

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.

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CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

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VOL. XXXV.

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

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L O N D O N :

Printed by STEPHEN COUCHMAN, Throgmorton-Street.

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

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

M DCCC XII.

1852

BOTANICAL GARDEN

of the University of Cambridge

to the Hon. the Secy. of the Board of Agriculture  
and Fisheries, London

Dear Sir,  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the loan of the seeds of the  
various species of the genus *Linum*, &c.

Yours faithfully,  
J. G. SMITH, Esq.

Director of the Botanical Garden

Cambridge

I have the honor to inform you that the seeds of the various species of the genus *Linum*, &c. have been forwarded to you by the express of the 15th inst.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

J. G. SMITH, Esq.  
Director of the Botanical Garden

Cambridge



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Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Nov. 1811.

F. Sanson Sc.

## PANCRATIUM AMBOINENSE. AMBOYNA

## PANCRATIUM.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

PANCRATIUM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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

Pub. by S. Curtis Watworth Nov. 11 1811.

F. Sany



# ALLIUM PALLENS. PALE-FLOWERED GARLIC.



## Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## Generic Character.

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

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

## Specific Character and Synonyms.

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

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

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

ALLIUM

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

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

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

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

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

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### ERRATA.

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

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

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

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





ARTHROPODIUM PANICULATUM. PANICLED  
ARTHROPODIUM.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

G.







## PÆONIA HUMILIS. DWARF PEONY.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- PÆONIA *humilis*; foliis biternatis, foliolis tripartito-laciniatis subtus subvillosis, capsulis erectiusculis pilosis [glabriusculis S.]. *Retz. Obs.* 3. p. 35.
- PÆONIA hispanico femine nata f. II<sup>da</sup>. *Clus. Hist.* 1. p. 279.
- PÆONIA tenuis laciniata, subtus pubescens flore purpureo. *Baub. Pin.* 323. *Morif. Hist.* 3. p. 455. § 12. t. 1. f. 8.
- PÆONIA femina hispanica pumila. *Park. Herb.* p. 1379. *Lob. Ic.* 683.

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

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

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

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







JUSTICIA BICOLOR. DOTTED-FLOWERED  
JUSTICIA.



*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character.*

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

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

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

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

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

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







PENTSTEMON PUBESCENS ( $\alpha$ .) LATIFOLIA.  
BROAD-LEAVED HAIRY PENTSTEMON.



*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





PENTSTEMON LÆVIGATA. SMOOTH  
PENTSTEMON.



*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1424.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Besides

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

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

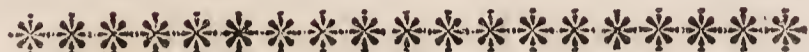
Our drawing was taken at Messrs. FRASER'S Nursery, Sloane-Square.







ZINGIBER CASUMUNAR. CASMUNAR OR  
HAIRY GINGER.



*Class and Order.*

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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#### NOTE.

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





ERYNGIUM CORNICULATUM. ONE-HORNED  
ERYNGIUM.

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*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Flores capitati receptaculo pabaceo.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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







GLOBBA SESSILIFLORA. SESSILE-FLOWERED  
GLOBBA.



*Class and Order.*

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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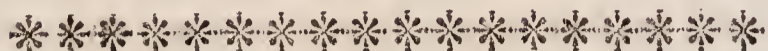
#### NOTE.

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





## SALVIA HABLITZIANA. HABLITZ'S SAGE.

*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The

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

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

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

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





*Publ. by Geo. W. Woodbury, Del. N. Y. 1841. J. d. Edwards, Sculp. N. Y.*



AMARYLLIS PURPUREA. CINNABAR-  
FLOWERED AMARYLLIS.

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### NOTE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





COMMELINA AFRICANA. YELLOW CAPE-  
COMMELINA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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#### NOTE.

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

*SANSEVIERA carnea.* Bot. *Repos. t. 361.* Lil. a Redoutè.  
*t. 323.* Hort. *Kew. ed. 2. 2. 278.*





*Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth Decr 1841*



ALLIUM PANICULATUM. PENDULOUS-  
FLOWERED GARLIC.

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*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1420.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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#### NOTE.

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

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

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

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#### ERRATUM.

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





Edw<sup>rd</sup> Edwards Del.

Rich. by S. Curlew Walworth Jan. 1. 1812.

F. Sanson Sc.

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



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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#### N O T E.

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

(α) *flore albo?* *Thunb.*

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

H. *japonica*.

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

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

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

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

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

#### SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

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

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

*flava.* *Supra* tab. 19.

*fulva.* *Supra* tab. 64. Orient: incola.

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

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

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

*Banks. conservatur.* Chinæ et Japoniæ incola.

*japonica.* *Supra* tab. 1433.

*cærulea.* *Supra* tab. 894.

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









SABAL ADANSONI. DWARF SABAL, OR  
SWAMP PALMETTO.



*Class and Order.*

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

*Generic Character.*

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

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

*Specific Name and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

SABAL. *Adanson fam. 2. 495.*

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

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

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

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

G.





TRADESCANTIA CRISTATA. CREST-BUNCHED  
SPIDERWORT.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

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

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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







COTYLEDON CRENATA. SCOLLOP-LEAVED  
NAVEL-WORT.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

It

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

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

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

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



N<sup>o</sup> 1437.



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

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

F. Sanborn &

CYMBIDIUM COCCINEUM. SCARLET-  
FLOWERED CYMBIDIUM.



*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

When

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

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







CYTISUS LEUCANTHUS. PALE-FLOWERED  
CYTISUS.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

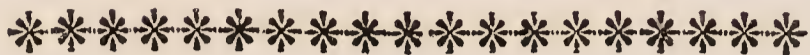
Native of the heaths and woods of the Banate, in Hungary. Hardy. Flowers in August.







ASTROLOMA HUMIFUSUM. JUNIPER-LEAVED  
ASTROLOMA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

ASTROLOMA *humifusum*; prostratum ramosissimum, foliis lanceolato-linearibus supra convexiusculis margine ciliatis.

*Brown Prod. Nov. Holl. p. 538.*

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

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

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

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY 101

LECTURE NOTES

PLATO'S THEORY OF IDEAS

LECTURE 1

Plato's theory of ideas is a central part of his philosophy. It is a theory of the nature of reality and knowledge. Plato believes that there are two worlds: the world of appearances and the world of ideas. The world of appearances is the world we live in, and it is full of change and imperfection. The world of ideas is a higher world, and it is full of truth and perfection. The ideas are eternal and unchanging, and they are the true reality. The world of appearances is a shadow of the world of ideas.

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## DATURA METEL. DOWNY THORN-APPLE.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



N<sup>o</sup> 1441.



## PÆONIA DAURICA. DAURIAN PÆONY.



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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







N<sup>o</sup> 1442.



Printed by P. Colver Walworth Feb. 1. 1812

London: Printed by R. Taylor, in the Strand. 1812.

EDWARDSIA MICROPHYLLA. SMALL-LEAVED  
EDWARDSIA.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- EDWARDSIA *microphylla*; foliosis (25—41) obovatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 3. p. 1.*  
EDWARDSIA *microphylla*. *Salisb. in Linn. Soc. Transf. vol. 9. p. 299.*  
SOPHORA *microphylla*. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p. 499. Jacq. Hort. Schoenbr. 3. p. 10. t. 269. Lamarck ill. gen. t. 325. f. 1.*  
SOPHORA *tetraptera*. *Forst. Prod. n. 183. Linn. Sup. 230.*

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

N<sup>o</sup> 1443.



Sy d. Edwards Del.

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

F. Sanson Sc.

BRUNSVIGIA FALCATA. SWEET-SCENTED  
BRUNSWICK-LILY.*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Umbella* pluri-numerosiflora bracteis ut plurimum interstincta, e spatha generali bivalvi brevior. *Cal.* 6. *Cor.* supera hexapetalo-partita, suburceolato-campanata tubo nullo, vel infundibuliformis radiatove divaricata illo brevissimo, subæqualis, subirregularis regularisve. *Fil.* ejus fundo inserta tubove adnata, declinata erectave, alterne longiora. *Stylus* horum decursû. *Stig.* simplex, vel obsoletius trina. *Caps.* membranacea subdiaphana, turbinatim trilobo-trigona lobis aut devexe compressis aut alatim extenuatis, 3-loc., 3-valv. valvis medio septigeris; loculi oligospermi deorsum cassi. *Sem.* horum angulo interiori appacta, aciniformi-oblongata testâ nigrâ, vel tuberoso-laxata (*nec tamen ut loculum repleant*) difformiter rotundata, fuscescentia. G.

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

HÆMANTHUS *falcatus*. Thunb. *Prod.* 58.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## N O T E.

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

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

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

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

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

To the remaining synonymy add,

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

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

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

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

SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

falcata. *Supra tab. 1443.*

multiflora. *Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 230.* AMARYLLIS orientalis.

*Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 1. 38. tab. 74.*

marginata. *Hort. Kew. eod. A. marginata. Jacq. eod. 34. tab. 65.*

Radula. *Hort. Kew. eod. A. Radula. Jacq. eod. 35. tab. 68.*

striata. *Hort. Kew. eod. 231. A. striata. Jacq. eod. 36. tab. 70.*

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ERRATA.

No. 1044, 2d page, l. 8, for "their," read "the."

No. 1392, l. 13, pro "unico," lege "unici."

No. 1418, l. 17, pro "utraque sine," lege "utroque sine."

No. 1125, l. 17, from the bottom, omit the words "of these."

No. 1433, vers. fol. l. 14, pro "lanceolatam" lege "lancifoliam."

No. 1434, l. 15, pro "abumen" lege "albumen."

No. 1435, l. 14, pro "folioformi" lege "foliiformi."

————— vers. fol. l. 6, pro "fluxuoso" lege "flexuoso."

————— l. 13, pro "Hermanniana" lege "Германниана."







DRIMIA CILIARIS. FRINGED-LEAVED  
DRIMIA.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1380.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

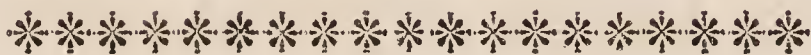






1.

TRIGLOCHIN BULBOSUM. BULBOUS-ROOTED  
ARROW-GRASS.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

*Generic Character,*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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







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

Pub. by S. Curlew Walworth Feb 1. 1812

OCIMUM SCUTELLARIOIDES. SKULL-CAP-  
LIKE BASIL.



*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMnosPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- OCIMUM *scutellarioides*; corollis falcatis, pedicellis ramosis.  
*Linn. Mant.* 84. *Reich. Sp. Pl.* 3. 95. *Willd.* 3. p. 166.  
*Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 18. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. 424.
- OCIMUM *scutellarioides*; foliis lanceolato-ovatis ferratis,  
racemis verticillatis. *Sp. Pl.* 834.
- PLECTRANTHUS *scutellarioides*. *Brown Prod. Nov. Holl.*  
p. 506.
- MAJANA *rubra*. *Rumf. Amb.* 5. p. 291. t. 101.

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

of

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

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

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

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

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





Fig. by J. Curtis Walworth Mar. 1. 1812.

Sydel Edwards. Del.

F. Sanson Sc.

## EURYALE FEROX. PRICKLY EURYALE.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

ANNESLEA *spinosa*. Bot. Repos. 618.

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

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

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

Introduced

Introduced by the Marquis of BLANDFORD, in 1809. Our drawing was taken at JAMES VERE'S, Esq. Kensington-Gore, in August last, where it was cultivated with other tropical aquatics in a cistern, placed on a hot-bed, and covered with a melon-frame. Under this treatment the seeds were perfected, by which the plant is readily propagated. And as it is cultivated in the lakes and pools at Pekin, though not to the same perfection as in the southern provinces, there is some reason to hope it may be found not to stand in need of artificial heat. The name of EURYALE was first given to this plant by R. SALISBURY, Esq. in the Annals of Botany; and five years afterwards, inadvertently, that of ANNESLEA in the Botanist's Repository.







GYPHOPHILA REPENS. CREEPING  
GYPHOPHILA.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

character to distinguish *repens* from *prostrata* is, that in the former the calycine leaflets are more sharply keeled, and have white margins; in the latter the leaflets are more obtusely rounded and of a uniform colour. The two species appear however to have been so confounded together, that the synonymy is not easily extricable.

Communicated by Messrs. MALCOLM & SWEET, Stockwell-Common. A hardy perennial. Flowers all the summer. Native of the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the mountains of Austria, growing out of fissures in the rocks, and among the gravel in the torrent beds. Propagated by parting its roots or by seeds.





LANTANA TRIFOLIA. THREE-LEAVED  
LANTANA.



*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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







AMARYLLIS BLANDA. THE BLUSH-LILY,  
OR AMARYLLIS.



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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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#### N O T E.

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





ANTHERICUM ANNUUM. ANNUAL  
ANTHERICUM.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

A. foliis carnofis subulatis planiusculis. Hort. Ups. 83. Mill. *Dict. ed. 7. n. 7*.

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

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

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







## ALOE ALBICANS. HARD-LEAVED ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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#### NOTE.

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

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



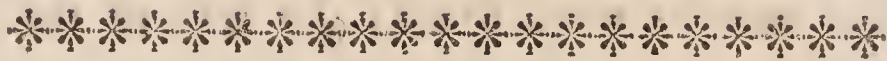


J<sup>no</sup> Edwards Del.

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

E. J. Johnson

PANCRATIUM SPECIOSUM. BALSAM-SCENTED  
SEA-DAFFODIL.



*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1419.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

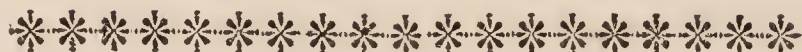






*Dr. J. W. Edwards*  
*Del.*

ANTHERICUM PUGIONIFORME. ROUND-  
ROOTED ANTHERICUM.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Nm. 1451.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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





## ALOE SPIRALIS. ROUGH-FLOWERED ALOE.



*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1352.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

*A. spiralis. α. imbricata.* Hort. Kew. 1. 471. Mart. Mill. *Diæt. n. 12.* Willd. *Sp. Pl. 2. 191;* (exclusa passim var. β.)

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

*A. cylindracea.* (Aloes cylindrique.) Lamarck *Diæt. Encyc. 1. 89. n. 19.*

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

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

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

long, scentless. Native of Africa; cultivated by SHERRARD, at Eltham, and by MILLER, at Chelsea; blooms about August, which, however, it is not so free to do as its closely allied congener *pentagona* (vid. No. 1338).

Our drawing was taken from a plant in Mr. HAWORTH'S greenhouse. G.







BIXA ORELLANA. HEART-LEAVED BIXA,  
OR ANOTTA.



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Name and Synonyms.*

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

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

Native

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

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

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





SEMPERVIVUM SOBOLIFERUM. HEN AND  
CHICKEN HOUSE-LEEK.



*Class and Order.*

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

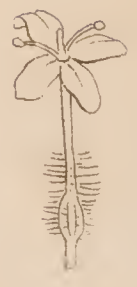
The

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

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







PIMELEA ROSEA. ROSE-COLOURED  
PIMELEA.



*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 4-fida. *Cal.* nullus. *Stam.* fauci inserta. *Nux* corticata, 1-ocularis.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

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

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

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

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

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





N<sup>o</sup> 1459.



Sp. <sup>m</sup> Edward. D. 1

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth April 1. 1819.

F. Sargent Sc.

PARNASSIA CAROLINIANA. CAROLINA  
GRASS OF PARNASSUS.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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