

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

IN WHICH

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

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

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

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

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

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XVIII.

“ The same hand, that raised the Cedar, formed the Hyffop on the wall.”

ENCYCL. BRIT.

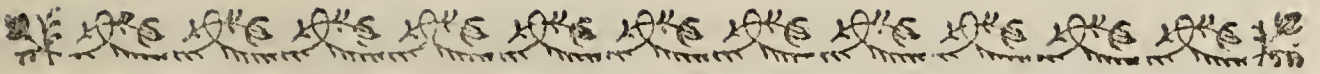
L O N D O N :

Printed by STEPHEN COUCHMAN, Throgmorton-Street.

Published by T. CURTIS, N^o 3, *St. George's-Crescent*, Black-Friars-Road;

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

M DCCC III.



I N D E X.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Eighteenth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

- Pl.*
- 661 *Amaryllis longifolia.*
 - 657 ———— *reticulata.*
 - 667 *Andromeda pulverulenta.*
 - 676 *Anthyllis Erinacea.*
 - 680 *Babiana tubiflora* (β).
 - 691 *Campanula gracilis.*
 - 659 ———— *fibrica.*
 - 652 *Crocus fusianus.*
 - 664 *Fritillaria pyrenaica* (α).
 - 690 *Gardenia Rothmannia.*
 - 672 *Geissorhiza obtusata.*
 - 648 *Gladiolus blandus* (β).
 - 645 ———— *blandus* (γ).
 - 647 ———— *undulatus* (α).
 - 688 ———— *viperatus.*
 - 668 *Gordonia Lasianthus.*
 - 662 *Hypoxis stellata* (α).
 - 671 *Iris florentina.*
 - 670 ———— *germanica.*
 - 681 ———— *graminea.*
 - 669 ———— *lurida.*
 - 679 ———— *lusitanica.*
 - 685 ———— *pallida.*
 - 687 ———— *xiphioides.*
 - 686 ———— *xiphium.*
 - 682 *Lupinus arboreus.*
 - 660 *Lyfimachia quadriflora.*
 - 654 *Marica northiana.*
 - 646 ———— *paludosa.*
 - 655 ———— *plicata.*
 - 658 *Menianthes indica.*
 - 673 *Nicotiana undulata.*
 - 684 *Nymphæa advena.*
 - 653 *Ornithogalum revolutum.*
 - 675 *Orobis varius.*
 - 651 *Passiflora ferratifolia.*
 - 649 *Protea cordata.*
 - 674 ———— *Lepidocarpon.*
 - 665 *Pforalea corylifolia.*
 - 692 *Pyrus japonica.*
 - 650 *Rhododendron ponticum.*
 - 663 *Scilla italica.*
 - 689 *Silene saxatilis.*
 - 677 ———— *vespertina,*
 - 683 *Spartium monospermum.*
 - 666 *Stachys coccinea.*
 - 656 *Statice speciosa.*
 - 678 *Tritonia crispa.*

I N D E X.

In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Eighteenth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

- Pl.*
- 661 *Amaryllis, long-leaved.*
 - 657 ———— *netted-veined.*
 - 667 *Andromeda, oval-leaved.*
 - 676 *Anthyllis, prickly.*
 - 692 *Apple-tree, Japan.*
 - 683 *Babiana, long-tubed.*
 - 659 *Bell-flower, Siberian.*
 - 691 ———— *slender*
 - 675 *Bitter Vetch, particoloured.*
 - 683 *Broom, white single-seeded.*
 - 651 *Buckbean, Indian.*
 - 677 *Catch-fly, Morocco.*
 - 689 ———— *stone.*
 - 645 *Cornflag, pale-purple.*
 - 688 ———— *perfumed.*
 - 648 ———— *snow-white.*
 - 647 ———— *waved-flowered.*
 - 652 *Crocus, cloth of gold.*
 - 669 *Flag, dingy.*
 - 671 ———— *Florentine.*
 - 670 ———— *German.*
 - 681 ———— *grass-leaved.*
 - 685 ———— *pale.*
 - 679 ———— *Portuguese.*
 - 687 ———— *Pyrenean.*
 - 686 ———— *Spanish.*
 - 664 *Fritillary, Pyrenean.*
 - 690 *Gardenia, spotted-flowered.*
 - 672 *Geissorhiza, yellow-flowered.*
 - 668 *Gordonia, smooth.*
 - Loblolly-Bay. (see Gordonia.)*
 - 660 *Loose-strife, four-flowered.*
 - 682 *Lupin, tree.*
 - 654 *Marica, broad-stemmed.*
 - 646 ———— *marsh.*
 - 655 ———— *small-flowered.*
 - 651 *Passion-flower, notch-leaved.*
 - 674 *Protea, black-flowered.*
 - 649 ———— *heart-leaved.*
 - 665 *Pforalea, hazle-leaved.*
 - 650 *Rhododendron, purple.*
 - 663 *Squill, Italian.*
 - 666 *Stachys, scarlet.*
 - 653 *Star of Bethlem, revolute-flowered*
 - 662 *Star-hypoxis, yellow-flowered.*
 - 656 *Thrift, plantain-leaved.*
 - 673 *Tobacco, New-Holland.*
 - 678 *Tritonia, curled-leaved.*
 - 684 *Water-lily, three-coloured.*



I N D E X.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Nineteenth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

- Pl.*
- 720 *Albuca minor.*
 - 733 *Amaryllis Belladonna.*
 - 725 ———— *curviflora.*
 - 726 ———— *variciflora.*
 - 716 *Atragene capensis.*
 - 738 *Bankfia ericæfolia.*
 - 715 *Bauera rubioides.*
 - 700 *Betonica grandiflora.*
 - 737 *Cerbera ahouai.*
 - 729 *Cheiranthus tristis.*
 - 707 *Chironia decussata.*
 - 699 *Convolvulus cairicus.*
 - 732 ———— *sepium (β) americanaus.*
 - 713 *Draba pyrenaica.*
 - 706 *Erica longifolia.*
 - 705 *Gentiana adscendens (α).*
 - 723 ———— *adscendens (β).*
 - 727 *Gladiolus hirsutus.*
 - 719 ———— *segetum.*
 - 708 *Hedychium coronarium.*
 - 730 *Hesperis tristis.*
 - 721 *Hillia longiflora.*
 - 709 *Hypoxis ferrata.*
 - 710 ———— *erecta.*
 - 711 ———— *sobolifera.*
 - 703 *Iris virginica.*
 - 735 *Lachenalia angustifolia.*
 - 701 *Marica striata.*
 - 736 *Maffonia angustifolia.*
 - 694 *Melanthium spicatum.*
 - 717 ———— *uniflorum.*
 - 695 *Moræa flexuosa.*
 - 693 ———— *Iridioides.*
 - 712 ———— *longiflora.*
 - 696 ———— *tricuspis (α).*
 - 702 ———— *tripetala.*
 - 734 *Muscari moschatum.*
 - 731 *Nolana prostrata.*
 - 728 *Ornithogalum arabicum.*
 - 718 *Pancratium illyricum.*
 - 697 *Protea anemonifolia.*
 - 698 ———— *Scolymus.*
 - 739 *Sansevieria sessiliflora.*
 - 724 *Stapelia revoluta.*
 - 722 *Trichosanthes anguina.*
 - 704 *Tritonia fenestrata.*
 - 714 *Valeriana sibirica.*

I N D E X.

In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Nineteenth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

- Pl.*
- 720 *Albuca, lesser.*
 - 725 *Amaryllis, glaucous-leaved.*
 - 726 ———— *divaricate-petaled.*
 - 716 *Atragene, Cape.*
 - 738 *Bankfia, heath-leaved.*
 - 715 *Bauera, madder-leaved.*
 - 700 *Betony, great-flowered.*
 - 699 *Bindweed, Egyptian.*
 - 732 ———— *great American.*
 - 737 *Cerbera, oval-leaved.*
 - 707 *Chironia, cross-leaved.*
 - 719 *Corn-flag, round-seeded.*
 - 727 ———— *shaggy variegated.*
 - 703 *Flag, Virginian.*
 - 708 *Garland-flower, sweet-scented.*
 - 705 *Gentian, porcelain-flowered.*
 - 723 ———— *dwarf porcelain-flowered.*
 - 734 *Grape Hyacinth, musk.*
 - 706 *Heath, flesh-coloured long-leaved.*
 - 721 *Hillia, long-tubed.*
 - 709 *Hypoxis, saw-leaved.*
 - 710 ———— *upright.*
 - 711 ———— *creeping.*
 - 735 *Lachenalia, narrow-leaved.*
 - 733 *Lily, belladonna.*
 - 693 *Moræa, perennial-leaved.*
 - 694 ———— *star-flowered.*
 - 695 ———— *flexuose.*
 - 696 ———— *trident-petaled.*
 - 702 ———— *three-petal-like.*
 - 712 ———— *long-flowered.*
 - 701 *Marica, streaked-flowered.*
 - 736 *Maffonia, sweet-scented.*
 - 713 *Melanthium, yellow-flowered.*
 - 731 *Nolana, trailing.*
 - 718 *Pancratium, Illyrian.*
 - 797 *Protea, fork-leaved.*
 - 798 ———— *small smooth-leaved.*
 - 730 *Rocket, night-smelling.*
 - 739 *Sansevieria, Chinese.*
 - 722 *Snake-gourd.*
 - 724 *Stapelia, revolute-flowered.*
 - 728 *Star of Bethlehem, large-flowered.*
 - 729 *Stock, dark-flowered.*
 - 704 *Tritonia, open-flowered.*
 - 714 *Valerian, Siberian.*
 - 713 *Whitlow-grass, mountain.*

INDEX

In this index the names of the persons mentioned in the text are given in full, and the page on which they are first mentioned is indicated.

In this index the names of the persons mentioned in the text are given in full, and the page on which they are first mentioned is indicated.

1776	1776
1777	1777
1778	1778
1779	1779
1780	1780
1781	1781
1782	1782
1783	1783
1784	1784
1785	1785
1786	1786
1787	1787
1788	1788
1789	1789
1790	1790
1791	1791
1792	1792
1793	1793
1794	1794
1795	1795
1796	1796
1797	1797
1798	1798
1799	1799
1800	1800
1801	1801
1802	1802
1803	1803
1804	1804
1805	1805
1806	1806
1807	1807
1808	1808
1809	1809
1810	1810
1811	1811
1812	1812
1813	1813
1814	1814
1815	1815
1816	1816
1817	1817
1818	1818
1819	1819
1820	1820
1821	1821
1822	1822
1823	1823
1824	1824
1825	1825
1826	1826
1827	1827
1828	1828
1829	1829
1830	1830
1831	1831
1832	1832
1833	1833
1834	1834
1835	1835
1836	1836
1837	1837
1838	1838
1839	1839
1840	1840
1841	1841
1842	1842
1843	1843
1844	1844
1845	1845
1846	1846
1847	1847
1848	1848
1849	1849
1850	1850
1851	1851
1852	1852
1853	1853
1854	1854
1855	1855
1856	1856
1857	1857
1858	1858
1859	1859
1860	1860
1861	1861
1862	1862
1863	1863
1864	1864
1865	1865
1866	1866
1867	1867
1868	1868
1869	1869
1870	1870
1871	1871
1872	1872
1873	1873
1874	1874
1875	1875
1876	1876
1877	1877
1878	1878
1879	1879
1880	1880
1881	1881
1882	1882
1883	1883
1884	1884
1885	1885
1886	1886
1887	1887
1888	1888
1889	1889
1890	1890
1891	1891
1892	1892
1893	1893
1894	1894
1895	1895
1896	1896
1897	1897
1898	1898
1899	1899
1900	1900

1776	1776
1777	1777
1778	1778
1779	1779
1780	1780
1781	1781
1782	1782
1783	1783
1784	1784
1785	1785
1786	1786
1787	1787
1788	1788
1789	1789
1790	1790
1791	1791
1792	1792
1793	1793
1794	1794
1795	1795
1796	1796
1797	1797
1798	1798
1799	1799
1800	1800
1801	1801
1802	1802
1803	1803
1804	1804
1805	1805
1806	1806
1807	1807
1808	1808
1809	1809
1810	1810
1811	1811
1812	1812
1813	1813
1814	1814
1815	1815
1816	1816
1817	1817
1818	1818
1819	1819
1820	1820
1821	1821
1822	1822
1823	1823
1824	1824
1825	1825
1826	1826
1827	1827
1828	1828
1829	1829
1830	1830
1831	1831
1832	1832
1833	1833
1834	1834
1835	1835
1836	1836
1837	1837
1838	1838
1839	1839
1840	1840
1841	1841
1842	1842
1843	1843
1844	1844
1845	1845
1846	1846
1847	1847
1848	1848
1849	1849
1850	1850
1851	1851
1852	1852
1853	1853
1854	1854
1855	1855
1856	1856
1857	1857
1858	1858
1859	1859
1860	1860
1861	1861
1862	1862
1863	1863
1864	1864
1865	1865
1866	1866
1867	1867
1868	1868
1869	1869
1870	1870
1871	1871
1872	1872
1873	1873
1874	1874
1875	1875
1876	1876
1877	1877
1878	1878
1879	1879
1880	1880
1881	1881
1882	1882
1883	1883
1884	1884
1885	1885
1886	1886
1887	1887
1888	1888
1889	1889
1890	1890
1891	1891
1892	1892
1893	1893
1894	1894
1895	1895
1896	1896
1897	1897
1898	1898
1899	1899
1900	1900



I N D E X.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Twentieth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

- Pl.*
- 774 *Allium ciliatum.*
 - 756 *Aloe arachnoides.*
 - 757 ——— *humilis.*
 - 765 ——— *maculata.*
 - 743 *Androface villosa.*
 - 773 *Asphodelus luteus.*
 - 782 *Campanula capensis.*
 - 762 *Dahlia coccinea.*
 - 785 *Dionæa muscipula.*
 - 777 *Epidendrum undulatum.*
 - 751 *Ferraria antherosa.*
 - 754 *Galax aphylla.*
 - 747 *Helonias bullata.*
 - 748 ——— *asphodeloides.*
 - 742 *Indigofera cytisoides.*
 - 752 *Ipomæa bona nox.*
 - 775 *Knoultonia vesicatoria.*
 - 745 *Lachenalia purpureocærulea.*
 - 766 ——— *unifolia.*
 - 769 *Lagunæa Paterfonia.*
 - 741 *Lobelia gracilis.*
 - 781 *Lonicera sempervirens.*
 - 767 *Melanthium uniflorum.*
 - 750 *Moræa papilionacea.*
 - 759 ——— *crispa.*
 - 772 ——— *tricuspis, var. γ. lutea.*
 - 771 ——— *ramosa.*
 - 784 *Ophioxylum serpentinum.*
 - 768 *Othonna pinnata.*
 - 761 *Pelargonium incrassatum.*
 - 755 *Pergularia minor.*
 - 760 *Perfoonia linearis.*
 - 783 *Philydrum lanuginosum.*
 - 753 *Podalyria biflora.*
 - 770 *Protea cynaroides.*
 - 778 *Pyrola umbellata.*
 - 780 *Sarracenia flava.*
 - 746 *Scilla bifolia.*
 - 749 ——— *peruviana.*
 - 779 *Sparaxis grandiflora, var. β.*
 - 786 *Stapelia verrucosa.*
 - 740 *Tagetes lucida.*
 - 744 *Tritoma media.*
 - 764 ——— *pumila.*
 - 758 ——— *Uvaria.*
 - 763 *Xeranthemum sesamoides, γ.*
 - 776 ——— *variegatum.*

I N D E X.

In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Twentieth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

- Pl.*
- 757 Aloe, soft-spined.
 - 756 ——— spider-footed-leaved.
 - 765 ——— spotted.
 - 743 Androface, hairy.
 - 773 Asphodel, yellow, or Kingspear.
 - 782 Campanula, Cape.
 - 755 Creeper, West-Coast.
 - 762 Dahlia, scarlet-flowered.
 - 777 Epidendrum, spread-eagle.
 - 751 Ferrara, green variegated.
 - 785 Fly-trap, Venus's.
 - 754 Galax, Carolina.
 - 774 Garlick, hairy-leaved.
 - 747 Helonias, spear-leaved.
 - 748 ———— grass-leaved.
 - 781 Honey-suckle, great trumpet.
 - 742 Indigo, angular-stalked.
 - 752 Ipomæa, prickly.
 - 775 Knoultonia, blistering.
 - 766 Lachenalia, one-leaved.
 - 745 ———— purple-blue.
 - 769 Lagunæa, Norfolk-Island.
 - 741 Lobelia, slender-stemmed.
 - 767 Melanthium, yellow.
 - 771 Moræa, branching.
 - 750 ——— dwarf.
 - 759 ——— short-spined.
 - 772 ——— yellow trident-petaled.
 - 784 Ophioxylum, three-leaved. [wort.
 - 768 Othonna pinnated, or African rag-
 - 761 Pelargonium, fleshy-leaved, or Crane's-bill.
 - 760 Perfoonia, linear-leaved.
 - 783 Philydrum, woolly. [phora.
 - 753 Podalyria, two-flowered, or fo-
 - 770 Protea, artichoke-flowered.
 - 780 Side-saddle-flower, yellow.
 - 779 Sparaxis, streaked-flowered.
 - 749 Squil, corymbose.
 - 746 ——— two-leaved.
 - 786 Stapelia, warty-flowered.
 - 740 Tagetes, sweet-scented, or Chili Marigold.
 - 744 Tritoma, glaucous-leaved.
 - 764 ——— lesser.
 - 758 ——— ferrulate-leaved.
 - 778 Winter-green, umbelled.
 - 753 Xeranthemum, straw-coloured.
 - 776 ———— brown-tipped.

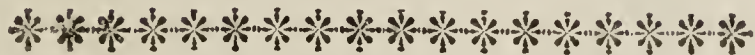
Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
Wellcome Library

N^o 645



Syd Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis, S^t Geo. Crescent May 1. 1803. F. Sanson sculp.

GLADIOLUS BLANDUS (*var. γ.*) PALE-PURPLE
CORN-FLAG.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *blandus.*—*Vid. supra Num. 625.*

(*γ*) Purpureo-albescens.

This is the strongest and largest variety of the three, and the segments somewhat shorter and arranged in a wider or broader campanulate form than in the others.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, by whom it was raised from seed. G.

1883

GRAND HOTEL
CANTON

RECEIVED

THE HOTEL

RECORDS

RECEIVED

THE HOTEL

RECORDS

RECEIVED

THE HOTEL

RECORDS

RECEIVED

THE HOTEL

RECORDS



MARICA PALUDOSA. MARSH MARICA.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. infra Num.* 655.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MARICA *paludosa*; foliis petiolato-plicatis utrinque lamellato-costatis caule terete plurimum altioribus; corollæ laciniis intimis erectioribus minimis cochleari-concavis apice recurvulis. G.

MARICA *paludosa*. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 1. 246. Mart. Mill. *Diæt.*

MARICA *Cipura*. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 118.

CIPURA *paludosa*. Aubl. *Guian.* 1. p. 38. t. 13.

Root a round tunicated bulb covered with membranous integuments. Leaves radical, about a foot high, narrow-lanceolate, laxly plicate, three-nerved or thereabouts, with longitudinal parallel lamellose ribs, thin, grass-green, quite smooth, far-acuminate, upright, springing from even petiole-like convolute submembranous bases, equitant near the bulb. Stem round, short, strict, terminated by the flower-fascicle, which rises from the bosom of a two-valved involucre, the outer valve of which is similar to the leaves and though smaller yet far longer than the fascicle and even with the summits of the other leaves, inner valve several times less, convolute. Pedicles of the fascicle equal to their valves, one-flowered; flowers several, expanding in succession, and but of very short duration; a description of them will be found in the generic character and observation intended to accompany two other species in the next fasciculus. A native of Guiana, where it was found by AUBLET in moist meadows (Savannahs) at the foot of Mount Courou, flowering in August; he says it varies with blue flowers. Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD'S, who received it from the Botanic Garden of the Island of St. Vincent's; with him it flowered last year in June, most probably for the first time in Europe. It requires to be kept in the tan-pit of the stove.

Why has SCHREBER changed AUBLET'S original name of CIPURA for MARICA? G.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis S^t. Gec: Crescent May 1. 1803. E. Sanford sculp.

GLADIOLUS UNDULATUS (*var. α.*) WAVED-
FLOWERED CORN-FLAG.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *undulatus.*—*Vid. supra Num. 538.*

(*α*) Corolla luteo-squalens vittis livido-purpurascens per-
cursa; tubo nunc spatha aliquantulo brevior, nunc equali,
nonnunquam altiori. G.

This is a far less elegant variety than (*β*) N^o 538 of this work, has generally narrower larger flowers, and may be considered by many as deserving to be ranked as a separate species; but from the observation of long cultivation and the variations of the same bulb in different years, we think it is a mere variety.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIM-
WOOD and WYKES, Kensington. G.



GLADIOLUS BLANDUS (*var. β.*) SNOW-WHITE
CORN-FLAG.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *blandus.*—*Vid. supra Num. 625.*

(β) *Niveus laccato-emarcescens.*

A mere variety of the species above referred to. Generally a lower plant than the other two.

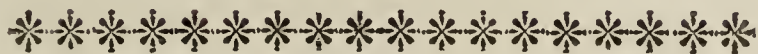
Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kensington. G.

N^o 649.



Syd. Edwards del Pub. by Curtis, S^t Geo: Crescent May. 1. 1803. F. Sanson sculp.

PROTEA CORDIFOLIA. HEART-LEAVED
PROTEA.



Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala (petalis subinde vario modo cohærentibus).
Antheræ insertæ petalis infra apicem. *Sem.* 1, superum,
nudum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *cordata*; foliis cordatis. *Thunb. Diff. n.* 60. *t.* 5.
f. 1. *Willd. Sp. Pl. t.* 535. *Murr. Syst. Veg.* 142.
Gmelin. Syst. Nat. 225. *Bot. Repos. t.* 289.

This beautiful dwarf species of Protea flowered the beginning of last March at Mr. WOODFORD'S, Vauxhall, as we supposed, for the first time in Europe; but, since our engraving was prepared for publication, we learn from a figure in the Botanical Repository, that a similar plant has also flowered this season at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S Nursery at Hammersmith.

Stalks always of a bright red colour, not branched except very near the root, flexuose, from a span to a foot long. Leaves alternate, heart-shaped, of a pale glaucous green colour, quite entire, with a red cartilaginous margin. Stipulæ three or four, linear-lanceolate, deciduous. Flower sessile, very near the root: scales of the calyx or involucre imbricate, oblong-ovate, obtuse, of a purplish red colour, very bright in the sunshine, with a scariose margin. Florets crowded on a flat receptacle: claws of the petal chaffy, diaphanous, three of them united and one distinct. The three concave segments of the limb of the coalesced petals enclose three of the linear anthers in such a manner as exactly to represent a large bilocular anther; so that to a superficial observer the floret would appear to be diandrous, having one large and one slender anther, the latter standing considerably above the former from the greater length of the solitary petal. The germ is surrounded by a dull-purple coloured pappus.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, first discovered by THUNBERG in the mountains of Hottentot's Holland and near the river Zonder-End. Should be kept in a very airy part of the greenhouse and planted in a loamy soil. May be propagated by cuttings.



RHODODENDRON PONTICUM. PURPLE
RHODODENDRON.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* infundibuliformis. *Stamina* declinata.
Caps. 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- RHODODENDRON *ponticum*; foliis nitidis lanceolatis utrinque glabris, racemis terminalibus. *Spec. Pl.* 562. *Jacq. Icon. rar.* 1. t. 78. *Pall. Ross.* 1. p. 43. t. 29. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 67. *Martin Mill. Dict.*
- RHODODENDRON *ponticum*; foliis oblongis glabris utrinque concoloribus, corymbis terminalibus, corollis campanulato-rotatis petalis lanceolatis. *Willd. Arb.* 285. *Ejusdem Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 606.
- CHAMÆRHODENDROS *pontica maxima*, folio lauro-cerasi. *Tourn. Cor.* 42. *It.* 2. p. 99.

This beautiful ever-green shrub is a native of Gibraltar, the Levant, and of Georgia, particularly on the southern side of Mount Caucasus, growing in the rocky moist woods of beech and alder, and sometimes acquiring the height of eight or nine feet. As PALLAS had no opportunity of procuring a living specimen in blossom from Caucasus, his figure was taken from the Gibraltar variety, familiar as he says to the English gardens; and he doubts if this be the same species with that described by TOURNEFORT; because he says it wants the spots on the broader segment of the flower. Whether we were really at
first

first supplied with this plant from Gibraltar, and the one here figured, now become so extremely common, has been since raised from seeds imported from Asia, we know not: but our plant certainly agrees in every respect with the description of *TOURNEFORT*, and differs from that of *PALLAS*, not only in having the broadest lacinia of the corolla spotted with orange colour, but also in having all the laciniaë obtuse, which are both figured and described by him as acute.

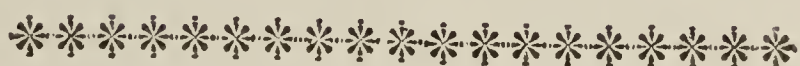
TOURNEFORT supposed that the narcotic deleterious honey familiar to the inhabitants of Georgia and known to the ancients, being particularly mentioned both by *DIOSCORIDES* and *PLINY*, owed its origin to the flowers of the *RHODODENDRON ponticum*; but later travellers have, with more probability, attributed this quality to the honey gathered from the flowers of *AZALEA pontica*, see No. 443 of this work.

A middling-sized *Rhododendron*, which had been somewhat forced, standing in a very light airy bow-window facing the North, produced a large drop of very pellucid nectar at the base of the broadest segment of each corolla: as the flower decayed, this drop mostly crystallized, a number of these crystals was collected, five of which weighed a grain; they were very transparent, resembling in appearance and taste the purest white sugar-candy: the same has been observed in some degree, but not nearly to the same extent, on some other trees similarly situated.

Is a hardy evergreen, but apt to be injured by late frosts; loves a moist soil and shady situation; bears forcing remarkably well, and in this state great numbers have of late years been brought to the London markets, to ornament our houses in the Spring. Introduced about the year 1763. May be propagated by layers, which is the most expeditious mode of having large trees, but can be easily raised from seed, and such plants are much the handsomest, and will flower in three or four years.



PASSIFLORA SERRATIFOLIA. NOTCH-LEAVED
PASSION-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA PENTANDRIA. L.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA. Sw. Willd.

Generic Character.

Trigyna. Cal. 5-phyllus. Petala 5. Nectarium corona.
Bacca pedicellata.

Specific Character.

- PASSIFLORA *ferratifolia*; foliis indivisis ovatis ferratis.
Syst. Veget. 821. *Spec. Pl.* 1355. *Hort. Kew.*
3. p. 306. *Amæn. Acad.* 1. p. 217. f. 1.
Mart. Mill. Dict. a. 1. *Facq. Hort.* t. 10.
- PASSIFLORA foliis ovatis venosis subserrulatis, petiolis bi-
glandulosis, involucre triphyllo. *Willd. Spec.*
Pl. 3. p. 606.
- PASSIFLORA foliis ovato-oblongis serrulatis, corolla caly-
cem superante. *Cav. Diff.* 10. p. 452. t. 279.
- GRANADILLA americana, folio oblongo leviter ferrato,
petalis ex viridi rubescentibus. *Mart. Cent.*
36. t. 36.

The *PASSIFLORA ferratifolia* is a native of Surinam, and consequently requires to be kept constantly in the bark stove, where it flourishes vigorously and produces plenty of flowers through the greatest part of the Summer, which are both pleasant to the eye and very agreeably scented.

Was first raised in the Apothecaries Garden at Chelsea, in the year 1731, from seeds sent by HOUSTON.

Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD'S, Vauxhall.



CROCUS SUSIANUS. CLOTH OF GOLD
CROCUS.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha 2-valvis, 1-flora, hyalino-membranacea, valva intima perangustior, acuminata, altera contenta; *Cor.* supera, terminalis, infundibuliformis, erecta; tubus elongatus partim subterraneus; limbus subæqualiter sexpartitus, regularis, amplius. *Stigm.* 3, convoluta sensim cristato-dilatata vel summatim erosa aut multifida. G.

OBS. *Radix* bulbo-tuber vestitum, infra radicans, alia plura (rarius unicum) subbiscopifera superne (quandoque lateraliter) evolvens, ista dum increfcunt et expandunt pristinum mox evanidum, exsugunt opprimuntque. *Corollæ* lacinia oblongæ vel sublanceolatae, tubus a *spatha* vaginatus. *Folia* plura, radicalia, circumstantia, angusta, acuto-linearia, carinata, a vaginis pluribus membranaceis radicalibus imbricatis longe fasciata. *Scapi* subgeminati, 1-flori, angulati, alte subterranei. *Filam.* brevia, antherarum ferme longitudine, erecta summo tubo imposta, *stylum* filiformem stipantia; *stigmata* sæpius inæqualia. *Capsula* recondita. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *susianus* pauciflorus, bulbo grosse reticulato maculis irregularibus apertis; laciniis extimis corollæ supra persistenter revolutis; stigmatibus antheris semi-superantibus. G.

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo-vario flore. *Clus. Hist.* 206.

CROCUS vernus aureus variegatus. *Hort. eyf. hyem. tab.* 1. f. 3.

CROCUS vernus flore aureo-rutilante. *Theatr. Flor. Paris.*

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo-varius. *Rudb. Elys.* 121. f. iv.

CROCUS vernus aureo-rutilante. *Vallet Jard. du Roi.*

CROCUS luteus lineis nigris. *Swert. floril. fol.* 5. f. 3.

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo-varius. *Baub. Pin.* l. 2. f. 2. p. 66.

CROCUS vernus luteus versicolor primus. *Park. Parad.* p. 166. n. 24. t. 163. f. 11.

Hic et CROCUS vernus (nobis mæsiacus) supra 45, a CROCO verno (flore violaceo) recedunt præprimis ore tubi nudo, nec ut in illo pilis glandulosis clauso. G.

We believe our present plant to be as specifically distinct from the one already figured N^o 45 of this work under the name

name of *CROCUS vernus*, as any one species of this natural order is from its nearest neighbour or relative. This has its bulb clothed with coarse wiry-fibrous netted coverings, the outermost one of which has large irregular-shaped interstices, the coverings of that are smooth scariose shell-like membranes, closely ribbed with fine parallel fibres without the above-mentioned kind of interstices. This is a smaller plant in all its parts, producing about two flowers from each mother-bulb, whereas that throws up many in succession; this expands its flowers in all weathers, the three outer segments of which upwards are rolled back and continue so even when the flower is closed in the evening, never returning to a straight position; in that the flowers expand only in clear or warm weather, and while in vigour all the segments open uniformly (none being revolute) and close in the same manner towards evening; in this the stigmas are narrower cowed-convolute, of a deep orange colour, and reach half their length above the anthers; in that they are convolute and flatly compressed; yellow, with their summits somewhat below the tops of the anthers; this is the earliest blower, and seems more easily affected by frost while in bloom. Mr. SALISBURY of the Botanic Garden, Brompton, where our drawing was taken, informs us, that he never observed this species to seed with him, though most others do freely. This species (so characteristically figured in many of the older books, particularly in the *Hortus Eystettensis*) was received by CLUSIUS at Frankfort, about the year 1587, from Constantinople, as was the *CROCUS vernus* of this work (our *mæfiacus*) from near Belgrade; both may be easily distinguished from the purple-flowered *CROCUS vernus* (which we suppose to be a native of our parts of Europe and is the latest flowerer of the three) by not having the mouth of their tube closed by a ring of glandular entangled hairs; to this last the specific name of *vernus* may be continued.

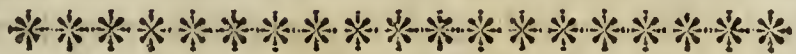
The observations of JACQUIN and EHRHART, from which we were led to look for and ascertain the existence of the second valve in the spathe of this genus and correct an error sanctioned by the names of LINNÆUS and JUSSIEU, were kindly pointed out to us by Mr. C. KÖNIG, a gentleman from whom the public may shortly expect much useful information in a periodical work, the first number of which is now in the press, and which is to consist of translations of tracts as yet little known amongst us, from all languages, with notes and observations. JACQUIN, when he says that the valves are three and sometimes four, seems to us to have mistaken the sheath that envelopes the stems for the valve. G.

N^o 111



Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis S^t Geo: Crescent, June 1. 1823. T. S. Anson sculp.

ORNITHOGALUM REVOLUTUM. REVOLUTE-
FLOWERED STAR-OF-BETHLEM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, basi staminifera, infra connivens supra patens aut simpliciter rotato-patens, persistens. *Filam.* 3, alterna deorsum dilatata. *Stigma* 1. *Caps.* 3-locularis. *Sem.* subrotunda, nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *revolutum*; racemo oblongiusculo, laciniis ovalibus tandem revoluto-convexis, stylo subulato germine duplo brevior, stigmate subtrilobo-capitato, lobulis fimbriatis subdecurfivis canaliculato dehiscentibus. G.

ORNITHOGALUM *revolutum*. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 46. t. 89. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 118.

OBS. *Spathæ* in nostro specimine virescentes, in Jacquiniano sphacelato-fuscescentes, scariosæ; variatio in plantis bulbosis capensibus hic cultis sæpissime occurrens. G.

Root a tunicated bulb. Leaves all radical, 3—6 inches long, patently recurved round the stem, linear-lanceolate, thickish, subcoriaceous, without prominent nerves (when viewed through a magnifier both surfaces appear roughened like shagreen by innumerable close glandular points) rather flat upwards, channelled downwards, edged with a very slender white cartilage minutely ciliate. Scape about eight inches high, upright, round, polished, terminated by a somewhat conic-oblong raceme of white flowers with a round darkish stain at their base, quite scentless; bracts acuminately lanceolate, convolute, some of the lower ones the length of the pedicles, upper ones gradually shorter, green or scariosæ and brownish. Corolla rotate, segments before they decay revolute as to their whole circumference, hence linear convex, outer ones somewhat

what obovate and often emarginate or slightly tridentate, inner ones oval, more acute, entire. Filaments three times shorter than corolla, into the base of which they are inserted, subulate, upright-incurved, convolutedly channelled downwards, membranously winged towards their bases which are adpressed to the germ, the three alternate ones opposite the inner segments have these flatly expanded and sometimes lengthened upwards into two connivent teeth, but not so remarkably so as in most other species, those of the three others are convolute and hence much narrower in appearance. Anthers versatile, splitting at both ends, fixed inwards to the points of the filaments and bursting towards the pistil which is equal to the stamens; germ oblong-oval, bluntly trigonal, black-green, streaked by six parallel lines continued along the style; stigma consisting of three small yellowish dehiscent-fringed crestlets.

We had never seen it in any collection until we observed it last Spring at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, and another variety at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden this Spring, both imported from the Cape.

Flowers in March, and requires the treatment of the hardier Cape bulbs, that is, to be kept in the greenhouse and planted in light earth.

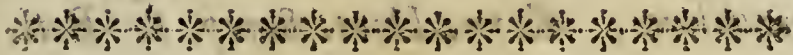
ORNITHOGALUM *aureum* (*supra* 190) is ORNITHOGALUM *thyrsoides* (α) of Hort. Kew. ORNITHOGALUM *flavescens* of Jacquin, and ORNITHOGALUM *thyrsoides* (α) and ORNITHOGALUM *aureum* (β and γ) of Willdenow.—ORNITHOGALUM *thyrsoides* (β) of Hort. Kew. is the *thyrsoides* of Jacquin, Hort. Vind. and of Miller's plates, t. 192. Certainly a distinct species. G.

N^o 654



Sad Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent June 1. 1833. F. Sanson sculp.

MARICA NORTHIANA. BROAD-STEMMED
MARICA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum 2-valve; *Spathæ* 1-valves, 1-floræ, inclusæ. *Cor.* hexapetaloideo-sexpartita, laciniæ intimæ minores. *Fil.* discreta, styli angulis opposita, antheris breviora, disco glanduloso corollæ insistentia. *Stigm.* 3, rectissima, turbinato-divergentia (sæpius in compagem alato-triquetram & 3 canaliculatam cujus angulis antheræ affiguntur altius breviusve coalita); summam hiantia vel breviter fissa & subbilabiata, stylo longiora. *Caps.* columnariter elongata, tereti-trigona, polysperma, apice latius denudata. *G.* MARICA. Schreb. CIPURA. Aubl. & Juss.

Obs. Plantæ herbacæ perennantes in paludibus & ad margines fluminum Americæ Australioris provenientes. Radix vel bulbus tunicatus vel de rhizomate fibrosa. Folia in bulbosis petiolata, plicata, in fibrosis ensiformia, plana. Spathæ congestim & alternatim adversæ, invicem conduplicanter amplexæ, ab involucro in fasciculum compressum coarctatæ. Flores plures successive prodeuntes. Corolla involuto-marcescens, decidua, sæpius fugacissima; laciniæ intimæ polymorphæ, ferè semper perexiguiores extimisque admodum dissimiles. Stamina angulis styli triquetri exacte opposita, antheræ lineariblongæ in plurimis primo liberæ mox fecundationem absolventes angulo compagis stigmatosæ humore viscoso jam madentis per suos loculos intus conduplicantibus equitanterprehendunt iisque appictæ manent; unde arrecta sustentur filamenta, quæ, si huncce admoto acu solvas nexum, succidunt detensa. Caps. cartilagineo-coriacea, trifariam dehiscens. Sem. in singulis loculis biserialia, subsphærica, sæpius subangulata. TIGRIDIA (supra 532) à FERRARIA segreganda, MARICÆ proximior, a qua (commode quidem, forsân verè nimis artificiose) distinguenda filamentò cuniculato tereti antheris prælongiore, styloque stigmatibus semifissis pluries longiore; cæteris compar. Stamina facibus interangularibus bilabiatis stigmatum accumbentia ab utrisque secernunt IRIDEM & MORÆAM. Huc IRIS martinicensis (supra 416) forsânque SISYRINCHIUM palmifolium Linnæi. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MARICA *northiana*; vivipara, subbarbata, foliis ensiformibus flabellatim distichis, caule alato-ensiformi toto ab involucri extima valva folioformi concreto-vaginato, laciniis extimis subdeflexis. G.

FERRARIA *elegans*. *Salisb. Prod. Hort.* 42.

MORÆA *northiana*. *Kern. Hort. Semp. t. Bot. Rep. t.* 255.

Root fibrous; caudex short, generally hid by the laterally far imbricate equitant bases of the leaves, which are 2—3 feet high, linear-lanceolate, flat, polished, with a lateral excision on their inner side for half their length, stiffened from below by a flattish but broad and thick midrib gradually obliterated upwards; stem longer than these, often falcate, sheathed its whole length by the lower bracte, which resembles the leaves but is narrower, with this it is entirely grown together; from near its summit issues laterally the common peduncle or rachis, refracted in the opposite direction and sheathed by the opposite bracte which is many times smaller than the lower one; flower-fascicles 2—3, sometimes twin, terminal one the largest and most flowered; one or more of these instead of flowering is generally transformed into a perfect plant presently shooting out its fibres through the sheathing bracte, its involucre and spathes becoming so many leaves, it grows and increases thus penfile till its weight bends the mother-stem near enough to the earth for it to take root therein. Flowers in April and May, but its bloom scarcely lasts through the forenoon; very fragrant. Exterior segments of Corolla large, lanceolate-elliptic, interior suburceolately assurgent, obovate-oblong, far smaller, broad, concave, pubescent unguis, recurved laminæ with revolute margins. Pistil rather longer than stamens; stigmas shortly trifid, two segments upright, acuminate, the third rolling back forms a kind of lip on the angles and not in the space between the angles, as in *IRIS* and *MORÆA*. A native of the Brazils, where it was gathered on the island of Raza, near the mouth of Rio Janeiro, by Sir JOSEPH BANKS; introduced here via Lisbon, by the late Mrs. NORTH, in honour of whom the gardeners have dubbed it with its present barbarous nick-name. Requires to be kept in the stove, where it flowers freely, does not seed, but produces abundance of offsets or suckers. Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES'S Nursery, Kenfington. G.

N^o 655



MARICA PLICATA. SMALL-FLOWERED
MARICA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 654.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- MARICA *plicata*; laciniis obovatis pariter patentibus, caule supra reclinato paniculato, pedunculis secundo-affurgentibus, antheris liberis, stigmatibus subfolliculosis usque stylum discretis. G.
- MORÆA *plicata*. Swartz *Fl. Ind. occ.* 82. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 243. Mart. *Mill. Dict.*
- MORÆA *palmifolia*. Jacq. *ic. rar.* 2. t. 227. *Coll.* 3. 192. Nec Thunb. *Diff.*
- SISYRINCHIUM *latifolium*. Swartz *prod.* 17. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 118. Hort. *Kew.* 3. p. 304.
- SISYRINCHIUM *palmifolium*. Cav. *Diff.* 6. 348. t. 19. f. 1. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 118. Nec Linn. *Mant. Syst. Veg.* aut Willd. *Sp. Pl.*
- SISYRINCHIUM *americanum*. Magn. *H. R. Monsp.* 185.
- IXIA *americana*. Aublet *Gujan.* 1. 33.
- FERRARIA *parviflora*. Salisb. *Prod. Hort.* 43.
- BERMUDIANA *palmæ folio, radice bulbosa*. Tourn. *Inst.* 388. *Plum. Am.* 35. t. 46. f. 2.

Root a tunicated bulb clothed with dark purplish membranous integuments and protruding thick, fleshy, subfusiform, perpendicular radicles. Radical leaves 2—5, 1—2 feet high, stiff, upright, deep green, laxly plicate, traversed by 5—7 longitudinal nerves, which are equidistant, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, springing from petioled, subconvolute bases, membranously dilated towards the bulb and equitant; stem central about their length or something higher, strict, round, naked to near the top where it is bent horizontal and becomes a leafy one-ranked, affurgent panicle, consisting of a terminal flower-fascicle, and about two common peduncles which are sometimes double or twin, but always with the flower-fascicles smaller than

than the terminal one, they issue from two leafy bractes or spathes, the outermost of which is similar to the leaves but far smaller yet longer than peduncles, inner one minute, ovate, rigid, concealed within the convolute petioled base of the outermost. Flower-fascicles 8—13 flowered, expanding their blossoms in succession, each of which is supported by a pedicle that raises it clear of the valves; these are alternately opposed, closely conduplicate, one to each pedicle, outermost one of the involucre generally split half way down and as well as that opposed to it green, inner ones whitish, diaphanous, and very thin, the whole form an acutely ovate compressed head or fascicle, resting upon the end of the peduncle, which is somewhat enlarged. Corolla upright, scentless, rotate, about three quarters of an inch in diameter, segments obovate, obtuse, inner ones narrowest, all distinct down to the glandular disk that covers the germ, through which the style passes and on which the stamens stand, these are upright, somewhat patent, twice shorter than corolla, anthers deep yellow, oblong-linear, longer than the filaments, and rather taller than the stigmas; style triquetral, twice shorter than the stigmas, which are quite straight, turbinately divergent, and if closely examined will be found to be tubular or a kind of follicles ventricosely enlarged towards their middle ending in small hiant, shaggy mouths; germ trigonal, attenuated downwards with a flattish uncovered summit. Corolla decays by rolling inwards and soon falls off; expands with us about sunset in March and April, and lasts about three or four hours. In Jamaica, where SWARTZ found it on the western aspects of mountainous pastures, it flowers the year round about four in the afternoon.

Gathered by MASSON at St. Christopher's, by AUBLET in Cayenne; and according to CAVANILLES by others in St. Domingo. Requires the treatment of a tender stove plant. Dr. DRYANDER, who has seen the specimen of *SISYRINCHIUM palmifolium* in the Herbarium of LINNÆUS, is convinced of that being a different species from the present, and confirms WILDENOW's observation.

Cultivated by MILLER in 1739.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kensington, who received it from Jamaica. G.



STATICE SPECIOSA. PLANTAIN-LEAVED
THRIFT.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, integer, plicatus, scariosus. *Pet.* 5. *Sem.* 1. superum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STATICE *speciosa*; scapo dichotomo ancipiti, foliis ovatis mucronatis, floribus aggregatis. *Syst. Veg. Spec. Pl.* 395. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 384.

STATICE scapo ramoso tereti, ramis ancipitibus alatis, floribus imbricatis, foliis obovato-cuspidatis mucronatis, margine cartilagineis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 1527.

LIMONIUM foliis lanceolatis mucronatis radicalibus, caule ancipiti dichotomo, stipulis simplicibus. *Hort. Ups.* 71. *Gmel. Siberic.* 3. p. 221. t. 91. f. 1.

LIMONIUM elatius plantaginis foliis procumbentibus in aculeum terminatis, floribus albis in capitula congestis. *Amm. Ruth.* n. 129.

Leaves all radical, spread on the ground, obovate, terminated with a stiffish mucro, veined and purple-coloured underneath. Scape or stalk not round as described by WILLDENOW from a dried specimen, but triangular with one of the angles rounded off, which makes it nearly half-round: the upper part and alternate but not dichotomous branches are also three-cornered, with the angles winged and much crisped, so that neither *teres* nor *anceps* are appropriate terms. Bractes scariose, ovate-acuminate, stem-embracing, one at each division; and similar ones, but green with a membranous margin, imbricate

imbricate along the under side of the spike. Flowers aggregate in broad terminal secund spikes. Calyx persistent, crowned with a silvery white funnel-shaped border. Corolla 5-petaled, purple, very deciduous, so that in dried specimens the calyx only remains, which has given occasion to the flowers being described as white.

According to GMELIN, this plant is common throughout Siberia. The dried leaves being used as a substitute for tea, it has obtained in some parts a name, signifying in English *Stone Tea*.

A hardy perennial, very fit for adorning rock-work, easily propagated by seeds, which it produces freely. Introduced into the Kew Garden in 1776, by Chevalier MURRAY.

Our specimen was kindly communicated by Mr. LODDIDGES of Hackney, who raised it from seeds received from Siberia. Flowers about Midsummer.

N^o 657



AMARYLLIS RETICULATA. NETTED-VEINED
AMARYLLIS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea irregularis. *Filamenta* faucis tubi inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *reticulata*; submultiflora, corollis nutantibus basi tubulosis limbo reticulatis, foliis oblongis.
L'Herit. fert. angl. 12.

AMARYLLIS *reticulata*; spatha subbiflora, corollis basi tubulosis nutantibus, fauce tubi glabra, scapo compresso, foliis oblongis basi attenuatis.
Hort. Kew. 1. p. 417. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 54.
Bot. Rep. tab. 179. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

This is to be distinguished by the petals being transversely veined, and by the smoothness of the throat. Flowers in April; a native of the Brasils; and was introduced in 1777 by EDW. WHITAKER GRAY, M. D. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* We have seen it with four flowers. We take this opportunity of correcting a mistake of the late Mr. CURTIS, in saying that LINNÆUS gave the name of *equestris* to the AMARYLLIS published above (No. 305) "from some fancied resemblance to a horse's head;" the fact is, this name was given from the remarkable likeness the front view of it has to a star of some of the orders of knight-hood; an appearance well expressed by JACQUIN'S figure in the *Hortus Schoenbrunnensis*.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, with whom it flowers freely in the stove.

AMARYLLIS RETICULATA MATTHEI-VINCO
AMARYLLIS

AMARYLLIS

AMARYLLIS

AMARYLLIS

AMARYLLIS

AMARYLLIS

AMARYLLIS

AMARYLLIS

The ... of ... by the ... of ...
... of ... in ...
... and ... in ...
... of ...
... of ...
... of ...
... of ...
... of ...
... of ...
... of ...
... of ...

The ... of ... in the ... of ...
... of ... in the ...



MENYANTHES INDICA. INDIAN BUCK-BEAN.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Cor.* hirsuta. *Stigma* 2-fidum. *Capsula* 1-ocularis.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MENYANTHES *indica*; foliis cordatis subcrenatis, petiolis floriferis, corollis interne pilosis. *Spec. Pl.* 207. *Willd.* 1. 811. *Fl. Zeylan.* 42. *Swartz obs.* 58.

MENYANTHES foliis cordatis undulato-crenatis, petiolis floriferis. *Thunb. Prod.* 34.

NYMPHÆÆ minoris affinis indica, flore albo piloso. *Sloan. Cat.* 121. *Hist.* 1. 252. *Raii. Hist.* 3. p. 631.

NYMPHÆA ceramica. *Rumph. amb.* 6. p. 173, t. 72. f. 3.

NEDEL-AMBEL. *Rheed. Mal.* 11. p. 55. t. 28.

The synonyms above quoted may perhaps belong to different species. Our plant is much smaller than the one described and figured in the Hortus Malabaricus, has five stamens with purplish anthers, and the internal fringe of the corolla is yellow, not white as described by RHEEDE, and also by SLOANE, RUMF, and Sir WILLIAM JONES in the Asiatic Researches. RUMF's figure has flowers and leaves the size of ours.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall, in July, where it has flowered in the cistern in the stove for some years past.

N^o 659



CAMPANULA SIBIRICA. SIBERIAN BELL-
FLOWER.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA,

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigma*
3-fidum. *Caps.* 3-locularis, supera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *sibirica*; capsulis 3-locularibus obtectis, caule
paniculato. *Spec. Pl.* 236. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1.
911. *Jacq. Fl. Aust.* 2. p. 60. t. 200. *Hort.*
Kew. 1. p. 223. *Martyn Mill. Dict.* a 40.

CAMPANULA capsulis trilocularibus calicis ciliati finibus
reflexis tectis, foliis crispis, ramis multifloris.
Gmel. Sib. 3. p. 154. t. 29.

The Siberian Campanula appears to be a very common plant both in Siberia and the mountainous parts of Austria. Is to be considered as a hardy biennial, for although it may continue for two or three years without flowering, the plant always perishes after ripening its seeds.

Propagated by seeds. Flowers in June, July, and August. Varies in the breadth and crispature of the leaves and in the size of the corolla, as also, according to GMELIN, with white and very pale blue flowers.

Our plant was raised from Siberian seeds by Mr. LODDIDGES of Hackney, but according to *Hort. Kew.* was first introduced by Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN in 1783, who had a very fine botanical garden at Ilington.

N^o 660



LYSIMACHIA QUADRIFLORA. FOUR-
FLOWERED LOOSE-STRIFE.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Caps.* globosa, mucronata, 10-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LYSIMACHIA *quadriflora*; foliis oppositis sessilibus linearibus longissimis, pedunculis quaternis terminalibus unifloris.

This hitherto undescribed species of *Lysimachia* was raised from North-American seeds, by Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic-Garden at Brompton.

Stalks four-angled, much branched. Leaves opposite, linear, quite entire, smooth, sessile, longer than the branches. Branches axillary to the leaves, similar, terminated with four leaves crossed, serving the office of bractes; from the axils of each of these there rises a flower-stalk bearing a solitary flower, nodding. Calyx five-leaved, smooth. Corolla one-petaled, cupped, divided into five ovate acuminate somewhat fawed segments.

A hardy perennial, requiring no particular treatment.

ERRATA in FASCICULO POSTREMO.

- No. 646, l. 33, pro *St. Vincent's*, lege *St. Vincent*,
 647, l. 10, — *altiori*, lege *altiore*.
 649, l. 1, — *cordifolia*, lege *cordata*.
 652, l. 14, post *pristinum*, adde comma.
 19, — *erecta*, adde comma.
 24, pro *antheris*, lege *antheras*.

N^o 661



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis S^t Geo: Crescent July 1. 1803 E. Sanfer sculp.

AMARYLLIS LONGIFOLIA. LONG-LEAVED
AMARYLLIS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *longifolia*; suberecto-multiflora, foliis glaucis, extimis scapo longioribus, floribus pedicellatis: tubo obtuse trigono curvulo limbo subringenter et turbinatim campanulato subduplo longiore, stigmatate depresso-capitellato. G.

AMARYLLIS *longifolia*. *Sp. Pl.* 421. *Roy. Lugdb.* 36. *Reich.* 2. 27. *Syst. Mill. Diet. n.* 7. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 320. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 13. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 419. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. 364. *Coll.* 4. 205. *Mart. Mill. Diet. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 56. excluso ubique Ehret pict. 13.

CRINUM *longifolium*. *Thunb. prod.* 59.

LILIUM *africanum humile* longissimis foliis polyanthos saturato colore purpurascens. *Herzm. Parad.* 195. t. 195.

Root a tunicated bulb. Leaves radical, sparse (not bifarious) outer ones recurved-recumbent, glaucous, broad-subulate, convolute at their bases; outermost ones broadest, longest, laxly reclined at the upper part; innermost upright, channelled their whole length, very narrow; if an outer one is held up to the light, the transverse septa of the longitudinal, parallel, linear chambers afford the appearance of its being reticulately veined. Scape strict, roundish, solid, lateral or outside the leaves and produced after these are completely grown out, varying from
fix

six inches to two feet in height; pedicles longer than the germ. Involucre bivalved; umbel 12—20 flowered, upright, each flower separated by a narrow, membranous spathe, the innermost of which are very minute and sometimes abortive. Corolla about six inches or more in length; ungues grown together into a bluntly trigonal, peduncle-like tube, somewhat curved, twice longer than the limb, each face traversed longitudinally by a ribbed furrow. Limb subringent, outer segments linear-oblong, inner oval-oblong; upper one somewhat recurved, lower one declined, all subconcave and obtuse; the three outer segments have the usual membranous hook at their ends on the inside, by which they are hitched together till the flower is ripe for expansion. Germ trigonal-oval, oblong. Organs nearly equal, declined-ascending, something shorter than the limb; stamens decurrently adnate to the tube; anthers incumbent, versatile, when they have discharged their pollen, crescent-shaped. Tube nectariferous, flowers fragrant, varying in size, and in being more or less purple, generally before they decay becoming almost white, from which period we reckon the proportionate length of the tube and pedicle, as these continue to increase till then. It resembles *AMARYLLIS zeylanica* and *ornata* (the latter of which is figured in the Botanist's Repository, under the name of *CRINUM giganteum*) but differs from both at first sight in having sessile germs. Cultivated by MILLER; introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON about 1773.

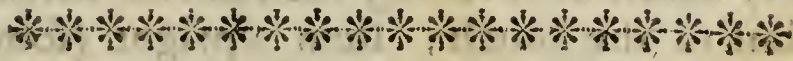
Our drawing was taken from a plant in the collection of Mr. WOODFORD, at Vauxhall, where it flowered in April; it requires to be kept on the flue of the stove in a largish pot and light earth.

Propagates by the bulb; Mr. WYKES, Nurseryman, at Kensington, informs us, that with him it has produced perfect seed-vessels, which as well as the seed resemble those of *AMARYLLIS vittata*, and from which he has raised many plants.

The size of our plate would not admit of more than two flowers of the umbel being shewn. G.



HYPOXIS STELLATA (α). **YELLOW-FLOWERED
STAR-HYPOXIS.**



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Perianth. 0. *Cor.* hexapetala, regularis, rotata, persistens, laciniis lanceolatis. *Filam.* brevia; antheræ majusculæ, sagittatæ, erectæ. *Stylus* crassus, brevis. *Stigmata* 3, recta, extus longitudinaliter fulcato-dehiscentia; vel columnariter junctia, vel secedentia et turbinato-patentia. *Germ.* inferum, verticale, trigonum. *Caps.* 2-valvis? *Sem.* subglobosa, uniserialia? plura. *G.*

FABRICIA. *Thunb. in Fab. It. Norv.*

OBS. *Flos* extus calycinus, intus corollinus. *Germen* deorsum sensim attenuatum inque pedunculum continuo-subsidens. *G.*

Gluma 2-valvis, quam Linnæus HYPOXIDI tribuit in CHAR. ESS. Syst. Veg. nil nisi bractea subulata; et mala omnino habuit specimina dum flores HYPOXIDIS erectæ describit sessiles qui longe pedunculati. Dryand. MSS.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPOXIS stellata rhizomate hemisphærico bulbo fibrose vestito coronato, foliis lato-subulatis, canaliculatis, caule unipedunculato unifloro, bractea foliacea tota convoluto-vaginante, stigmatibus in columellam sagittato-junctis. *G.*

HYPOXIS stellata. *Linn. Suppl.* 197. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 326. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. t. 368. *Coll.* 4. 134. *Thunb. prod.* 60. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 101. 236. *ejusque Recens.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 548. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 109. exclusis e synonymis Cornuti, Rudbeck, Morison, et Miller.

FABRICIA *stellata.* *Thunb. in Fab. It. Norv.* p. 27.

AMARYLLIS *capensis.* *Sp. Pl.* 420. *Am. Ac.* 6. *Afr.* 11. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 319. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 538.

(α) Corolla lutea, macula atro-fusca; organis luteis.

(β) Corolla alba, macula atro-cyanea; organis atro-violaceis.

Bulb

Bulb clothed by several concentric wiry-fibrous tunics fitting on a rootstock that is convex and very smooth beneath, above which and from its base the fibres are radiately extruded. Leaves radical, several, recurved-recumbent round the stem, broad-subulate, channelled, carinate, triquetral, edged with a minutely scabrous reversely subaculeate cartilage, scarcely perceptible but to the touch; stem upright (sometimes twin) with a one-flowered long peduncle, both together resembling a one-jointed culm, the latter obtusely trigonal upwards, far sheathed by a leaf-like, convolute, upright bracte. Petals narrow-lanceolate, alternate ones narrowest and more inclined to a linear form. Stigmas shallowly separating above, joined in a sagittated shaft with three linear, decurrent, channelled-dehiscent angles, equal to the anthers, as style is to the filaments, which are subulate, thick, and very short. Flowers large, beautiful, expanding only when the sun shines; last several days; quite scentless; when closed have the appearance of a perianth. Should be kept in a small pot of light earth in the greenhouse; when the plant decays the bulbs should be kept dry, parted and replanted early in Autumn. Found at the Cape by THUNBERG. Sent to the Kew Garden by Mr. MASSON in 1778.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. COLVILLE'S Nursery in the King's-Road, Chelsea, where it flowered in May.

Few living species being as yet introduced into our gardens, and those not feeding, we doubt if the above essential character will prove sufficiently determinate; but at all events the one usually prefixed to this genus is too materially incorrect to be retained. G.

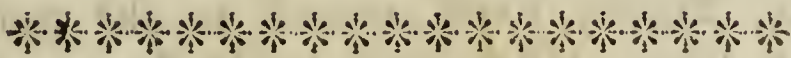


N^o 663



Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent July 1, 1803. E. Sanford sculp

SCILLA ITALICA. ITALIAN SQUIL.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita basi staminifera, omnino patens, decidua.
Filam. omnia filiformia. *Stigma* 1. *Genus* nimium affine OR-
 NITHOGALO. Juss.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *italica*; foliis linearibus obtuse canaliculatis, racemo conferto conico, bracteis geminis linearibus pedicellos patentibus subæquantibus, laciniis rotatis lanceolatis intus convexulis. G.

SCILLA *italica*. *Mant.* 364. *Sp. Pl.* 442. *Hort. Clift.* 123. *Roy. Lugdb.* 32. *Mill. Diet.* 3. *Retz. Obs.* 1. 15. *Allion. Fl. Ped.* 1896. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 443. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 126.

PHALANGIUM radice bulbosa; foliis latissimis obtusis; spica multiflora; stipulis longitudine petioli. *Hall. Helv.* 1212. exclusis synonymis.

HYACINTHUS stellatus cineracei coloris. *Clus. Hist.* 184.

HYACINTHUS stellaris italicus. *Hort. Eyst. Vern.* 42. f. 1.

HYACINTHUS stellaris spicatus cinereus. *Baub. Pin.* 46. *Moris. Hist. f. 4. t. 12. f. 16. Park. Parad.* 132. f. 6.

Root bulbous. Leaves radical, several, recumbently diverging round the stem, linear, bluntly channelled above, acutely carinate beneath, subacute, 4—5 inches long, equal in length; scape nearly twice their length, round, terminated by a simple, shortish, sparse, thyrsiform, many-flowered raceme; pedicles filiform, divaricately spreading, gradually shorter, lowest about an inch long, sheathed by double, opposite, linear, acute, membranous, coloured bracts, about their own length.

length. Corolla rotately patent; segments lanceolate-ovate, somewhat unguiculate, equal, stellately divergent, firm, slightly convex, margins revolutely depressed. Filaments white, nearly twice shorter than corolla, linear-acuminate, flat, fixed on the claw-like bases of the segments, erect-patent; anthers linear, sagittate, slightly fixed inwards to the points of the filaments, dark blue; pistil equal to the stamens; germ depressed-orbiculate, uneven, six-torosely sulcate, blue: style triquetrally subulate; stigma somewhat fringed, depressed, nearly simple or very slightly trifid, purplish blue. Flowers fragrant, smelling like Lilac, pale blue or grey; expanding in March.

Though cultivated in PARKINSON'S time, seems to have become a scarce plant; we have never seen it in any of our collections till we found it the other day in that of Mr. WOODFORD'S, where our drawing was taken. Hardy, but is seen in the greatest perfection when kept in a pot with other alpine plants.

Found by HALLER on the Helvetic Alps, and by ALLIONI in the County of Nice, growing in poor rocky, shady spots. Its habitat is left unsettled by PARKINSON and the authors of Hort. Kew.

The Bractes are closely adpressed to the pedicles, and being of nearly the same length, breadth, and colour with them, they have escaped the notice of the older draughtsmen, and are not seen in their figures. G.

N^o 664



FRITILLARIA PYRENAICA (α). PYRENEAN
FRITILLARY.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, campanulata, supra unguis cavitate nectarifera.
Stam. longitudine corollæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRITILLARIA *pyrenaica*; foliis sparsis complanatis subco-
riaceis glaucis: infimis latioribus lineari-
oblongis obtusulis, corolla coriaceo-incrassata,
campanulata superne recurvato-patula, nec-
tariis subrotundis. G.

(α) 1-flora; foliis raris diffuse sed subalternatim sparsis: infimis
binis subopposito-approximatis. G.

FRITILLARIA *pyrenæa*. *Clus. app. ad Hist. cclvi. vii.*

FRITILLARIA *flore minore*. *Bauh. Pin. 64.*

FRITILLARIA *nigra*. *Lob. adv. pars alt. 496.*

FRITILLARIA *pyrenæa sive appenineæ*. *Park. Parad. 43.*
f. 11.

(β) multiflora; foliis crebrioribus sparsis: 2—4 infimis sub-
verticillatis racemi, floribus distantibus spicatis vel approxi-
matis et subumbellatis. G.

FRITILLARIA *pyrenaica*. *Sp. Pl. 436. Syst. Vegetab. Murr.*
325. Hort. Ups. 81. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 91.
(quo male citatur *Hort. Cliff. 81.*)

FRITILLARIA *nigra* floribus adscendentibus. *Mill. Dict. 3.*

FRITILLARIA *e soliorum alis florens* (δ). *Serotina atro-*
purpurea. Hort. Cliff. 119.

FRITILLARIA *hispanica umbellifera*. *Park. Parad. 43. f. 12.*
Swert. Floril. 7. f. 2. Bauh. Pin. 64.

FRITILLARIA. 8. *Raii Hist. 1148.*

Leaves of (α) about seven, thickish, leathery, glaucous,
sparse, distant, somewhat alternate or approaching in subop-
posite

posite pairs; two lower ones about four inches long, linear-oblong, somewhat vertical, blunt, upper ones acuminate, gradually shorter, much narrower; stem about a foot high, round, nodding upwards. Flower one, nearly twice smaller than those of *meleagris*, emitting a disagreeable rank scent if smelt close to; corolla thickish, leathery, not corrugately chequered, subcylindric-campanulate, recurved upwards, summits of the petals glandularly thickened, external ones acutely cuneate, nearly twice the narrowest, inner ones obovately cuneate, all on the outside of a dark dull somewhat purplish liver-colour suffused with a glaucous bloom, the chequering nearly obsolete; on the inside of a shining greenish yellow, with clear, irregular purple chequering towards the middle; the six nectariferous pitlets at the bottom of the petals nearly round, dark green; organs nearly equal, pale, twice shorter than petals; anthers nearly equal to the filaments; stigmas generally rather longer than style; germ about the length of both together.

According to CLUSIUS, a native of the Pyrenees. Flowers rather later than *meleagris*; hardy, but is kept better in the pit with other alpine plants, as we are informed by Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, of Kensington, where our drawing was taken, and who imported it from Holland.

We have seen what we take to be a hybrid of this and *meleagris*, with a larger flower, more cylindrical, less recurved, with an oblong nectary, longer pistil, leaves still more alternate and opposite; raised probably by the Dutch Gardeners: (β) which we have not seen alive, seems only to differ in number of leaves and flowers, hence need not be separated; the bulbs are larger than those of *meleagris*. G.

1844

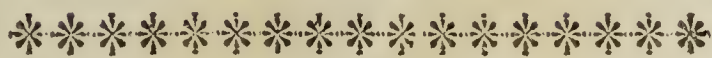
Asplenium platyneuron L.



The illustration depicts the habit of the fern, showing a stem with several large, rounded, lobed leaves. The leaves are arranged in a fan-like pattern. At the top of the stem, there is a cluster of small, rounded structures, likely representing the fern's reproductive organs (spore-bearing structures). The drawing is a fine-line illustration, typical of scientific botanical drawings.



PSORALEA CORYLIFOLIA. HAZEL-LEAVED
PSORALEA.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. punctis callofis adpersus, longitudine *Leguminis* 1-spermi.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- PSORALEA *corylifolia*; foliis simplicibus ovatis subdentatis, spicis ovatis. *Syst. Vegetab.* 686. *Sp. Pl.* 1075. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 81. *Burm. Ind.* p. 172. t. 49. f. 2. *Martyn Mill.* n. 20. *Vabl. Symb.* 65.
- DORYCNIUM foliis simplicibus ovatis. *Roy. Lugdb.* 389. *Mill. Dict. edit.* 6. n. 2.
- LOTO affinis *corylifolio*. *Dodart. in Aët. Paris.* 4. p. 289. t. 289. *Pluk. Alm.* 227. t. 96. f. 5.
- Trifolium unifolium*, leguminibus racemosis, nudis, monospermis, foliis simplicibus cordato-subrotundis, repandis. *Forsk. Descr.* p. 140.

The *PSORALEA corylifolia*, a native of Coromandel, is an annual of easy cultivation, but, not possessing any fragrance or particular beauty to recommend it, is very rarely seen in our gardens, though known to MILLER in 1752. The plant from which our drawing was made was raised from seeds received from Dr. ROXBURGH by Mr. LODDIDGES, at Hackney.

Requires to be treated as a tender annual; flowers in July and August, and ripens its seeds readily.

In habit it differs much from the rest of the genus, approaching nearer to *Trifolium*; indeed, so closely is it allied to the Blue Melilot, as hardly to allow of their separation without doing violence to nature.

Luxuriant specimens have been observed with ternate leaves: PLUKENET's figure has sessile leaves and flowers, a circumstance not worthy of notice in a representation that is altogether so miserable; but that of DODART, which is excellent for the time, has likewise sessile leaves; and this leads to a suspicion that two species may have been confounded.

此
亦
亦
亦
亦
亦
亦
亦



STACHYS COCCINEA. SCARLET STACHYS.

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ labium superius fornicatum; labium inferius lateribus reflexum: lacinia intermedia majore emarginata. *Stamina* deflorata versus latera reflexa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- STACHYS *coccinea*; verticillis sexfloris, foliis ovatis cordatis crenatis, petiôlis dilatatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 97.
- STACHYS verticillis sexfloris, foliis oblongo-ovatis basi cordatis. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 3. p. 18. t. 284.

DESC. *Root* perennial. *Leaves* oblong-cordate, somewhat rugose, hairy on both sides. *Footstalks* channelled, dilated towards the leaf. *Stalk* square; angles obtuse, elevated. *Flowers* six in a whorl, large, of a bright scarlet colour, peduncled. *Braçtes* like the leaves, sessile, two under each whorl. *Peduncles* erect, half the length of the calyx. *Calyx* hairy, bell-shaped, five-toothed, regular, pungent. *Tube* of corolla thrice as long as calyx, nearly straight: *border* bilabiate: upper lip entire, a little concave: lower lip trifid, the middle segment emarginate, side ones bent back. *Filaments* equal, erect, not leaning to one side. *Germ* four-cleft on a raised fleshy receptacle; *style* shorter than the filaments: *stigma* bifid.

This very ornamental plant, though generally preserved in a greenhouse, is perhaps hardy enough to bear the cold of our climate.

Is a native of Chili in South-America; first raised in this country, in the garden of JAMES VERE, Esq. in Kensington-Road, in the year 1800.

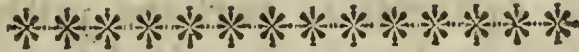
Flowers from June to September. May be propagated by seeds, cuttings, or parting its roots in the Autumn. Requires no particular treatment.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

N^o 667



ANDROMEDA PULVERULENTA. OVAL-
LEAVED ANDROMEDA.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata; ore 5-fido. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- ANDROMEDA *pulverulenta*; pedunculis aggregatis rameis axillaribusque, corollis globofo-campanulatis, foliis ovalibus crenulatis subtus pulverulentis.
- ANDROMEDA *pulverulenta*. *Bartram's Travels (American Edition)* p. 476. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 2. p. 610.*
- ANDROMEDA *cassinefolia*. var. β . *Ventenat Hort. Cels. 60.*
- ANDROMEDA *ovata*; pedunculis aggregatis, corollis campanulatis foliis alternis ovatis serrato-crenatis obtusiusculis. *Solander MSS.*

A very handsome bushy shrub. Leaves alternate, oval, slightly notched, the under surface of a bluish white resembling the bloom of plums, and, like that, rubbing off when roughly touched. Flowers in bunches, nodding, white, much like those of the Lily of the Valley, sweet-scented. Filaments short, each growing from a globular gland surrounding the germ: anthers brown, four-awned. Style simple, erect, persistent, exceeding the stamens. Capsule five-cornered, five-celled.

For this valuable acquisition to our gardens we are indebted to the indefatigable Mr. FRASER, of Sloane-Square, who found it in North-Carolina, where however it had been observed long before by Mr. JOHN BARTRAM.

It is capable of withstanding the cold of our winters in the open air, but the beautiful foliage is better preserved by the shelter

shelter of a greenhouse, nor indeed have we as yet seen it produce its flowers in perfection without some artificial heat, though there is reason to believe that older plants may not stand in need of such assistance.

This ought to stand next to *ANDROMEDA mariana*, with which it has a near affinity. Monf. VENTENAT considers it as a variety of his *cassinefolia*; perhaps justly.

May be increased by layers or raised from seeds.

Our drawing was made at Mr. FRASER'S, Sloane-Square, in June 1802.



GORDONIA LASIANTHUS. SMOOTH GORDONIA,
OR LOBLOLLY BAY.



Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Pet.* 5, mediante staminum urceolo basi coalita. *Stylus* 5-gonus. *Stigma* 5-fidum. *Capsula* supera 5-ocularis. *Sem.* alata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GORDONIA *Lasianthus*; foliis coriaceis utrinque glabris. *Syst. Veg.* 631. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 231. *Martyn Miller*, n. 1.

GORDONIA. *Ellis aet. Angl.* 1770. (vol. 60.) p. 518. t. 11.

GORDONIA floribus longius pedunculatis, foliis coriaceis glabris, capsulis ovatis. *L'Herit. Stirp.* 1. p. 156.

GORDONIA foliis ovatis planis, pedunculis elongatis, corollis ovatis, stylo quinquefido. *Swartz. Obs.* 271.

GORDONIA foliis lanceolatis subferratis utrinque glabris, pedunculis axillaribus longis unifloris. *Lamarck. Encycl.* 2. p. 770.

HYPERICUM *Lasianthus*; floribus pentagynis foliis lanceolatis ferratis. *Hort. Cliff.* 380. *Sp. Pl.* 1. 101.

HYPERICUM foliis lanceolatis rigidis, denticulatis, floribus alaribus, pedunculis longissimis, capsulis lignosis. *Mill. Diet.*

Alcea floridana quinecapsularis. *Pluk. Amalth.* t. 352. f. 3. *Catesb. Cat.* 1. p. 44. t. 44.

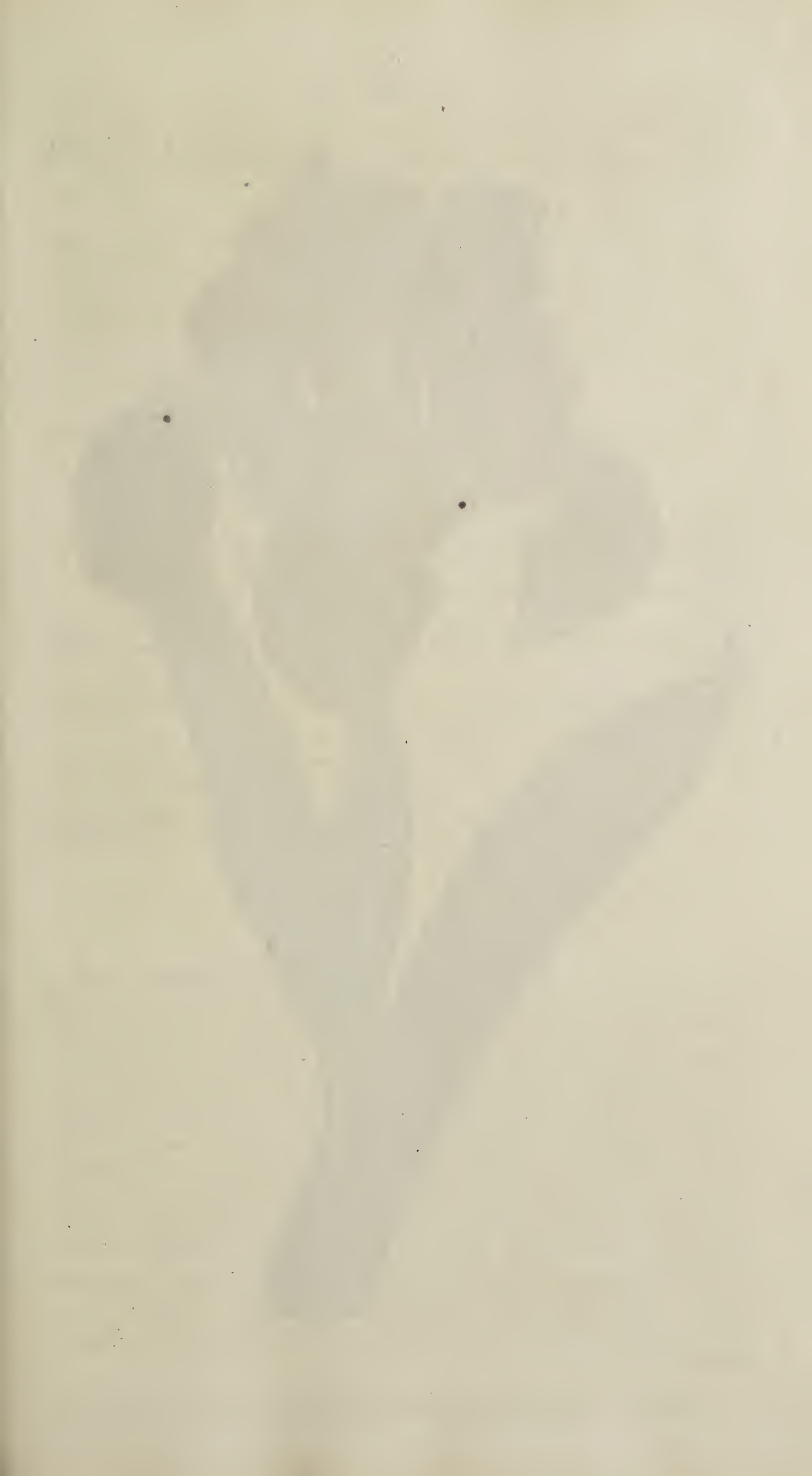
The Loblolly Bay is a native of South-Carolina, where it grows in wet swamps. MILLER says, that it is with great difficulty preserved in England, and we believe it has not often flowered

flowered in the same perfection, as it did last Summer at Mr. WOODFORD'S, at Vauxhall, where our drawing was taken. It had been turned out of a pot the preceding Spring into a border of bog-earth in the conservatory, which was kept very moist. Flowers in August and September.

The name of *Gordonia* was given it in honour of the late Mr. JAMES GORDON, a very celebrated cultivator of rare plants at Mile-End, by Mr. ELLIS, who settled the genus from a specimen which flowered at BENJAMIN BEWICK'S, Esq. at Clapham, in the year 1769.

It cannot be easily propagated except from seeds imported from America.

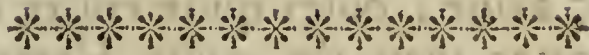
In the Hortus Kewensis, this tree is placed in the class Polyandria; and both Professor MARTYN and SWARTZ agree, that it rather belongs to this class than to that of Monadelphia, in which WILLDENOW has nevertheless retained it, and in our opinion very properly, as it is there in company with *STUARTIA* and *CAMELLIA*, with which, particularly the former, it appears to have a natural affinity. According to the conceptions of different observers, the filaments may be said to be united at their base into a fleshy annular body, or this ring may be regarded as an elevation of the receptacle to which the filaments are attached, or as a nectary, or a gland, but as it differs so little in its substance from the filaments themselves, except in being more succulent, it may be fairly considered to be formed by the coalescence of these. The calyx, consisting of five round, concave leaves, is covered externally with a silky down, which, extending beyond the edges, gives it a ciliated appearance; and the two outermost of the petals, partaking of the same silkiness, are likewise minutely fringed, especially the exterior one of all.



N. 669



IRIS LURIDA. DINGY FLAG.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- IRIS *lurida* (*barbata*) caule foliis subduplo altiore, involucris herbaceis supra purpurascensibus inflatusculis 1—2 floris; germine tubo 2—3plo brevior, laciniis extimis parum longioribus, intimis undulatis. G.
- IRIS *lurida*. Hort. Kew. 1. 68. Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 229.
- IRIS *latifolia* humilior purpurea. Weinm. Phyt. Ic. v. 3. n. 612. Baub. Pin. 32. Raii Hist. 9. 1182.
- IRIS major *latifolia* angustioribus foliis, purpureis floribus minoribus. Baub. Hist. 718.
- IRIS major *latifolia* xix. Clus. Hist. 221.
- IRIS *violacea*. Ger. Herb. emac. 53. f. 6.

Root fleshy, horizontal; Herb cespitose; Leaves twice shorter than stem, which is from a foot to a foot and half high, subcompressedly round with about three branches issuing from herbaceous two-valved Bractes, which are sometimes longer than the branches and give the involucre the appearance of being four-valved. Involucres herbaceous, rather inflated, about equal to the tube with a purplish sphacelate edge, terminal one two-flowered with a middle one-valved spathe, the rest generally one-flowered. Tube about equal to the outer laminæ, of a livid yellowish green; ungues turbinately patent, rather distant, convolute, of a livid yellow with purplish blotches; inner ones nearly twice the shortest and narrowest; outer laminæ revolutely deflected, narrowest, and rather longest, oblong oval, rather convex, dark dingy purple with whitish

whitish streaks in the middle of its base, inner round-obovate, connivent-erect, subundulate, subpellucid, purplish; cilia deep yellow with purple-brown tips; stigmas erect-patent, linear-oblong, lividly yellow, keel and both lips purplish; Segments of inner lip revolute, acute; outer quite entire and purple. Anthers purplish, shorter than the white filaments. Germ subsessile trigonal-oblong, six-sulcate, and nearly three times shorter than the tube. Flowers early in May: its bloom is sweetish, and not entirely scentless, as described in *Hort. Kew.* where it is suspected to be a variety of *IRIS sambucina*; native of the southern parts of Europe; cultivated by MILLER in 1758.

Our specimen had rather a larger flower, and its laminae were rather more undulate than usual.

The drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kensington. G.

N^o 670



IRIS GERMANICA. GERMAN FLAG.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- IRIS *germanica* (*barbata*) involucris semiherbaceis, 1—2
floris, tubum includentibus; foliis saturate virentibus;
germinibus tubo subduplo brevioribus; laciniis subæqua-
libus, laminis extimis unguibus duplo longioribus; stig-
matibus ellipticis, revolutis, ferratis. G.
- IRIS *germanica*. Linn. Sp. Pl. 55. Syst. Vegetab. 86. Reich. 1.
105. Mat. Med. 4. Hort. Ups. 16. Hall. Helv. 1258.
Scop. Carn. n. 51. Pollich. Pal. n. 34. Vill. Dauph. 2.
224. Krock. Siles. n. 56. Blackw. t. 69. Bulliard Herb.
1. t. 14. Hort. Kew. 1. 68. Hoffm. fl. germ. 13. Roth.
fl. germ. I. 17. II. 41. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 229. (exclusis
Thunberg et Miller) Desf. fl. Atl. 1. 36.
- IRIS *sambucina*. Thunb. Diff. 11. p. 10.
- IRIS *squalens*. Mill. Diet. n. 2. ed. 8.
- IRIS *cærulea*. Weinm. Phyt. Ic. v. 3. n. 607.
- IRIS *vulgaris germanica* f. *sylvestris*. Baub Pin. 30.
- IRIS *vulgaris*. Ger. 46. f. 1. emac. 50. f. 1.
- IRIS *sylvestris*. Matth. 1611. major. Camer. epit. 2.
- IRIS *latifolia* vulg. *cærulea*. Hort. Eyst. vern. 8. 5. f. 2.
- IRIS *latifolia*, major *vulgaris*. Clus. Hist. 224.
- IRIS *purpurea* f. *vulgaris*. Park. Par. 181. t. 183. f. 2.
- The most common Purple Flower de Luce. Raii Hist. 1180.
- β. *pygmæa*. Leyff. fl. Hal. p. 7. n. 34. Hoffm. fl. germ. I. 17.
II. P. I. 42.

Plant caespitose; root thick, fleshy, horizontal. Leaves far
acuminate, nerved, deep-green, purplish towards the base,
shorter

shorter than the stem, which is two feet high or more, with 2—3 branches and four flower-fascicles. Involucres downwards herbaceous, upwards membranous or scariose, about equal to the tube, which is obtusely trigonal and nearly twice shorter than the unguis, of a dull livid green with purplish spots; unguis as in *IRIS florentina*; outer laminæ broad-oblong, much longer than these, more straightly deflex and flatter than in *IRIS florentina*; inner ones about the same size, oblong-obovate. Stigmas patently recurved, more elliptic, and with the segments of their inner lips less divergent, more revolute and ferrate than in *IRIS florentina*; beard and anthers as in that, or perhaps the former may be said to be something less yellow; germ subsessile, bluntly trigonal, oblong, twice shorter than the tube. Flowers 6—12, fragrant, outer laminæ purple-violet, with large longitudinal purple veins, inner ones lighter and more blue with faint purple veins.

Native of Germany, Switzerland, Dauphiny, and Italy, growing in uncultivated spots and on old walls; β . is found near Halle, the stem of this is scarcely the length of one's finger and about the length of the leaves, yet sufficiently distinct from *IRIS pumila*. DESFONTAINES found the species in Algiers.

The commonest *IRIS* in our gardens, where it flowers in May and June, is perfectly hardy, and to be propagated by dividing its roots in Autumn; seldom seeds.

Cultivated here by GERARDE in 1596. CLUSIUS observes that in his time it was much less frequently met with in the gardens of Austria and Hungary than *IRIS sambucina*, and that he procured a supply of seeds for them from the Low Countries.

A pigment, chiefly used by miniature painters, called *Verdelis*, *Vert d'iris* or *Iris-green*, is made from its flowers, which are macerated and left to putrify, when chalk or alum is added.

The root first tasted is slightly bitter, presently producing a most insufferable heat in the throat, as do the flowers in a lesser degree. G.

N^o 671



IRIS FLORENTINA. FLORENTINE FLAG.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *florentina* (*barbata*) foliis pallide virentibus, glaucis, caule brevioribus; involucris sphacelato-membranaceis, 1—2 floris, tubo parum brevioribus; laminis extimis revoluto-deflexis; stigmatibus oblongis, laciniis erecto-recurvis. *G.*

IRIS *florentina*. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 55. *Syst.* 88. *Reich.* 1. 105. *Mat. Med.* 44. *Woodv. Med. Bot.* 112. *Zorn. Ic.* 186. *Blackw. t.* 414. *Mill. Diet.* 22. *Thunb. Diss.* 4. *Lamarck Encyc.* 3. 281. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 68. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 227. *Desf. Flor. Atl.* 1. 36.

IRIS *alba florentina*. *Weinm. Phyt. Ic.* v. 3. n. 606. *Baub. Pin.* 31. *Theatr.* 577. *Ger.* 47. f. 1. 2. *emac.* 52. f. 1, 2. *Park. Par.* 180. t. 183. f. 2. *Tournef. Inst.* 350.

IRIS *alba illyrica* vel potius *florentina*. *Cam. Hort.* 79.

IRIS *florentina*. *Morif. Hist. f.* 4. t. 5. f. 5. *Hort. Eyst. Vern.* 8. 4. f. 3.

IRIS *flore albo*. *Baub. Hist.* 2. 719. *Raii Hist.* 1180.

IRIS *latifolia major alba*. *Clus. Hist.* 224.

Herb cespitose. Root thick, fleshy, horizontal. Leaves shorter than the stem, ensiform, palish green, glaucous, about a foot and half high. Stem 2—4-branched, round, very slightly compressed, branches gradually shorter upwards, supported by two-valved spathaceous green bractes, the lowermost of which are leaf-like. Involucres 1—2-flowered, sphacelately membranous, rather longer than the germ, but not so long as the tube. Tube greenish, about the length of the ungues; segments of the corollas equal in length; ungues turbinately

turbinately patent, those of the outer segments twice the broadest and traversed longitudinally inwards by a narrow fillet of white cilia with deep yellow tips, inner ones convolute; outer laminae obovate-oblong, flattish, inner ones oblong-obovate, rather the broadest, upright connivent, while the outer ones are revolutely deflected. Stigmas pearl-coloured, somewhat oblong, outer lip entire, rounded; inner bipartite, segments acuminate, subserrate, upright recurved, not revolute as in *IRIS germanica*. Germ subsessile, trigonal-oblong, 6-fulcate, longer in proportion than that of *germanica*; but still shorter than the tube. Whole corolla greyish white, outer segments with a somewhat bluer tint; sides of the unguis with brownish or greenish yellow veins. Blooms in May.

A native of Italy and other parts of the South of Europe; grows plentifully on the walls of Florence; cultivated here by GERARDE in 1596. DESFONTAINES found it in Algiers, where it is sown with *germanica* about graves; he doubts if they are specifically distinct.

The dried root of this plant was formerly used in medicine, but is now confined to some insignificant lozenges as an expectorant, and to the manufactory of the perfumer, to whom it is known by the name of Orris or Orrice-root, being used to give to certain articles, such as hair-powder, the scent of violets; that which is used for these purposes however is imported from Leghorn, as what is produced in our climate has neither the flavour nor other qualities of the Italian root. RAY says the pigment called *Verdelis* or *Iris-green* is made from the flowers of this species, while HALLER and others say from those of *IRIS germanica*.

It is perfectly hardy; is propagated by parting its roots in Autumn; not quite so common in our gardens as *IRIS germanica*, from which it differs in the colour of its flowers and leaves, in the scent of its dried root, in having its spathes more sphacelate or membranous, and the tube of its corolla not so much longer than its germ as in that. SKYNNER has derived ORRICE from IRIS. G.

N^o 672



GEISSORHIZA OBTUSATA. YELLOW-
FLOWERED GEISSORHIZA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis herbacea vel subherbacea, subinflata, tubo æqualis vel longior. *Cor.* regularis; tubus turbinatus; limbus sexpartitus, amplus, patens. *Stamina* recta, simul inclinata; *Stylus* his altior; *Stigmata* 3, filiformia, hirtula, revolutopatentia, antheras superantia. *Capsula* membranacea, ovalitrigona; *Semina* numerosa, parva. G.

OBS. *Bulbus* regularis, ovatus, tunicis putamineis plurimis suggestis deorsum imbricatis et ab imo margine sursum æqualiter fissis vestitus. *Folia* radicalia bina, caulina 1—2 (rarissime plura), remota, deorsum spathaceoconvoluta, vaginantia et subventricosa. *Caulis* simplex vel ramosus, uni vel multiflorus; *rachis* in multifloris præflexuosa sæpiusque refracto-reclinata, *floribus* secundis, erectis. *Spathæ* valvula extima striatula, deorsum virens, supra sphacelata, plurimum truncata et subtridentata, nunc etiam dente medio aristatim producto. *Corollæ* lacinie intimæ latiores (semperne?) Ex THUNBERGIO semina reniformia. Huc aggregandæ IXIA rochenlis supra 598, IXIA sublutea, Lamarck 3. 335, IXIA secunda, supra 597, IXIA setacea, Thunb. IXIA humilis, Thunb. (quæ IXIA setacea, β. Herb. Linn. fil. apud Herb. Banks.) IXIA imbricata, de la Roche, (nobis IXIA ramosa, supra ad Ixiæ synopsis. f. 3. et Thunb. IXIA scillaris; nec tamen Linn.) IXIA hirta, Thunb. IXIA inflexa, de la Roche, (ciliaris Salisb.?). IXIAM humilem jam antea TRICHONEMATI hesitante, at male, adjecimus; vid. supra 575. (p. 2.) Genus ab IXIA seminibus inclinatis, TRICHONEMATI stigmatibus haud bifidis, SPARAXIDE spathis haud laceris, TRITONIA filamentis nec vel curvatis vel adscendentibus, omnibus habitu, apprime distinctum. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GEISSORHIZA *obtusata* multiflora; foliis ensiformi-linearibus, rigidiusculis, dense nervoso-liratis, obtusulis; tubo germine brevior; laciniis turbinato-campanulatis, unguiculato-oblongis, acutulis; intimis latioribus. G.

IXIA *obtusata*. Soland. in Herb. Banks. Synopsis. nost. supra 549. sect. 3.

Bulb ovate, regularly shaped, covered with many brown, shell-like tunics (not fibrous) placed one over the other, and imbricating

imbricating downwards, split regularly from the lower edge upwards into equal segments. Root leaves two, ensiform-linear, rather stiff, subobtuse, shorter than the stem, fluted by many close prominent nerves; stem leaf convolutely sheathing downwards. Stem 4—6 inches high, trigonal, short from the bulb to the rachis, sometimes one-branched, 4—8-flowered, with a deeply flexuose rachis, which is sometimes upright, at others refractedly reclined. Outer valve of the spathe green, large, that of the upper ones truncately subtridentate, of the lower ones with the middle tooth elongated. Corolla large, scentless, turbinate campanulate, tube shorter than the germ; Segments subacute, inner ones far broadest, ligulately obovate or spatulately oblong, outer ones ligulately cuneate; all streaked by numerous longitudinal transparent veins converging downwards. Stamens twice shorter than the corolla; filaments straight, femicylindric, white, longer than the anthers, somewhat declined; anthers linear-sagittate. Pistil nearly equal to the corolla; style white, filiform, stigmas recurvedly patent, hairy, overtopping the anthers. Germ green, turbinate, trigonal.

Our plant has a *prima facie* resemblance to *SPARAXIS bulbifera*, *supra* No. 545; but if critically examined, will be found in reality to differ in almost every particular.

This very rare species was received from the Cape by Mr. HIBBERT, in whose conservatory it flowered in May, most probably for the first time in Europe; indeed all the species of this genus are rare with us, *secunda*, *supra* No. 597, being the most common in our collections; they may all be easily known on their first arrival from the Cape, by the singularity of their bulbs, from amongst those of the rest of their order.

Our generic name is composed of *γεισσοειν*, *in subgrunda modum conformare*, and *ρίζα*, *radix*; from the appearance of the bulb as above described. Requires the same treatment as *IXIA*. G.

CROCUS, *supra* No. 652.

In linea ultima observationis, dele “*Capsula recondita*;” addeque “*Ex germine altius recondito, incremente scapo, eminent e terra matura capsula et debiscit rotatim. Semina subrotunda.*” G.

N^o 67c



Sol Edwards del. Pub. by T Curtis, Sc. and Col. from a drawing by J. E. Smith. 1833. Fount. n. sculp

NICOTIANA UNDULATA. NEW-HOLLAND
TOBACCO.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis limbo plicato. *Stam.* inclinata. *Caps.*
2-valvis, 2-ocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NICOTIANA *undulata*; foliis radicalibus ovatis subundulatis obtusis: caulinis acutis, tubo longissimo, limbo plano obtusissimo.

NICOTIANA foliis radicalibus subspathulatis; caulinis petiolatis, ovatis, undulatis, acuminatis, floribus obtusis. *Jardin de Malmaison, livr. 2.*

DESC. Root perennial. Radical leaves peduncled, oblong-ovate, obtuse, somewhat waved, veined and hairy on the under surface and nearly smooth on the upper. Stalk-leaves sessile, acute, somewhat waved at the base, chiefly at the bottom of the stem. Stem naked above except a few distant subulate scales. Flowers paniced, few, nodding, fragrant at night but not in the day-time, white: Calyx half five-cleft, channelled, acute, persistent. Corolla one-petaled, funnel-shaped: tube very long, cylindrical, greenish, hairy: border flat, half five-cleft: segments obtuse, curiously folded both before expanding and when fading. Stamens five, four of the filaments very short or entirely wanting, the anthers being attached to the mouth of the tube, the fifth filament is half the length of the tube, to the base of which it is inserted. Germen ovate, orange-coloured at the base, one-celled: Style the length of the tube: Stigma globular. Capsule erect, one-celled, splitting at the point into four segments. Seeds minute, kidney-shaped, rough.

From

From the very barren information we have received concerning this plant, we can only learn, that it grows in the neighbourhood of Port-Jackson, and that the settlers have already found out how to apply it to the purposes of Tobacco. It flowered in Kew Garden last year.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, in May last, where it was kept in the stove, and in this situation it continued flowering in July, and had ripe seeds and flowers at the same time.

Is easily propagated by seeds, which should be sown on a hot-bed.

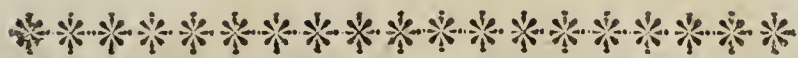
In the second number of the Jardin de Malmaison, pointed out to us since the above was prepared for the press, by our friend Mr. KÖNIG, there is a very excellent figure of this plant, from whence we have adopted the specific name, although not very appropriate, the leaves being a very little undulate at the base only. The capsule is there said to be two-celled; to us, both in the germen and the ripe seed-vessel, it appears to be one-celled, and in this respect different from its congeners. The cauline leaves in the several specimens that we have seen are confined to the lower part of the stem and are not properly petiolated; but as they are narrowed towards the base, some may choose to consider the narrow part as the foot-stalk with the leaf decurrent down it. Is said to have some relation to *Nicotiana plumbaginifolia* of M. DINEGRO,* which we have not seen.

* Elenchus Plant. Hort. Bot. J. C. DINEGRO, 4to. *Genue*, 1802.

N^o 674



PROTEA LEPIDOCARPON. BLACK-FLOWERED
PROTEA.



Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala (petalis subinde vario modo cohærentibus)
Anthæræ insertæ petalis infra apicem. *Sem.* 1, superum,
nudum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *Lepidocarpon*; floribus solitariis: radio calycino
spathulato incurvo barbato, foliis lanceolatis.

PROTEA *Lepidocarpodendron*. *Linn. Mant.* 190. *Reconf.*
Repos. Botan. 30.

LEUCADENDRON *Lepidocarpodendron*. *Spec. Pl.* 134.

LEPIDOCARPODENDRON folio saligno viridi: nervo et
margine flavo, cono longo superiore parte maxime
clauso. *Boerb. Ind. alt.* 189.

PROTEA *speciosa*. *Thunb. Diff.* 53.

PROTEA *speciosa nigra*. *Bot. Repos. t.* 103.

THUNBERG, by uniting this with *speciosa*, has occasioned considerable confusion, few plants that are of near kindred being more distinct. It is a handsome shrub, much branched. Leaves sessile, lanceolate, quite entire, smooth, thick, rigid, minutely dotted on both sides, cartilaginously margined, terminated with a black callous point most visible on the under side. Flower solitary, terminal, sessile, inversely conical. Outer scales of the calyx brown, ovate, recurved at the point, ciliated with white hairs: inner ones very long, spatular-shaped, incurved at the point, greenish at the lower part, black velvety upwards,

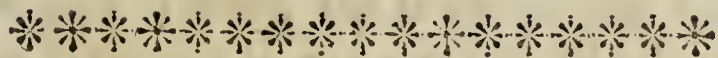
upwards, and terminated with a long black fur tipped with white. Corollas many, enclosed: Petals two inches long, hairy, and terminated in a brush: three of them united together and one distinct. Germen surrounded with brown bristles. Receptacle chaffy.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S, Vauxhall, in April.

Is propagated by cuttings. A native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires the shelter of a greenhouse except in the Summer months.



OROBUS VARIUS. PARTICOLOURED BITTER
VETCH.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stylus linearis. *Cal.* basi obtusus : laciniis superioribus profundioribus, brevioribus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OROBUS *varius*; foliis subquadrijugis lineari-lanceolatis, stipulis semifagittatis integerrimis, caule alato superne subramoso. *Solander MSS.*

OROBUS foliis pinnatis lineari-lanceolatis decurrentibus, stipulis semifagittatis, caule simplici. *Mill. Dict. ed. 1759. n. 5.*

OROBUS *angustifolius italicus* flore vario. *Tournef. Inst 393.*

OROBUS *versicolor* foliis quadrijugis : stipulis fagittatis lanceolatis pedunculis axillaribus angulatis. *Syst. Nat. Gmel. 1108? Voy. Sup. Pl. Ehr. t. 107. f. 2.*

OROBUS *angustifolius*, *albus*, and *varius*, have so near an affinity to each other, that some Botanists have considered them as mere varieties; they appear to us however to be sufficiently distinct species. Our plant is distinguished by the winged stalk, which is more spreading and branched, by the greater number of pairs of leaflets and of flowers on one peduncle, and by the colour of the latter, which does not seem disposed to vary.

It appears to have been known to MILLER before the year 1759, but was probably soon lost. In the new edition by Professor MARTYN, we find no trace of it, though we have frequently observed it in different collections about London.

for

for these five years past. A native of Italy, and sufficiently hardy to bear the cold of our Winters. Easily propagated by offsets from the roots, but rarely produces seed with us. Is worthy of culture, both to ornament the parterre and particularly for mixing with other flowers in the formation of bouquets.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

OROBUS versicolor of GMELIN is probably our plant, but as we have not had it in our power to examine the figure he refers to, and as neither WILLDENOW nor MARTYN have adopted it, we have rather chose to retain the name by which it is well known in our gardens, than upon uncertain grounds to follow an author whose innumerable blunders have rendered his work nearly obsolete.



ANTHYLLIS ERINACEA. PRICKLY

ANTHYLLIS.

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.**Cal. ventricosus. Legumen subrotundum tectum.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- ANTHYLLIS *Erinacea*; fruticosa spinosa foliis simplicibus.
Sp. Pl. 1014. *Reich.* 3. 437. *Hort. Kew.* 3.
 p. 26. *Martyn Mill. Diet. n.* 15. *Bot. Rep.*
 t. 15. *Desf. Atl.* 2. p. 152.
- GENISTA spartium spinosum; foliis Lenticulæ, floribus ex
 cæruleo purpurascens. *Bauh. Pin.* 394.
- ERINACEA. *Clus. Hist.* 1. p. 107. *Hisp.* 214.

A native of Valencia and Morocco. We can sympathise with CLUSIUS in the sensations he must have experienced, on first discovering this truly elegant little shrub, at that time totally unknown to every other Botanist.

The finding his little beauty, armed at all points against his invading gripe, whilst it deferred his possession, must have prolonged his pleasure, and added to the value of his prize; well might he exultingly style it "*plane nova et tota elegans*.*"

CLUSIUS gave it the name of *Erinacea* from the vulgar appellation of the inhabitants *Erizo*, which signifies a hedgehog. LINNÆUS considered it as a species of ANTHYLLIS, with which it agrees in the form of its flower, but in habit is certainly widely different from most of its congeners.

* "A plant undoubtedly new and full of beauty."

It is a greenhouse plant, and can be propagated we believe only by seeds, which it produces very sparingly, even in its native country; neither CLUSIUS nor DESFONTAINES could find any.

This may account for its still being a rare plant, though cultivated by MILLER in the year 1759.

Prof. MARTYN, from De la Billardiere, speaks of it as growing to the height of nine or ten feet, which must surely be a mistake, perhaps of feet for inches.

According to DESFONTAINES, it flowers in the Winter, but with us in the Spring.

Our drawing was taken in May, at the garden of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Esq. Vauxhall.

N^o 677



SILENE VESPERTINA. MOROCCO CATCHFLY.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ventricosus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata : coronata ad faucem.
Capsf. 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SILENE *vespertina* ; calycibus clavatis decem-striatis secundis :
 fructiferis erectis, petalis bipartitis, corona connata,
 foliis spathulatis basi ciliatis.

SILENE *vespertina*, petalis bifidis, nectario connato, floribus
 alternis. *Retz. Obs.* 3. p. 31. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* v. 2.
 p. 699.

SILENE *bipartita*, foliis inferioribus spathulatis, floribus ra-
 cemosis secundis nutantibus ; petalis bipartitis. *Desf.*
Atl. v. 1. p. 352. t. 100.

DESCR. *Root* annual. *Stem* branched, round : *branches*
 opposite and alternate. *Leaves* opposite, lower ones spatula-
 shaped, ciliated at the base, rather fleshy, quite entire : upper
 ones more lanceolate. *Flowers* alternate, secund, nodding,
 generally on double unequal racemes, with a solitary flower in
 the division. *Calyx* persistent, club-shaped, ten-stripped : stripes
 green, interstices subdiaphanous, five-toothed : teeth short,
 connivent, villous-edged. *Petals* 5, clawed, connected to-
 gether by the crown : limb divided to the base. *Filaments* 10,
 affixed to the receptacle, the length of the claws. *Anthers* in-
 cumbent, marked on the upper surface with two purple stripes.
Germen ovate, supported on a five-furrowed club-shaped re-
 ceptacle, elevated within the calyx to nearly half its length.
Stigmas revolute, spiral, villous on the inner side. *Capsule*
 opening with six teeth. *Seeds* many, kidney-shaped. The
 whole plant is slightly pubescent and not clammy.

The

The description by RETZ is very accurate, but as ours was made before we had seen his, we have thought proper to insert it. From a comparison of the two, there can remain no doubt that this is really the *SILENE vespertina* of the above author, although supposed by DESFONTAINES to have been an undescribed species, and accordingly renamed by him.

It is a lively annual, fit for the decoration of the border, of easy culture, but not of any great beauty, and should be sown in patches in the Spring, where the plants are intended to remain.

RETZ has not informed us of its native country, but we learn from DESFONTAINES, that it grows in the corn fields about Sbiba in Morocco.

N^o 678



TRITONIA CRISPA. CURLED-LEAVED
TRITONIA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 581 & 609, —ibique pro “scariosa”
lege “sursum scariosa.”*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *crispa*; foliis basi petioloideo-angustatis supra undulato-crispis setulis brevibus marginatis, spathis glaberrimis subherbaceis, corolla irregulari subringenter patente: tubo spatha 3—4plo longiore. G.

GLADIOLUS *crispus*. *Linn. Suppl. 94. Thunb. Diss. n. 7. t. 1. f. 2. Prod. 8. Jacq. Ic. rar. 2. t. 267. Coll. 5. 27. Lamarck Encyc. 3. 728. Hort. Kew. add. 481. Mart. Mill. Diet. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 210.*

GLADIOLUS *laceratus* foliis ensiformibus, laceris; floribus secundis, tubo filiformi longissimo. *Burm. Prod.?*

OBS. Hanc simul cum GLADIOLO *striato*, *Jacq.* et GLADIOLO *pectinato*, *Herb. Banks.* generi TRITONIAE jam primum adscribimus, haecenus ob quandam foliorum spatharum et bulborum discrepantiam haesitantes. G.

Bulb-tuber oblong-ovate covered by fibrous tunics of a lightish brown colour and loose texture, not reticulated with largish meshes as is usual in most species. Leaves from smooth, round, sheathing, petiole-like bases enlarged into linear-lanceolate, acuminate blades, nerved, somewhat glaucous, undulately crisp and edged with short glandular hairs or bristlets. Stem green, round, stiffish, smooth, flexuose, somewhat longer than the root leaves, simple or branched, with one or two leaves,
the

the upper one of which is flat and not curled; flowers 5—7, upright, secund, scentless. Spathes two-valved, subherbaceous, very smooth, not nerved or streaked, four times shorter than the tube, outer valve sphacelate and brown at the tip. Tube three times longer than the border, slightly curved, from a narrow filiform base gradually widened upwards. Limb six-parted, unequal, irregular; segments equal in length, connivent downwards, upwards subbringently patent; three upper ones largest and more diverging, oblong-obovate, obtuse, unguiculate, flat, all of one colour, pinkish white within, and deeper pink without, the middle the broadest; three lower ones equal, ligulate, obtuse, subventricosely or gibbously connivent, propendently patent upwards, the middle one sometimes rather the largest of the three; ungues subconvolutely concave, stained with purple inwards, having a longitudinal stripe of the same colour above. Stigmas recurved, rather longer than the anthers, which are sagittate-linear and violet-coloured.

Flowers in June; requires the treatment of its congeners, but is not quite so free to blow; *peclinata* and *friata* we have never seen in any garden in this country; the three seem to connect this genus with BABIANA, from which they differ in seed, spathe, bulb, and habit.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape on the Rodesand-Hills and Picketberg. Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON in 1787.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kensington, where it flowered in great perfection in June. G.

Nota. In MORÆA, IXIA, SPARAXIDE, TRITONIA, BABIANA, LAPEYROUSIA, GEISSORHIZA, TRICHONEMATE, MELASPHÆRULA, ANTHOLYZA, WATSONIA et GLADIOLO, passim pro "Bulbus et Bulb," lege "Bulbo-tuber et Bulb-tuber."

N^o 679



IRIS LUSITANICA. PORTUGUESE FLAG.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- IRIS *lusitana* (*imberbis*) involucro subunifloro, laciniis extimis parum longioribus subturbinato-patentibus, laminis revoluto-deflexis: intimis ex erectis incurvuloconniventibus, harumque laminis lanceolato-oblongis lateribus reflexulis, germine subincluso. G.
- IRIS *sordida*. *Soland. Herb. Banks.*
- IRIS bulbosa lutea inodora major. *Baub. Pin.* 39. *Morif. Hist. P. II. sect. 4. v. 1. p. 358.*
- IRIS bulbosa IIII. sive lutea. *Clus. Hist.* 212. *fig. V. Baub. Hist.* 2. 705.
- IRIS 5. *Raii Hist.* 1130.
- IRIS bulbosa flore luteo. *Ger. emac.* 101.
- IRIS bulbosa variegata. *Hort. Eyst. ord. 4. tab. 11. f. 2.*
- IRIS bulbosa lutea mixta. *Morif. Hist. sect. 4. t. 7. f. 10.*
- IRIS bulbosa flavo flore. *id. eod. f. 9.*
- HYACINTHUS poetarum luteus. *Lob. Ic.* 95.

We regret that the pure yellow variety of this species had not been represented in our plate rather than the present, in which a mixture of blue and violet appears, especially as that is the one figured and described in CLUSIUS, by whose cuts it is, as well as IRIS *Xiphium* and *xiphioides*, excellently characterized; our plant is however SOLANDER'S IRIS *sordida*. From IRIS *Xiphium*, the closest relative, it differs in having the germen almost completely enclosed within the involucre; in the outer segments being turbinate recurved, not rotately or horizontally so, and in their being rather longer than the inner ones; in having its outer ungues all the way broader than the

the

the stigmas, and in these having the keel or ridge far more elevated and enlarged where continued into the lamina; the inner segments are also linear-lanceolate, erect, incurvedly subconnivent, flattish, reflected at their sides, undulate, emarginate, not turbinate divergent, oblanceolate and convolute as in that; nor does the inner lip of the stigmas reach beyond the middle of the lamina, which is recurvedly deflected, whereas in that it is equal in length to about three parts of the lamina. The flowers are scentless, expanding in June. Agrees in habit and in every thing, except in what is above mentioned, with *IRIS Xiphium*.

Found by CLUSIUS in rich spots, as well as on rocky hills, near the Tagus above Lisbon.

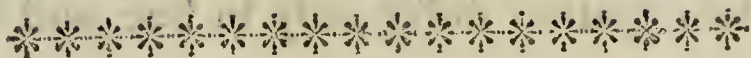
QUER, in his *Flora Espagnol*, makes *IRIS alata* of LAMARCK (his *Xiphion I.* and the *IRIS bulbosa latifolia*, *sive I.* of CLUSIUS) a variety of *IRIS Xiphium*; though to all appearances no two species can be well more distinct; the first, with *IRIS (nobis MORÆA) Sisyrrinchium*, we were anxious to have laid before the public, as species so well known to all the older Botanists and Gardeners, but which seem now entirely lost to our collections, for upon repeated searches and inquiries we can nowhere hear of their now being in this country; PARKINSON remarks the difficulty of preserving the former (not enumerated in *Hort. Kew.* though the latter is) and attributes it to tenderness; which most probably has been the cause of the loss of both. The first is a native of Andalusia, growing in the woods on the Guadiana near Antequera and Cordova, and called by the Spaniards *LIRIO ESPADAGNAL* or *AZUL*; the other is found near Lisbon, where the roots are said to be eaten under the name of *NOZELHAS*; a lesser plant, supposed to be a variety of the last, is found in Valencia.

If, notwithstanding the information we have received, they should still exist in the collection of any friend to our attempts to illustrate this order of plants, we should be highly obliged by the opportunity being afforded us of describing and figuring them. Both were lately and perhaps still are cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Paris. G.

Note. In giving the specific characters in this genus, we give them as if the plants stood under their different subdivisions; as for instance, the present as placed under that containing species "with bulbous roots, and channeled leaves, &c." otherwise these characteristics should be given in preference to any others.



BABIANA TUBIFLORA (β). LONG-TUBED
BABIANA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 576.—quo pro “SEMINA pauca,
“angulata,” lege “SEMINA plura, baccata, corrugata, lu-
“cida.”—Eodemque post “pubescens” infere “Semina
“rotunda vel turbinata, mutua pressione varie angulata;
“integumentum medium pulposum, molle, atro-purpu-
“rascens.” G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *tubiflora*; foliis spathisque distichis hirsutis mol-
libus, tubo recto filiformi-turbinato limbum irre-
gularem 3—4plo excedente, lacinia suprema re-
motiore: cæteris convergentibus, scapo foliis
plicatis perbreuiore. G.

(α) GLADIOLUS *tubiflorus*. *Linn. Suppl.* 96. *Syst. Vegetab.*
Murr. 85. *Thunb. Diff. n.* 23. t. 2. f. 2. *Hort.*
Kew. 1. p. 62. *Lamarck Encycl.* 3. 728. *Jacq.*
Coll. 3. 271. *Ic. rar.* 2. t. 266. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1.
219.

(β) GLADIOLUS *tubatus*. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. t. 264. *Coll.* 5.
18. *Willd. Sp.* 1. 219.

GLADIOLUS *longiflorus*. *Bot. Rep. t.* 5. *ejusd. Recens.* GLA-
DIOLUS *tubiflorus*.

IXIA *tubulosa*. *Burm. Pröd.* 1. ?

SISYRINCHIUM *Africanum minimum* floribus longissimo
tubo donatis, foliis gramineis hirsutis. *Herm. Cat.*
Pl. Afric. 20. ?

(γ) GLADIOLI *tubati* varietas. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. t. 265. *Coll.*
Suppl. 19.

Since we gave the character of this genus, we have had an
opportunity of examining the fruit of many of its species; and
have

have been enabled to add the above character from thence, which will assist considerably in distinguishing it from *IXIA*, *TRITONIA*, *SPARAXIS*, *WATSONIA*, *ANTHOLYZA*, and the Cape *GLADIOLI*. We can see no cause for making two species of the above plants, as *JACQUIN* has done, attributing to the one a three-valved, to the other a two-valved spathe, when in fact their spathes differ only in size and are as usual in the genus.

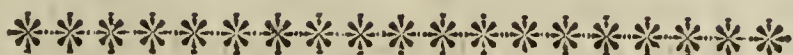
Bulb-tuber ovate, far acuminate, covered with several thin, dark-brown, membranous tunics. Leaves plicate, hirsute, except their petiole-like bases, which are smooth and naked. Scape reclined, very short, not reaching beyond the above-mentioned bases, round, hirsute. Spike distich. Spathes imbricate, hirsute, streaked, outer valve broad-subulate, convolute-concave, green with a brown sphacelate tip. Flowers about four inches or more in length, 5—7 or more in number, without any external pubescence, generally reaching somewhat higher than the leaves, upright; tube long, 2—3 times the length of the spathes, filiform, upwards gradually enlarged into a short turbinate faux. Limb unequal, irregular from campanulate subbringently and recurvedly patent, 3—4 times shorter than the tube; Segments equal in length, oblong, unguiculate, flat, acute: the upper deepest, separated from each other, distantly diverging: uppermost one the broadest and somewhat less patent: lower ones converging, their centre one the smallest and not so deeply separated from its side ones as the rest are from each other; the ungues of these lowermost ones form a kind of inflated throat; the three outer segments, viz. the two upper side ones, and the lower middle one, are precisely of the same shape, mucronate and something the narrowest. Tube violet, limb a pale dull straw colour on the inside, three lower segments stained with a blood-red subhastately triangular mark. Organs adscendent, reaching to about the top of the ungues, anthers dark-coloured, stigmas the colour of the limb and about the length of the anthers. Capsule quite smooth, naked.

Found by *THUNBERG* at the Cape of Good Hope, in the district of Swartland. Introduced into Kew Gardens by *Mr. MASSON*, in 1774.

Our drawing was made at Messrs. *GRIMWOOD* and *WYKES*'s Nursery. It is easily propagated both by seed and offsets. G.



IRIS GRAMINEA. GRASS-LEAVED FLAG.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *graminea*; involucre unico, 1—2-floro, herbaceo; foliis gramineis, nervoso-striatis, caule ancipite altioribus; germine ventricoso-ovali, alato-hexagono, laciniis extimis subrecto-patentibus 2—3plo brevioribus; stigmatibus arcuato-incumbentibus. G.

IRIS *graminea*. *Sp. Pl.* 58. *Syst. Veg.* 91. *Reich.* 1. 109. *Hort. Cliff.* 9, 10. *Ups.* 17. *Thunb. Diff.* 6. *Scop. Carn.* n. 50. *Jacq. Austr.* 1. 5. 1. 2. *Krock. Siles.* n. 61. *Mill. Diet.* 2. *Hoffm. Germ.* 14. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 73. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 236.

IRIS *prunum redolens minor* (α). *Weinm. Phyt. Icon.* n. 613.

IRIS *angustifolia prunum redolens*. *Baub. Pin.* 33.

IRIS *angustifolia* VI. *Clus. Hist.* 230.

IRIS *graminea*. *Baub. Hist.* 2. 727. *Raii Hist.* 1189.

CHAMÆIRIS. *Dod. pempt.* 247. *tenuifolia*. *Ger.* 52. f. 5. *emac.* 56. f. 6.

CHAMÆXYRIS *angustifolia*. *Lob. ic.* 69.

Herb very closely caespitose. Leaves ensiform-linear, narrow, grass-like, nerved-streaked, deep green. Stem shorter than these, from about nine inches to a foot high, ancipital, simple, with one flower-fascicle. Involucre herbaceous, valves acuminate, sometimes foliaceously elongated and equal to the leaves; a single membranous valve separates the flowers; pedicels longer than the germ, which is 2—3 times shorter than the flower, ventricosely oval and winged-hexagonal; tube very short,

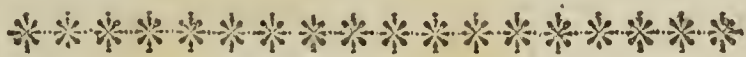
short, green, suburceolate; exterior unguis subrotately patent, oblong-oval, convolute-concave, broader than the stigmas, three times longer and even somewhat broader than the laminæ, which are ovate and subconvolute; inner segments about equal to the stigmas, straight and somewhat upright, unguis linearly conduplicate, laminæ oblong, subconvolute, twice longer than these; stigmas arched-patent, oblong, narrowing downwards, keeled, with their sides but slightly turned back, equal to the outer unguis, inner lip bipartite with its segments subdentate, bifariouly diverging, opposite, recurved; exterior lip bifid, segments mucronate, deflected; filaments brown, flat-subulate, nearly twice the length of the anthers. Style even shorter than tube.

The flowers expand in June and have a scent something like that of fresh plums. A native of Austria, perfectly hardy, and will grow in any situation.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. WHITLEY and Co. Brompton. Cultivated here by GERARDE, in 1597. G.



LUPINUS ARBOREUS. TREE LUPIN.

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LUPINUS *arboreus*; fruticosus, calycibus verticillatis inappendiculatis pedicellatis: labiis acutis integerrimis.

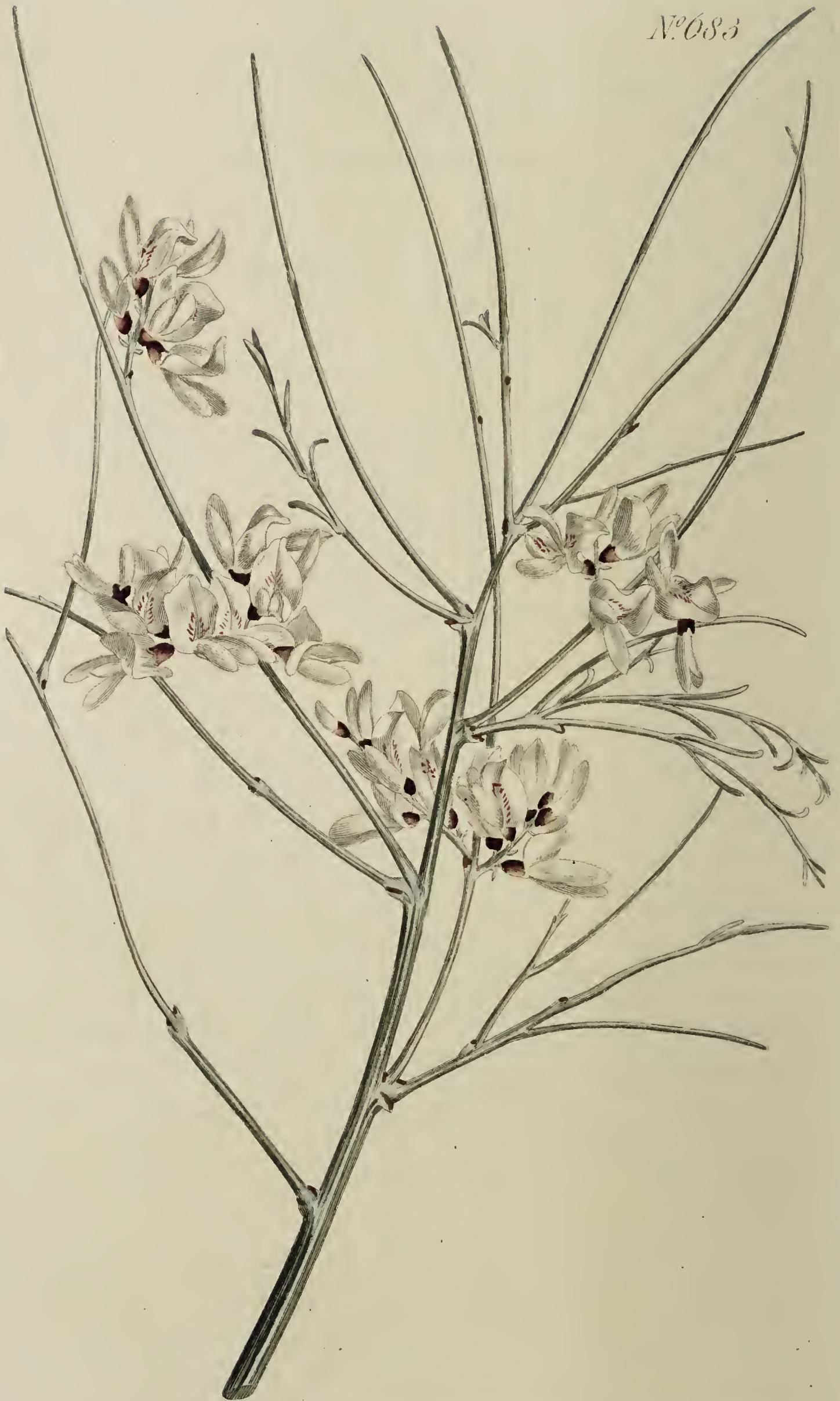
DESC. A low shrub. *Trunk* woody, branches succulent. *Leaves* petiolated, grow at their first coming out in alternate fascicles about four together: *leaflets* lanceolate, broadest towards the point, acuminate, slightly pubescent or silky underneath. *Stipulæ* subulate. *Flowers* in terminal, distantly verticillated spikes, 3—5 in each whorl, with pedicles nearly the length of the flower, sweet-scented. *Calyx* bilabiate: lips entire, acute, keeled; the upper one shortest. *Corolla* yellow; *vexillum* orbiculate, reflected at the sides: *alæ* large, covering the carina and joined together at the point: *carina* acute black-pointed. *Pod* flat, pointed at both ends. *Seeds* somewhat oblong, very little flattened, shining, black.

LAMARCK has enumerated in the Encyclopædia several species with a shrubby stalk, all natives of South-America; the one he calls *multiflorus* appears to resemble our plant in its foliage, but to be very different in its flowers: all the others are quite dissimilar.

Our drawing was made at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kensington, in July 1801. It is usually treated as a greenhouse plant, but at the Botanic Garden, Oxford, we observed in the same year a large shrub growing in the open ground in a sheltered situation, in front of the greenhouse, where it produced abundance of ripe seeds.

Its native country is unknown to us.

N^o 683



SPARTIUM MONOSPERMUM. WHITE SINGLE-
SEEDED BROOM.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stigma longitudinale supra villosum. *Filam.* germini adhæ-
rentia. *Cal.* deorsum productus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SPARTIUM *monospermum*; ramis teretibus striatis, racemis
paucifloris: floribus subaggregatis, foliis lanceo-
latis sericeis. *Hort. Kew.* 3. p. 10.

SPARTIUM *monospermum.* *Spec. Plant.* 995. *Reich.* 3. p.
401 *Syst. Veg.* 643. *Desf. Atl.* 2. p. 129.

SPARTIUM *tertium* flore albo. *Baub. Pin.* 369.

SPARTIUM *tertium* hispanicum. *Clus. Hist.* 1. p. 103.

SPARTIUM *secundum* hispanicum. *Clus. Hisp.* 206. *quoad*
descriptionem.*

A tall shrub with very slender flexile branches, from the
sides of which the flowers grow crowded together on short
footstalks. When very young it has simple lanceolate leaves,
but these fall off before the plant comes into flower, when
it is entirely leafless.

A native of Spain, Portugal, and Morocco, growing in sandy
places near the sea, where, according to DESFONTAINES, it
makes a very beautiful appearance, being covered with a pro-
fusion of snow-white flowers.

To be treated as a hardy greenhouse plant, rather impatient
of water or damp air. Flowers in May. May be propagated
by seeds or cuttings. Introduced in 1690 by Mr. BENTICK.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD
and WYKES.

* It appears to us, that in *Clus. Stirp. Hispan.* the figure referred to SPAR-
TIUM *primum* really belongs to SPARTIUM *secundum*, and that this mistake
was afterwards transferred to his general history, and thence copied by every
succeeding author; whether this conjecture be well-founded or not, certainly
the figure referred to the species with yellow flowers most resembles our plant.



N^o 684



NYMPHÆA ADVENA. THREE-COLOURED
WATER-LILY.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. polypetala. *Cal.* 4—6 phyllus. *Bacca* multilocularis
truncata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- NYMPHÆA *advena*; foliis cordatis integerrimis; lobis di-
varicatis, calyce hexaphyllo petalis longiore.
Hort. Kew. 2. p. 226. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 1152.
Mart Mill. Diet. n. 1.
- NYMPHÆA floribus flavis. *Clayton in Gron. Virg. ed.* 1.
p. 164.

The full description given in *Hortus Kewensis*, and translated by Professor MARTYN in his very valuable edition of MILLER'S Dictionary, renders it unnecessary to say more here than that we have remarked one of the three external calycine leaflets to be usually larger than the other two, and more or less yellow; sometimes it grows as large as the internal ones and resembles them in colour. The internal petal like calycine leaflets are likewise somewhat unequal in size and vary in colour, being more or less tinged with dull purple within. The petals, as these parts have been usually called in this genus, in number sixteen, are so small as scarcely to appear in the figure, being very nearly concealed by the reflected anthers.

Is a native of North-America, and hardy enough to bear the cold of our Winters, but does not blow very freely.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S, Old-Brompton, in June 1802, where it flowered, in a cistern, in the stove. Introduced by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG in 1772. Unassisted by artificial heat, it generally flowers in July.

N^o 685



IRIS PALLIDA. PALE FLAG.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *pallida* (*barbata*) foliis pallidissime glaucescentibus; involucris 1—2 floris, corrugato- et membranaceo-sphacelatis, albescentibus; unguibus campanulatis, contingentibus; laciniis æqualibus, extimis retusis; germine tubum æquante. G.

IRIS *pallida*. *Lamarck Encyc.* 3. 294. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 230. (exclusa varietate minore?).

IRIS *sambucina*. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 55. (exclusis synonymis?).

IRIS *odoratissima*. *Jacq. Hort. Schænb.* 1. p. 5. t. 9.

IRIS *germanica*. *Thunb. Diff.* 119. *Mill. Diæt.* 8.

IRIS *dalmatica major* flore vulgari minus violaceo. *Weinm. Phyt. Icon.* v. 3. n. 607. *Baub. Hist.* 2. p. 715.

IRIS *dalmatica major*. *Ger. emac.* 51. 3. t. 52. f. 3. *Park. Parad.* p. 180.

IRIS *major latifolia* III. five *dalmatica major*. *Clus. Hist.* 218.

IRIS *asiatica cærulea polyanthos*. *Raii Hist.* 1181. *Baub. Pin.* 31.

IRIS *major latifolia* II. five *asiatica cærulea*. *Clus. Hist.* 218. *Morif. Hist.* p. II. sect. 4. 352. t. 6. f. 7.

IRIS *hortensis pallide cærulea*. *Baub. Pin.* 31. *Tourn. Inst.* 358.

IRIS *dilute cæruleo involucro albo*. *Tabernm. Ic.* 647.

IRIS *illyrica*. *Hort. Eyst.* v. 1. ord. 8. f. 4. f. 3. *Baub. Pin.* 31.

IRIS *major latifolia* IIII. five *Damascena*. *Clus. Hist.* 218.

IRIS *damascena polyanthos*. *Raii Hist.* 1183. *Baub. Pin.* 31.

It had been always a matter of surprise to us that so apparently distinct a species as the present, so well known to all former Botanists, and so long cultivated in all the gardens of Europe, should have escaped the notice of LINNÆUS, while he distinguished as species his supposed *sambucina* and *squalens*, to appearance scarcely worthy of being remarked as varieties; until upon critically reviewing the whole of his species, we found

found that the *squalens* had been mistaken by JACQUIN for the *sambucina*, that other Botanists had confidentially followed him in the error, and that the present plant was the Linnean *sambucina*; but as this name is now so generally attached to JACQUIN'S plant by the excellent figure of CURTIS and the authority of the *Hortus Kewensis*, we think it more advisable to let it remain; adopting LAMARCK'S for the present species, and expunging *squalens*, as being a mere variety of the now *sambucina*; although in truth the names of LINNÆUS were still better adapted to the plants he had destined them for. The synonym of JACQUIN quoted by the authors of *Hort. Kew.* for their *squalens* should be restored to *IRIS variegata*.

Root horizontal, fleshy, very thick. Leaves broad, sword-shaped, covered with a whitish bloom, that gives them a remarkable pale or glaucous appearance. Stem about three feet high, twice the length of the leaves, with several short branches supported by bractes resembling the 1—2 flowered involucre, which are membranous, scariose, from a lightish brown inclining to white, not becoming sphacelate, but being so from their first appearance, equal to germen; pedicles thick, trigonal, but little shorter than germen, which is trigonal-oblong, six-fulcate, equal to the obtusely trigonal tubes, which last are marked with six flat furrows; segments equal, ungues close, campanulately patent (not turbinate and remote as in *IRIS germanica* and *florentina*); outer ones twice the length of the tube, broad, concave inwards, traversed by a fillet of white cilia with deep yellow tips; outer ones shorter and several times narrower, convolute; outer laminæ recurvedly deflected, twice longer than their ungues, round-obovate, entire, flat, pale blue, suffused with a purplish tint; veins deep blue, inner ones oblong-obovate, retuse, hence having something of an obcordate shape, sometimes with a small mucro in the sinus; erect, connivent and rather more blue; stigmas upright-patent, linear oblong, extending as far as the beard, whitish with a blue keel; sides but slightly reflexed; segments of the inner lip recurved-erect (not revolute), divaricate, laciniate-ferrulate; outer lip very blunt, entire. Flowers 8—12, expanding in June, with an exceeding strong scent resembling that of Elder-Flowers.

Received by CLUSIUS from Constantinople, but is, we have no doubt, also a native of the southernmost parts of Europe. Cultivated by GERARDE. Is known in all the nurseries about town by the name of the Dalmatian Iris. More tender than *germanica* or *florentina*, being in some situations destroyed by a very severe Winter succeeded by a wet Spring; likes a dry, rich, light soil, and a sunny situation. G.

N^o 686



J. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Ct. 1803. J. Mayem sculp.

IRIS XIPHIIUM. SPANISH FLAG.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 531.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- IRIS *xiphium* (*imberbis*) involucrio subunifloro, laciniis extimis subrotato-recurvatis, parum brevioribus; intimis rectis subdivergentibus, oblanceolatis, subconvolutis; germine lineari-oblongo, obtuse trigono, excluso, pedunculo perbreuiore. *G.*
- IRIS *xiphium* (β) *Sp. Pl.* 58. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 59. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*
- IRIS *xiphium.* *Hort. Ups.* 17. *Thunb. Diff.* 5. 17. *Ebr. Beitr.* 7. p. 139. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 231. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 37. ?
- IRIS *variabilis.* *Jacq. Coll.* 2. p. 321.
- IRIS foliis margine conniventibus, corollis imberbibus, *Hort. Clift.* 20. *Roy. Lugdb.* 18.
- IRIS bulbosa angustifolia versicolor. *Bauh. Pin.* 31. ?
- IRIS bulbosa cæruleo-violacea. *Bauh. Pin.* 40.
- IRIS bulbosa angustifolia odorata. *Hort. Eyst. æst.* 4. t. 4. f. 4.
- IRIS bulbosa angustifolia tricolor odore coriandri. 4. *Rai Hist.* 1129.
- IRIS bulbosa III. flore vario five versicolor. *Clus. Hist.* 211.
- IRIS bulbosa varia. *Ger. emac.* 100.
- XIPHIIUM vulgare. *Mill. Dict. n.* 2.
- XIPHIIUM angustifolium. *Tournef. Inst.* 364. *Boerb. Lugdb.* 2. 126. f. 11.
- XIPHION II. Lirio ilirico. *Quær Flor. Espan.* v. 6. p. 500.
- Hispanicus poetarum Hyacinthus. *Lob. Ic.* 95.

Bulb oblong-ovate with a brown fibro-membranous integument. Leaves (which are above ground in the Winter) long-subulate, subcepeaceous, compressed-channelled, caudately-cuspidate upwards, outwards carinate, lineate, inwards polished, with a silvery gloss, about equal to the stem; root ones 2—3, sheathing downwards; cauline 3—4; stem upright, round, geniculate, furnished with leaves at the joints, which are longer than

than the internodes and remotely subimbricate; involucre one, rarely two-flowered, 2—3-valved, valves 3—4 inches long, herbaceous, oblong-lanceolate, convolutedly conduplicate, inner valve longer than the outer; peduncle as long or longer than the involucre, 3—4 times longer than germen; tube short, hollow, suburceolate; outer segments divaricately patent, nearly rotate and somewhat the shortest, their ungues beardless, lanceolate-oblong, subconvolute-concave, firm, traversed by a slightly elevated ridge or keel, which is continued to about the middle of the laminæ, than which they are twice longer, round-ovate, entire, and but little recurved; inner segments oblanceolate, erect-patent, emarginate, unguiculately narrowed and convolute downwards; style thick trigonal, length of the tube; stigmas recurved-patent, nearly the length of the outer segments, rather broader than the upper part of their ungues, spatulate-oblong, keeled-convex, with the side-edges but slightly revolute; inner lip round-ovate, bipartite, segments slightly divergent, subundulate, crenulately gnawn; outer lip nearly obsolete, truncate, notched; germen an oblong, obtusely trigonal shaft, twice shorter than the corolla; filaments about the length of the anthers. Capsule oblong-triangular, 2—3 times shorter than peduncle; seeds vertical, oblong, truncately flat at both ends from mutual pressure, upper and lower ones generally angled. Flowers expand in May, and have a slight smell of coriander-feed.

A native of Spain, growing, according to CLUSIUS, in the country about Valladolid, to QUER (who by the bye speaks of a plant with white outer laminæ) in the green-oak woods of both the Castiles; DESFONTAINES tells us he found it in Algiers; but it remains to be ascertained if he means the precise species we are now describing. It is perfectly hardy and propagates rapidly by offsets, of which it produces abundance; cultivated here in 1633, by GERARDE.

The best roots are said to be those annually imported by the seedsmen from Holland. There are many varieties of it, but not so many as usually supposed; on this head we shall however defer our observations till we have an opportunity of further confirmation; we suspect many to be hybrids between *xiphioides*, *lusitanica*, *juncea*, our present plant, and perhaps also *alata*, and probably yet more perfectly distinct species. G.





IRIS XIPHIoidES. PYRENEAN FLAG.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- IRIS *xiphioides* (*imberbis*) involucro subbifloro, lanceolatim inflato, laciniis emarginato-fissis, extimis horizontaliter patentibus; laminis dependentibus unguium longitudine; intimis per-brevioribus erectis spathulato-obovatis, sub-cochleariter convolutis; germine incluso. G.
- IRIS *xiphioides*. *Ebr. Beitr.* 7. p. 140. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 231.
- IRIS *xiphium*. *Jacq. Coll.* 2. p. 320. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 37.?
With. Arr. ed. 3. 69.?
- IRIS *xiphium* (α) *Sp. Pl.* 58. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 73. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*
- IRIS bulbosa anglicana, candido, violaceo, et cæruleo flore.
Hort. Eyst. t. 7. f. 1. t. 8. f. 1. t. 9. f. 1.
- IRIS bulbosa latifolia caule donata. *Baub. Pin.* 38.
- IRIS bulbosa violaceo flore five II. *Clus. Hist. et App. Alt.*
- IRIS bulbosa major purpurea variegata ——— cærulea five anglica. *Park. Par.* 175. f. 3. 175. f. 2.
- IRIS bulbosa anglica. *Ger. emac.* 99. 2.
- IRIS bulbosa tota violacea vel cærulea. *Baub. Hist.* 2. 703.
- XIPHIIUM latifolium. *Mill. Dict.* n. 2.
- Theocriti et poetarum Hyacinthus flore Iridis. *Lob. Adv.* 49.
Icon. 94.

Root bulbous; bulbs subovate, covered with dark brown fibro-membranous integuments, larger than those of *IRIS xiphium* and not producing quite so many offsets. Involucre lanceolately inflated, herbaceous, 1—2 seldom 3-flowered, flowers separated by a single membranous spathe or valve: outer valve of the involucre longest, reaching often to about the middle of the inner segments. Leaves as in *IRIS xiphium*, but larger and not rising out of the ground till Spring; length
of

of the stem, upper cauline ones rather inflated and subimbri-
cately disposed. Flowers much larger than in *IRIS xiphium* ;
scentless ; tube as in that ; outer ungues quite straight, hori-
zontally patent, convolute-concave, twice broader than the
stigmas which they contain, traversed by a low mid-ridge con-
tinuing to about the middle of the lamina, where it becomes
yellow and less prominent ; laminae dependently recurved,
round-ovate, equal to or even longer than the ungues, far
broader, emarginately split, subundulately crisp at the edge ;
inner ones upright, far shorter, spatulately obovate, convolute-
concave, somewhat spoon-shaped, subconnivent, emarginate,
upwards erose ; stigmas sharply keeled, about the length of the
outer ungues ; inner lip bipartite, revolute ; segments parabo-
lical, ferrulate ; outer bidentately parted ; anthers and fila-
ments blackish purple ; pollen white ; varies with deep blue,
violet, and white flowers ; Capsule lanceolate-oblong, acutely
triquetral, subinflated.

A native of the Pyrenees. We are uncertain if DESFON-
TAINES means precisely this species or *xiphium*, or some other
that has been usually deemed a variety.

The name of "English Iris," which we find so commonly
given to it by the elder Botanists and even by the modern
Florists, was acquired from the plant's having been first intro-
duced into the Low-Countries from England, most probably
without any notice of its true habitat, and hence presumed a
native of our country by those that received them : CLUSIUS
says, that on his first arrival here in 1571, he sought for it wild,
until he was informed by LOBEL of its being only cultivated in
certain gardens near Bristol, where it had been most probably
imported by some vessel from Spain or Portugal. GERARDE
includes it among the British plants, in which he has been
followed by Dr. WITHERING in his Botanical Arrangements ;
but PARKINSON was aware of its real habitat.

Flowers in June. Hardy and of easy culture, seeding
freely. The best bulbs are imported yearly by the Seedsmen
from Holland, and should be put in the ground early in the
Autumn. G.



GLADIOLUS VIPERATUS. PERFUMED
CORN FLAG.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *viperatus* foliis acuminato-ensatis; spatha faucem recurvato-turbinatam superante; summa lacinia spatulato-ligulata, galeatim incurvata, lateralium laminis rhombeo-ovatis, infimarum imis marginibus apophyse pellucetiglandulosa et tuberculata adauctis. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *alatus*. *Thunb. Diff. var. 2. n. 15. p. 16. Jacq. Ic. rar. 2. t. 259. Coll. 4. 165. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 216. (attamen non Linn. vel Amæn. Acad. circa quem vid. supra 586.)*

GLADIOLUS *orchidiflorus*. *Bot. Rep. tab. 241.*

SISYRINCHIUM *viperatum*. *Pluk. Phyt. 224. f. 8. ?*

Root-leaves 6—8 or more, linear-ensiform, far acuminate, downwards imbricately equitant, far sheathing, thickish, glaucous, with a prominent midrib; cauline 1—2; stem round, glaucous, 1—2 feet high; Rachis flexuose, distich, purplish; spathes convolute-lanceolate, herbaceous, glaucous, striated, outer valves rather the longest and continuing beyond the faux; Corolla downwards turbinate, upwards ringent, three outer segments acute, inner obtuse; tube and faux narrow-turbinate, recurved, equal to the lower segments; upper segment rather the longest, remote, forming a kind of lip, helmet-wise arched, spatulate-ligulate, convolute-concave; its side ones rather the shorter of the six, rhomb-ovate, acute, opposite, recurved-patent with shortish narrow unguis; lowest one of the

the same shape with these but rather longer, smaller, more acute, with a narrower unguis and not so deeply divided from its lateral ones, which are spatulate, much the narrowest, with oblong laminæ and furnished on each side the base of their unguis with a tuberculated, subcrystalline, glandular excrecence; parts of fructification accumbent to and concealed by the upper segment. Flowers exquisitely fragrant with a scent of the perfume called *Eau de Miel*, or, as it appears to others, of Balm, of a greenish grey colour with something of livid hue and brown stripes.

Our drawing of this very rare and singular vegetable was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S, who received the bulbs this Spring from the Cape. To all appearance it is equally hardy and of as easy culture as any of its congeners from the same country; many specimens flowered together in the above collection, and shewed some slight variety both in size and colour.

The fanciful appellation of *viperatus*, bestowed by old PLUKENET, and which we first thought might have been suggested by the chequered, brownish appearance of the flowers of some of its varieties, now appears to us more probably to have been taken from the form of its flowers, which (especially as represented in his own figure) do bring to mind the position of the head and appearance of the jaws of the snake when raising itself for defence against its enemy and hissing, in which state we often see them represented in cuts accompanying natural history. G.

N^o 689



SILENE SAXATILIS. STONE CATCH-FLY.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ventricosus. *Petala* 5-unguiculata: coronata ad faucem.
Caps. 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SILENE *saxatilis*; floribus paniculatis nutantibus: petalis bifidis undulatis reflexis, pedicellis ternis.

DESC. *Root* perennial. *Radical leaves* oblanceolate, quite entire, smooth on both sides: *Cauline* linear, channelled, connate, ciliated at the base. *Stalks* round, smooth, sometimes not at all viscid, at others the middle part between the joints very much so. *Peduncles or flowering branches* opposite, except the lowermost one, which is always solitary, generally three-flowered. *Pedicles* filiform, often clothed with two small bracts. *Flowers* nodding, night-flowering, sweet-scented. *Calyx* club-shaped, ten-stripped, soft, five-toothed: teeth connivent. *Corolla* greenish: limb bipartite with undulated reflexed obovate lobes. *Filaments* ten; five longer than the others. *Germen* oblong, ovate. *Styles* three, erect.

Though possessing little beauty, and none at all during the day, this is a desirable plant from its charming fragrance which it diffuses far around during the night. Introduced a few years since from Siberia by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurseryman at Hackney, under the name which we have adopted.

Approaches SILENE *longiflora*, but is very distinct; the petals are far deeper divided, and the calyx is much shorter. The latter plant is much larger, and is without scent.

Is a hardy perennial, requiring no particular treatment but care that it is not rotted by wet in the Winter. Flowers in June and July.



GARDENIA ROTHMANNIA. SPOTTED-
FLOWERED GARDENIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Bacca* infera 2 seu 4-locularis, polysperma.
Stigma lobatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GARDENIA *Rothmannia*; inermis, foliis oblongis, corollis
infundibuliformibus, laciniis calycinis subulatis.
Hort. Kew. 1. 294. *Martyn Mill. Dict.* n. 8.
Gaert. Sem. 2. p. 480. t. 177. f. 4.

GARDENIA *Rothmannia*; inermis, foliis oblongis, stipulis
subulatis, laciniis calycinis subulatis teretibus
longitudine tubi, tubo glabro ampliato brevi.
Linn. Suppl. 165. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1228.

GARDENIA inermis, corollis acutis subcampanulatis, calyce
glabro, foliis oblongis acutis. *Thunb. Diff. de
Gard.* n. 6.

ROTHMANNIA *capensis*; *Thunb. Afl. Holm.* 1776. p. 65.
t. 2.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, growing in Grootvaders Bosch and in the woods in the neighbourhood of the river Sonders-End, where it becomes a straight tree, nine or ten feet high; the wood is said to be very hard, and is used for making handles of axes and other tools. With us it forms a handsome evergreen shrub, and its flowers, which are produced singly at the extremities of the branches, are not only pleasing to the sight but very sweet-scented, especially in the night, and preserve this odour in part long after they are dried. GÆRTNER says, that THUNBERG has, not improperly, remarked that the berry is only one-celled, a section of the germen appears however to be two-celled, and GÆRTNER'S figure is evidently so.

When

When out of flower it may be readily distinguished by the singular hairy glands on the under surface of the leaves situated along the midrib, in the axils of the veins.

Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall, in whose stove this tree flowered the latter-end of July; in its native country the blossoms are produced in January and February.

Is as yet very rare, and generally treated as a stove plant; but, unless when coming into flower, it may be best to keep it in the conservatory.

Introduced into Kew Garden by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in the year 1774.

N^o 691



CAMPANULA GRACILIS. SLENDER
BELL-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *gracilis*; foliis lineari-lanceolatis obsolete
ferratis, caule dichotomo, floribus solitariis
terminalibus. *Forst. Prod. n.* 84. *Gm. Syst.*
Nat. p. 352.

CAMPANULA *vincæflora*; foliis lineari-lanceolatis caule
tereti ramosissimo; pedunculis terminalibus,
elongatis, unifloris. *Vent. Jard. de Malmaison.*
12.

CAMPANULA *Polymorpha* var. *δ. diffusa.* *Sol. MSS. apud*
Bibl. Banks. ?

DESC. *Root* perennial or biennial. *Stalk* square, hairy,
much branched, generally decumbent. *Leaves* mostly opposite,
linear, toothed, subpubescent. *Flowers* terminal, solitary, nodding
whilst in bud, erect when expanded, upon long, square, hairy
peduncles. *Calyx* ovate, striated: limb five-toothed: teeth
subulate-erect, distant, half the length of the corolla. *Corolla*
bell-shaped, cut half way into five, sometimes only four, ovate,
entire segments, one of which is frequently bent downwards
whilst the others are erect. *Nectaries* or *valves* three-lobed.
Anthers five, oblong, disappear almost as soon as the flower
opens. *Style* erect. *Stigmas* three, rolled back, villous.

Belongs

Belongs to the first section, and should be placed next to *CAMPANULA patula*.

We agree with Mons. VENTENAT, that this plant is really the *gracilis* of FORSTER, but differ from him as to the propriety of changing his name, especially for one so very inappropriate; for surely the flowers of this Campanula can hardly be said to resemble those of Periwinkle in any thing but colour.

It appears to be subject to great variation in the degree of branching, in the situation of its leaves, and in the hairiness and notching of these; in FORSTER'S drawing the stem is very little branched and leaves altogether alternate and distant.

Native of New-Holland and New-Zealand, first raised here by the late Mr. CURTIS, at his Botanic Garden, by carefully sowing the mould that came about the roots of some plants imported from that country.

Flowers during the greatest part of the Summer. Easily propagated by seeds or cuttings.

N^o 692



PYRUS JAPONICA. JAPAN APPLE-TREE.

*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Pomum* inferum, 5-loculare, polyspermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PYRUS *japonica*; stipulis lunatis inciso-ferratis, foliis ovatis cuneatisque argute ferratis glaberrimis, pedunculis subaggregatis.

PYRUS *japonica*, foliis cuneatis crenatis glabris, floribus solitariis. *Thunb. Jap.* 207. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1020. *Martyn Mill. Diet.* n. 11.

BUKE. *Kæmpf. Amæn.* 844?*

For the opportunity of taking a drawing of this very rare plant, we are, as usual, indebted to E. J. A. WOODFORD, Esq. in whose collection at Vauxhall, we find a never-failing source of curious and rare articles.

THUNBERG, in his specific character, distinguishes this species as having solitary flowers, yet in his description he says it has two, and this is the case in a specimen preserved in the Bankian Herbarium which flowered at Kew; ours had several blossoms clustered together, so that this circumstance is of no avail as a distinguishing feature.

* BUKE. *Arbuscula Acaciæ germanicæ facie, flore pentapetalo rubro.* This is all we find in KÆMPFER; but surely it could not be from the authority of this description alone that THUNBERG quotes this as a synonym.

The stipulæ not noticed by THUNBERG appear to afford a good specific character; but as it often happens that these parts are produced only while a plant is young, we cannot say how far it may apply in older trees.

We learn in the Flora Japonica, that it varies extremely in size, being in different situations either an undershrub, a shrub, or a tree. From the same source, we are informed that the fruit is nearly round, smooth, and the size of a walnut.

Our figure represents the whole specimen at the time it flowered; it has since increased in height, and thrown out several side branchlets, armed with straight spines at their extremities; and other spines have grown in the axils of the leaf-stalks.

Flowered the beginning of August.