garden, in August 1800; when the plant had apparently attained its greatest perfection; but unfortunately, no seeds ripened; and at present, we believe, there is no vestige of the plant in Britain. It appears to delight in sandy peat, and to be kept under cover, even in the summer season.



Proella decurrens

Publ. in the Bot. Magazine, London
by Mr. Andrews & Bayly

PLATE CCXXXIX.

GERANIUM SELINUM.

Rock-Parsley-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque.
FRUCTUS rostratus, penta-coccus.

ONE POINTAL. Five Summits.
FRUIT furnished with long awns, five dry berries.
See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM. Vol. I. Pl. XII.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis pinnatis, foliolis alternis, laciniatis, hirsutis; petala bina superiora refracta, 3 inferiora concava, conniventia, recta; staminibus 5 fertilibus; radice tuberosa.

Geranium with winged leaves; leaflets alternate, ragged, and hairy; the two upper petals appearing broke back, the 3 lower concave, approaching and straight; five fertile chives; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Chives, cut open and magnified.
3. The Pointal and Seed-bud magnified.

GERANIUM selinum claims the priority of introduction, with us, to any of that numerous division, in this large family, which are tuberous rooted and stemless, not including the *G. triste*, *G. lobatum*, or *G. prolificum*; and of which, although we have given many figures, we still possess drawings of 18 handsome species, besides numberless varieties. It was introduced in 1788 by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy; is a hardy greenhouse plant, being less subject to rot, after the decay of the leaves, than any of its congeners; flowers freely about June, and is propagated by the root; the seed (sometimes) ripens likewise. Our figure was taken from a plant, whose root had been received at the Clapham Garden, in 1800. As all the plants figured in the Botanist's Repository, are titled with the commonly accepted names, if any, in England; and, as many have been given under different names, in some other publications, whence much confusion; we shall defer all attempt at synonym, till the end of this Volume, when a copious *Index Synonimorum* will be published, of all the plants figured in the work, for the use of those who wish for such authorities.



Pub. in the Bot. Magazine July 1 1811

GLADIOLUS CARNEUS.

Flesh-coloured Gladiolus.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA sexpartita, ringens.
STAMINA adscendentia.

BLOSSOM six divisions, gaping.
CHIVES ascending.

See GLADIOLUS ROSEUS, Pl. 11. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus foliis ensiformibus, costatis, glabris;
floribus secundis, cernuis, carneis; petalis
tribus superioribus divergentibus, inferioribus
supra medium punctatis.

Gladiolus with sword-shaped leaves, ribbed, and
smooth; flowers pointing one way, nodding
and flesh-coloured; the three upper petals
diverge, the three lower are dotted upon
the middle.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two valves of the sheath.
2. The Blossom spread open, with the Chives in their place.
3. The Pointal, complete.

Our present plant has a high affinity with *G. communis*, and indeed might, perhaps, be considered as a variety of it; but, as upon a close examination this will be found to differ, in many respects, we have adopted the name, quoted by Willdenow, from Jacquin, De la Roche, Burman, &c. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and introduced, from thence, to us, in 1800. Our figure was made at the Hammersmith Nursery, this year, being the first of its flowering in this country. It is a very hardy bulb, and increases freely. Flowers in May.



Calochortus parryi

Pub. at the Art Director's Office

PLATE CCXLI.

GLADIOLUS ORCHIDIFLORUS.

Orchis-like-flowered Gladiolus.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA sexpartita, ringens.
STAMINA adscendentia.

BLOSSOM six divisions, gaping.
CHIVES ascending.

See GLADIOLUS ROSEUS, Pl. II. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus foliis linearibus; scapo polyftachio;
floribus spicatis, secundis; laciniis binis
lateralibus corollæ latissimis, summa erecta,
tribus inferioribus dependentibus, macu-
latis.

Gladiolus with linear leaves; flower-stem branch-
ed; flowers grow in spikes, all from one
side; the two side segments of the blossom
are very broad, the top one upright, the
three lower hang down, and are spotted.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two valves of the sheath.
2. A Blossom spread open, with the Chives in their place.
3. The Pointal, one of the divisions of the summit magnified.

As a singularity among its fellows, this Gladiolus stands prominently distinct; and the uncommon and curious formation of its flowers will, undoubtedly, counterbalance, in the eye of the botanist, what they want in brilliancy of colour. It is a hardy bulb, and appears to require only the usual treatment of the hardier species of the genus. The Clapham collection is, we believe, the only one in which it is to be found in England; to which it was introduced, by Mr. Niven, in the spring of the year 1801, and where our drawing was made, this present year, in the month of March 1802.



Gladiolus orchidiflorus

Printed in the ... by ...

PLATE CCXLII.

XERANTHEMUM FASCICULATUM.

Bundled-leaved Everlasting-flower.

CLASS XIX. ORDER II.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. Tips united. Superfluous Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Receptaculum paleaceum. Pappus fetaceus.		Receptacle chaffy. Feather bristly. Cup tiled,
Calyx imbricatus, radiatus; radio colorato.		rayed; the ray colored.
		See XERANTHEMUM SPECIOCISSIMUM, Pl. LI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Xeranthemum foliis caulinis linearibus subteretibus, fasciculatis, longissimis; floribus solitariis; squamis calycinis lanceolatis, pallide-luteis.		Everlasting-flower, with the stem leaves linear, roundish, bundled, very long; flowers solitary; the scales of the cup lance-shaped, and pale yellow.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A scale of the cup.
2. An hermaphrodite floret, with its seed, magnified.
3. A female floret, with its seed, magnified.
4. The Pointal of a female floret, magnified.

AMONGST the number of very beautiful plants introduced by Mr. Niven, and which now enrich that fund of botanical rarity, the Clapham collection, this species of Xeranthemum does not stand the least conspicuous. Twelve years since we possessed but four species of this genus, viz. X. fulgidum, X. retortum, X. vestitum, and X. speciosissimum; now they extend to fourteen. The others, as well as the foregoing, are all (but one, the X. lucidum of Port Jackson, New South Wales) from the Cape of Good Hope, and introduced to us from thence, by various hands, in the following order; X. proliferum, through Holland, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy; X. formosum and X. candidans by the same, from Cape seeds; X. sessamoides by Mrs. Gostling, of Hounslow; X. filiforme by Mr. Donn, of Cambridge; X. fasciculatum and X. truncatum by G. Hibbert, Esq. X. argenteum and X. spirale by Montague Burgoyne, Esq. of Mark Hall, Essex. They are very subject to damp in the leaves, from a confined air; therefore, should be kept in the window, or most airy part of the greenhouse. The most sandy peat that can be procured is the best for their growth. They may be all, thus, propagated by cuttings, taken off in the early part of the month of June; put these into a pot filled with sand, and covered by a bell-glass the size of the pot; plunge it in a north or east border, and let the whole be covered with a hand glass, which must be kept quite close till the cuttings are rooted; then the inner glass must be removed, and in about a week the pot may be taken from under the outer one, when the plants may be removed into small pots in about a fortnight. Our present plant seldom grows higher than two feet, of which, at least, one is the foot-stalks of the flowers; it continues in flower from March till September.



Xeranthemum fasciculatum

Root of the Red Thyme July 1840
by L. Andrew & Knapton

PLATE CCXLIII.

PROTEA LAGOPUS.

Woolly-leaved Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 4-fida seu 4-petala. Antheræ lineares, insertæ petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius nullus. Semina solitaria.

BLOSSOM 4-cleft or 4-petalled. Tips linear, inserted into the petals below the point. Proper Cup none. Seeds solitary.

See PROTEA FORMOSA, Pl. XVII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis bipinnatis, filiformibus; capitulis spicatis, aggregatis, quadrifloris; corollis intus purpureis.

Protea with doubly winged leaves, thread-shaped; small heads grow in spikes close together, four flowers in each; blossoms purple within.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The scales of the cup of one of the small heads.
2. A small head of flowers, one of the flowers open, the rest not yet expanded.
3. A floret, with the petals expanded.
4. A petal, with its chive, magnified.
5. A Pointal, natural size, with the summit detached and magnified.

THIS handsome Protea we owe to Mr. R. Williams, of Turnham-green, nurseryman, who raised it by seeds received from the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1797. It is one of the handsomest we yet possess of the winged-leaved kind of Proteas; of which division, in this large family, there are now in the Hibbertian collection eighteen distinct species. This plant grows to the height of three feet, makes a very bushy head, and, when in flower, has a handsome appearance; as there are sometimes twenty spikes of flowers on it at one time. It is propagated by cuttings, thrives in sandy loam, and flowers in June; in which month this year, 1802, our drawing was made at Clapham.



Protea Lagopus

Protea Lagopus Jacq. Bot. Bonaer. p. 17. t. 1. f. 1.
by J. Anderson & J. G. Coen

PLATE CCXLIV.

HEMEROCALLIS GRAMINEA.

Grass-leaved Day-Lily.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA campanulata; tubo cylindrico.
STAMINA declinata.

BLOSSOM bell-shaped; tube cylindrical.

CHIVES declining.

See HEMEROCALLIS CÆRULEA, Pl. VI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hemerocallis foliis linearibus, carinatis, gramineis; petalis tribus interioribus majoribus undulatis, exterioribus minoribus, extus bruneis.

Hemerocallis with linear leaves, keeled and grassy; the three inner petals larger, waved, the outer smaller, brown on the outside.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. An outer leaf of the Blossom, shewn from the outside.
2. The Chives and Pointal.
3. The Pointal and Seed-bud, cleared of the chives.

We have little doubt but that this is the species of Day-Lily known to botanists, since the days of Parkinson and Gerarde, under the character of a small leaved variety of the Yellow Day-Lily, although it has been many years lost to the country. It is one amongst the many plants introduced by the late Dr. Sibthorpe, to the Oxford botanic garden. As a native of the northern parts of Europe, it is as hardy as either the *H. flava* or *H. fulva*, to both which species it bears strong affinity; although, we conceive, sufficiently distinct from either, to constitute a species; which however we should not have done, but that the plant is now known in our gardens, under our specific title. The flowers of this plant last, in general, two or three days before they decay, are very sweet scented, and as large as those of the *H. fulva*. It is increased as easily as any of the genus, by parting the roots, and thrives in almost any soil.



Hemerocallis graminea.

Handwritten text, likely a signature or date, located in the bottom right corner of the page.

PLATE CCXLV.

IXIA PUSILLA.

Dwarf blue Ixia.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-partita, patens, æqualis. Stigmata
tria, erectiusculo-patula.

BLOSSOM 6-divided, spreading, equal. Summits
three, between upright and spreading.
See IXIA REFLEXA, Pl. XIV. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia foliis sublinearibus, costatis, crassis; scapo
bifloro, longitudine, foliorum; floribus dif-
tantibus, cæruleis.

Ixia with nearly linear leaves, ribbed, thick;
flower-stem two-flowered, the length of the
leaves; flowers grow distant, and are blue.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two valves of the sheath.
2. A Flower cut open, with the Chives in their place.
3. The Pointal, one of the summits detached and magnified.

THIS pretty little Ixia is quite new to our gardens, never having, as far as we can learn, been seen to flower before this year. It is the most delicate in shape and character of any we have as yet examined; and as we could not trace it as described in any author, we have given it the trivial name it here bears. The figure exhibits a large specimen of the whole plant, which is too weak to support itself, although the leaves are thick and stiff. Our drawing was made in the month of April, from a plant in the Clapham collection, where only it is to be found; the roots having been sent from the Cape of Good Hope in the autumn of the preceding year. It appears to flourish with the treatment Mr. Allen has given it, a dry situation, planted in very sandy peat. From the construction of the root, which has a hard smooth skin, we should be led to think its increase will not be very abundant.



Ixia pusilla

Hand-colored by the artist

GERANIUM INCRASSATUM.

Fleshy-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque.
FRUCTUS rostratus, penta-coccus.

|| ONE POINTAL. Five Summits.
FRUIT furnished with long awns, five dry berries.
See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM. Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis carnofis, inequaliter pinnatis feu lobatis, laciniis tridentatis, obtufis; corollis faturate rubris, ftriatis; floribus pentandris; radice tuberoſa.

|| Geranium with fleſhy leaves, unequally winged or lobed, ſegments three-toothed, blunt; bloſſoms of a deep red, and ſtreaked; flowers with five fertile tips; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement cut open, to ſhew its tubular ſtructure.
2. The Chives ſpread open.
3. The Pointal, natural ſize, with the ſummits detached, magnified.

OUR figure, which exhibits a ſmall plant, of this ſuperb ſpecies of tuberous Geranium, was taken in the month of June, this year, 1802, at Meſſrs. Colville's nursery, King's Road, Chelſea, and where it is ſtill in high perfection, this preſent month of July. We have every reaſon to believe, from all the authorities we are maſters of, that this plant has not, till now, flowered in Europe. It forms a very large tuberous root, by the dividing of which it is to be propagated; as we ſuſpect the ſeeds will not ripen on this ſpecies more than moſt of its congeners. It has the ſame manner with the reſt of the tuberous ſpecies, loſing its leaves in winter, when they are ſubject to rot, if much watered. Appears to flouriſh in ſandy peat, with a ſmall portion of rotten dung.



Geranium macrorrhizum

W. & A. G. Smith del. & sculp.

PLATE CCXLVII.

GERANIUM CILIATUM.

Fringed-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus rostratus, pentacoccus.

ONE POINTAL. Five summits. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries.

See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis intigerrimis, concavis, lanceatis, marginibus ciliatis; floribus pentandris; radice tuberosa.

Geranium with quite entire leaves, concave, lance-shaped, and fringed at the edge; flowers with five fertile chives; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Chives spread open, magnified.
3. The Pointal, magnified.

THE singular shape and number of the leaves of this plant, which are but two, large, concave, thickish, between lance and egg-shaped, and fringed at the edge, constitute the most essential specific difference it possesses; the flowers, and other parts, much resemble many of its fellows. It is from the Cape of Good Hope, and introduced to us by Messrs. Colvills, nurserymen, of the King's Road, Chelsea; who received it, from thence, at the same time with the Geranium incrassatum, of our last. For the treatment, and increase, we must refer to any other of the tuberous kind of Geranium.



Geranium ciliatum

Painted by the Art Director
by H. Anderson & Thengler

PLATE CCXLVIII.

PROTEA UMBELLATA.

Umbellated Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 4-fida seu 4-petala. Antheræ lineares, infertæ petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius nullus. Semina solitaria.

BLOSSOM 4 cleft or 4-petals. Tips linear, inserted into the petals below the point. Cup proper none. Seeds solitary.

See PROTEA FORMOSA, Pl. XVII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis lineari spathulatis, glabris; capitulis terminalibus; bracteis multifidis; floribus luteis.

Protea with linearly-spathulate leaves, smooth; heads of flowers terminate the branches; floral leaves many-cleft; flowers yellow.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. One of the floral leaves or scales of the general empaiement, magnified.
2. A flower, magnified.
3. One of the heads of flowers, divested of the scales, or floral leaves.
4. The Pointal and seed-bud, of one of the florets, magnified.

THE *Protea umbellata* has been cultivated in England since the year 1777, at which time it was first raised from seeds; received from the Cape of Good Hope by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammer-smith, at whose nursery our figure was taken in the month of August 1800. It is a very hardy plant, and not at all subject to the very common fate of its congeners; that is, to damp in the leaves, or rot at the root in winter; is propagated by cuttings, to be made in the month of April or May, and treated as directed for the other *Proteas*. The plant seldom grows higher than three feet, and does not make many branches; but is of a lively green colour, both leaves and stem. We have, as usual, adopted the name this plant is generally known by, it having been so named by the younger Linnæus in his *Suppl. Plant.* 118, and by Thunberg in his *Dissertatio de Protea*, n. 34, and his *Prodromus* 26. But why or how a small, close head of flowers may be denominated an umbel we must confess our ignorance in this application of terms.



Protea umbellata

Protea umbellata L.

PLATE CCXLIX.
PITCAIRNIA SULPHUREA.

Sulphur-coloured Pitcairnia.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, semi-superum, tubulosum, basi ventricosum, trifidum, persistens; laciniis lanceolatis, erectis.

COROLLA tubulata, calyce duplo longior, marcescens, trifida, demum tripetala; laciniæ lineari-oblongæ, suberectæ.

STAMINA. Filamenta sex, filiformia. Antheræ oblongæ, erectæ.

PISTILLUM Germen superum, ovato-triquetrum. Stylus filiformis longitudine staminum. Stigmata tria, contorta.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula ovatis, obtuse triquetra, trilocularis; loculis sub-cylindraceis, sub-distinctis.

SEMINA numerosa, alata, linearia.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaved, half superior, tubular, swelling at the base, three-cleft; segments lance-shaped, erect.

BLOSSOM tubular, twice the length of the cup, withering, three-cleft, at last three petalled; segments linearly-oblong, nearly upright.

CHIVES. Threads six, thread-shaped. Tips oblong, erect.

POINTAL. Seed-bud above, three-sided-egg-shaped. Shaft thread-shaped the length of the chives. Summits three, twisted.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule egg-shaped, bluntly three cornered, three valved; cells nearly cylindrical, not very distinct.

SEEDS numerous, winged, linear.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pitcairnia foliis non spinosis, flaccidis, longissimis; corollis sulphureis.

Pitcairnia with leaves without spines, weak and very long; blossoms sulphur coloured.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement and floral leaf.
2. One of the Petals shewn from the inside to expose the Honey-cup at its base.
3. The Chives and Pointal.
4. The Pointal and Seed-bud, the three summits detached and untwisted.
5. The Seed-vessel cut across.

THIS species of Pitcairnia was sent in the year 1799, from the island of St. Vincent, by Mr. Anderson, to T. Evans, Esq. Stepney; at whose gardens the plant has flowered, for the first time, in England this year, in the month of April, and at which time our figure was taken. The Pitcairniae are all natives of West India Islands, and stand, as the link, between the Bromelia or Pine-apple plant, and the Tillandsia; to either of which Genera the first sight of the leaves, only, would consign them. Five species are now in Britain, and we do not doubt, but the species are as numerous, as those of Tillandsia. The cultivation of all the species is perfectly easy, as they require no particular soil, or management, if kept in the hot-house; where they grow luxuriantly and throw out, from the roots, abundance of suckers; which should be taken off, to encourage the flowering of the central shoot.



Passiflora sulphurea

Painted by the Art. Directed by J. Smith

IXIA COLUMNARIS. *Var. grandiflora.*

Columnar-chived Ixia. *Large flowered Var.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA sex-petala, patens, æqualis. Stigmata
tria, erectiusculo-patula.

BLOSSOM six petals, spreading, equal. Summits
three, upright-spreading.

See *IXIA REFLEXA*, Pl. XIV. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia filamentis basi cohærentibus; floribus sub-
capitatis corollis purpureo-violaceis, maxi-
mis.

Ixia with threads united at the base; flowers
grow nearly headed; blossoms purple violet,
very large.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two valves of the sheath.
2. An intire flower cut open in the tube only, which is extended nearly to the end of the threads.
3. The Chives cut open, magnified.
4. The Pointal complete, one of the Summits detached and magnified.
5. The Seed-veffel cut across.

We have nothing farther to say upon this fine variety of the Columnar-chived *Ixia* than what has been said on the other varieties of this species; but, that it was introduced from Holland with the changeable coloured variety in 1799; and that it flowers the end of June; in which month our drawing was made, this year, at the Hammermith Nursery.



Ixia Columnaris
Var. *grandiflora*

... de ...
... ..

PLATE CCLI.

LACHENALIA PURPUREO-CÆRULEO.

Sweet violet-colour'd Lachenalia.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, infera; petalis tribus interioribus longioribus.

STAMINA erecta. Capsula subovata, trialata. Semina globosa.

BLOSSOM 6-petals, beneath; the three inner petals the longest.

CHIVES erect. Capsule nearly egg-shaped, three winged. Seeds globular.

See LACHENALIA PENDULA. Pl. XLI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Lachenalia corollis campanulatis, pedunculatis; petalis obtusis, revolutis; staminibus corolla longioribus; foliis lanceolatis; floribus purpureo-cæruleis, odoratiffimis.

Lachenalia with the blossoms bell-shaped, and with foot-stalks; petals obtuse and rolled back; chives longer than the blossom; leaves lance-shaped; flowers of a purplish blue colour, and very sweet-scented.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower shewn from the outside.
2. The same shewn from the inside.
3. The Pointal and feed-bud.

THIS very fine species of Lachenalia, with its variety, have been figured by Prof. Jacquin in his *Icones, and Collectanea*; but whether from dried specimens or not we cannot determine. As yet there is no figure, of either, in any British publication. Mr. Williams, of Turnham Green, nurseryman, was the first who had it to flower in this kingdom, and to his kindness in sending us a fine specimen, this year, in April, we are indebted for our present figure. It is equally hardy with the rest of the species of the Genus, and propagates abundantly by the root; delights most in a sandy peat soil.



Lachnalia purpureo-carulea

Lachnalia purpureo-carulea (Lam.) DC.
Linn. Sp. Pl. 1000. 1753.
Lamour. Bot. Voy. Ind. 1822. t. 1. p. 100. f. 100.

PLATE CCLII.

HEBENSTREITIA AUREA.

Golden-flowered Hebenstreitia.

CLASS XIV. ORDER II.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA. Two Chives longer. Seeds covered.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, tubulosum, membranaceum, emarginatum, subtus longitudinaliter dehiscens.

COROLLA monopetala, unilabiata; tubus cylindricus, calyce longior, latere inferiore ad dimidium dehiscens; limbus unilabiatus, ascendens, planiusculus, quadrifidus, subæqualis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quatuor, horum duo priora sub fauce margini corollæ inserta, extantia; duo seriora, interiora, inferiora, reflexa ad latera. Antheræ lunares, compressæ, extrorsum truncatæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen minimum. Stylus filiformis, per fissuram corollæ reflexus. Stigma simplex.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula oblonga, unilocularis, bivalvis.

SEMINA duo, oblonga, hinc convexa, trifurca, inde plana.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one-leafed, tubular, membranaceous, notched at the end, splitting lengthways from beneath.

BLOSSOM one-petalled, one-lipped; tube cylindrical, longer than the cup, splitting from the lower side half way; border one-lipped, ascending, flattish, four-cleft, the clefts nearly equal.

CHIVES. Threads four, of which the upper pair is inserted into the edge of the blossom under the throat, standing out; the lower anterior pair is bent back to the sides. Tips crescent-shaped, flattish, appearing cut off on the outside.

POINTAL. Seed-bud very small. Shaft thread-shaped, bent back through the fissure of the blossom. Summit simple.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule oblong, one-celled, two-valved.

SEEDS two, oblong, convex on one side, three-furrowed and flat on the other.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hebenstreitia foliis linearibus, integris, sub-teretibus, obtusis, glabris; floribus congestis, racemosis, aurantiis.

Hebenstreitia with linear leaves entire, roundish, blunt, smooth; flowers grow crowded together in long bunches, of a gold colour.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower.
2. The Empalement magnified.
3. A Blossom cut open with the chives remaining attached, magnified.
4. The Pointal natural size.
5. The same, magnified.

THE *Hebenstreitias* may all be reckoned as rather biennial plants than perennial shrubs; they must be increased every year to keep up a succession, which is a matter of no difficulty; as, if cuttings of any of the species are put into separate small pots, and kept from the air by a hand-glass, for about a month, they will become flowering plants by September, if the cuttings are made in May. Our present plant was introduced in 1796 by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith, at whose nursery the drawing was made this year in the month of March. They mostly flower in spring, and autumn; the flowers are very fragrant at night. They are natives of the Cape of Good Hope.



Ribenstreilia aurea

Pl. and the Sept. 1844
W.

PLATE CCLIII.

TALINUM PATENS.

Panicled Purslane.

CLASS XI. ORDER I.

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Twelve Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium diphyllum, parvum, superum, apice compressum, persistens.

COROLLA. Petala quinque, plana, erecta, obtusa, calyce majora.

STAMINA. Filamenta multa, capillaria, corolla dimidio breviora. Antheræ simplices.

PISTILLUM. Germen subrotundum. Stylus simplex, brevis. Stigmata quinque, oblonga, longitudine styli.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula tecta, ovata, trivalvis. Receptaculum liberum.

SEMINA plurima, parva.

EMPALEMENT. Cup two-leaved, small, above, compressed at the tip, remaining.

BLOSSOM. Five petals, flat, smooth, upright, blunt, larger than the empalement.

CHIVES. Threads many, hair-like, shorter by half than the blossom. Tips simple.

POINTAL. Germ roundish. Shaft simple, short. Summits five, oblong, the length of the shaft.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule covered, egg-shaped, three-valved. Receptacle free.

SEEDS numerous, small.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Talinum foliis lanceolato-ovatis, sessilibus, planis; panicula ramosa, terminali; floribus rubris.

Purslane with leaves between lance and egg-shaped, without foot-stalks, flat; panicle branching and terminal; flowers red.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement and Pointal.
2. A Chive, magnified,
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit.
4. The Seed-vessel nearly ripe, and the cup.
5. A ripe Capsule, cut transversely.
6. A Seed, magnified.

We now exhibit a plant which may, perhaps, be known by many, under the name of *Portulaca*, rather than that of *Talinum*. But, as the adoption of this new formed genus, upon a division of the species which have capsules of a different construction, from the old generic character of *Portulaca*, seems generally to obtain, amongst modern botanists; such as *Jussieu*, *Cavanilles*, *Willdenow*, &c. we shall not dissent; although we, at the same time, take the liberty to say, from the particular tendency of the old genus *Portulaca*, to vary in most parts of the flower, both as to number and character, we have taken up the present genus, but reluctantly. This plant is a native of the West Indies, and is, by some, considered as an annual; whilst by others it is treated of as a shrub; but, indeed, it partakes of both characters, in some measure; for the stem generally decays down, near to the earth, and often the whole plant dies, after flowering. It grows to the height of two feet, half of which is formed of the flower-stem. It makes a very gay appearance about August, and seeds abundantly. Our figure was taken from a plant in the collection of *J. Vere, Esq.* *Kenfington Gore*; where it flowers, annually, in the highest perfection. Introduced, says the *Kew Catalogue*, by *Chevalier Murray*, in the year 1776.



Salinum patens

Salinum patens Linn.
 Salinum patens Linn.

PLATE CCLIV.

GERANIUM PROCUMBENS.

Procumbent Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus rotatus, 5-coccus.

|| ONE POINTAL. Five summits. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium caule subcarnoso, prostrato; foliis cordatis, lobatis, crenato-dentatis; calycibus pentaphyllis; floribus tetrandris, corollis irregularibus.

|| Geranium with the stem rather fleshy, and prostrate; leaves heart-shaped, lobed, between scolloped and toothed; cups with five leaves; flowers with four fertile chives; blossoms irregular.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Chives spread open, and magnified.
3. The Pointal, and Seed-buds, magnified.

THIS pretty Geranium is rather a delicate plant, and must be kept very dry in the winter; as, from the situation of its branches, which are pressed to the earth, and rather fleshy, they will be very apt to rot, if too often watered, or placed in a damp part of the green-house. It was introduced in the year 1781, by G. Hibbert, Esq. in whose collection, only, we have as yet seen it. Mr. Allen informs us, that it is to be propagated as well by cuttings, as from the seeds, which it does not produce plentifully. It has the appearance, if we may judge by analogy, to be but a biennial, and not an abiding plant. It flowers in April and May, and should be planted in light rich earth.

Here we have a botanical treat for the learned, who have adopted the new arrangement of this very vagarious tribe; for in this one plant are united some of the most essential characters of the three L'Heritierian Genera, which, justly, formed but divisions of Linnæus's original genus; agreeing with Geranium and Erodium in the nectariferous cup; with Pelargonium in the blossom and seed; but differing from all three, in having but four fertile chives, with six abortive ones. A fact ascertained by the examination of above fifty flowers, taken from four different plants.



procumbens

From the Bot. Garden of ...
by H. Andrews & H. Kneller

PLATE CCLV.

MORÆA NORTHIANA.

Northian Moræa.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA hexapetala; petala tria interiora patentia, angustiora. Stigma trifidum.

BLOSSOM six petals; the three inner petals spreading, narrower. Summit three-cleft.

See MORÆA TRICOLOR. Pl. LXXXIII. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Moræa scapo foliisque falcatis, glaberrimis, distichis; floribus terminalibus; petalis tribus exterioribus ovatis, concavis, pendulis, tribus interioribus sub-erectis, medio retrofractis, apicibus revolutis.

Moræa with the flower-stem and leaves scymitar-shaped, very smooth, pointing different ways; flowers terminal; the three outer petals egg-shaped, concave, hanging down, the three inner ones nearly erect, broke back about the middle, and rolled back at the ends.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The whole plant in miniature.
2. The outer valve of the sheath.
3. The inner valve of the sheath.
4. The Seed-bud, Chives, and Pointal, as they stand in the flower.
5. The Pointal only, the Chives being removed.

ABOUT the year 1789 this very fine species of *Moræa* was introduced to our gardens by the late, elegantly tasted Mrs. North, lady to the Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of Winchester; to whose fervor and liberality in botanical pursuits we owe much of the present prevailing taste for the science. The plant was brought to England by the Hon. Mr. F. North, on his return from Portugal; the only remnant of a number, which he had procured from the gardens of the late Queen of Portugal; immediately on its arrival it was consigned, in a very sickly state, to the care of Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammer-smith, who had the good fortune to recover it.

It is a native of the Brazils, flowers about July or August, propagates itself by suckers, which it makes from the root, should be planted in light rich earth, and should be treated as a tender hot-house plant. The leaves grow frequently to the length of two feet, or more; forming the appearance of a large fan; the flower-stem proceeding from nearly the centre. The flowers surpass, in delicacy and beauty of pencilling, any of this very handsome tribe, and are as transitory as beautiful, their duration being but of six hours, at most. It seldom happens that more than one flower is open at a time; but the plant from which our drawing was made, in 1797, at the Right Hon. the Marquis of Blandford's, then resident at Bill Hill, Berks, was in the highest perfection we have ever hitherto seen it.



Iris Northiana

Painted by the artist James Platt in 1840
by J. Townsend & Sons, London

PLATE CCLVI.

IXIA MACULATA. *Var. minor, flore
purpureo.*

Spotted-flowered Ixia. *Small Var. with a purple
flower.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-partita, patens, æqualis. Stigmata || BLOSSOM six divisions, spreading, equal. Sum-
tria, erectiusculo-patula. || mits three, between upright and spreading.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia foliis ensiformibus, glabris, scapo duplo || *Ixia* with sword-shaped leaves, smooth, twice as
brevioribus; floribus alternis, sub-spicatis, || short as the flower-stem; flowers alternate,
minoribus, purpureis; petalis basi obscuris, || rather spiked, smaller, and purple; petals
ovatis, concavis; stigmatibus bifidis. || dark at the base, egg-shaped, concave;
summits two-cleft.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Flower cut and spread open.
3. The Seed-bud, Chives, and Summits, one summit magnified.

THIS variety of *Ixia* blossoms about June; and, like the rest of this species, continues in flower near a month. It is one of the hardiest, and certainest blowers, amongst the whole genus, and propagates freely; no particular treatment is necessary for it, but what has been often repeated for the management of these plants.



Handwritten botanical notes or a signature in the lower right quadrant of the page.

maculata

PLATE CCLVII.
FALKIA REPEENS.
Creeping Falkia.

CLASS V. ORDER II.
PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA. Five Chives. Two Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, sub-inflatum, corolla duplo brevius, quinquangulatum, quinquepartitum; angulis medio dilatatis, compressis extantibus; laciniis ovatis, acutis.

COROLLA monopetala, campanulata, crenato-decem-partita; limbo patente.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, filiformia, tubo corollæ inserta, erecta, inæqualia, corolla breviora. Antheræ ovatae, compressæ.

PISTILLA. Germen quatuor, supera, glabra. Styli duo, capillares, divaricati, longitudine corollæ. Stigmata orbiculata, lanata.

PERICARPIUM nullum.

SEMINA quatuor, globosa, arillata, in fundo calycis.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, a little inflated, shorter by half than the blossom, five-cornered, five-parted; the angles widened in the middle, flattened, standing out; segments egg-shaped, pointed.

BLOSSOM one-petal, bell-shaped, ten-parted by scollops; border spreading.

CHIVES. Threads five, hair-like, inserted into the tube of the blossom, erect, unequal, shorter than the blossom. Tips egg-shaped, flattened.

POINTALS. Seed-buds four, above, smooth. Shafts two, hair-like, straddling, the length of the blossom. Summits orbicular, woolly.

SEED-VESSEL none.

SEEDS four, globular, covered by a coat, at the bottom of the cup.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Falkia foliis cordatis, petiolis longissimis; caule repente.

Falkia with heart-shaped leaves, and very long foot-stalks; creeping stem.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup.
2. A Blossom spread open, with the chives in their place.
3. A Chive magnified.
4. The Pointals, natural size.
5. The same, magnified.

THIS pretty little plant was first found by Maffon and Thunberg, when on their journey together in the interior of the country of the Cape of Good Hope, and was named by Thunberg after Professor Falk of Petersburg. It was introduced to the Kew gardens in the year 1774. Much as it resembles *Convolvulus*, it still has a greater affinity to *Nolana* in all its outward parts, but especially in the cup of the flower, and the situation and character of the seeds. Although the plant is not shrubby, the stems, which are wiry, do not die down in winter, but take root, if laid close to the earth. It is increased by parting the roots in May; should be planted in sandy loam, and kept in the green-house, where it will blossom in July or August. Our figure is from a plant which flowered in the collection of J. Vere, Esq. Kenfington Gore.

It is rather singular that the indefatigable, and generally accurate, Willdenow, should have continued this plant in the sixth class, when he had such authority, as may be found, page 325, Vol. I, in the Catalogue of the Kew Garden (where it unquestionably has flowered) for the removal of it to its proper one, the fifth. It is true, he had reason to suppose, that no man would be rash enough to form a new Genus, without a due examination of the plant, on which he grounds his authority; and that, as Thunberg had discovered and named it, his authority was sufficient, and of greater weight than any other. But, unfortunately, in this instance, for the transcriber, the describer has been mistaken, and has led his followers into error. Indeed, the whole plant in its habit and character has so little affinity to any hexandrous genus, that, although Thunberg might have found a single flower, or even a whole plant, whose flowers had six chives (a circumstance we have not been able to discover, upon an examination of the flowers from four different plants), in such a case, as a botanist, he ought to have looked farther, before he made so violent a decision; and Willdenow ought to have taken it for granted the alteration would not have been made, but upon due consideration.



PLATE CCLVIII.

BANKSIA PRÆMORSA.

Bitten-ended-leaved Banksia.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Receptaculum commune elongatum, squamosum.
Corolla tetra-petala. Stamina limbo in-
serta. Capsula bivalvis, disperma, inter-
jecto feminibus dissepimento mobili. Se-
mina alata.

Common Receptacle elongated, scaly. Blossom
of four petals. Chives inserted into the limb
of the blossom. Capsule two valves, two
seeds, and a moveable partition between
them. Seeds winged.

See BANKSIA SERRATA, Pl. LXXXII. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Banksia foliis cuneatis præmorsis, ferratis, subtus
albo-punctatis, supra glabris; floribus ex-
ternè purpureis.

Banksia with wedge-shaped leaves, appearing
bitten at the ends, sawed, dotted with white
on the under part, smooth on the upper;
flowers purple on the outside.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower not yet expanded, with the germ at the base.
2. The same open, the extremities of one of the petals magnified, to shew the situation of the Chive in its place.
3. The Pointal complete, the summit magnified.

THE first plants which were seen of this plant in England, were raised from seeds, at the Royal Gardens, Kew, in 1788. It is a handsome growing shrub, and the plant from which our figure was made had grown to the height of seven feet; it having been planted in the conservatory of the Clapham collection, where it flowered, for the first time, this year, in July, continuing in high beauty near two months. It is a plant of most difficult increase, rarely that it is to be propagated by cuttings; and the wood rots, if laid into the earth. A light soil, of sandy peat, and a small portion of sandy loam, appears most congenial to its growth. There are hopes, from the perfect state of the cones, that ripe seeds may be procured in this country.



Banksia praemorsa.

Fig. 1. A single flower. Fig. 2. A dissected flower showing the internal structure. Fig. 3. A single stamen.

PLATE CCLIX.

GERANIUM PILOSUM.

Hairy Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata 5. Fructus rostratus,
5-coccus.

ONE POINTAL. Five summits. Fruit furnished
with long awns, five dry berries.
See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM. Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis pilosis, pinnatis; foliolis pro-
fundè laciniatis, acutis; umbella 4-6 flora;
pedunculis calycibusque pilosis; floribus
pentandris; radice tuberosa.

Geranium with hairy winged leaves; leaflets
deeply torn, and sharp pointed; umbel from
4 to 6 flowers; foot-stalks of the flowers
and cups hairy; flowers with five fertile
chives; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement cut open, to shew its tubular character.
2. The Chives and Pointal.
3. The Chives cut open, and magnified.
4. The Pointal, with the five Glands, or Honey-cups, at the base.
5. The same, magnified.

THIS very pretty Geranium was introduced to the Clapham collection, in the year 1801, by Mr. Niven, from the Cape of Good Hope. It is as hardy as any of the family, which have tuberous roots; may be increased by cutting a portion off the old root, in spring, and giving it the heat of the hot-house, at that season of the year. It rarely produces ripe seed; so says Mr. Allen the manager of the collection; and he recommends the planting of it in sandy peat earth.



ORNITHOGALUM ODORATUM.

Sweet-scented Star of Bethlehem.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus.

COROLLA. Petala sex, lanceolata, infra medium erecta, supra medium patentia, persistencia, colorem demittentia.

STAMINA. Filamenta sex, erecta, alterna basi dilatata, corolla breviora. Antheræ simplices.

PISTILLUM. Germen angulatum. Stylus subulatus, persistens. Stigma obtusum.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula subrotunda, angulata, trilocularis, trivalvis.

SEMINA plura, subrotunda.

OBS. Filamenta in aliis plana, erecta, alterna apice trifido, media lacinia antherarum sustinente; in aliis alterna, simplicia.

EMPALEMENT none.

BLOSSOM. Petals six, lance-shaped, below the middle upright, above the middle spreading, remaining, losing their colour.

CHIVES. Six threads upright, each alternate one widening at the base, shorter than the blossom. Tips simple.

POINTAL. Seed-bud angular. Shaft awl-shaped, remaining. Summit blunt.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule roundish, angular, three-celled, three-valved.

SEEDS many, roundish.

OBS. The threads in some are flat and upright, the alternate ones trifid at top, the middle segment supporting the tip; in others the alternate ones are simple.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ornithogalum racemo elongato; filamentis subulatis; petalis lanceolatis, obtusis, apice calloso-inflexis; foliis depressis, linearibus, planis.

Star of Bethlehem with the bunch of flowers lengthened; threads awl-shaped; petals lance-shaped, blunt, thick, and turned inwards at the point; leaves bent downward, linear, and smooth.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower prop.
2. The Chives and Pointal, the petals being removed.
3. The Pointal.
4. The same, magnified.

THIS species of Star of Bethlehem, from the Cape of Good Hope, is a rival in fragrance to the great-flowered, or Arabian species, to which it is much affined in every part but the colour of the blossom; which, in this, is yellowish, and in that, it is white with a dark eye. It is rather a delicate bulb; and to make it flower, should be kept in the hot-house, where, it will blossom about May or June. Our drawing was made from a plant which had been received, from the Cape, by Mr. Hibbert, the preceding year, 1800; and we much fear, what has been said of the great-flowered species, may be considered as referential also to this; viz. that the bulbs never flower, but the first year after importation. We have not been able to trace the appearance of a flower, from any of the bulbs, this year, which has led us to this conjecture; indeed, many of the species of this genus have this character; more particularly, those from Africa.

It has flowered at Vienna, and has been figured by Professor Jacquin in his *Ic. Plant. rar.* vol. ii. tab. 432.



Ornithogalum odoratum

Pub. at the Nat. Garden, London

PLATE CCLXI.
CAMERARIA LATIFOLIA.
Bastard Mangeneel.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium quinquefidum, acutum, connivens, minimum.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis; tubus cylindricus, longus, basi apiceque ventricosus; limbus quinquepartitus, planus; laciniis lanceolatis, obliquis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, minima, e medio tubi. Antheræ conniventes, filo longo terminatæ.

PISTILLUM. Germina duo, cum appendicibus ad latera. Stylus cylindricus. Stigma capitatum, apice acutum, bifidum.

PERICARPIUM. Folliculi duo, horizontaliter reflexi, oblongi, juxta latera baseos utrinque lobum emittentes, uniloculares, univalves.

SEMINA numerosa, ovata, membranæ majori ovatæ ad basin insertæ, imbricata.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five-cleft, pointed, converging, very small.

BLOSSOM one-petal, funnel-shaped; tube cylindrical, long, bellied out at the base and top, border five-parted, flat; segments lance-shaped, oblique.

CHIVES. Threads five, very small from the middle of the tube. Tips converging, terminated by a long thread.

POINTAL. Seed-buds two, with lateral appendages. Shaft cylindrical. Summit headed, pointed at top, and two-cleft.

SEED-VESSEL. Seed-pods two, horizontally reflexed, oblong, sending forth a lobe each way near the side of the base, one-celled, one-valved.

SEEDS numerous, egg-shaped, inserted on the larger egg-shaped membrane at the base, tiled.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cameraria foliis ovatis, nitidis, acuminatis, parallelis; floribus corymbosis, terminalibus.

Bastard Mangeneel with egg-shaped leaves, shining, tapered, and ribbed transversely; flowers grow in broad-topped spikes, terminal.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower cut open, magnified, with the Chives in their place.
2. The Cup, magnified.
3. The Pointal and Cup, the summit magnified.
4. One of the Seed-pods, natural size.

THE genus *Cameraria*, seems to have been rather hastily taken up by Plumier, as a distinct genus from *Nerium*; for certainly, the small difference in the shape of the seed-pod, in which consists the whole distinctive character of this genus, can hardly be thought of sufficient moment to that end. As we have found it, we leave it; but could not refrain from the foregoing remark, as it appears so singular, that amongst so many who have published the plant, not one should have discovered the surrounding nectary, or honey-cup, to the mouth of the blossom, and the long threads at the end of the tips; two such very powerful features, which distinguish *Nerium*, from all the rest of this natural order.

It is a native of Jamaica, Cuba, and Domingo; grows to the height of thirty feet, and is considered as a timber tree in those islands. The whole plant is full of a milky juice, similar to what is found in most plants of this natural order. In England, it must be treated as a hot-house plant; may be increased by cuttings; flowers in August, and should be planted in rich earth.

Our figure was taken from a plant in the Stepney collection, belonging to Thos. Evans, Esq.



Camouria latifolia

Pub. as the Art Director has done
by H. Andrews & Thompson

XERANTHEMUM SPIRALE.

Spiral-leaved Everlasting-Flower.

CLASS XIX. ORDER II.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. Tips united. Superfluous Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Receptaculum paleacem. Pappus setaceus. Calyx imbricatus, radiatus; radio colorato.

Receptacle chaffy. Feather bristly. Empalement tiled, rayed; the ray coloured.
See XERANTHEMUM SPECIOCISSIMUM, Vol. I. Pl. LI.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Xeranthemum foliis spiraliter-imbricatis, carinatis, sub-obliquis; floribus solitariis, maximis.

Everlasting Flower with spirally-tiled leaves, keeled, rather oblique; flowers solitary, very large.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. An outer scale of the Empalement.
2. An Hermaphrodite Floret, with the Feather of the Seed.
3. A Female Floret, a little magnified.
4. The Pointal, magnified.

THIS species of Everlasting Flower is very common near Cape Town; yet, 'till the year 1800, it has never been introduced to Britain. Montague Burgoyne, Esq. of Mark Hall, Essex, was the first to procure seeds of it, and it has flowered with him, this year 1802. Our drawing was made in July, but the flower lasts near three months; it is the largest of the genus we have as yet seen, and certainly one of the most beautiful. All the species, from the Cape, are very liable to rot from damps, in the winter; they should be kept on an airy, dry shelf, as near the glass as possible, during the foggy months. They, in general, ripen seeds with us, but are with difficulty increased by cuttings; which should be made early in spring, planted in pots of sand, and kept quite dry for some time after they are planted. The grown plants thrive best in a very sandy peat earth.



Xeranthemum spirale

Handwritten text, possibly a date or reference number.

PLATE CCLXIII.

VACCINIUM STAMINIUM.

Green-wooded Whortle-berry.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX superus. Corolla monopetala. Filamenta receptaculo inserta. Bacca quadriocularis, polysperma.

CUP superior. Blossom of one petal. Threads fixed to the receptacle. A berry with four cells and many seeds.

See VACCINIUM ARETOSTAPHYLLOS, Vol. I. Pl. XXX.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Vaccinium foliis oblongo-ovatis, acutis, integerrimis, subtus subglaucis; pedunculis nudis; antheris exsertis; floribus solitariis; stamina decem.

Whortle-berry with oblong-oval leaves, pointed, quite entire, and rather sea-green underneath; fruit-stalks naked; tips without the blossom; flowers solitary; ten chives.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower complete.
2. The Chives and Pointal.
3. The Chives, Pointal, and Seed-bud, magnified.

THE species here figured of Whortle-berry, according to the Kew catalogue, was introduced, first, from North America, to us, by Mr. William Young, in the year 1770. It is a hardy, deciduous shrub; grows to the height of three feet; very bushy, with the flowers but thinly scattered over it; they are white, and deeply cut in the border, which is rather inclined to spread. It is increased by layers; the berries seldom ripening in England. A light, sandy peat soil, with a small portion of loam, is the fittest for its growth; and it acquires a higher degree of beauty, when sheltered from the scorching rays of the sun, in summer. Our figure was taken in June, 1801, at the nursery of Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, from a plant which had been imported in February, the same year, from Pennsylvania, North America.



Vaccinium staminum

Publ. par M. de la Roche, par
de H. de la Roche

PLATE CCLXIV.

PROTEA GLOMERATA.

Woolly-headed Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 4-fida seu 4-petala. Antheræ lineares, insertæ petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius nullus. Semina solitaria.

BLOSSOM 4-cleft or 4 petals. Tips linear, inserted into the petals below the point. Cup proper, none. Seeds solitary.

See PROTEA FORMOSA, Vol. I. Pl. XVII.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis bipinnatis, filiformibus; pedunculo communi elongato, nudo, pedicellis capitulis longioribus; corollis extus lanatis.

Protea with doubly winged leaves, thread-shaped; common foot-stalk lengthened, naked, partial foot-stalks longer than the heads of flowers; blossoms woolly without.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Floret, natural size.
2. The Blossom, magnified.
3. The Pointal, natural size, with the summit detached, magnified.
4. A Cone, after the flowers have all fallen off.

IN the year 1789, this species of Protea was first raised from seeds; received at the HammerSmith nursery from Vienna; they having been collected for the Emperor's gardens at Schonbrun, and from thence transmitted to Messrs. Lee and Kennedy. Many plants have since been raised, in different collections; and our present figure was made, from a fine specimen, in the Hibbertian collection. It is rather delicate when young, but not easily destroyed when grown to a foot in height. It will attain to five or six feet, and makes a very pretty appearance, when in full flower. It may be propagated by cuttings, but with difficulty, and must be planted in light yellow loam.



Glomera glomerata

Printed & Sold by W. Wood, at the Theatre Royal, in Pall Mall, London.
By J. Knapton, at the Theatre Royal, in Pall Mall, London.

PLATE CCLXV.

CYRTANTHUS OBLIQUUS.

Oblique-leaved Cyrtanthus.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Involucrum polyphyllum; foliolis lanceolatis, persistentibus.

COROLLA monopetala, clavata, curva, apice sex-fida; laciniis ovato-oblongis, incurvis, concavis, tribus alternis apice glandulosis.

STAMINA. Filamenta sex, tubo corollæ inserta, erecta, subulata, corolla dimidio breviora. Antheræ sagittatæ, erectæ, inclusæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen inferum, obtuse-trigonum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine floris. Stigma obsolete-trifidum.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula subovata, trilocularis, trivalvis.

SEMINA plura, plana, oblonga, incumbentia.

EMPALEMENT. Fence many-leaved; leaflets lance-shaped, remaining.

BLOSSOM one petal, club-shaped, bent, six-cleft at top; segments oblong egg-shaped, turned inwards and concave, the three outer ones glandular at the end.

CHIVES. Six threads inserted into the tube of the blossom, upright, awl-shaped, half the length of the blossom. Tips arrow-shaped, upright, within the blossom.

POINTAL. Seed-bud beneath, obtusely three-cornered. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the flower. Summit obscurely three-cleft.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule nearly egg-shaped, three-celled, three-valved.

SEEDS many, flat, oblong, lying upon one another.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cyrtanthus foliis linearibus, obtusis planis, oblique flexis, floribus pendulis, tricoloratis.

Cyrtanthus with linear, obtuse leaves, flat, and bent obliquely; flowers hanging down and three-coloured.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Part of the Bulb, and the leaves of the plant in miniature.
2. A Flower, cut and spread open, with the Chives in their place.
3. The Pointal and Seed-bud, natural size, Summit magnified.

THIS most beautiful, and rare plant, together with *C. angustifolius*, (the other species) were introduced, in the year 1774, to the Kew Gardens, by Mr. F. Masson, from the Cape of Good Hope. Monf. L'Heritier, when in England, procured drawings of both species, and figured them in his *Sertum Anglicum*, tab. 15 and 16, under the names of *Amaryllis cylindracea*, and *A. umbrella*: but, as we have had formerly occasion to mention our objections, in following that gentleman in his alterations of accepted Genera, in this country; we have, in the present instance, chose rather the authority of Martyn, Curtis, Willdenow, &c. in preference; who all have followed the Kew Catalogue in the name of this Genus. It is true, Thunberg, in his *Prodromus Plantarum Capensium*, P. 1. p. 59, has it still under the Genus, *Crinum*; and, as *Crinum pendulum*, our present subject, was known for many years. It is a very scarce plant, and is to be found but in few collections; the increase being only from the root, and the importation of the bulbs has been but seldom. The seeds do not come to maturity with us, of this species; although those of the *C. angustifolius* are constantly perfected. It must be treated as a dry stove plant, or kept on a shelf in the hot-house; should be planted in sandy loam, and have plenty of room in the pot. Flowers in July and August.

From the choice collection of Joseph Cowper, Esq. of Clapton, we were obligingly favoured with the plant, from which this figure was taken.



Cyclanthus obliquus

Bot. in the Bot. Garden, Rio de Janeiro, 1820.
By R. Schomburgk & Thunberg.

PLATE CCLXVI.

PLATYLOBIUM OVATUM.

Oval-leaved Flat-Pea.

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Chives in two Sets. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX campanulatus, quinquefidus; laciniis duabus supremis maximis, obtusis. Stamina omnia coalita. Legumen pedicellatum, compressum, dorso alatum, polyspermum.

CUP bell-shaped, five-cleft; the two upper segments very large and obtuse. The Chives all united. Pod on a foot-stalk, compressed, winged along the back, many seeded.

See PLATYLOBIUM SCOLOPENDRUM. Pl. CXCI. Vol. III.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Platylobium foliis ovatis, glaberrimis, distichis; floribus solitariis, axillaribus; ramis teretibus.

Flat-Pea with egg-shaped leaves, very smooth and pointing opposite ways; flowers grow solitary from the insertion of the leaves; branches cylinder-shaped.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement of the Flower.
2. The Standard, or upper petal of the blossom.
3. One of the Wings, or side petals of the same.
4. The two lower Petals, or Keel of the blossom.
5. The Chives, magnified.
6. The Seed-bud, magnified.

THIS species of Flat-Pea was brought from New South Wales, at the same time as *P. scolopendrum*, and *P. lanceolatum*, to which last it has much affinity; but, we think, possesses a sufficient number of differing characters to constitute a distinct species. It has not as yet been increased, we believe, in Britain; any attempt, to that end, has hitherto proved abortive; from which circumstance the plants are at present scarce, and are to be found in few collections. The same treatment to preserve, and render the plant flourishing, is required for this, as for the other species. Our Drawing was made in 1801, at the Nursery of Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammer-smith, who first introduced it.



Mimulus *ovatum*

Printed at the University of Cambridge by the University Press

PLATE CCLXVII.
JATROPHA PANDURÆFOLIA.
Fiddle-leaved Physic-Nut.

CLASS XXI. ORDER VIII.

MONOECIA MONADELPHIA. Chives and Pointals separate. Threads united.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Masculi flores.

CALYX. Perianthium vix manifestum.
COROLLA monopetala infundibuliformis; tubus brevissimus; limbus quinquepartitus, laciniis subrotundis, patentibus, convexis, subtus concavis.
STAMINA. Filamenta decem, subulata, in medio approximata, quinque alterna breviora, erecta, basi connexa. Antheræ subrotundæ, versatiles.
PISTILLUM. Rudimentum debile in fundo floris latet.
Feminei flores in eadem umbella cum Masculis.
CALYX nullus.
COROLLA pentapetala, rosacea.
PISTILLUM. Germen subrotundum, trifurcatum. Styli tres, bifidi. Stigmata simplicia.
PERICARPIUM. Capsula subrotunda, tricocca, trilobularis; loculis bivalvibus.
SEMINA solitaria, subrotunda.

Male flowers.

EMPALEMENT. Cup scarcely perceptible.
BLOSSOM one petal, funnel-shaped; tube very short; border five-parted; segments roundish, spreading, convex, concave beneath.
CHIVES. Ten threads awl-shaped, close together in the middle, the five alternate ones shorter, upright, connected at the base. Tips roundish, versatile.
POINTAL. A weak rudiment lies hid in the bottom of the flower.
Female flowers in the same umbel with the males.
EMPALEMENT none.
BLOSSOM five-petalled, rosaceous.
POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish, three furrowed. Three shafts, two-cleft. Summits simple.
SEED-VESSEL. Capsule roundish, three-seeded, three celled; cells with two valves.
SEEDS solitary, roundish.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

<p><i>Jatropha calyculata</i>; foliis panduræformibus, apice acutis, basi inequaliter acutè-lobatis; floribus atro-coccineis.</p>	<p>Physic-Nut with a flower cup; fiddle-shaped leaves, sharp-pointed at the end, and unequally sharp-lobed at the base; flowers deep crimson.</p>
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REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup and Pointal of a female flower.
2. The Cup and Chives of a male flower.
3. The Pointal and Seed-bud of a female flower, without the cup.

THIS plant, a native of the Island of Cuba, was imported from thence, by Mr. J. Frazer, King's Road, Chelsea, in the year 1801. It is, unquestionably, as handsome a plant as any at present cultivated in our hot-houses, and its continuing to produce fresh umbels of flowers, during at least nine months of the year, renders it, perhaps, the most desirable. It grows to the height of near three feet, producing but few branches. The leaves are extremely irregular in their form, and, when the plant is in a sickly state, the older ones are subject to be slightly blotched, on the under side. Few tropical plants that thrive with so little heat, or care; nevertheless, we have not any hopes, of its ever becoming a proper subject for the green-house; but as yet our experience on that point will not permit us to decide upon it. It should be planted in a mixture of leaf mould, rotten dung, and loam; and may be propagated by cuttings. From a plant at the Hammersmith nursery, ripe seeds have been procured this year; they have the exact appearance of the seeds of the lesser Palma Christi, but rather smaller in size and have the same oily character. Indeed, there is so little difference between some species of the Genus Ricinus, and *Jatropha*, that botanists have been puzzled where to place them. Our drawing was made from a plant in the collection of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Blandford, White Knights, Berkshire.



Jatropha pandurifolia

Jatropha pandurifolia
L. f. *Jatropha pandurifolia*

PLATE CCLXVIII.

GLADIOLUS PLICATUS.

Plaited-leaved Gladiolus.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives, One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA sexpartita, ringens. Stamina adscendentia. || Blossom sixdivided, gaping. Chives ascending. See GLADIOLUS ROSEUS, Pl. XI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus foliis ensiformibus, plicatis, villosis; corollis regularibus; spatha trivalvi; scapo laterali. || Gladiolus with sword-shaped leaves, plaited and hairy; blossoms regular; sheath three-valved; flower-stem lateral.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The three-valved Sheath.
2. A Blossom spread open, to shew the situation and direction of Tips.
3. The Pointal, and Seed-bud, one of the Summits magnified.

THE varieties, generally comprehended as such, of this species of Gladiolus, are extended, in number, beyond any others with which we are, as yet, acquainted, of this extensive genus. Already, we have drawings of 22; and many more, certainly, there are, even in this kingdom; but we shall content ourselves with figuring, in the Bot. Rep. 3 or 4, of the most curious. One of the varieties of this plant, has been in cultivation with us since the year 1757, when it was raised by Mr. Miller from Cape feeds. The one represented in our present figure, was received, from Holland, in the year 1794, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith; it is one of the hardiest, and surest flowering varieties of the species; for there are but few of them which blossom freely. The bulbs should be planted in sandy peat, about October, and taken into the hot-house, or placed on a hot-bed, in January, to encourage a rapid and early growth; by which means, they are more frequently induced to throw out their flower-stems the beginning of April, which otherwise, often prove abortive. The roots should not be removed from the pots, till the leaves are somewhat decayed.

This is the Glad. plicatus of Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 53; Thunb. Diff. de Glad. n. 24; Jac. Ic. Rar. 2. t. 237; of the Kew Cat. Vol. I. p. 63; Martyn's Miller, art. Glad. 5. and of Willdenow's Spe. Plant. T. 1. p. 220; yet, we cannot refrain from joining in opinion with the late Mr. Curtis that it approaches as near Ixia, as Gladiolus; for the Ixia rubro-cyanea of the Bot. Mag. is but a variety of this species. But we cannot so readily *baboonify* our senses, with trifling changes, as to think, with a modern reforming author, that a new genus was necessary, in this instance, to rectify this part of the Species Plantarum, of the *incompetent!* Linnæus.



Gladiolus plicatus

From the Herbarium of the University of Cambridge
by J. Hooker & G. Don

PLATE CCLXIX.

GERANIUM LACINIATUM.

Var. bicolor.

Ragged-leaved Geranium.

Two coloured-flower Var.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque.
Fructus rostratus; pentacoccus.

ONE POINTAL. Five Summits.
FRUIT furnished with long awns; five dry berries.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis radicalibus integris laciniatisque; laciniis acutis; petiolis filiformibus; calycibus monophyllis; staminibus quinque fertilibus; radice tuberosa; floribus bicoloribus.

Geranium with the leaves growing from the root entire and jagged; segments pointed; foot-stalks thread-shaped; cups one-leaved; five fertile chives; root tuberos; flowers two-coloured.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, a little magnified.
2. Chives, natural size.
3. The same, magnified and spread open.
4. The Pointal and seed-bud, magnified.

THIS very handsome variety of the ragged-leaved geranium, is but little different from the purple-flowered Var. figured No. CCIV. of this work, Vol. III, except in the colour of the flowers, and that the leaves are rather more cut. It was introduced the same year to the Hibbertian collection, flowers in the same month and requires the same treatment, as the above variety.



Geranium laciniatum Var. *bicolor*

Printed at the New York Botanical Garden
 by H. Koenig & Sons

PLATE CCLXX.

PROTEA PULCHELLA.

Waved-leaved Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 4-fida feu 4-petala. Antheræ lineares, infertæ petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius nullus. Semina solitaria.

BLOSSOM 4-cleft or four petalled. Tips linear, inferted into the petals below the point. Cup proper, none. Seeds solitary.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis lanceolatis, undulatis, rubro marginatis, pilosis; squamis calycis tricoloratis; capitulo erecto, terminali.

Protea with lance-shaped leaves, waved, margined with red and hairy; scales of the cup three-coloured; flower head upright, and terminal.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Floret complete with the seed-bud.
2. The four Petals of the same, with the Tips shewn at their ends.
3. Pointal and Seed-bud.

THIS Protea, from the Cape of Good Hope, merits the attention of those who wish to beautify their collections, with distinguished objects; as, it flowers the third year from the seed, and is equally handsome with Protea mellifera. The cone for two months before it opens is extremely beautiful, and it is in flower nearly one more; and this, at a time when the plant has, scarcely, attained a foot in height. It is not inclined to branch till it has flowered, but from the lower part of the cone the branches begin to extend. The leaves from their hairiness have a whitish appearance, are finely edged with a light pink, and are slightly waved. It is propagated by cuttings, should be planted in light sandy loam, and flowers in September. Our drawing was made from a plant in the Hibbertian collection; to which it was introduced by Mr. Niven, in the year 1799, amongst the first seeds which were sent, by him, from the Cape.



Protea pulchella

1

2

3

Found at the Cape of Good Hope
by N. Burmann & R. Schreber

PLATE CCLXXI.
ASCLEPIAS GIGANTEA.
Gigantic Swallow-wort, or Auricula tree.

CLASS V. ORDER II.
PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA. Five Chives. Two Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium quinquefidum, acutum, parvum, persistens.

COROLLA. Monopetala, plana vel reflexa, quinquepartita; laciniis ovato-acuminatis, leviter cum sole flexis.

Nectaria quinque, tubo filamentorum infra antheras adnata, carnosæ seu cucullata, e fundo corniculum acutum introrsum flexum exferentia.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, in tubum, basi ventricosum, connata. Antheræ oblongæ, erectæ, biloculares, membrana inflexa, stigmati incumbente terminatæ, utrinque ala reversa deorsum latefcente. Pollen connatus in corpuscula decem, obverse-lanceolata, plana, in loculis antheræ dependentia e filis brevibus, sæpe flexuosis; quæ per paria annexa sunt tuberculis quinque, cartilagineis, didymis, angulis stigmatis, inter antheras, adhærentibus.

PISTILLA. Germina duo, oblonga, acuminata. Styli duo, subulati. Stigma utrisque commune, magnum, crassum, pentagonum, supra apicibus antherarum tectum, medio umbilicatum.

PERICARPIUM. Folliculi duo, magni, oblongi, acuminati, ventricosi, uniloculares, univalves.

SEMINA numerosa, imbricata, pappo coronata. Receptaculum membranaceum, liberum.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five-cleft, sharp, small, remaining.

BLOSSOM one petal flat or reflexed, five-parted, divisions pointedly egg-shaped, slightly bending with the sun.

Honey-cups five, growing to the tube of the threads below the tips, fleshy or hooded, protruding a sharp horn from the bottom which bends inwards.

CHIVES. Five threads collected into a tube swelling at the base. Tips oblong, upright, two-celled, terminated by an inflex membrane laying on the summit, having a reversed wing on each side, growing broader downwards. The pollen is collected into ten small bodies inversely lance-shaped, flat, hanging down into the cells of the tips by short threads, often flexible, which are fixed by pairs to five skinny twin tubercles, adhering to the angles of the summit, between the tips.

POINTALS. Seed-buds two, oblong, tapered. Shafts two, awl-shaped. Summit common to both, large, thick, five-cornered, covered at top by the ends of the tips, umbilicate in the middle.

SEED-VESSEL. Two pods, large, oblong, tapered, bellied, one celled, one valved.

SEEDS numerous, tiled, crowned with a feather. Receptacle skinny, free.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Asclepias foliis candidis, obovato-oblongis; petiolis brevissimis; laciniis corollæ reflexis.

Swallow-wort with whitened leaves, between inversely egg-shaped and oblong; foot-stalks very short; segments of the blossom reflexed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Chives and Pointal, natural size.
3. The Chives and Pointal, without the five outer scales or honey-cups, magnified.
4. One of the outer scales, magnified.
5. One of the inner, upright scales, which surround the seed-buds, magnified.
6. The Seed-buds, Shafts and Summit, with the chives attached to the summit, magnified.

THE Gigantic Swallow-wort, a native of the East Indies, is a very tender hot-house plant; is very subject to lose its leaves in winter, and requires the assistance of the bark-bed to keep it in perfection. In the Kew Catalogue, it is said to have been cultivated so long ago as the year 1690, at the Royal Gardens, Hampton Court. To render it vigorous and flourishing, it should be planted in rich earth; composed of, one half rotten dung, and the other leaf mould and loam; and watered but sparingly in winter. It is seldom propagated but from seeds, which are frequently procured from the East, and as often from the West Indies. In the island of Jamaica, it is known by the name of the Auricula tree, where it attains to the height of six or seven feet. Our drawing was taken from a most magnificent specimen, obligingly sent us by Mrs. Methuen, (of which our figure represents but a small side bunch), measuring above a foot in diameter. The plant, we believe the finest in England, is in the collection of Paul Methuen, Esq. Corsham, Wilts.

Much as we are inclined to tread in the beaten path of our predecessors, and, more particularly, that of the greatest luminary of this intricate science, Linnæus, yet can we, but with regret, forbear an alteration we think so necessary, in the classification of this genus. That the class Gynandria may, or ought to be excluded from the twenty-four, we shall not be forward to give our suffrage, in conjunction with some modern reformers; and, as they term themselves, improvers upon the Linnæan system; but, whilst it is retained, this genus has stronger claims, in our opinion, upon it, than any which has hitherto been thrown to it. Indeed we had so classed it, upon such grounds had formed its generic character; and had hopes, no one would have disputed our position as just, upon an inspection of the dissections annexed to the figure. Yet fearing, by some, it might be considered as a perplexing innovation; for innovation in all cases is certainly more or less so, the genus having passed the scrutinizing ordeal of so many botanists; we have, reluctantly, for the present, given up what, nevertheless, we shall consider as necessary for some bolder hand than ourselves to undertake.



Andropogon gigantea

Painted by J. C. Smith & J. H. ...

PLATE CCLXXII.

EMBOTHRIUM LINEARE.

Narrow-leaved Embothrium.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus. Corolla tetrapetala. Stamina
limbo petalorum inserta. Folliculus poly-
spermus. Semina alata.

EMPALEMENT none. Blossom four-petalled.
Chives inserted into the limb of the petals.
A one-celled pod many seeded. Seeds
winged.

See EMBOTHRIUM SERICEUM, Pl. C. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Embothrium foliis linearibus, subtomentosis,
uninerviis; florum racemis axillaribus; co-
rollis albis. Semina nuda.

Embothrium with linear leaves rather downy,
one-nerved; the small heads of flowers
grow from the insertion of the leaves; the
blossoms white. Seeds naked.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower, complete.
2. One of the petals, with the chive at the end.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit, magnified.
4. A ripe Seed-pod burst and empty.
5. A ripe Seed.

THIS species of Embothrium was introduced to Britain at the same time as the Silky Embothrium, of our second volume, plate 100; and has been considered but as a third variety of it, by Dr. Smith, in his First Number of New Holland Botany, page 23. But the total difference in the habit of the plant, except in the shape of the flowers, has induced us to give it a specific title. It grows to the height of five or six feet, not very bushy; abounding through the whole year in a succession of flowers, which proceed from the young branches; ripe seed being produced upon the plant at the same time. It should be planted in light sandy peat, and kept in a dry part of the green-house, as the younger branches are apt to suffer from damps in the months of December and January. Our drawing was made at the Hammer-smith nursery, in the year 1800, about the month of July.



Embolothrium lineare

Found in the West Indies Jan 1 1761
by Mr. Andrews & Knight

PLATE CCLXXIII.

LOBELIA PINIFOLIA.

Pine-leaved Lobelia.

CLASS XIX. ORDER VI.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. Tips united. Flowers simple.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quinque-dentatum, minimum, germi circumnatum, marcescens; denticulis subæqualibus.

COROLLA monopetala, irregularis; tubus cylindraceus, calyce longior, superne longitudinaliter divisus; limbus quinquepartitus; laciniis lanceolatis, quarum superiores duæ minores, magis reflexæ, profundius divisæ, constituentis labium superius; tres reliquæ inferiores magis patentes, sæpius majores.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, subulata, longitudine tubi petali. Antheræ cornatæ in cylindrum oblongum, basi quinquefariam dehiscentem.

PISTILLUM. Germen acuminatum, inferum. Stylus cylindraceus, longitudine staminum. Stigma obtusum, hispidum.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula ovata, biloculariis, apice dehiscens, cincta calyce.

SEMINA plurima, minima.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, five-toothed, very small, growing round the seed-bud, withering; toothlets nearly equal.

BLOSSOM one petal, irregular; tube cylindric longer than the cup, divided longitudinally above; border five-parted; segments lance-shaped, of which the two upper ones are smaller, more reflexed, deeper divided and form the upper lip; the three other lower ones spread more, and often are larger.

CHIVES. Five threads, awl-shaped, the length of the tube of the petal. Tips joined together forming an oblong cylinder, splitting into five divisions at the base.

POINTAL. Seed-bud tapered, beneath. Shaft cylindrical the length of the chives. Summit blunt, hairy.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule egg-shaped, two-celled, splitting at top, girt by the cup.

SEEDS numerous, small.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Lobelia foliis lanceolato-linearibus, confertis, integerrimis; denticulis calycinis longissimis; floribus cæruleis.

Lobelia with leaves between lance and linear-shaped, crowded together, and quite entire; toothlets of the cup very long; flowers blue.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Blossom spread open, with the chives in their place.
3. A half ripe seed-pod.
4. The Pointal, with the summit detached and magnified.
5. A ripe seed-vessel, cut transversely.

ABOUT the year 1786, this plant was sent by Mr. F. Masson, to the royal gardens at Kew; as we find it in the catalogue of that collection. Nevertheless a single plant of it was not to be found in any of our botanic gardens, for these few years back; until the recent introduction of it, by Mr. Niven, to the Hibbertian Collection in 1789. It is a very delicate shrub; grows to the height of eighteen inches; branching but little, and producing mostly two flowers at the termination of each branch. It may be increased by cuttings, or from the seed, which ripens in this country; but, like most of the species of this genus, it is not a long lived plant. It approves most of a light sandy peat, with a small mixture of loam; and to be kept in rather a small pot, in proportion to the general size used for plants of the same bigness. Flowers in July.



Labellia punifolia

Publ. in the Bot. Magazine, Jan. 1. 1842

PLATE CCLXXIV.

ORNITHOGALUM LACTEUM.

Large White-flowered Star of Bethlehem.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, erecta, persistens, supra medium patens. Filamenta basi dilatata. Capsula 3-locularis. Semina subrotunda, nuda.

BLOSSOM 6-petals, upright, remaining, spreading above the middle. Threads widened at the base. Capsule 3-celled. Seeds roundish, naked.

See ORNITHOGALUM ODORATUM. Pl. CCLX. Vol. IV.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ornithogalum racemo longo; filamentis subulatis, alternis sub-lanceolatis; bracteis membranaceis, ovatis, pedunculo duplo brevioribus; foliis lanceolatis, acutis, ad oras villosis; floribus albidis.

Star of Bethlehem with a long flower spike; threads awl-shaped, alternate ones nearly lance-shaped; flower props skinny, egg-shaped, twice as short as the fruit-stalk; leaves lance-shaped, acute, finely haired at the edges; flowers white.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. One of the Flower-props.
2. The Chives and pointal, the petals being removed.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit.

THIS fine species of Star of Bethlehem, from the Cape of Good Hope, was first introduced to Britain, from thence by Lady Miller, of Froyle Place near Alton, Hampshire, in the year 1796. It is a very hardy bulb, but does not flower every year, in this country. It will live with a very slight protection from the severest frosts in winter; should be planted in sandy loam; kept rather dry after the decay of the leaves; and only removed from its pot to renew the earth. It propagates by the root, and flowers in July. Our drawing was made from a plant which had been received from the Cape, in the Hibbertian Collection.



Ornithogalum lacteum

Pub. at the Bot. Garden Jan 20 1830

PLATE CCLXXV.

GLADIOLUS RINGENS.

Var. undulatus.

Gaping-flowered Gladiolus.

Waved-flowered Var.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA sexpartita, ringens. Stamina adscendentia.

BLOSSOM six divisions, gaping. Chives ascending.

See GLADIOLUS ROSEUS, Pl. XI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus foliis linearibus, costatis; floribus ringentibus, cineris; petalis undulatis.

Gladiolus with linear leaves, ribbed; flowers gaping, ash coloured; petals waved.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two valves of the Empalement.
2. A Blossom spread open, with the chives in their place.
3. The Pointal, one of the divisions of the summit magnified.

THE Clapham collection we believe to be the only one which, at present, possesses this handsome variety of the Gaping Gladiolus. It was introduced, from the Cape, by Mr. Niven in 1800. Our drawing was made in August of the above year, but its natural season of flowering, if we may judge by analogy, should be about May or June, at latest. It increases by the root, and should be treated as a tender Gladiolus. The flower is without smell.



Gladiolus ringens.
Var. *undulatus.*

Printed in the Old Strand, Feb. 7, 1822
By W. Anderson & Company, Printers

PLATE CCLXXVI.
MONSONIA FILIA.

Hairy-leaved Monsonia.

CLASS XVIII. ORDER II.

POLYADELPHIA DODECANDRIA. Threads in many Sets. Twelve Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium pentaphyllum erectum; foliolis lanceolatis, sub apice mucronatis, æqualibus, persistentibus.

COROLLA. Petala quinque, obovata æqualia, flaccida, plicata, margine inequaliter dentata.

STAMINA. Filamenta quindecim, erecta, connata in quinque corpora, e 3 singula. Antheræ oblongæ, versatiles.

PISTILLUM. Germen pentagonum, breve. Stylus columnaris. Stigmata quinque, recurva, oblonga.

PERICARPIUM nullum. Fructus rostratus, pentacoccus.

SEMINA solitaria, arillata; arista longissima demum spirali.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five-leaved upright; leaflets lance-shaped, pointed at the end, equal, and remaining.

BLOSSOM. Five petals, inversely egg-shaped, equal, flaccid, plaited, unequally toothed at the margin.

CHIVES. Fifteen threads, upright, formed into five bodies, three to each. Tips oblong, versatile.

POINTAL. Seed-bud five-sided, short. Shaft columnar. Five summits, recurved and oblong.

SEED-VESSEL none. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries.

SEEDS solitary, in a seed-coat with a very long awn, becoming spiral.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Monsonia foliis inciso-lobatis, hirsutis; lobis inequaliter dentatis.

Monsonia with deeply-cut lobes, hairy; lobes unequally toothed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Petal of the flower, shewn from the backside.
3. A Petal of the flower, shewn from the inside.
4. The Chives and Pointal divested of the petals.
5. The Chives spread open, to shew the number of distinct bodies into which they are divided.
6. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits.
7. A Seed-bud cut transversely.
8. One of the berries, taken from its coat, a little advanced to maturity.

THE Genus Monsonia was formed by Linnæus, in honour of the Right Hon. Lady Ann Monson, whose enthusiasm, in pursuing the study of natural history, knew no bounds; and whose liberal and fostering hand contributed more, perhaps, than any of her cotemporaries, by her encouragement and example, to the then incipient, but now so prevailing taste for the study of Botany.

The Monsonias are all natives of the Cape of Good Hope; are rather herbaceous plants than shrubs, at least, those generally denominated such; for although the Geranium spinosum has been given to this genus, we have our doubts whether it ought not to remain with Geranium. They are hardy green-house plants, flower in the months of July and August; are propagated by the cutting small portions from the roots; and should be planted in a mixture of sandy peat and loam. This species was introduced by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy in the year 1788. Our drawing was made from a plant in the Hibbertian collection.

It is rather strange that Thunberg in the second part of his Prod. Plant. Cap. published in 1800; and Willdenow in his Spec. Plant. volume the third, part 1, published the same year, should both, in the classification of this genus rather wish to alter its class, as Schreber and Cavanilles had done before them, than give it, in their works, under the class and title where it was originally placed, by the founder of the genus; or take it up on the authority of the catalogue of the plants in the Kew gardens; where, unquestionably, two species, at least, had flowered antecedent to the publication of that work. But indeed both of them, have so jumbled the different synonyms which they have adapted to the three species known at present in our gardens under the names of *M. speciosa*, *M. lobata*, and *M. filia*, that it is nearly impossible to recognize in either publication the different plants under the charactered titles they bear with us. As for Thunberg, he has thrown them all to Geranium, under new specific names: and thus, has made his alteration complete. Willdenow indeed has but changed the class, and altered one specific title; but by new naming that which is our *M. speciosa* he has been obliged to give the name of *speciosa* to our present plant, and place the specific *filia*, as given by Linnæus to this, as a synonym to *M. lobata*, upon the authority of Cavanilles; who, we must presume, had never seen more than dried specimens of any species of this genus. But however, we shall not pretend to clear up the bewildered state, in which we there find this tribe of plants; or attempt to throw any farther light on a subject that seems to have been, short as it is, a complete puzzle to two such eminent botanists; but merely state our ideas, that we think these plants were sufficiently well arranged under the first assumed class, and equally readily to be known by their old specific titles.



Asclepias filia

Asclepias filia (L.) Mill. Bot. Syst. Ed. 8. 1788. Pl. 270.

PLATE CCLXXVII.
PROTEA SPECIOSA.

Var. foliis glabris.

Smooth-leaved Shewy Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 4-fida seu 4-petala. Antheræ lineares, inserta petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius nullus. Semina solitaria.

BLOSSOM 4-cleft or 4 petals. Tips linear, inserted into the petals below the point. Cup proper none. Seeds solitary.

See PROTEA FORMOSA, Pl. XVII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis lanceolatis, glabris; squamæ calycinæ interiores barbatae, apice incurvatae, fulcae.

Protea with lance-shaped smooth leaves; the inner scales of the empalement are bearded, turned inward at the point and brown.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Seed-bud and Pointal.
2. A Flower spread open, with the tips in their places.

THIS fine variety of the Shewy Protea might, indeed, almost pass for a distinct species. It was introduced, to Britain, in the year 1794, by Mr. Williams, Nurseryman, of Turnham Green. The only living specimen in Britain, we believe, of this plant, is at present in the Hammer-smith collection. As yet no increase has been produced from it, either by cuttings, or seeds; for although the plant flowers every year, and the seeds in the cone, or rather flower-cup, seem perfect, they never vegetate. It is a hardy, and handsome growing Protea, requiring little attention, and may be placed in any part of the green-house; grows about three feet high, very bushy, and flowers near the month of October.



Protea speciosa var. *folios glabra*

Painted by Mrs. G. S. ...
Engraved by ...

PLATE CCLXXVIII.

MELALEUCA CORONATA.

Flax-leaved Melaleuca.

CLASS XVIII. ORDER IV.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Threads in many Sets. Many Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX quinquefidus, semisuperus. Petala quinque. Filamenta multa longissima, connata in quinque corpora. Pistillum unum. Capsula 3-ocularis.

CUP five-cleft, half above. Petals five. Threads numerous, very long, united into five bodies. Pointal 1. Capsule 3-celled.

See MELALEUCA ERICÆFOLIA, Pl. 175. Vol. III.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Melaleuca foliis oppositis, lanceolatis, enerviis, glaberrimis; floribus sessilibus, ad basin ramulorum confertis; filamentis pinnatis, incurvatis, purpureis.

Melaleuca with opposite, lance-shaped leaves, without nerves and very smooth; flowers grow close to the branches, and crowded together at their base; threads winged, turned inward, and purple.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement and Seed-bud.
2. The same, shewn in a front view.
3. A Petal.
4. One of the five bundles of Chives, magnified.
5. The Seed-bud with the shaft remaining, the cup cut off.

THIS singularly delicate little plant, a native of Botany Bay, was first raised from seeds in this country by Mr. I. Fairbairne of the Physic Gardens, Chelsea, in the year 1792. It is rather more tender than most of the plants we have, as yet, received from thence; requires to be kept in a dry and airy part of the green-house and watered but seldom, in the winter. It grows to the height of about two feet, perfects its seeds, and may be increased by cuttings; should be planted in very sandy peat earth, and kept in a small pot proportionally to its size. Our figure was taken from the branch of a plant, in the conservatory, at the Hammer-smith Nursery, in the month of August, 1800.



Adaleuca coronata

*Pl. de la Bot. de Paris, t. 11
p. 14. Annon. Botanique*

PLATE CCLXXIX.

XERANTHEMUM FASCICULATUM.

Var. flore albo.

Bundle-leaved Everlasting-flower.

White Var.

CLASS XIX. ORDER II.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. Tips united. Superfluous Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

RECEPTACULUM paleaceum. Pappus setaceus.
Calyx imbricatus, radiatus; radio colorato.

RECEPTACLE chaffy. Feather bristly. Cup-tiled, with a ray; the ray coloured.
See XERANTHEMUM SPECIOSISSIMUM, Pl. LI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Xeranthemum foliis caulinis linearibus, subteretibus, fasciculatis, longissimis; floribus solitariis; squamis calycis lanceolatis, albis.

Everlasting-flower with the stem-leaves linear, roundish, bundled, very long; flowers solitary; scales of the cup lance-shaped and white.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. An Hermaphrodite Floret, with its seed, magnified.
2. A Female Floret, with its seed, magnified.
3. The Pointal from a Female Floret, magnified.

As a fine variety of the Bundle-leaved Everlasting-flower, figured in this work, Pl. 242 of this Vol.; we now present this plant to our friends. 'Tis true, it may be thought by some, at first sight, there is too considerable a degree of similitude in the plants to deserve a particular plate for each; but, upon a nigh investigation, it will be found there exists a stronger marked difference, in the growth of the plants, than, at first, meets the eye; not certainly enough to constitute a specific difference, but undoubtedly a strong variety. The flower stems, in this, grow more straddling; and the long stem-leaves are more dispersed on the upper part of the plant; at the base they nearly resemble each other. We have our figure from the Clapham Collection, to which the plants were introduced at the same time, and through the same channel as the above cited species; seeds of both having been sent from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. Niven, in the year 1799. For all that relates to the management of this, we must refer our readers to the figure just alluded to; as its habits, time of flowering, &c. in nothing differ.



Levanthemum fasciculatum Var. flore albo

Pl. de la Flore de la Nouvelle-Hollande

PLATE CCLXXX.
PERSOONIA LATIFOLIA.

Broad-leaved Persoonia.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.
TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus. Petala 4, basin versus flaminifera. Glandulæ 4 ad basin germinis. Stigma obtusum. Drupa monosperma.

EMPALEMENT none. Petals four, supporting the chives near the base. Four glands at the base of the seed-bud. Summit blunt. A pulpy berry with one seed.

See PERSOONIA LANCEOLATA, Pl. LXXIV. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Persoonia foliis subovatis, utrinque glabris, crassiusculis, uninerviis; petiolis brevibus, tortis.

Persoonia with leaves approaching to inversely-egg-shaped, smooth on both sides, thickish, one-nerved; foot-stalks short and twisted.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower.
2. One of the Petals, with its Chive.
3. The Pointal and Seed-bud.
4. The same, magnified.
5. The receptacle, with the four glands at the base of the Seed-bud, magnified.

THE very exact conformation of the flower in this, when compared with the other two species of the genus, already figured in this work; is a circumstance but seldom to be found, in plants, where the whole habit is so totally different in each species, as we here find it. This plant, until it flowered, was considered as a species of *Conchium*, (one of the Genera made by Dr. Smith from *Bankia*), as nearest in appearance to some species of that Genus. It has flowered, for the first time in England, in the month of October, 1802. The plant being set in the conservatory at the Hammer-smith-Nursery, the flowers have continued to succeed each other, progressively, upon the young branches, without intermission, as the shoot grows, from the base of each leaf. It is with great difficulty raised by cuttings; but, from every appearance, seed will be procured in this country; as the seed-buds have already become pretty large, and seeds of the other species have matured with us. It was first raised from seed, communicated by Colonel Paterson, from Port Jackson, New South Wales, in the year 1795. Sandy loam, or a mixture of sandy peat and loam, is the soil it most approves.



Persea latifolia

Pl. in the Bot. Garden, Madrid, Spain
by H. B. K. & A. H. R. Kunze

PLATE CCLXXXI.
METROSIDERA HIRSUTA.
Hairy Metrosidera.

CLASS XII. ORDER I.
ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Twenty Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quinquefidum, femisuperum.
COROLLA. Petala quinque, concava, subseffilia, decidua.
STAMINA longissima, libera, filiformia. Antherae incumbentes.
PISTILLUM. Germen turbinatum, fundo calycis adnatum. Stylus filiformis, erectus. Stigma simplex.
PERICARPIUM. Capsula campanulata, 3 seu 4 locularis, 3 seu 4 valvis.
SEMINA plurima, rotundato-angulata.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one-leaved, five-cleft, half above.
BLOSSOM. Five petals, concave, nearly seffile, falling off.
CHIVES very long, free, thread-shaped. Tips lying on the threads.
POINTAL. Seed-bud top-shaped, growing to the bottom of the cup. Shaft thread-shaped, upright. Summit simple.
SEED-VESSEL. Capsule bell-shaped, 3 or 4 celled, 3 or 4 valved.
SEEDS many, roundedly-angular.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Metrosidera foliis oppositis, basi cordatis, amplexicaulibus; ramulis, pedunculis, calycibusque pilis rubro-fuscis tectis.

Metrosidera with opposite leaves, heart-shaped at the base and embracing the stem; small branches, flower-stems, and flower-cups covered with reddish-brown hairs.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Seed-bud and Cup, divested of the Petals and Chives.
2. One of the segments of the Cup, shewn from the under side.
3. A Chive magnified.
4. A Seed-bud cut transversely.

ALTHOUGH little can be said in favour of the flowers of this plant, yet the singularity of its foliage excites our attention, as very distinct from all its congeners. It grows with us to the height of six or seven feet; at which size, it produces its blossoms. The first plants were raised from seeds in the year 1787 at the garden of the late Dr. Pitcairne at Islington. It is increased by cuttings, after the usual mode made use of for propagating Botany Bay plants; that is to say, by placing the cuttings in the heat of a hot-house, or hot-bed, early in the month of March, till they are rooted. It is a hardy green-house plant when old, but rather delicate when young. Our figure was began from a plant in the Hibbertian collection, which flowered in the month of August, 1800; and finished from one at the Hammer-smith Nursery, in November, 1802. A short apology may be thought necessary for our retaining the original mode of terminating the name of this Genus, rather than as it is given by most authors at present. Our plea is that only of priority, and the name under which the plants have been known, in our gardens, these 30 years; since, indeed, Sir J. Banks's return from the South Seas. A slight mistake we wish likewise to notice, in the etymology of the word *Metrosideros*, as given by Dr. Martyn in his edition of Miller's Dictionary; it is there said to be thus derived, *Μητρα*, medulla, the heart or pith of a tree, and *σιδηρος* iron; supposing the heart of the trees to possess the hardness, or colour of iron. Now the true idea on which the name of the Genus was founded, is the shape and hardness of the seed-vessel, thus; *Μετρον* a measure, and *σιδηρος* iron, as the appearance of the capsule, when ripe, will fully justify.



Metrosideros hirsuta

PLATE CCLXXVII.

GERANIUM SPATHULATUM.

Var. curviflorum.

Spatula-leaved Geranium.

Curled-flowered Var.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus rotatus, penta-coccus.

One Pointal. Five Summits. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries.

See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis integerrimis, spatulatis, subciliatis; calycibus monophyllis; petalis recurvatis; staminibus quinque fertilibus; radice tuberosa.

Geranium with quite entire leaves, spatula-shaped, slightly fringed; cups one-leaved; petals recurved; five fertile chives, root tuberos.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement magnified.
2. The Chives spread open.
3. The Pointal natural size.
4. The same magnified.

THIS fine variety of the Spatula-leaved Geranium is, as yet, only to be found, in the Hibbertian collection. Its date in Britain is the same as the *G. spatulatum*, of this work, plate 152, Vol. III. We should not have considered the curved character of the petals, alone, a sufficient groundwork to constitute, even a variety; but the slight fringe which may be discovered on the leaves of our present plant, and not in the smallest degree to be traced in the other, determined this to be, in our opinion, deserving notice, at least as a variety. For the treatment and culture of the plant, see *G. punctatum* of the Botanist's Repository, plate 60, Vol. I. which may well serve for this.



Geranium spathulatum Var. *corviflorum*

PLATE CCLXXXIII.

POGONIA GLABRA.

Smooth-leaved Pogonia.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Two Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA monopetala; tubus ad faucem pilosus.
Stamina supra medium corollæ inserta.
Stigma concavum, declinatum. Nux quadrilocularis.

BLOSSOM one petal; tube hairy at the mouth.
Chives inserted into the middle of the blossom. Summit concave, declined. Nut four-celled.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pogonia foliis elliptico-lanceolatis, glabris; floribus pendulis, minutis, albis.

Pogonia with leaves elliptically lance-shaped, smooth; flowers hanging down, small and white.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, magnified.
2. A Blossom cut open, with the Chives in their place.
3. A Chive, magnified.
4. The Pointal and Seed-bud, natural size.
5. The same magnified.

THIS plant from New Holland, is rather more delicate than most of those we possess from that country; as it is apt to lose its leaves if exposed either to damps, or much cold. It was first raised in the year 1790, by the late Mr. Robertson, of Stockwell; is easily propagated by cuttings, and flowers in January, or February. The other species figured in this work, Plate 212, and our present plant, are the only two yet known of this genus. They require a very light sandy loam, or peat soil, to make them flourish. The *P. glabra* does not grow more than three feet high and flowers the first year from cuttings. Our figure was taken at the HammerSmith Nursery.



Pogonia glabra

Drawn by the artist, painted by M. Anderson & engraved by J. G. Smith

PLATE CCLXXXIV.
CHIOCOCCA RACEMOSA.

Opposite-leaved Snowberry-tree.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium quinquedentatum, superum, persistens.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis; tubus longus, patens; limbus quinquepartitus; laciniis æqualibus, acutis, reflexis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, filiformia, longitudine corollæ. Antheræ oblongæ, erectæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen inferum, subrotundum, compressum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine staminum. Stigma simplex, obtusum.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca subrotunda, compressa, coronata calyce, bilocularis.

SEMINA duo, subrotunda, compressa, distantia.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five-toothed, above and remaining.

BLOSSOM one petal, funnel-shaped; tube long, spreading; border five-divided; segments equal, pointed and reflexed.

CHIVES. Five threads, hair-like, the length of the blossom. Tips oblong, upright.

POINTAL. Seed-bud beneath, roundish, flattened. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the chives. Summit simple, blunt.

SEED-VESSEL. A roundish berry, flattened, crowned with the permanent cup, two-celled.

SEEDS two, roundish, flattened, and at a distance from each other.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Chiococca foliis oppositis, ovatis, acuminatis; ramis horizontalibus; floribus racemosis, pendulis.

Snowberry-tree with opposite leaves, egg-shaped, tapered; branches grow horizontal; flowers grow in bunches hanging down.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, natural size.
2. The same, magnified.
3. A Flower.
4. The Chives and Pointal, natural size.
5. The same magnified.

THE Snowberry-tree is a native of Jamaica, and some of the other West India islands; requiring the temperature of the hothouse to preserve it; growing to the height of four or five feet; but the stem being too weak to support itself, must be assisted. It is propagated by cuttings, and delights in a rich soil. We are informed in Miller's Dictionary, treating of this plant, that it was introduced to us, in the year 1729, by Mr. Warner, of London; and that it was cultivated, in the garden of Mr. Sherard, at Eltham, about that time. The root of this plant is used medicinally, and has a very bitter, acrid taste. It is a very free blowing plant, flowering the first year from the cuttings; but but never produces its fine white berries in this country, which constitute its greatest beauty, and whence its generic title. Our figure was made from a plant in the Hammersmith Collection. Flowers in September.



Chocoma racemosa

Painted by the Rev. George Smith, 1840
by the Master of the Royal Botanic Gardens

PLATE CCLXXXV.

FERRARIA VIRIDIFLORA.

Green-flowered Ferraria.

CLASS XVI. ORDER I.

MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA. Threads united. Three Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Spathæ unifloræ.
PETALA sex, undulato-crispata. Stigmata cucullata. Capsula 3-ocularis, infera.

ONE POINTAL. Sheaths one-flowered.
PETALS six, waved and crisped. Summits cowled. Capsule three-celled beneath.
See FERRARIA PAVONIA, Pl. CLXXVIII. Vol. III.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ferraria foliis distichis, vaginantibus, costatis; petalis lanceolatis æqualibus, interioribus immaculatis, angustioribus, virescentibus.

Ferraria with leaves pointing opposite ways sheathing the stem and ribbed; petals lance-shaped, equal, the inner ones without spots, narrower and greenish.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Seed-bud, Chives and Pointal.
2. One of the Chives, a little magnified, as seen from the inside.
3. The same seen from the outside.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summits, the Chives removed.
5. One of the Summits magnified.

OUR figure represents the *Moræa Ferrariola* of Jacquin's *Collectanea* 4. p. 141; but, as we conceive *Ferraria* a good, and distinct genus, we have not followed either him, or Thunberg, who has likewise thrown these plants to *Moræa*. At first sight we did not think this plant possessed of sufficient distinctive character to be treated as a different species from the *F. undulata*; but upon closer inspection found it to vary nearly in every part; in the shape of the flower, the leaves and the root. The singular character of this, and the other Cape *Ferrarias*, of making but one growth in two, and sometimes three years; is hardly to be traced in any other plants, but constantly so in these. They produce their flowers about July, the season of their flowering; the flowers are as transitory as those of the *F. pavonia*; that is to say, the duration of about six hours. Our figure was taken from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection, which flowered in the month of July 1802. The *Ferrarias* all propagate by the root; and should be planted in sandy peat mixed with a small portion of loam.



PLATE CCLXXXVI.

HIBISCUS PATERSONIUS.

Norfolk Island Hibiscus.

CLASS XVI. ORDER VI.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA: Threads united. Many Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX duplex; exterior polyphyllus. Stigmata 5. Capsula 5-locularis, polysperma.		EMPALEMENT double; <i>outer</i> one many-leaved. Five Summits. Capsule five-celled, many- seeded. See HIBISCUS MUTABILIS, Pl. CCXXVIII, Vol. IV.
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SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hibiscus foliis acuminato-lanceolatis, coriaceis, supra punctatis, subtus tomentosis; floribus axillaribus; calycibus monophyllis, quin- quedentatis.		Hibiscus with tapering lance-shaped leaves, leathery, dotted above and downy under- neath; flowers grow from the insertion of the leaves; cups one-leaved, five-toothed.
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REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup with its foot-stalk.
2. The columnar part of the Chives cut open, the pointal taken away.
3. The Pointal.
4. A skinny membrane, which surrounds the seed-bud at the base.
5. A ripe capsule, with the enlarged cup attached.
6. The same, cut through the middle horizontally.
7. A ripe seed.

THE Norfolk Island Hibiscus is a tender greenhouse plant; was introduced to Britain, in the year 1792, having been raised from seeds communicated by Col. Paterson, then stationed on that Island. It attains the height of 12 feet, or more, becoming a small tree; may be increased readily from cuttings, and should be planted in a mixture of loam and sandy peat. Our figure is from a specimen received from the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Courtenay, in whose collection at Powderham, near Exeter, it flowered for the first time in the year 1800; and where also the seeds ripened.

We have no doubt but this plant belongs to the Genus *Lagunæa*, of Schreber; but as he proposes himself, and as L'Heritier as justly observes, the simplicity of the cup is not a sufficient ground, on which to found a new genus; so we have rather given our present subject, the name under which it is in general known, than adopt a title for it which is acknowledged by the author, as rather unwarrantable.



Hibiscus Petersonicus

PLATE CCLXXXVII.

STYPHELIA PARVIFLORA.

Small-flowered Styphelia.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX imbricatus. Corolla tubulosa.

STAMINA fauci inserta. Drupa quinquelocularis.
Semina bina.

EMPALEMENT tiled. Blossom tubular.

CHIVES inserted into the mouth of the blossom.

A five celled berry. Seeds by twos.

See STYPHELIA TRIFLORA, Pl. LXXII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Styphelia foliis lanceolatis, oppositis; floribus capitatis terminalibus; corollis minutis, albis.

Styphelia with lance-shaped, opposite leaves; flowers terminate the branches in heads; blossom small and white.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement magnified.
2. A Flower, natural size.
3. The same, magnified.
4. A Blossom, cut open, with the Chives attached.
5. The Pointal, natural size.
6. The same, magnified.

THIS *Styphelia*, as are all the known species of the genus, is a native of New Holland, and was amongst the first plants which were raised from seeds from that country. It is a hardy greenhouse plant; grows very bushy, handsome in its foliage, and seldom exceeds two feet in height. It is propagated by cuttings, made from the tender shoots, about the month of April; and treated as directed for other plants natives of the same clime. Should be planted in sandy peat earth.

Our figure was taken from a specimen communicated by Mr. Cuff, from his select collection at Teddington, Middlesex; where it flowered, we believe, for the first time in England, last year, in the month of August, 1802.



Styphelia parviflora

PLATE CCLXXXVIII.

PROTEA CYNAROIDES.

Artichoke-like-flowered Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA quadrifida seu quadripetala. Antheræ lineares, insertæ petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius nullus.
SEMINA solitaria.

BLOSSOM four-cleft or four petals. Tips linear, inserted into the petals below the point. Empalement proper none.

SEEDS solitary.

See PROTEA FORMOSA, Pl. XVII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis suborbiculatis, glaberrimis; petiolis longissimis; squamulis calycinis lanceolatis, apice carinatis.

Protea with nearly orbicular leaves, and very smooth; footstalks very long; scales of the cup lance-shaped, keeled at the point.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flóret spread open, with the Chives in their places.
2. The Pointal and Seed-bud.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Coventry we are indebted for the figure of this superb plant; it having flowered in his Lordship's rich, and extensive collection at Croome, Worcestershire, this present February, 1803, for the first time, in England; his Lordship did us the favour to order the flower to be cut, and sent to London; where it arrived, without the least injury, and continued in perfection many days.

The magnificence of this species of Protea, can be but poorly expressed within the limited bounds of our publication; we have, nevertheless, endeavoured to do it all the justice within our grasp. A considerable part of the lustre of the flower is lost, from the small portion of the leaves which could be introduced; as the contrasted beauty of the fine broad shining leaves, which form, as it were, a nidus, or ground wood for the blossom, contribute, so much, to heighten the beauty of the whole.

The Protea cynaroides is a hardy greenhouse plant, was introduced to Britain, in 1792, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith, from the Cape of Good Hope. May be increased by cuttings, taken off the lower part of the plant; where they shoot out in clusters to the length of an inch or more, and must be treated as has already been directed for Proteas in general. The plant, even at the Cape, seldom grows higher than 18 inches, or two feet.



Protea cynaroides

I N D E X

TO THE PLANTS CONTAINED IN VOL. IV.

Plate 217	<i>Paffiflora maliformis</i>	Apple-fruited Passion-flower.....	H. H.	Shrub.	July.
218	<i>Embothrium buxifolium</i>	Box-leaved Embothrium	G. H.	Shrub.	September.
219	<i>Gladiolus cuspidatus, Var. petaliscrispis</i>	Spear-spotted Gladiolus, <i>V. with crisped petals</i>	G. H.	Bulb.	May.
220	<i>Maffonia scabra</i>	Rough-leaved Maffonia	G. H.	Bulb.	March.
221	<i>Wurmbea capensis, Var. β.</i>	Cape Wurmbea, <i>Var. 2</i>	G. H.	Bulb.	May.
222	<i>Geranium radiatum</i>	Rayed-leaved Geranium	G. H.	Herb.	July.
223	<i>Clusia flava</i>	Yellow-flowered Balsam-tree	H. H.	Shrub.	September.
224	<i>Geranium reflexum</i>	Reflexed-leaved Geranium	G. H.	Herb.	July.
225	<i>Gnidia oppositifolia</i>	Opposite-leaved Gnidia	G. H.	Shrub.	April.
226	<i>Magnolia pumila</i>	Dwarf Magnolia	G. H.	Shrub.	September.
227	<i>Gladiolus ringens, Var. multiflorus</i> ..	Gaping Gladiolus, <i>many flowered Var.</i> ...	G. H.	Bulb.	May.
228	<i>Hibiscus mutabilis, Var. flore pleno</i> ..	Changeable-rose Hibiscus, <i>Double-flow. Var.</i>	H. H.	Shrub.	November.
229	<i>Magnolia fuscata</i>	Brown-stemmed Magnolia	G. H.	Shrub.	April.
230	<i>Dodonæa triquetra</i>	Three-sided Dodonæa	G. H.	Shrub.	March.
231	<i>Cerbera Ahouai</i>	Oval-leaved Cerbera	H. H.	Shrub.	July.
232	<i>Ixia capitata, Var. stellata</i>	Bunch-flowering Ixia, <i>Star-flowered Var.</i> ..	G. H.	Bulb.	May.
233	<i>Melanthium viride</i>	Green-flowered Melanthium	G. H.	Bulb.	July.
234	<i>Protea spicata</i>	Spike-flowered Protea	G. H.	Shrub.	May.
235	<i>Mimosa discolor</i>	Two-coloured-leaved Mimosa	G. H.	Shrub.	September.
236	<i>Hypoxis stellata, Var. flore albo</i>	Star-flowered Hypoxis, <i>White Variety</i> ...	G. H.	Bulb.	April.
237	<i>Cytifus tomentosus</i>	Downy-leaved Cytifus	G. H.	Shrub.	August.
238	<i>Roëlla decurrens</i>	Decurrent-leaved Roëlla	G. H.	Ann.	August.
239	<i>Geranium selinum</i>	Rock-parley-leaved Geranium	G. H.	Herb.	June.
240	<i>Gladiolus carneus</i>	Flesh-coloured Gladiolus	G. H.	Bulb.	May.
241	<i>Gladiolus orchidiflorus</i>	Orchis-like-flowered Gladiolus	G. H.	Bulb.	March.
242	<i>Xeranthemum fasciculatum</i>	Bundled-leaved Everlasting-flower	G. H.	Shrub.	May.
243	<i>Protea lagopus</i>	Woolly-leaved Protea	G. H.	Shrub.	June.
244	<i>Hemerocallis graminea</i>	Grass-leaved Day-Lily	Har.	Herb.	June.
245	<i>Ixia pufilla</i>	Dwarf-blue Ixia	G. H.	Bulb.	April.
246	<i>Geranium incrassatum</i>	Fleshy-leaved Geranium	G. H.	Herb.	July.
247	<i>Geranium ciliatum</i>	Fringed-leaved Geranium	G. H.	Herb.	July.
248	<i>Protea umbellata</i>	Umbellated Protea	G. H.	Shrub.	August.
249	<i>Pitcairnia sulphurea</i>	Sulphur-coloured Pitcairnia	H. H.	Herb.	April.
250	<i>Ixia columnaris, Var. grandiflora</i> ...	Columnar-chived Ixia, <i>Large-flowered Var.</i>	G. H.	Bulb.	June.
251	<i>Lachenalia purpureo-cærulea</i>	Sweet violet-coloured Lachenalia	G. H.	Bulb.	April.
252	<i>Hebenstreitia aurea</i>	Golden-flowered Hebenstreitia	G. H.	Shrub.	August.
253	<i>Talinum patens</i>	Panicled Purslane	H. H.	Ann.	August.
254	<i>Geranium procumbens</i>	Procumbent Geranium	G. H.	Shrub.	May.
255	<i>Moræa Northiana</i>	Northian Moræa	H. H.	Herb.	July.
256	<i>Ixiamaculata, Var. minor, flo. purpureo</i>	Spotted-flowered Ixia, <i>Small Var. purp. flo.</i>	G. H.	Bulb.	June.
257	<i>Falkia repens</i>	Creeping Falkia	G. H.	Herb.	August.
258	<i>Banksia præmorsa</i>	Bitten-ended-leaved Banksia	G. H.	Shrub.	July.
259	<i>Geranium pilosum</i>	Hairy Geranium	G. H.	Herb.	July.
260	<i>Ornithogalum odoratum</i>	Sweet-scented Star of Bethlehem	G. H.	Bulb.	June.
261	<i>Cameraria latifolia</i>	Bastard Mangeneal	H. H.	Shrub.	August.
262	<i>Xeranthemum spirale</i>	Spiral-leaved Everlasting-flower	G. H.	Shrub.	July.
263	<i>Vaccinium staminium</i>	Green-wooded Whortle-berry	Har.	Shrub.	June.
264	<i>Protea glomerata</i>	Woolly-headed Protea	G. H.	Shrub.	August.
265	<i>Cyrtanthus obliqua</i>	Oblique-leaved Cyrtanthus.....	G. H.	Bulb.	July.
266	<i>Platylobium ovatum</i>	Oval-leaved Flat-Pea.....	G. H.	Shrub.	July.
267	<i>Jatropha panduræfolia</i>	Fiddle-leaved Physic-Nut	H. H.	Shrub.	July.
268	<i>Gladiolus plicatus</i>	Plaited-leaved Gladiolus	G. H.	Bulb.	May.
269	<i>Geranium laciniatum, Var. bicolor</i> ..	Ragged-leaved Geranium, <i>Two-coloured-flower Var.</i>	G. H.	Herb.	July.
270	<i>Protea pulchella</i>	Waved-leaved Protea.....	G. H.	Shrub.	September.
271	<i>Afsclepias gigantea</i>	Gigantic Swallow-wort	H. H.	Shrub.	August.
272	<i>Embothrium lineare</i>	Narrow-leaved Embothrium	G. H.	Shrub.	July.
273	<i>Lobelia pinifolia</i>	Pine-leaved Lobelia.....	G. H.	Shrub.	July.
274	<i>Ornithogalum lacteum</i>	Large White-flowered Star of Bethlehem ..	G. H.	Bulb.	July.
275	<i>Gladiolus ringens, Var. undulatus</i> ...	Gaping-flowered Gladiolus, <i>Waved-flowered Var.</i>	G. H.	Bulb.	June.
276	<i>Monsonia filia</i>	Hairy-leaved Monsonia	G. H.	Herb.	July.
277	<i>Protea speciosa, Var. foliis glabris</i> ..	Smooth-leaved showy Protea	G. H.	Shrub.	October.
278	<i>Melaleuca coronata</i>	Flax-leaved Melaleuca	G. H.	Shrub.	August.
279	<i>Xeranthemum fasciculatum, Var. fl. al.</i>	Bundle-leaved Everlasting-flower, <i>White Var.</i>	G. H.	Shrub.	August.
280	<i>Perfoonia latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Perfoonia	G. H.	Shrub.	November.
281	<i>Metrofidera hirsuta</i>	Hairy Metrofidera	G. H.	Shrub.	November.
282	<i>Geranium spathulatum, Var. curvistlo.</i>	Spatula-leaved Geranium, <i>Curled-fl. Var.</i> ..	G. H.	Herb.	July.
283	<i>Pogonia glabra</i>	Smooth-leaved Pogonia	G. H.	Shrub.	March.
284	<i>Chiococca racemosa</i>	Opposite-leaved Snowberry-tree.....	H. H.	Shrub.	July.
285	<i>Ferraria viridiflora</i>	Green-flowered Ferraria	G. H.	Bulb.	July.
286	<i>Hibiscus Paterfonius</i>	Norfolk Island Hibiscus	G. H.	Shrub.	August.
287	<i>Styphelia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Styphelia	G. H.	Shrub.	May.
288	<i>Protea cynaroides</i>	Artichoke-like-flowered Protea.....	G. H.	Shrub.	January.

ERRATA.

- Plate 217, *Paffiflora maliformis*. For Plate CCVII, put, CCXVII.
218, To No. 1 and 2 of the reference to the plate, add, *magnified*.
226, Gen. Char. Chives, line 4, for, fixed on fide, read, *fixed on each fide*.
233, For, Order I, read, Order III, for monygynia, read, *trigynia*, and for One Pointal,
read, Three Pointals. Bloffom, after claws put a comma.
235, English name. For, two coloured leaved, read, *two-coloured-leaved*.
245, Char. Spec. line 2, dele (,) post *longitudine*.
257, Gen. Char. Pitt. Pro Germen, lege, *Germina*.
270, Specific Char. line 3, for flower head, read, *flower-head*.
276, Gen. Char. Corolla. Post obovata pone comma.
282, *Geranium fpathulatum*, for, Plate CCLXX, put, CCLXXXII.