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 WORK

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

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXVII.

O! FLEURS qui tant de fois avez servi l'amour,
Votre sein virginal le ressent à son tour.
Oui——Vous n'ignorez pas les humaines delices.
Vainement la pudeur, au fond des vos calices,
Cacha de vos plaisirs le charme clandestin;
Les zéphirs, percusseurs du soir et du matin,
Les zéphirs les ont vus, et leur voix fortunées
Raconte aux verts bosquets votre aimable hymenée.

FONTANES.

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Edwards et Sansom Fecit.

WACHENDORFIA THYRSIFLORA. TALL-FLOWERING WACHENDORFIA.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, hexapetalo-partita, subbilabiato-rotata, resupinata, parum inæqualis, basi utrinque appendiculo canaliculato (siphunculo?) mellifluo breviter calcarata. *Stam.* assurgenter-declinata, porrectim divergentia. *Stylus* elongato-setaceus, obliquatus, partim persistens. *Caps.* trilocularis, membranacea, velata, acute lobatim triquetra, lobis compressis; 3-valvis valvulis septigeris. *Sem.* unum in quoque loculo cujus interno angulo affixum. *G.*

OBS. Radix *rhizoma solido-carnosum, in una specie crasse et flavescenter fibrosum cæspitosinque stoloniferum cum herba perennante, in aliis vero massa a morpha tuberoides annue renovata, sæpe compresse cylindrico-producta atque membranis tenuissimis squamatim circinata;* folia *radicalia, distichoensata, palmoideo-plicata, deorsum petioloideo-arctata, conduplicanter equitantia, vaginantia; caulis erectus, cavus, centralis, paniculato-racemosus,* foliolis *vagis sphacelatis dissito-squamatus;* racemi pedicellique *bracteati;* corolla *ephemera, successiva, columnariter et tortim emarcescens, extus pubescens, præsertim ad laciniam mediam, quæ, claudente flore, reliquas circumplectitur partes;* semina *ex rotundis varie pressa et producta, modo molliter hirsuta, modo papillose scabrata, modo subglabra.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WACHENDORFIA *thyrsiflora* rhizomate cæspitosim stolonifero, elongato-fibroso, croceo; foliis perennantibus, laminis lanceolatis, longe acuminatis, nudis; caule paniculato-racemoso, villoso; racemulis parum divergentibus, subtrifloris. *G.*

WACHENDORFIA *thyrsiflora.* *Burm. Monogr.* 2. *f.* 2. *Nov. Act. n.* 6. 1. *Obs.* 50. *t.* 2. *f.* 1. *Linn. Syst. Veg.* 94. *Thunb. Prod. Fl. cap.* 12. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 75. *Gærtn. Sem. et Fruct.* 1. 52. *tab.* 15 *f.* 4. *Willd. Sp. Pl* 1. 248. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 163. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *Add.*

DESCR.

Descr. *Rootstock* fleshy, cæspitosely stoloniferous, saffron-coloured, having very long fleshy simple *fibres*; *leaves* perennial, many, distichly ensiform, naked, 2—3 times shorter than stem, upwards lanceolate, far-acuminate, deeply plicate, downwards petiolately narrowed, convolute, equitant, sheathing, not plicate; *stem* 3—4 feet high, upright, brownish, villose, geniculately flexuose, sheathed at every bend by a single sphacelate villous leaflet, terminated by an oblong paniculately compound closish raceme of three-flowered, distant, partial *racemes*, which, as well as the pedicles, have *bractes* similar to the stem-leaflets only smaller; *pedicles* shorter than the diameter of the flower; *corolla* deep yellow, pubescent outwards, persistent, hexapetalously divided, resupinate, subbilately rotate, but slightly unequal, turbinately narrowed at the base for a little way; *segments* cuneate-oblong, with a short mucro; the three forming the *upper-lip*, are not divided entirely to the base, but cohere, are upright, and converge; of these the middle is the outer, as well as narrowest, has a brown tinge on the outside, where it is likewise very villous; the three forming the *lower-lip* are parted quite to their base, of these the two side ones are parabolic and divaricately distich, the middle one hangs distinct and is the broadest of the six; the fork of the division of the two lips is carried on on each side by two small channelled spouts or gutters as far down as the pedicle, whence a honied liquor is discharged, and the flower appears bicalcarate at the base; *filaments* subulately filiform, shorter than corolla, standing between the germen and disk of the corolla, assurgently deflected, divergent, pointing forwards; *anthers* brownish-yellow, oblong, incumbent; *style* about the length and shape of filaments, inclining laterally beyond them; *stigma* simple; *germen* superior, small, turbinately round, triquetral, villose; *capsule* veiled, membranous, cordately roundish, sharply or subalately triquetral, subtrilobate, terminated by the semiperfistent style; *seeds* one in each cell, dark brown, obovate, or from round narrowed downwards, slightly compressed, shaggy with pliable chaffy excrescencies, fixed by a short umbilical cord to the internal angle of each cell. The flowers are ephemeral; scentless; successive; smaller than those of either *paniculata* or *hirsuta*. G.

From the Cape of Good Hope; now common in our greenhouses, where it thrives with little care; flowers about July. Our drawing was made at Messrs. Lee and Kennedy's. Introduced by Mr. P. Miller, in 1755.

Syd. Edwards Del. Pub by T. Curtis St Geo Crescent Nov.1807 Sansom Sc

MORÆA CILIATA (β). BLUEISH-FLOWERED CILIATE MORÆA.

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Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.—See above, No. 1012.

MORÆA *ciliata. Vid. fupra No.* 1012.
(β) corolla cærulefcens; bractea villofa. *G.——Ic pict. plant, capens. Cod. Bankf. cum exempl. in Herb.*

This variety, as well as the former, was imported from the Cape of Good Hope, by Meffrs. LEE and KENNEDY, in whofe collection at Hammerfmith it flowered this fummer.

We have already defcribed the fpecies in the above-quoted number. Some of the leaves as well as the fpathe or bracte are often pubefcent on the outfide as well as at the edges. *G.*

R.S. by T. Curtis St Geo Oxford Nov.1 1807

Edwards

HELONIAS LUTEA. SPIKED-FLOWERING HELONIAS.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide N^um. 985.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELONIAS *lutea;* foliis radicalibus plurimis, ambientibus, lanceolato-obovatis, subplicato-nervosis, recumbentibus, caule triplo brevioribus, caulinis lanceolatis, diffitis; racemo spicato, simplicissimo, caudatim producto, laxo, denso. *G.*

VERATRUM *luteum. Syst. Veg. Murr.* 902. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 422. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. 897.

VERATRUM racemo simplicissimo. *Gron. Virg.* 2. 158. *Mill. Dict.* 3. *ed.* 7.

RESEDA foliis lanceolatis caule simplicissimo. *Gron. Virg.* 1. 59.

A native of Virginia, Canada, and other parts of North-America, where, according to MILLER, who cultivated it in 1759, it is sometimes called "Rattle-Snake-Root." The rootstock is sometimes cylindrically elongated for a considerable depth under ground, at others it has the appearance of a small round tuber. A hardy but scarce plant; blooms in July. Our drawing was taken from a plant in Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton. The flowers can scarcely be said to be yellow until quite dry, and we suspect the specific name was given by LINNÆUS from a dried specimen. G.

ERRATUM.

No. 985, lin. 10. pro "trirostris" lege "trirostre."

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F. Swainson Sculp

Ophiopogon Japonicus. Japan Snakesbeard.

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Class and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. semisupera, rigens, hexapetalo-partita, rotata, regularis, æqualis, persistens. *Anth.* in germen subsessiles, sagittatim subulatæ, stylum compactim stipantes. *Stylus* subulato-pyramidatus, trigonus, strictissimus. *Stigm.* simplex hujus cuspis. *Germ* cum corolla totò turbinatim concreta. *Bacca* aquoso-pulposa, oblongo-rotunda, (abortu?) unilocularis. *Sem.* unum cartilagineum loculi cavitati conforme. G.

Obs. *E China et Japonia.* Planta *herbacea, cæspitosa, perennis, subspithamæa;* radix *repens, fibras promittens versus finem tuberoso-nodosas;* folia *perennia, radicalia, ambienter-fasciculata, numerosa, linearia, angusta, strictiuscula, striata, obtusula, intus concaviuscula, deorsum crassiora, angustata, convolutim compacta, utrinque membrana sphacelata sursum diniquescente alata, sursum recumbenter divergentia;* scapus *centralis, ancipiti-complanatus, iis duplo brevior;* inflorescentia *spicato-racemosa, ex racemulis* 1—6-*floris, fasciculatis, perque bracteas communes carinatas acuminatas cohibitis;* pedicelli *uniflori, aggregati, floribus concolores horumque diametro breviores;* corolla *cæruleo-albicans, nutans;* laciniis *oblongiusculis, obtusatis, fructui accumbentia;* bacca *subviolacea, pisi majoris magnitudine, pellucida, splendens (vitreo globulo æmula.* Dulcamaræ *fructui similis* Kæmpf.) semen *(oculo piscis proximam similitudinem referens* Kæmpf.) *(odore alliaceo* Thunb.) *Differt* Convallaria *per corollam sem superum, per germen istius ima parte toto connatum; per antheras germini subinsidentes, per stigma quod hic est mera styli cuspis; per herbæ atque radicis habitum. Nomen ex* οφις, κωγων, *planta ipsa Japanensium lingua vernacula* " Rjuno " Fige," i. e. " *Barba serpentina" dicta.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OPHIOPOGON *japonicus.* G.

CONVALLARIA *japonica* (β.) *Thunb. Flor. Jap.* 140 *Linn. Syst. Veg. Murr.* 334. *Suppl.* 204. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 455. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 160 *Lil. a Redouté* 2. *t.* 80. *Desfont. in Ann. du Mus. ann.* 5. *cab.* 1. *p.* 45.

MONDO

MONDO et Biakf Mondo, vulgo Riuno Fige, Siogei Fige, Jamafuje et Sogaii. *Kæmpf. Am. Exot. Fafc.* 5. *p.* 823. *tab. p.* 824. *MSS. fig.* 44.

In the work above quoted, KÆMPFER has given both an excellent figure and defcription of this vegetable, which we there learn is a native of Japan and of China, where it is known by a name correfponding with "Snakefbeard;" that it ferves for edging to flower-borders, and that the tuberous knots which grow on the fibres of the root are preferved in fugar and ufed medicinally.

THUNBERG found it growing among fhrubs in fhady places near Naga Saki in the Ifland of Japan. Introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. GRÆFER, in 1784. Blooms in June. A hardy greenhoufe plant; we have no doubt but that it would grow in the open air full as well.

Our drawing was made at the Nurfery of Meffrs. GIBBS, Old-Brompton. Probably CONVALLARIA *fpicata*, from the fame regions, is a congener of this. *G.*

[illegible] Del.

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

F. Swyson Sculp.

ECHITES SUBERECTA (β). LARGER SAVANNA-FLOWER.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Folliculi* 2, longi, recti. *Sem.* papposa. *Cor.* infundibuliformis, fauce nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ECHITES *suberecta;* pedunculis multifloris, corollis cylindraceis extus hirsutis, foliis subovatis mucronatis subtus pubescentibus. *Swartz. Obs.* 104. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1238.

ECHITES *suberecta. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 307. *Reich.* 1. *p.* 596. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 298. *Jacq. Amer.* 32. *t.* 26. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 3.

NERIUM? 2. sarmentosum, foliis nitidis ovatis venosis, pedunculis longis ramosis, floribus fauce ampliatis. *Browne Jam.* 180.

APOCYNUM erectum fruticosum, flore luteo maximo et speciosissimo. *Sloane Jam.* 89. *Hist.* 1. *p.* 206. *t.* 130. *f.* 2. *Raii Hist.* 3. *p.* 536.

(β). corollis foliisque lævibus.

This plant has been described by JACQUIN, and more fully by SWARTZ in his *Observationes;* but neither of these authors have remarked the singular manner in which the footstalk of the leaf is inserted into the branch, through the medium of a kind of glandular stipule.

JACQUIN says the anthers are hastate, but SWARTZ more correctly describes the filaments as sagittate, and the anthers, which

which are affixed to the point of the arrow, as long and linear: thefe are curiouſly interlaced in a ſort of net-work round the ſtigma, encloſing it, as it were, in a cage.

The ſtem is too weak to ſupport itſelf. The flowers are large and ſhewy; and in this variety not villous on the outſide. The whole plant abounds with a milky juice, which is ſaid to be very poiſonous to horſes and cattle. Native of the ſavannas in Jamaica and St. Domingo, and alſo of dry heaths expoſed to the ſea-winds. Requires the heat of the bark ſtove. Flowers with us in July and Auguſt. Cultivated by MILLER in 1759.

Our drawing was made ſome years ſince at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's, Old-Brompton. We received it alſo this ſummer, very finely in flower, from Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney.

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POLYGONUM CRISPULUM (α). CURLED POLYGONUM.

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Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, persistens. *Cor.* 0. *Sem.* angulare.

Specific Character and Synonym.

POLYGONUM *crispulum ;* (atraphaxoide) caule fruticoso, foliis petiolatis glabris obovatis mucronulatis: margine crispulo revoluto, stipulis biaristatis.
α. ramis inermibus.
β. ramis spinosis.
ATRIPLEX orientalis, frutex aculeatus flore pulchro. *Dill. Elth.* 47. *t.* 40. *f.* 47.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, with an ash-coloured, fibrous bark; *branches* erect knotted; *stipules* sheathing the stem, lanceolate, awned. *Leaves* alternate, obovate, obtuse, with a short mucro: margin undulated and reflexed, one-nerved, veined, smooth, narrowed at the base and terminating in a *petiole*, a quarter the length of the whole leaf, sometimes much longer. *Flowers* in long racemes, nodding. *Bractes* chaffy. *Peduncles* filiform, several times longer than the bractes, two or three from the same point. *Calyx* five-cleft, persistent: two outer segments smallest, reflected, three inner ones corolla-like, larger, orbicular, undulated, patent. *Filaments* eight, dilated at the base, persistent, attached to the base of the calyx. *Germen* three-cornered: *style* none: *stigmas* three, globular, spongy, united at the base, and therefore perhaps strictly one, three-lobed. *Seed* one, large, black, three-cornered, enclosed in the persistent inner segments of the calyx, changed from a white to a red colour.

From

From a careful comparison of many specimens with the descriptions and figures of authors, we cannot but suspect that different species have been confounded, under the name of POLYGONUM *frutescens*, and that this circumstance led the late L'HERETIER to consider the ATRAPHAXIS *spinosa* as a distinct species, notwithstanding the observations of PALLAS and WILLICH. The species described and figured by DILLENIUS, we think, is evidently only a variety of the one here represented, though the ATRAPHAXIS *spinosa* of L'HERETIER (the same with POLYGONUM *frutescens* of PALLAS, as we judge from the specimens) appears to be distinct. Most of the synonyms usually quoted to POLYGONUM *frutescens*, seem to us to belong to a species different from either of these, on which account we have not ventured to adduce any of them here, except that of DILLENIUS. LINNÆUS himself seems to have been very undecided whether to call the parts of the flower in this genus calyx or corolla: in the *Genera Plantarum* the former term is used, in the *Systema* the latter. At first sight, the two outer reflexed segments might pass for the calyx, the three inner ones for the corolla; but a more careful investigation shows that these parts grow firmly together at the base, are equally persistent, and increase with the growth of the fruit, characters more appropriate to a calyx than a corolla.

Native of Siberia; communicated by Mr. LODDIGES. Is considered as hardy, but is best preserved under a frame in the winter months. Flowers in July.

Curtis 5th Geo Crescent Nov 1 1807

Syd. Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sculp.

MELIA AZEDARACH. COMMON BEAD-TREE.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* cylindraceum, dentatum, fauce antheras gerens. *Drupa* nuce 5—6-loculari.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELIA *Azedarach;* foliis bipinnatis. *Fl. Zeyl.* 162. *Sp. Pl.* 550. *Reich.* 2. *Gron. Orient.* 133. *Kniph. Cent.* 2. *n.* 44. *Cav. Diss.* 7. 363. *t.* 207. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1.
MELIA foliis decompositis. *Hort. Cliff.* 161.
AZEDARACH. *Dod. Pempt.* 848. *Burm. Zeyl.* 40. *Herm. Lugd.* 652. *Raii Hist.* 1546. *Park. Herb.* 1443.
ARBOR fraxini folio, flore cæruleo. *Bauh. Pin.* 415.
PSEUDO-SYCAMORUS. *Cam. Epit.* 181. *Herb.* 103. *f.* 2. fig. bona.
AZADIRACHTA indica, foliis ramosis minoribus, flore albo subcæruleo purpurascente majore. *Comm. Hort.* 1. *p.* 147. *t.* 76.
ZIZYPHA candida. *Ger.* 1306. *f.* 1. *Emac.* 1491. *f.* 1.

Professor SWARTZ, in his *Observationes*, has separated the *sempervirens*, considering it as a distinct species, in which he has been followed by WILLDENOW and MARTYN; but we cannot find any marks by which they can be distinguished; those that have been offered, certainly will not hold. The plant from which our drawing was made is of the deciduous kind, yet it flowered the third year from seed, imported from America, and therefore is most probably the same with the one described by SWARTZ. Besides, if the Syrian plant be really

really different, yet this is the original one deſcribed by LINNÆUS in his *Flora Zeylanica*, and is the ſpecies known in our gardens as the MELIA *Azedarach*; the ſame plant being deciduous in the greenhouſe, and evergreen if kept in the ſtove. Few plants, as it appears, have a wider range, being found in North and South-America, and in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, as well as in Syria. Is common, by cultivation, in all the Southern parts of Europe, where the nuts are threaded for beads, to aſſiſt the devotion of good Catholics, for which purpoſe they are peculiarly ſuited, having a natural perforation through the centre; hence the tree has been called *arbor ſancta* and by the Spaniards *arbol parayſo*. Flowers all the ſummer.

Our drawing was made at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic-Garden, Brompton.

dwards Del. Pub by T. Curtis & Geo Crescent Dec. 1. 1807. P. Sansom Sculp

Convolvulus Erubescens. Maiden-Blush Bindweed.

****

Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Caps.* 2-locularis: loculis dispermis.

Specific Character.

CONVOLVULUS *erubescens;* foliis cordato-sagittatis postice sinuato-repandis, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis subbifloris, caule volubili.

Descr: *Root* biennial? *Stem* herbaceous, rounded, twining. *Leaves* oblong, cordate-sagittate, sometimes obtuse, sometimes acute, hind lobes recurvèd, repand-sinuate: *Petiole* nearly the length of the leaf, channelled on the upper side. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, longer than the leaf, more generally two-flowered, furnished with two minute *bractes*, nearly opposite, distant from the flower. *Calyx* 5-parted, persistent; *segments* nearly equal, two external ones embracing the others. *Corolla* small, funnel-shaped, flesh-coloured, margin five-lobed: *lobes* obtuse with a fascia broad below, narrowed to a point upwards, and hairy on the outside. *Stamens* five; filaments equal to the tube, inserted below the germen. *Anthers* ovate, 2-lobed, flesh-coloured: *pollen* white. *Germen* ovate, white, smooth, seated on a yellow glandular substance. *Style* longer than stamens: *stigmas* two, truncate. *Capsule* globular, smooth, upper half naked, crowned with the persistent style, large in proportion to the flower, two-celled, with two seeds in each cell. The two seeds so completely fill the cell, that a transverse section of the unripe fruit appears at first sight

to

to be four-celled, but when more carefully examined, is found to be only two-celled. *Seeds* convex on the one part and angular on the other. When ripe, but not hardened, the green *embryo* is eafily feparated, with its cotyledons curiofly folded up, like the chryfalis of a butterfly in its fhell, as is common to the genus. *(Cotyledones foliaceæ chryfaloideo-contortuplicatæ.* GÆRT.)

We received this pretty Convolvulus, a native of New South-Wales, in June 1806, from Mr. LODDIGES. It continued in bloffom through the fummer, and perfected its feeds, by which it may be propagated very readily.

Sydt Edwards Del

Pub by T. Curtis St Geo Gosfowrd December 1 1807

T. Swain Sculp

PHYSALIS EDULIS. EATABLE PHYSALIS, OR CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* rotata, 5-fida. *Antheræ* conniventes. *Bacca* intra calycem inflatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHYSALIS *edulis*; pubescens, caule frutescente nodoso, foliis geminis cordatis acutis et integerrimis et undulato-sinuatis, floribus fructibusque pendulis.

PHYSALIS *pubescens*; caule angulato, foliis cordatis dentato-angulatis, floribus fructibusque pendulis. *Flor. Peruv. vol.* 2. *p.* 41.

PHYSALIS *pubescens. Sp. Pl.* 262 ?

PHYSALIS *peruviana*; pubescens, foliis cordatis integerrimis. *Sp. Pl.* 1670 ?

ALKEKENGI virginianum fructu luteo, vulgo Capuli. *Feuillée Hist. des Plantes Medic. p.* 5. *t.* 1.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, obsoletely angular, branched: *branches* subdichotomous, erect, succulent, knotted at the exit of the leaves. *Leaves* petiolated, usually growing by pairs, but not opposite, one always smaller than the other, cordate, acute, rugose, sometimes quite entire, sometimes undulate-sinuate or unequally toothed. *Peduncles* solitary, cernuous, inserted without the axils of the petioles. *Corolla* subcampanulate, pale yellow, obsoletely 5-lobed, marked near the base with five black-purple spots. *Stamens* erect, connivent. *Calyx* of the ripe fruit a dullish yellow, large, inflated, angular, subovate acuminate, intruded at the base, 10-angled, alternate angles more faintly marked, 5-toothed: teeth connivent, and even decussate. *Berry* globular, smooth, yellow, succulent, not sensibly divided into cells, even when unripe. *Seeds* lens-shaped, nestling in the pulp chiefly, but not exclusively, near the surface. Except the berry, every part of the

the plant is covered with a ſoft pubeſcence, more harſh on the calyx than elſewhere. The fruit is eatable, agreeably acid and ſweet, and with a little uſe very palatable; has a fragrant odour, ſomething like a mixture of apple and melon.

This plant is a native of Peru and Chili, but is cultivated at the Cape of Good Hope, in ſome parts of the Eaſt-Indies, and more eſpecially at the Engliſh ſettlement of New South-Wales, at which latter place it is known by the name of the Cape Gooſeberry, and is the chief fruit the coloniſts at preſent poſſeſs: is eaten raw, or made into pies, puddings, or preſerves.

It does not appear to be unwholeſome, though the Botaniſt, who ſees the near natural affinity it bears to the Deadly Nightſhade, can hardly diveſt himſelf of the averſion ariſing from ſuch an aſſociation. DOMBEY, indeed, in a memoir he wrote upon the ſubject, attributes the origin of a cruel diſorder that prevails in Peru, to the too great uſe made of Capſicums, Love-Apples, and theſe Berries. *(Vide Annals of Botany, vol. 2, p. 480.*

We ſuſpect that this plant may have been taken up by LINNÆUS, both in his PHYSALIS *pubeſcens* and *peruviana;* the ſynonym from FEUILLEE, quoted under the former, certainly belongs to it, and the ſpecimen in the Bankſian Herbarium, aſcertained to be ſimilar to that in the Linnean, ſeems to be ſcarcely different; yet the deſcription given in the *Spec. Plant.* in which it is obſerved that the berry fills the calyx, and that the ſtem is annual and proſtrate, is altogether inapplicable. The latter is ſaid by LINNÆUS to be very ſimilar to DATURA *Metel*, a reſemblance we by no means obſerve in our plant, otherwiſe the reſt of the deſcription and its native country, would induce us to believe them to be the ſame. As however the deſcription is very incomplete, and no mention is made of the fruit being eatable, we think it ſafeſt to conſider this as a ſpecies unknown to LINNÆUS, and to give it a name which is perhaps in itſelf ſufficient to diſtinguiſh it from every other.

We received this plant from GABRIEL GILLETT, Eſq. in whoſe garden, at Drayton-Green, it has been cultivated ſome years. Requires to be protected from froſt, but ſhould remain in the open air the whole of the ſummer. In the ſtove it is evergreen, and in the greenhouſe loſes its foliage in the winter, but the ſtems put forth new leaves and ſhoots in the ſpring. Flowers in June and July and ripens its fruit in Auguſt and through the reſt of the ſummer. In South-America it flowers through the whole of the year, and its fruit is held in eſtimation for its fragrance as well as agreeably acidulated ſweet taſte; and is likewiſe conſidered as a uſeful cooling remedy in fevers.

Del. F. Swinson Sc. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Gesswrl. Decr. 1. 1807.

DIANTHUS ORIENTALIS. GEORGIAN PINK.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. cylindricus, 1-phyllus: basi squamatus. *Petala* 5 unguiculata. *Caps.* cylindrica, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIANTHUS *orientalis;* caule suffruticoso, foliis subulatis pungentibus: floralibus internodiis brevioribus, squamis calycinis arcte imbricatis obovatis, tubo longissimo acuto, petalis cuneiformibus incisis.

DIANTHUS *orientalis. Don. Cantab.* 101.

CARYOPHYLLUS orientalis fruticosus, tenuissimo folio, flore laciniato. *Tourn. Cor.* 23?

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby. *Leaves* rigid, linear, channelled, pungent, rough at the margin, growing in bunches at the extremities of the barren branches. *Flowering Stems* lateral, very long and slender, 1—3-flowered, with from four to eight pair of small leaves opposite, subulate, adpressed to the stem, three times shorter than the internodes. *Calycine Scales* several, imbricate, striate, obovate, margined, pressed close to the tube, than which they are three or four times shorter. *Tube* cylindrical, slender, five-toothed: teeth connivent. *Petals* five: *claw* longer by one half than the limb. *Limb* wedge-shaped, jagged, twisted. *Stamens* after the pollen is discharged recurved. *Styles* exserted, capillary, twisted. Scent agreeable but of little power.

This plant has great affinity with DIANTHUS *juniperinus* of Dr. SMITH, fully described in the Transactions of the Linnean Society,

Society, and ſpecimens of which gathered by TOURNEFORT himſelf are to be ſeen in the Bankſian Herbarium; but differs from it in ſeveral reſpects; the woody part of the ſtem is of humbler growth, the flowering ſtalks longer, with ſhorter more cloſely adpreſſed leaves, and bearing fewer flowers, generally only one in its native ſoil, and from one to three when cultivated; ſcales of the calyx more in number and more cloſely imbricated; tube much longer, ſlenderer, and more pointed; petals longer, more deeply jagged, and twiſted. Found about Tiflis, in Ruſſian Georgia. Communicated to us by Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney, in June 1806.

Is probably hardy, but has been hitherto preſerved under a frame in the winter.

Pl.7 Pub. by T. Curtis St Geo: Crescent Dec. 1. 1807. F. Sansom Sculp.

CLEMATIS CIRRHOSA. EVERGREEN VIRGIN'S-BOWER.

****

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx o. *Petala* 4 (rarius 5.) *Semina* caudata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLEMATIS *cirrhosa;* foliis simplicibus, caule cirrhis oppositis scandente, pedunculis unifloris lateralibus. *Syst. Veg.* 426. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1287. *Desf. Atl.* 1. *p.* 433.

CLEMATIS cirrhis scandens, foliis simplicibus. *Sp. Pl.* 766. *Hort. Cliff.* 226.

CLEMATIS peregrina foliis pyri incisis. *Bauh. Pin.* 300.

CLEMATIS altera bætica. *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 123. *Hisp. p.* 223. *t.* 222. *Lob. Ic.* 628. *f.* 2. *Tabern.* 1269.

CLEMATIS peregrina foliis pyri incisis, nunc singularibus nunc ternis. *Tourn. Cor.* 20. *Quer. Flor. Espan.* 4. *p.* 352.

CLEMATIS bætica Clusii. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. *p.* 126. *Ger. Emac.* 886. *f.* 2. *Park. Theat.* 383. *f.* 2. *Raii Hist.* 1. *p.* 621. 2.

There is great affinity between this plant and CLEMATIS *calycina*, more remarkable in some specimens of the latter than in the one from which our drawing (No. 959) was taken, in which the involucrum is more distant and grown out into the form of leaves; whereas it is more usually close to the flower, and has exactly the appearance of a calyx. In the present plant, the peduncle above the involucrum is thickened and of the same colour as the flower, so that it might be mistaken for a tube of the corolla; and this causes the involucrum to appear as if close to the flower, which in reality it is not.

Was

Was firſt obſerved by CLUSIUS, between Medina Sodina in Andaluſia and Gibraltar, and is common in other provinces of Spain, alſo about Algiers and on Mount Atlas. It climbs up trees, which it overwhelms. Although this plant is generally mentioned by the old botanical writers, all their figures and deſcriptions are without exception copied from CLUSIUS, who ſaw it in ſeed only. It is fully deſcribed by DESFONTAINES in his *Flora Atlantica.*

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Mr. LODDIGES, cultivated in a pot, and kept in the greenhouſe; but PHILIP MILLER obſerves, that it endured the hardeſt winters of this country for forty years together in the open ground at the Phyſic Garden, Chelſea, and that it flowers better than when treated more tenderly; in expoſed ſituations, however, it is apt to periſh. Is propagated by laying down the young ſhoots in October. Flowers in March and April. Suppoſed to have been cultivated by GERARD in 1596, but as he ſays that he has found it in the Iſle of Wight, and in a wood by Waltham-Abbey, perhaps he miſtook ſome variety of CLEMATIS *Vitalba* for this ſpecies.

Pub by T. Curtis St Geo Crescent Dec 1. 1807 Edwards & Swan Bical

CHLOROPHYTUM INORNATUM. GREENISH-FLOWERED CHLOROPHYTUM.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, hexapetalo-partita, subæqualis, regularis, persistens, laciniis deorsum breviter tubulose conflectentibus inde patentissimis. *Fil.* hypogyna, subfiliformia, divergentia. *Stylus* setaceo-elongatus. *Stig.* simplex. *Caps.* scarioso-pergaminea, acute lobato-triquetra, valvulis septigeris. *Sem.* biserialia, 2–5 in quoque loculo, reniformi-rotunda, compressa, hinc depressa cum papilla centrali, inde gibboso-convexula, internis angustorum dessepimentorum marginibus affixa. G.

OBS. *Ex India-Occidentali?* Herba *perennans;* radix *rhizoma subcaudescens simpliciter fibrosum;* folia *radicalia alterna, plura, in paucis seriebus ambientia, lanceolata, longe acuminata, subtus nervoso-striata media costa carinatim prominente, undulata, deorsum convoluto-amplexantia, fasciculato-compacta, sursum recumbenter divergentia;* caules *subbini, centrales, strictissimi, teretes, simplices vel uniramosi, scabrido-villosi foliis sublongiores;* ramus *parum divergens, foliaceo-stipulatus;* inflor. *paniculato- vel capitellato-racemosa, ex racemulis vel capitellis plurimis, sparsis, remotiusculis,* 1—4 *floris, breviter atque fasciculatim pedicellatis;* spathæ communes *subfoliaceæ, adpressæ;* partiales *parvæ, membranaceæ, unacuique flori;* corolla, *luteo-virens, magnitudine penè* HYACINTHI orientalis; laciniis *lineari-oblongis, acutulis, usque ad circa quartam partem longitudinis suæ cylindrico-convergentibus, dein reflectentibus; intimis nonnihil angustioribus, acutioribus;* filam. *his subæqualia, basi corollæ inserta, linearia, æqualia;* anth. *sagittato-lineares, erectæ, a basi infixæ;* stylus *æquans stamina;* stigma *depressulum, ad lentem glanduloso-puberulum;* germen *virens, stylo duplo vel ultra brevius, turbinato-trigonum;* caps. *obcordato-turbinata, molendinacea, stylo partim persistente præfixa, secundum angulorum marginem dehiscens, per corollam emarcidam subtus calyculata;* sem. *nigra, subsalebrosa, papillulis minutissimis densissimis uniformiter scabrata, ad umbilicum indentata.* Χλωρον Φυτον. *Genus inter Jussiæui* BROMELIAS *inscribendum.* G.

Specific Name.

CHLOROPHYTUM *inornatum.* G.

Of

Of this vegetable we can find no traces in any author known to us; nor do we know of any conſtituted genus under which it can be arranged. In habit it ſeems to us to come neareſt to TILLANDSIA and PITCAIRNIA. Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic Garden, Brompton, informs us, that it was received ſome years ago by Mr. FAIRBAIRN from the Weſt-Indies, and cultivated by him in the Phyſic Garden, Chelſea. Requires to be kept in the hot-houſe, where it flowers and ſeeds plentifully during the ſummer months; quite ſcentleſs.

There is a ſpecimen without flowers in the Bankſian Herbarium, from Jamaica, inſcribed TILLANDSIA *flexuoſa*, which we ſuſpect to be our plant; but if ſo, certainly not the one to which that name belongs. *G.*

Drawn at Sowton Bent

Pub. by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand Decr. 1st 1807

WATSONIA ROSEA. PYRAMIDAL WATSONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis, adpressa. *Cor.* inferius tubulosa et sæpius geniculatim curvata, limbo subæqualiter sexpartito sæpius nutante, laciniis vel regulariter vel subbilabiatim dispositis. *Stam.* vel adscendentia antheris parallelis contiguis, vel rarius porrecta iisdem trifariam divergentibus. *Stylus* capillaceo-elongatus. *Stigm.* 3, gracilia, bipartita, revoluto-divaricata. *Caps.* oblonga, tereti-trigona, cartilaginea. *Sem.* numerosa, deorsum imbricata, imo nucleo anguloſe presso, summa ala membranacea vel ista rarissime suppressa. *G.*

OBS. Bulbo-tuber *orbiculatum, sæpius compressum, tectum plexibus fibroso-organicis extimis modo crassissimis subligneis, ex vertice gemelliparum alia duo evolvens sterilia;* folia *disticha, ensata, firmiora, nervosa, haud raro lucida, modo fistuloso-cava, modo cartilagineo-marginata;* caulina *ferme semper axillariter bulbifera, gradatim breviora;* caulis *nec recenti soboli (ut vulgo in ordine) sed priscæ matrici continuus, erectus, strictus vel etiam sublignescens, vix unquam non ramosus,* ramis *adpressis;* spatharum *valvula extima supra sphacelata et sæpius colorata;* flores *spicati, ortu distichi, vulgo numerosi, varie cærulescentes, rubentes, vel albescentes, perraro in bulbillos degenerantes;* faux *plerumque in cylindrum producitur, modo etiam turbinatim contrahitur. Vidimus nonnullarum sub fructificatione bulbo-tuber venis crassioribus scatere gummi ductili repletis; vel nonnunquam hocce gummi in massam lapideo-induratam mole nucis moschatæ exstillatum tunicis adhærere.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *rosea;* foliis lorato-lanceolatis, cartilagineo-marginatis; spica paniculata, elongato-pyramidata, imbricato-conferta; spatha tubum æquante; corollæ limbo nutante, grandiori, subregulari, subcampanulato-explanato, tubum cum fauce æquante; fauce tubum æquante, nuda, lato-turbinata. *G.*

WATSONIA *rosea. Herb. Banks. Nobis in Annals of Bot.* 1. 230.

GLADIOLUS *glumaceus. Vahl Enum.* 2. 105. *Thunb. Prod. Fl. cap.* 186. *Act. Soc. Hag. v.* 6.

GLADIOLUS *pyramidatus. Bot. Rep. tab.* 335.

GLADIOLI

GLADIOLI *iridifolii* var. ſpecioſa floribus roſeis. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *p.* 4. *tab.* 235.

GLADIOLUS *marginatus.* δ. floribus purpureis. *Thunb. Diſſ.* 20.

This fine ſpecies is at once ſeen to be cloſely allied to the *marginata* of No. 608 of this work; but is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the differences given in the above ſpecific character. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires the ſame treatment as its congeners, and flowers freely during the ſummer months. One of the talleſt known to us, being ſometimes near four feet high. Our drawing was made from a branch of a plant ſent us by Mr. LODDIGES. *G.*

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

ſpicata. *Supra tab.* 523. GLADIOLUS ſpicatus. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 78. *n.* 2. GLADIOLUS fiſtuloſus. *id. l. c. n.* 3.

plantaginea. *Supra tab.* 553. GLADIOLUS alopecuroides. *Vahl l. c.* 99. *n.* 45.

punctata. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 229. IXIA punctata. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 177. GLADIOLUS purpureus β. *Herb. Bankſ.* GLADIOLUS ſubulatus. *Vahl l. c.* 97. *n.* 41.

rubens. *Nobis.* GLADIOLUS rubens. *Vahl l. c.* 98. *n.* 42. GLADIOLUS purpureus. α? *Herb. Bankſ.* anne præcedente diſtincta?

marginata. *Supra tab.* 608. GLADIOLUS marginatus. *Vahl l. c.* 104. *n.* 55.

roſea. *Supra tab.* 1072. GLADIOLUS glumaceus. *Vahl l. c.* 105. *n.* 56.

breviſolia. *Supra tab.* 601. GLADIOLUS teſtaceus. *Vahl l. c.* 105. *n.* 57.

iridifolia. *Supra tab.* 600. GLADIOLUS iridiſolius. *Vahl l. c.* 91. *n.* 29.

Meriana. *Supra tab.* 418. GLADIOLUS Merianus. *Vahl l. c.* 94. *n.* 34.

humilis. *Supra tab.* 631. GLADIOLUS laccatus. *Vahl l. c.* 94. *n.* 33.

roſeo-alba. *Supra tab.* 537. GLADIOLUS roſeo-albus. *Vahl l. c.* 93. *n.* 31.

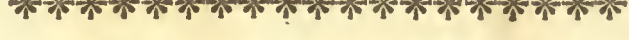
anguſta. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 230. ANTHOLYZÆ Merianæ *var. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *tab.* 231. GLADIOLUS Merianus β. *Vahl l. c.* 95. *n.* 34.

aletroides. *Supra tab.* 533. GLADIOLUS aletroides. *Vahl l. c.* 96. *n.* 36.

by T. Curtis St. Geo. Gescent Decr. 1 1817

Syd. Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sculp.

CRINUM ASIATICUM. LARGEST CRINUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide Num. 1034.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRINUM *asiaticum ;* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis ; floribus breviter pedicellatis ; corollæ laciniis lorato-linearibus, angustis, convoluto-concavis, revoluto-radiantibus, æqualibus ; filamentis erecto-divaricantibus, his subduplo brevioribus, basi subarticulatim geniculatis ; stigmate depresso-obtusato. *G.*

CRINUM *asiaticum. Linn. Mant.* 362. *Flor. Zeylon.* 127. *Mill. Ic.* 73. *tab.* 110. *Dict. n.* 2. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 8. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 45. excluso syn. *Burm. Prod.* 9. AMARYLLIDI *longifoliæ* potius subjiciendo. *G.*

BULBINE *asiatica. Gærtn. Sem. et Fruct.* 1. 42. *t.* 13. ubi fructus est inversus et quod simulat pedicellum est tubi floris fragmentum. *G.*

LILIO-ASPHODELUS americanus sempervirens maximus polyanthus albus. *Comm. Rar. tab.* 14. *Dillen. Elth.* 194. *t.* 161. *f.* 195.

LILIUM zeylanicum bulbiferum et umbelliferum. *Herm. Lugd.* 682. *t.* 683. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. 182. *f.* 10.

RADIX toxicaria. *Rumph. Amboin. Herb.* 6. 155. *t.* 69.

BELUTTA–poli–tali. *Rheede Hort. Malab.* 11. 75. *t.* 38. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. *t.* 90.

DESCR. *Leaves* many, ambient, lanceolate-oblong, convolutely fasciculate at the base, a thick longitudinal midrib, outer ones recurved ; *corolla* revolute-hypocrateriform, the long narrow *ungues* being grown together into an upright fleshy rounded-triquetral *tube* slightly curved towards the neck, nearly

nearly the length of the *ſegments* of the limb, which are revolutely radiate, converging ſomewhat turbinately towards their baſes, nearly equal, narrow, linear, acute, convolutely concave, about three inches long, three *outer ones* terminated by a mucro hooked towards the inner ſide; *filaments* upright, ſubulately attenuate, filiform, divaricately patent, ſomewhat incurved, nearly twice ſhorter than limb, ſomewhat geniculately jointed near the baſe; *anthers* oblong-linear, incumbent, vibrating, deep yellow; *ſtyle* ſubtriquetrally filiform, attenuated upwards and purple; *ſtigma* a blunted depreſſed ſimple point, ſlightly glandular-pubeſcent; *germen* ſtanding on a ſhort thickiſh green *pedicle*. This plant, like others of the order, ſometimes produces a membranous ſomewhat inflated *capſule* with two rows of thickly piled flattiſh *ſeeds*, as deſcribed in the generic character of AMARYLLIS No. 923*; at others a fruit, each loculament of which is filled up by a ſingle large fleſhy maſs that germinates in the manner of ſeed when planted: GÆRTNER's figure repreſents a capſule of the firſt kind with ſeed as growing into bulbs before they drop out.

A native of various parts of the Eaſt-Indies, where it grows in moiſt ſituations, chiefly by the ſides of rivers; we hear that it is found alſo in New South-Wales growing to a great ſize, as it does ſometimes in our ſtoves, where it is uſually kept in the tan-pit. Cultivated at Chelſea, by P. MILLER.

The figure above quoted from MILLER's *Icones*, though referred to in Hortus Kewenſis as a ſynonym of CRINUM *erubeſcens*, evidently belongs to our plant; as do thoſe of COMMELIN and DILLENIUS, though ſaid to repreſent an American ſpecies. The ſpecific character in WILLDENOW certainly applies more correctly to CRINUM *americanum*, No. 1034 of this work. A long account of the properties and uſes of our vegetable will be found in the above-cited work of RUMPHIUS.

Our drawing was made at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY's, Hammerſmith. Blooms very freely during the ſummer months. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 631, l. 8. pro "*laccata*," lege "*humilis*."
No. 637, l. 10. pro "624," lege "621."
No. 860, l. 6. pro "652," lege "645."
No. 1041, l. 4. pro "HEXANDRIA," lege "TRIANDRIA."
No. 1060, l. 17. pro "*a morpha*," lege "*amorpha*."
No. 1063, l. 24. pro "*accumbentia*," lege "*accumbentibus*."

Engraved Jan.1 1808. F.Bauer del. Sansom Scal

DRIMIA ALTISSIMA. TALLEST DRIMIA.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. supra N°. 822.

Cor. infera, hexapetalo-partita, hypocrateriformi-campanulata, laciniis oblongiusculis, infra cylindrico-convergentibus, supra longius rotato-revoluto-reflexove patentibus. *Fil.* lineari-subulata, æqualia, ima corolla inserta, subfasciculato-porrecta, rarissime divergentia. *Stylus* triquetro-filiformis. *Stig.* trilobato-vel capitellato-trigonum. *Caps.* scarioso-membranacea, obovato-oblonga, subtrigona. *Sem.* pauca, oblonga, erecta. *G.*

OBS. Radix Bulbus *tunicato-squamosus squamis maximis subæquatis tunicatim conferruminatis futuris fere obsoletis, vel modo imbricato-squarrosis squamis minoribus laxius compactis;* Folia *radicalia, carnosa, crassiuscula, ex lineari-attenuatis atque convoluto-concavis ad lato-lanceolata atque explanata progredientia, erectiuscula;* Scapus *centralis, teres, erectus, de spithamæo altitudinem acquirens pene orgyalem, foliationem nunc diu nunc breve antea vel modo simul veniens cum ea;* Inflorescentia *spicato-racemosa, pauci-multiflora atque alopecuroideo-elongata,* pedicellis *divaricato-patentibus;* Bracteæ *simplices, unifloræ, parvæ, membranaceæ. Differt* HYACINTHO *corolla sexpartita et staminum insertione;* SCILLA *et* ORNITHOGALO *laciniarum corollæ inflexione staminumque conniventia prostante; unoquoque habitu. Collimat* LACHENALIAM *per illius* lanceolatam. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRIMIA *altissima;* bulbo magno depresso-globoso, squamis maximis tunicatim contignatis futuris obsolescentibus; scapo glauco, baculi teretis ad instar; foliis post eum emarcidum prodeuntibus, duplo brevioribus, lorato-lanceolatis, convoluto-mucronatis; racemo alopecuroideo-elongato; bracteis medio pedicellum versus in se hamatim replicatis, denuo reflexis; corolla pedicellis longiore. *G.*

ORNITHOGALUM *altissimum. Linn. Suppl. Syst. Vegetab. Murr.* 328. *Thunb. Prod. Fl. Cap.* 62. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *tab.* 119.

ORNITHOGALUM *giganteum. Jacq. Hort. Schœnb.* 1.

Bulb

Bulb about the ſize of a child's head, depreſſed-globoſe, tunicate-ſquamoſe, ſcales very broad, of equal height, ſo cloſely joined as to give the whole the appearance of a tunicate Bulb; *Leaves* appearing after the ſcape has withered, about a foot and half high, two inches broad, lorate-lanceolate, finely nerved-ſtreaked, convolutely mucronate; *Scape* wand-like, round, perpendicular, very ſlightly tapered, glaucous, about the thickneſs of a man's finger, together with the rachis nearly five feet high, central; *Raceme* alopecuroidal, cylindrical, crowded, tapering towards the top, nearly two feet long; *pedicles* filiform, ſtanding at right angles with the rachis, ſhorter than the corolla; *bractes* broad-ſubulate, membranous, with the upper half firſt doubled inwards uncinately, at length reflex, upper ones becoming progreſſively almoſt obſolete; *corolla* hypocrateriform-campanulate, about three parts of an inch long, of a yellowiſh white colour, ſcentleſs; *Segments* ſeparated from each other nearly to the baſe, linear-oblong, equal, converging cylindrically for about a third of their length, then rotately patent and ſlightly incurved, convolute-concave, outwards carinate-convex with a green ſtripe; *filaments* plano-ſubulate, about a third ſhorter than the ſegments, to the baſe of which they are adnate, upright, converging faſciculately, pointing forwards; *Anthers* before they burſt large, oblong, green, afterwards yellow; *Germen* green, oblong-pyramidal, ſubtriquetral, uneven, far ſhorter than *ſtyle*, which is even with or rather overtopping the corolla, ſubclavate, filiform, triquetral, upright, ſlightly curved; *Stigma* trigonally ſubcapitate, not very conſpicuous, glandularly pubeſcent.—Many flowers on the upper part of the raceme are defective as to one-third of their parts.—We do not ſee why JACQUIN, who inſtituted the genus and has deſcribed ſeveral ſpecies, ſhould have turned over the preſent plant to ORNITHOGALUM, from which it differs full as much as any other DRIMIA, both in character and habit.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope; whence it was imported laſt year, by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, with whom it flowered early this ſpring, at their Nurſery in Hammerſmith; moſt probably for the firſt time in this country.

The leaves in our plate are ſhewn in a very early ſtage of their growth. *G.*

No. 2075.

HÆMANTHUS COCCINEUS. SALMON-COLOURED BLOOD-FLOWER.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha plurivalvis umbellam arrecte circumposita. *Cor.* supera, erecta, subinfundibuliformis, infra breviter tubulosa, limbo longiore regulari in lacinias lineari-oblongas æquales turbinatim raro rotatim patulas sexpartito. *Fil.* linearia, corollam exsuperantia, tubi collo imposita, erecto-patentia. *Stylus* setaceo-elongatus. *Stigm.* aut mera cuspis aut in trina brevissima discedens. *Bacca* tri vel abortu uni aut bilocularis, oblongiuscula. *Sem.* solitaria, loculo conformia. G.

OBS. Radix Bulbus *tunicato-squamosus, compresso-ovatus, squarrosus, ex tunicis dimidiatis oppositis sursum imbricatim conferruminatis, imis brevioribus; rhizomate subtus prominente, nudo, majusculo, annulari-rugoso, fibras crassas cylindraceas exserente; semel eodem composito, ex plurimis coadunatis sobolibus superimpositis gemmis plurimum grandioribus concreto.* Folia *radicalia, 2 ad 4, bifaria, vel diu post flores vel simul cum iis vel antea prodeuntia, coriaceo-incrussata, ex angustis lineari-loratis atque convoluto-concavis ad lata lorato-linguiformia et prorsus explanata, ab erectis conniventibus ad recumbenter divaricata humique adpressa; modo maculata rarius pubescentia; semel deorsum petiolatim attenuata, convoluto-conduplicata, equitanter vaginantia, quando lamina oblongo-lanceolata, tenuior, undulata et costa media crassa percursa sit;* Scapus *his lateralis compresso-teres;* Spatha *persistens, plerumque colorata et quodammodo corollaceo-configurata, umbellam demissiorem obvolvens; rarius herbaceo-membranacea istaque elatiore exsuperata;* Bacca *fere nunquam non colorata. Per* puniceum CRINUM, *per* albiflorem MASSONIAM *collimat. Rectius forte* CRINO *fuisset ascriptus* HÆMANTHUS multiflorus, *N.i* 961; *habens spatham retrofractam, umbellam sphæroideo-radiantem, corollæ tubum longiorem, lacinias stellato-expansas, stamina ex divaricatis campanulatim conflexuia, uti et habitum universum nonnihil ab* HÆMANTHIS *recedentem; neque obstitissent, tantis validioribus consentaneis signis, spathæ valvulæ numerum binarium excedentes; hujus fructum maturum nondum vidimus, suspicamur vero non esse ipsum baccatum, sed tantum seminibus baccatis.* G.

Specific

HÆMANTHUS *coccineus;* foliis post anthesin prodeuntibus, geminis, late linguiformi-loratis, planissimis, coriaceo-crassis, humi recumbentibus; spathæ valvulis coloratis, lamellæformibus, rotundato-obtusis, umbellam coarctatam breviorem campanulatim obvolventibus; corolla infundibuliformi; stigmate simplici. *G.*

HÆMANTHUS *coccineus. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 412. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 1. *Thunb. Prod. Fl. Cap.* 59. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 403. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Liliac. a Redoute, tab.* 39. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 24.

HÆMANTHUS africanus. *Tournef. Inst.* 657. *tab.* 433. *Comm. Hort. Amst.* 2. *p.* 127. *tab.* 64.

NARCISSUS bifolius. Prom. B. spei. *Robin. Ic.* 243.

NARCISSUS indicus gemino latiore folio. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. *t.* 49. *f.* 8.

NARCISSUS indicus serpentarius. *Hern. mex.* 885. *t.* 899.

LILIUM indicum puniceum gemino latiore folio, &c. &c. *Mor. Hist. tom.* 1. *sect.* 4. *t.* 21. *f.* 16. *p.* 410.

BULBOSA africana anomala Moly affinis. *Raii Hist.* 1127. *cap.* 8.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope; cultivated by P. MILLER, in 1731; by the Dutch Gardeners probably near a century before. Is now common in our greenhouses, where it flowers towards the end of summer. Seems to have attracted the attention of most of the elder Botanists, by whom it has been repeatedly described and figured. Is perfectly scentless. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 1072, pag. alt. l. 14. post "spicata" insere "*Nobis in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. 228. *et supra No.* 553. *p. alt.* IXIA *fistulosa,*" &c.

No. 1073, pag. alt, l. 14, for "two" read "double."

Pub. by J. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1 1809 F. Sansom.

CURCULIGO ORCHIOIDES (β.) LANCE-LEAVED CURCULIGO.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA (*quibusdam* POLYGAMIA MONÆCIA *ob flores inferiores hermaphroditos, superiores masculos.* G.)

Generic Character.

Spatha univalvis, convoluta, acuminata, membranacea. *Cor.* supera, tubatim hypocrateriformis, partim persistens, tubo triquetro-filiformi, limbo pluries breviore, sexpartito, rotato, laciniis oblongiusculis, subæqualibus. *Fil.* antheris sagittato-linearibus breviora, ori tubi imposita, patentia. *Stylus* tubo unitus, ultra quem conulus brevissimus. *Stigm.* 3 in unum majusculum trijugoso-subulatum decurrenter connata, supra setaceo-divergentia. *Bacca* oblonga, acuminata, ex loculis abortu uno aut binis, membranaceis, pellucidis pulpa spongiosa fætis. *Sem.* plura subnidulantia, ovato-globosa, processu (funiculo umbilicali?) rostriformi. *G.*

DESCR. Radix *biennis, fusiformis, rugosa rugis annularibus, cortice fusco tecta, superne squamis scariosis vestita, carnosa, sesquipedalis, crassitie digiti minoris.* Folia *radicalia, fasciculatim conferta, erecta et recurvata, quædam terræ incumbentia, linearia, acuta, striata, canaliculata, basi plerumque quinquenervia, punctis minimis densis pilisque rarioribus longis albis adspersa, pedalia.* Scapus *vix supra terram prominulus, angulosus, striatus, albus, squamis scariosis foliisque obvolutus, brevissimus.* Flores *parum supra terram prominuli, fasciculatim conferti, pedunculati.* Pedunculi, *erecti, compressiusculi, subalati, basi tenuiores, pilis rarioribus longis albis adspersi, tubo floris breviores, nivei.* KŒNIG in Plant. Coromand. v. 1. p. 15.— GETHYLLIDI *peraffine genus.* G.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

CURCULIGO *orchioides. Roxb. Pl. Coromand.* 1. 14. *t.* 13. *Gærtn. Fructi. et Sem.* 1. 63. *t.* 16. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 105.

ORCHIS amboinica major radice raphanoide. *Rumph. Amb.* 6. 116. *t.* 54. *f.* 1.

(α) foliis lanceolato-linearibus. *G.*

(β) foliis elliptico-lanceolatis. *G.*

We

We have to regret, that accident prevented us from availing ourſelves of Mr. GREVILLE's very kind permiſſion to examine this rare vegetable, while in bloom, for the firſt time in Europe, in his conſervatory at Paddington, where it had been introduced from the Eaſt-Indies by Dr. ROXBURGH. For the materials of our generic character, we have relied, partly on the deſcriptions of Meſſrs. KŒNIG and ROXBURGH in the above-cited work of the latter, and partly on a figure and diſſections in the ſame.

GÆRTNER, judging from an iſolated fruit, has been betrayed into more than one error concerning our preſent ſubject. Having examined the ſeed-veſſel, he declares that it cannot belong to the plant cited as the repreſentation of the parent, from the above-quoted work of RUMPHIUS; but that it muſt be the offſpring of ſome vegetable of the natural order of *Scitamineæ;* and proclaims it one of the moſt remarkable anomalies in the vegetable kingdom in regard to the ſtyle, capſule, and ſeed. The error in ſynonymy evidently aroſe from his knowledge of the ſubject being confined to the fruit; as the phenomena he deſcried in the ſtructure did from his falſe view of the parts. He deſcribes it to be a capſule conſiſting of "from 6—9 ſingle-ſeeded cells, arranged "one over the other, ſubalternately, in two longitudinal rows or "piled ranks;" when in fact it is a pericarp that grows up from a germen with three parallel cells, as uſual in this order of plants; the contents of more than one or two of which cells or ovaria are ſeldom impregnated, whilſt the ſterile ones are obliterated, the ripening fruit becoming either one or two-celled accordingly. The imaginary double pile of cells one above the other, is no more than the ſeveral nidi or cavities formed by each ſeed in the pulp of the vertical berried loculament, in which it has been imbedded; this by age has been converted into a dry ſpongy ſubſtance, and ſhrunk into the appearance of cruſtlike tranſverſe partitions intercepting each ſeed. His extraordinary ſtyle, ſaid to be "long, filiform, and covered with hairs," is in reality a remnant of the floral tube broken off by accident about the middle: his "horny, lateral, beaked proceſs in each ſeed, *roſtrum Curculionis æmulans,*" from which he has named the genus, we ſuſpect to be merely the umbilical cord, and not very different from that of the ſeeds of many other berried fruits. *Orchioides* was perhaps as irrelevant a ſpecific name as could have been hit upon. RUMPHIUS deſcribes the flower of his ſpecimen as "*ſordide albicans læto rubro intermixto.*" He ſays the root is eaten in India when candied. Is KŒNIG correct in calling it a biennial plant? *G.*

Syd. Edward. Del. Pub. by T. Curtis Sloane Street. February 1. 1806. Fran. Sansom Sculp.

Rosa Lutea (β.) Bicolor. Red and Yellow Austrian Rose.

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Class and Order.

Icosandria Polygynia.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROSA *lutea;* germinibus globosis pedunculisque glabris, calycibus petiolisque spinulosis, aculeis ramorum rectis. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 200. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1064. *Arb.* 303. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 2.

(α) *unicolor;* corollis utrinque concoloribus. *Vide supra, No.* 363.

ROSA *Eglanteria. Sp. Pl.* 703, exclusis synonymis.

(β) *bicolor;* corollis intus puniceis.

ROSA punicea. *Cornut. Canad.* 11.

ROSA sylvestris austriaca flore phœniceo. *Park. Theat.* 1019. *n.* 6. *fig. in* 1018.

ROSA graveolens simplex flore extus luteo intus rubro holosericeo. *Weinm. Phyt. t.* 868. *f.* C.

Red and Yellow Austrian Rose. *Lawrance, t.* 6.

This appears to be a mere variety of the Yellow Austrian Rose, before figured, and is probably a creation of the Dutch Gardeners, as Jacquin received it from Holland, and seems not to have known any thing of it as growing in Austria. This Botanist at first considered it as a distinct species, but observing it afterwards to bear sometimes flowers that were yellow on both sides, he changed his opinion. Linnæus at first, from the sweetness of the leaves, which Gerard says have an excellent

cellent ſweet ſmell, more pleaſant than thoſe of the Eglantine, miſtook the Auſtrian Roſe for the Sweet-Briar, and called it in conſequence ROSA *eglanteria*; a miſtake that led to great confuſion, and to the application of another name, that of *rubiginoſa* to the Sweet-Briar. This name has been unfortunately generally retained, though, as the original miſtake has been ſince corrected by adopting the appellation of *lutea* for the Auſtrian plant, that of *eglanteria* ought to have been reſtored to the Sweet-Briar, to which it originally belonged, and was meant by LINNÆUS himſelf to have been continued, as his ſynonyms evidently ſhew.

Our friend, Dr. AFZELIUS, in a moſt elaborate, accurate, and learned monograph on the Swediſh Roſes*, publiſhing at Upſal, has made this reſtoration; and we regret that Dr. SMITH has not done the ſame in his Flora Britannica.

The Red and Yellow Auſtrian Roſe is a beautiful ſhrub, quite hardy, and well deſerving a place in all our gardens, where indeed it is almoſt univerſally to be met with, having been cultivated by old PARKINSON above a hundred and ſixty years ago, who ſagaciouſly conſidered it as only a variety of *lutea*.

* Vide Annals of Botany, v. 2. p. 213.

Edward Del Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent January 1 1808 F Sansom Sculp

GENTIANA ASCLEPIADEA. SWALLOW-WORT-LEAVED GENTIAN.

****

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *afclepiadea ;* corollis quinquefidis campanulatis oppofitis axillaribus fubfeffilibus, foliis amplexicaulibus ovato-lanceolatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1334. *Frœlich Gent. p.* 48. *n.* 17.

GENTIANA *afclepiadea. Sp. Pl.* 329. *Reich.* 637. *Jacq. Auftr.* 4. *t.* 328. *Mattufch. n.* 174. *Knorr Thef. Rei Herb.* 1. *t. E.* 4. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 9. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 322. *Villars Dauph.* 2. *p.* 524. *Allioni Ped. n.* 350. *Krock. Silef.* 384. *Pallas Roff.* 102 ?

GENTIANA floribus campaniformibus, alis paucifloris, foliis ovato-lanceolatis. *Hall. Hift. n.* 640. *Enum. n.* 143.

GENTIANA floribus lateralibus folitariis feffilibus, corollis erectis. *Hort. Cliff.* 80. *Roy. Lugd.* 432.

GENTIANA afclepiadis folio. *Bauh. Pin.* 187. *Gefn. Ic. Æn.* 99. *Bauh. Hift.* 3. *p.* 523. *Barr. Ic.* 70. *Cluf. Pan.* 280. *t.* 281. *Park. Parad.* 350. *n.* 2. *Raii Hift.* 717. *Gerard Emac.* 433. *f.* 3.

GENTIANA II. cæruleo flore. *Cluf. Hift.* 1. *p.* 312.

DASYSTEPHANA. *Renealm. Specim.* 67. *t.* 68. *f.* 1. *fig. bona.*

Native of Germany, Switzerland, and France, where it grows at the foot of the Alps, or in fhady moift vallies, but never

never in open expofed fituations: confequently it requires a moift loamy foil and a fheltered fituation, for want of attention to which, it generally dwindles and frequently perifhes in gardens; indeed it is faid to be always much lefs vigorous and beautiful when cultivated, than when it grows fpontaneoufly. It feems doubtful whether PALLAS's plant be the fame fpecies, fince he defcribes it as growing nearly three feet high, as having a corolla three times quinquifid, a fpathaceous calyx, with fome of its fegments frequently extending to the length of the corolla, and as being the leaft bitter of the whole genus; whereas our plant feldom exceeds a foot and half, has a fmall tooth between the fegments of the corolla, that is what we fuppofe PALLAS would call twice quinquifid, and a fmall calyx, of which the fegments are equal and feveral times fhorter than the corolla; its root too is faid by the accurate CLUSIUS to be intenfely bitter. We ought, however, to mention that LINNÆUS defcribes the calyx as being equal to the corolla.

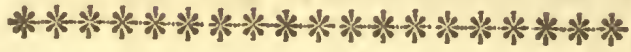
Cultivated by PARKINSON before 1629. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES. Flowers in July and Auguft. Propagated by cuttings of the roots.

Syd. Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Gas. Cent. Jan. 1 1808

F. Sansom Sculp.

PRENANTHES ALBA. WHITE-FLOWERED PRENANTHES.



Clafs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Cal.* calyculatus. *Sem.* teretia, ftriata, fuperne truncata: *pappus* fimplex, feffilis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRENANTHES *alba;* calycibus multifloris, foliis angulato-haftatis, dentatis, floribus nutantibus racemofis paniculatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 1536.

PRENANTHES flofculis plurimis, floribus nutantibus fub-umbellatis, foliis haftato-angulatis. *Hort. Cliff.* 383. *Gron. Virg.* 113. 89.

PRENANTHES *alba. Sp. Pl.* 1121. *Reich.* 3. 631. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 9. *Hort. Kew.* 3.

PRENANTHES *alba;* foliis fubhaftato-angulofis vel lobatis; panicula laxa, e fafciculis terminalibus, cernuis: calycibus 8-fidis, 9—10-floris, floribus albidis. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 2. *p.* 83.

PRENANTHES *fuavis! Parad. Lond.* 85.

SONCHUS Nov-Anglicanus chenopodii foliis, radice bulbofa, fanguineo caule, floribus racemofis candidiffimis. *Pluk. Amalth.* 195.

An ornamental, hardy, perennial; native of North-America; growing to the height of from three to fix feet. The ftems are frequently purplifh, calyxes and anthers always fo, whilft the corollas are milk white, which together with the remarkable long ftyles, make an unufual and not unpleafing appearance.

The

The flowers are ſaid to be ſweet-ſcented, but the whole plant abounds with a milky juice, which is intenſely bitter; whence we are told by Dr. BRICKELL, of Savannah in Georgia, that it is there called "Gall of the earth." Amongſt the Indians it is celebrated as a cure for the bite of venomous ſerpents.

Introduced into the Kew Garden in 1778, by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG. Propagated by ſeeds or parting its roots. Flowers in July or Auguſt.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton. We were likewiſe favoured with ſpecimens from Meſſrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Vauxhall.

Syd. Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Gesford. Jan. 1. 1806 E. Sansom Sculp.

CHRYSANTHEMUM COCCINEUM. RED-FLOWERED CHRYSANTHEMUM.

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Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA, POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* o. *Cal.* hemisphericus, imbricatus: squamis marginalibus membranaceis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHRYSANTHEMUM *coccineum;* foliis pinnatis glabris: pinnis pinnatifidis acutis, pedunculo incrassato. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 2144.

BUPTHALMUM orientale Tanaceti folio ampliore, flore magno coccineo. *Tournef. Cor.* 37. *Buxb. Cent.* 2. *p.* 25. *t.* 20.

Mr. LODDIGES received the seeds of this plant from Mount Caucasus, under the name of CHRYSANTHEMUM *roseum*, and we find specimens of the same from that country in the Banksian collection with this appellation. It is however doubtless the *coccineum* of WILLDENOW, as we have satisfied ourselves by a comparison of the Caucasian specimens with one gathered by TOURNEFORT himself, and preserved in the Banksian Herbarium. When in vigour, its stems are sometimes a foot and half high, and more upright than in our drawing.

BUXBAUM's figure is much better than many of his are, but instead of any account of the plant, except TOURNEFORT's name, he gives rather a severe criticism upon this author for his ostentatious use of the term *orientalis* so constantly repeated; in which, to show the impropriety of using this name, as well as that of *byzantinus*, *constantinopolitanus*, and such like, he remarks that he has observed in Byzantium most of the

the ſame plants which grow at Montpelier and in Auſtria; on Mount Olympus and the high ridge of Cappadocia the ſame as on the Alps; and that Armenia and Georgia produce moſt of thoſe of Italy, and the deſerts of Media thoſe of Spain. But whatever truth there may be in this, it is doubtleſs of the greateſt uſe to record the native country of the plants treated on; as it is from a compariſon of a plant with analogous ones from the ſame country, that the Botaniſt can frequently arrive at its true genus more readily than by any other means. We ſuſpect too that BUXBAUM's aſſertion is far too general: in very diſtant places of correſponding latitudes, ſimilar ſoils, and more eſpecially at the ſame altitudes, the face of the vegetable kingdom will ſometimes have a general reſemblance; but this ſimilarity ariſes from the growth of plants of the ſame natural order, often perhaps of the ſame genus, but to meet with preciſely the ſame ſpecies, though this may now and then happen, will certainly be a more rare occurrence.

The CHRYSANTHEMUM *coccineum* is a hardy perennial; may be propagated by parting its roots; flowers in September and Auguſt; has perhaps never been before ſeen in this country.

Del. Sanson Sculp.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1808.

DRACÆNA FRAGRANS. SWEET-SCENTED DRACÆNA.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, aut deorsum urceolato-tubulosa limbo sexfido patentissimo, aut hexapetalo-partita laciniis infra unguiculatim conniventibus supra laminatim patentibus. *Fil.* tereti-lanceolata ex medio crassiore utrinque attenuata, summo ungue aut tubi ore inserta. *Stig.* aut cuspis depresso-obtusata, aut trina lobiformia, patentia. *Bacca* trilocularis, tripulvinato-globosa; loculi monospermi quorum unus aut et alter plerumque suppressus. *G.*

OBS. *Habitus Palmarum; caulis idem, fruticosus, foliorum vestigiis scaber; folia omnia terminalia, sæpe conferta (vaginantia) simplicia; panicula terminalis, ramosissima singulis ramis ramulis et floribus 2- (uni-?* G.) *spathaceis.* Juss. Gen. Pl. 41. *Nostræ* fragrantis *congener* Aletris dracænoides *ex* Roxb. Ic. Pict. Pl. Coromand. ineditis. *Quanto intervallo ab utraque distat* ALETRIS farinosa *(prisca sui generis species) videndum est ex illius Icone et descriptione in Willdenovii (cui erat nimirum pro nova atque nondum recensita planta)* HORTO BEROLINENSI; *ubi ad* Tabulam viii. *data est cum appellatione* WURMBEÆ bullatæ; *ei styli tres, germen semiinferum, capsula polysperma seminibus minutis, cum herba subgraminea.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRACÆNA *fragrans;* caudice palmoideo-arborescente; foliis lorato-lanceolatis, comoso-terminalibus, conduplicatim amplexicaulibus, confertis, recurvatim ambientibus; caule divaricato-paniculato, ramulis foliaceo-vaginatis, multifloris, ex imis subcompositis longioribus, subsequentibus brevioribus, supremis evanescentibus; floribus pedicellatis, ramentaceo-bracteatis, in umbellas glomeratas aut racemos capitatos aggregatis; corolla urceolata-hypocrateriformi, infra longius cylindrica, basi ventricosa, supra brevius recurvo-rotata. *G.*

ALETRIS *fragrans. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 456. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 410. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 5. *Bot. Rep. t.* 306. *Lil. a Redouté. t.* 117. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 183.

ALOE *fragrantissima. Jacq. Enum. Stirp. Vindob. App.* 309.

ALOE africana arborescens, floribus albicantibus fragrantissimis. *Com. Hort. Amst.* 1. 93. *fig.* 49. *et* 2. *fig.* 4. *n.* 1. *et fig.* 5. *n.* 2.

DESCR.

Descr. A Palmlike *Shrub*, growing in our ſtoves to the height of from two to ten feet; *Root* fibrous, branching, fleſhy; *rootſtock* elongated into a perpendicular cylindrical *caudex*, uneven from numerous ſemicircular veſtiges of fallen *leaves*; terminated by a comoſe faſcicle of *leaves* arranged in ſeveral ranks, theſe are alternate, ſparſely ambient, imbricately crowded, horizontally diverging, recurved, lorate-lanceolate, entire, ſmooth, veinleſs, tough, pliant, ſlightly channelled-depreſſed, towards their baſe convolute-concave, ſtem-embracing, finely nerved, paler underneath, with a longitudinal midrib, outer ones generally pendulouſly bent back; *Stem* from their centre, far ſmaller than caudex, upright, geniculately flexuoſe, paniculately branched; *branches* divaricately patent, alternate, diſtant, lower ones ſubcompounded, upper becoming gradually ſhorter and at laſt obſolete, all ſheathed by a membranous, convolute-concave, acuminate *leaflet*; *flowers* very numerous, placed in cloſe glomerate umbels or crowdedly capitate racemes at end of the branches, intermixed with ſhort paleaceous bracteſ; at the lower part of the panicle we generally find one or more axillary floral faſcicles; upper faſcicles ſeſſile; *pedicles* far ſhorter than corolla, filiform; *corolla* whitiſh, urceolate-hypocrateriform, *tube* angularly cylindrical, ventricoſe at the baſe, *limb* fix-parted, *ſegments* revolutely rotate, nearly equal, oblong or ſubcuneate, channelled, incurved at the end, inwards ſhining with a red ſtripe outwards; the whole corolla winds itſelf ſpirally as it decays, enveloping the growing *germen*; *filaments* filiform-lanceolate, thickeſt in the middle, tapering towards each end, ſtanding with a geniculate bend on the neck of the tube, equal to the ſegments, diverging; *anthers* ſmalliſh, ovate-oblong, incumbent; *ſtyle* capillary, far ſlenderer but even with the ſtamens, upright; *ſtigmas* three, lobe-form, rounded; *germen* ſmall, ovate-oblong, trigonal, with a ſingle ovulum in each cell; *capſule* a round, tripulvinate-ſphærical, trilocular berry, with a ſingle ſeed in each cell; of this Mr. Salisbury informs us he is in poſſeſſion of ſeveral ſpecimens.

A native of the Coaſt of Guinea. In the Bankſian Herbarium we find a ſpecimen of it ſent from Sierra Leone, by Prof. Afzelius. Cultivated at Chelſea by P. Miller, in 1768. Blooms in our hot-houſes at various ſeaſons; the ſcent to us appeared like that of new hay, and was too powerful in the evening to be endured in a room. For our information concerning the fruit we are obliged to Mr. R. A. Salisbury; we had indeed previouſly, judging by analogy, concluded it to be ſuch as he deſcribes it, having examined that of two cloſely-allied ſpecies, which we found to be preciſely of this nature. Communicated by Mr. Loddiges of Hackney. *G.*

Pub by J. Curtis St Geo Crescent Feb 1 1808

Edwards ad Sculpsit Fecit

PANCRATIUM ROTATUM (α) AMERICAN PANCRATIUM.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide Num. 718.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PANCRATIUM *rotatum (umbella bi-uniflora)* foliis pluribus bifariis, sublineari-loratis, canaliculatis, striatis; corolla sessili, laciniis a basi divaricato-radiantibus, tubo tereti subæqualibus, lineari-loratis; corona staminilega deorsum subtriquetro-cylindracea, sursum turbinato-campanulata, filamentorum medium ultra protensa, e basi a laciniis libera. *G.*

PANCRATIUM *rotatum. Vid. supra No.* 827.

PANCRATIUM *disciforme. Lil. a Redouté, tab.* 155.

(α) *biflora;* coronæ staminilegæ limbo campanulato; foliis linearibus, latitudine subsemiunciali. *G.*

(β) *pluriflora;* coronæ staminilegæ: limbo rotatim expanso; foliis latitudine unci–sesquiunciali, sublanceolato-loratis. *G.*

NOTA. *Supra ex incuria in No.* 923* *inter synonyma* AMARYLLIDIS ornatæ *manere passi sumus* A. bulbispermam. Burm. Prod. 9 (*ibi male* 19); *quæ est planta australi-africana, atque in synonymia* AMARYLLIDIS longifoliæ *(supra No.* 661.*) positam esse debuisset, licet et ab aliis plerisque male in ea tam* CRINI asiatici *quam* A. zeylanicæ *(nobis* ornatæ *var.) inserta sit.* G.

Had we seen the present variety at the time we gave a name to the species, we should not have applied that of *rotatum*, which certainly does not characterize it in this state. The former specimen was raised by Mr. LODDIGES from American seed; the present is the produce of a Bulb received by him from

from the ſame quarter. Both are exceeding fragrant, more peculiarly ſo in the night-time. Leaves about eight. Style green for a conſiderable way, as is the ſtigma.

After a ſtrict ſcrutiny of LINNÆUS's PANCRATIUM *carolinianum* (*maritimum. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 42.) taken up by him from CATESBY's figure and deſcription; we have very little doubt but that it is in reality the repreſentation of the European *maritimum*, which CATESBY probably ſaw in bloom at ſome of the Engliſh gardens of that day; when judging from general appearance, he believed it to be the ſame with the plant which he ſays he had ſeen in America, and which moſt likely was in fact the preſent ſpecies; with this impreſſion he had it figured, and publiſhed it for what he believed it to be. We ſuſpect alſo that the LILIUM *penſylvanicum* of our No. 872 (L. *concolor. Parad. Lond. t.* 47.) though decidedly a diſtinct ſpecies from *bulbiferum*, has no better pretenſion to an American pedigree; the figure of it is found in the Work on the Natural Hiſtory of Carolina, by the ſame author, where he tells us that he ſaw the plant in bloom in England, at Mr. COLLINSON's, in 1745, and that it was a Penſylvanian vegetable. But we are much deceived, if, inſtead of being a child of America, its parentage be not to be traced back to either China or Japan. We ſuſpect it to be the L. *philadelphicum. Thunb. Flor. Jap.* 135, which is the LILIUM *bulbiferum. Thunb. Act. Soc. Linn. Lond. v.* 2. *p.* 333; not the *philadelphicum* of this work; which might have been, however, the plant that CATESBY took it for, when he ſaw it in England; judging from diſtant recollection only. The many concurrent data from which we have formed the above judgment, it would be too tedious to detail here. The PANCRATIUM *mexicanum*, taken up by LINNÆUS from a figure in *Hort. Elthamenſis*, we take to be merely a weak ſpecimen of the P. *littorale* (β.) *Supra No.* 825. G.

Sold by Edwards Pall Mall. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1808. F. Anson Sculp.

EUCOMIS UNDULATA. UNDULATED-LEAVED EUCOMIS.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 913.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EUCOMIS *undulata* scapo cylindrico; foliis plurimis radiatim ambientibus, recurvatim reclinatis, loratis, lanceolatim oblongis, undulatis, cartilagineo-crenulatis; corolla radiato-rotata; staminibus divaricatis, incurvulis; coma fere racemi longitudine. *G.*

EUCOMIS *undulata. Hort. Kew.* 1. 433. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 93. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

EUCOMIS *regia. Liliac. a Redouté, tab.* 175. *exclusis syn.* Linnæi, Dillenii, Milleri, et Hort. Kew.

BASILÆA *coronata. Lam. Encyc.* 1. 382. *illustr. tab.* 289. *f.* 1.

ORNITHOGALUM *undulatum. Thunb. Prod.* 62.

FRITILLARIA *autumnalis*; racemo inferne nudo foliis oblongis mucronatis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 10.

DESCR. *Bulb* ovate, imbricately tunicate, tunics thick, fleshy, lower ones shorter, placed on very thick cylindric *rootstock* with a truncately flattened base that protrudes below them; *leaves* radiately ambient, divaricate-patent, recurved-reclined, lanceolate-oblong, lorate, obsoletely and distantly nerved-lineate, undulate (which character disappears as they decay) with a finely crenulate cartilaginous edge, and a longitudinal carinately prominent midrib beneath; these are narrower and longer than in *regia*, more acuminate and not so much tapered downwards, being from an inch to an inch and

and half acrofs, above a foot long; *Stem* central, cylindric, not tapered; *raceme* cylindrical, about the length of the *coma*, or tuft of leaves that crowns it, thefe are in feveral rows lanceolate, of the fame nature but many times fmaller than the root-leaves; *bractes* fhorter than flowers; *corolla* fomewhat nodding, greenifh, fix-parted, rotately patent, turbinately contracted at the bafe; *fegments* equal, oval-oblong, mutually diverging; *filaments* connected together downwards by a fhort ftaminilegous coronet or web, which is adnate to the lower part of the corolla, from a broadifh bafe gradually attenuated, fubulate, patently diverging, incurved, rather lower than fegments; *Germen* round-ovate, tritorofely trigonal; *Style* the length of the ftamens, whitifh, fubulate-filiform, upwards hooked-incurved; *Stigma* fimple, a terminal inconfpicuous point; *Capfule* roundifh, trigonal, angles fulcate; *Seeds* many, about nine in each cell.

Raifed in Chelfea Gardens, by P. MILLER, from feeds received from the Cape of Good Hope, in 1760. Blooms in the autumn; did not appear to us to have any kind of fcent. Communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic Garden, Brompton. *G.*

ordre al Sanson Fecit

DRACOCEPHALUM PEREGRINUM. TWIN-FLOWERED DRAGON'S-HEAD.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ faux inflata: labium superius concavum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRACOCEPHALUM *peregrinum;* floribus subspicatis, foliis lanceolatis remote mucronato-dentatis, bracteis lineari-lanceolatis subdenticulato-spinosis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 153.

DRACOCEPHALUM *peregrinum. Sp. Pl.* 829. *Syst. Veg.* 543. *Reich.* 3. 87. *Amæn. Acad.* 4. 318. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov.* 2. *t.* 28. inedit. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 5. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 316.

DRACOCEPHALUM foliis lanceolato-linearibus rarius dentatis spinulosisque floribus gemellis. *Zinn in Act. Gœtting.* 3. *p.* 436. *Gmel. Sib.* 3. *p.* 237.

RUYSCHIANA *verticillata. Mill. Dict. n.* 3.

This species is very nearly allied to DRACOCEPHALUM *Ruyschiana,* being chiefly distinguished by the sharp-pointed denticulations in the leaves and bractes, and, besides some difference in their form and colour, by the flowers blowing in pairs, with their mouths both turned the same way; a peculiarity first noticed by ZINN, to the constancy of which GMELIN bears witness, and whence we were induced to adopt the

the Engliſh name of *twin-flowered.* The ſynonym from MORISON, applied to *Ruyſchiana* by LINNÆUS and GMELIN, has in the Hortus Kewenſis been transferred to the ſpecies here figured, upon which authority our plant is ſaid to have been cultivated by BOBART before the year 1699; but MORISON's deſcription and figure appears to us rather to belong to DRACOCEPHALUM *Ruyſchiana,* where it is retained by WILLDENOW, and if ſo, the deſcription of DRACOCEPHALUM *peregrinum* in MARTYN's MILLER's Dictionary, copied from MORISON, does not belong to our plant, nor does it at all agree with thoſe of GMELIN and ZINN: MILLER may then be conſidered as having firſt cultivated it in the Botanic Garden at Chelſea, about the year 1758. Flowers in July and Auguſt. Is a hardy perennial, and propagated by ſeeds or parting its roots.

Our drawing was taken laſt ſummer at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Gresham St. Feb. 1 1806

ARALIA HISPIDA. HISPID ARALIA.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum umbellulæ. *Cal.* 5-dentatus, fuperus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Bacca* 5-fperma.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ARALIA *hifpida;* caule frutefcente hifpido, foliis duplicato-pinnatis: foliolis ovato-lanceolatis argute ferratis glabris.

ARALIA *hifpida;* humilis, ima parte frutefcens: caulibus foliifque fetis rigidis hifpidis: foliis duplicato pinnatis; foliolis incifo ferratis: umbellulis pauciffimis, longiufcule pedunculatis. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 185.

A low fhrub. *Stem*, particularly at the lower part, covered with rigid hairs, more thinly fcattered at the upper parts of the branches, and on the footftalks, till they difappear in the leaflets. *Petioles* flattened and ftem-embracing at the bafe, rounded upwards: *leaves* doubly pinnate: *leaflets* ovate-lanceolate, acutely- fometimes incifedly-ferrate, fmooth, veined, terminal ones generally ternate, and lower ones frequently appendicated with one or two fmaller ones, either diftinct or running into one another. *Peduncles* axillary, erect, fomewhat branched, with a fingle linear, ciliated bracte. *Umbels* erect; *involucre* of feveral fubulate, ciliated leaflets: *pedicles* three times as long as the involucre. *Calyx* minute, fuperior, five-cleft. *Petals* five, reflexed, *filaments* longer than corolla: *anthers* white. *Germen* egg-fhaped, ftriate: *ftyles* five, preffed together. *Unripe feed veffel* five-grooved, crowned with the five reflexed ftyles, five-celled. *Seeds* oblong, folitary, affixed

to

to the upper part of the cell. The plant when bruiſed has a diſagreeable ſmell and a nauſeous bitter taſte.

This plant, firſt detected by MICHAUX in the ſteep rocky mountains between Canada and Hudſon's-Bay, was, as we believe, introduced into this country by Mr. LYONS.

It is one of thoſe which, after being preſerved a little while on account of their novelty, having no beauty or other pleaſing qualities to recommend them, are generally ſoon ſuffered to periſh. But as it has never been before figured or deſcribed, except in the character quoted above from MICHAUX, we apprehend this notice of it will not be unacceptable to our botanical friends. Flowers in July. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

Thoſe who wiſh to preſerve it ſhould, as we judge from its native place, take care to plant it in a poor and dry ſoil.

Pub.d by T. Curtis, S.t Geo. Crescent, Feb.y 1.st 1801

LINUM AUSTRIACUM. AUSTRIAN FLAX.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *auſtriacum;* calycibus rotundatis obtuſis, foliis linearibus acutis rectiuſculis. *Linn. Mant.* 359. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1538. *Jacq. Auſt. t.* 418. *Scop. Carn. n.* 388. *Pollich Pal.* 319. *Hoffm. Germ.* 112. *Roth Germ.* 1. 140. *II.* 372. *Krock. Sileſ. n.* 488.

LINUM ſylveſtre anguſtifolium, foliis rarioribus. *Bauh. Pin.* 214.

LINUM ſylveſtre *II. Tabern. Ic.* 822.

The Auſtrian Flax is nearly allied to the common and the perennial Flax; it has however much ſhorter peduncles, and conſequently a more compact panicle, which gives it a different habit; this difference is aided too by the peduncles being reflected whilſt the flower is in bud.

The general habit is well expreſſed in the figure quoted above from TABERNÆMONTANUS, but the calyx is incorrectly repreſented as acute. It is a hardy perennial, flowers in June and July, and may be propagated by parting its roots.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Gy. and Pd. 2. 1791

LINUM ASCYRIFOLIUM. BLUE AND WHITE FLAX.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Caps.* supera, 10-valvis, 10-locularis. *Semina* solitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *ascyrifolium*; calycibus hirsutis acuminatis, floribus subspicatis: spicis revolutis, foliis alternis cordato-ovatis pubescentibus: superioribus suboppositis.
LINUM sylvestre latifolium *I. Clus. Hisp. p.* 352.
LINUM sylvestre latifolium *II. Clus. Hist.*
LINUM sylvestre latifolium hirsutum candidum, purpureis venis distinctum. *Bauh. Pin.* 214. *Moris. Hist.* 2. *p.* 573. *n.* 6.
LINUM sylvestre latifolium foliis hirsutis Tithymali Heliosscopii. *Hist. Lugd.* 1. *p.* 417. ?

CLUSIUS, in his account of the plants of Spain, describes a species of Flax which he met with near a deserted church in Portugal, putting forth fresh shoots in the month of November, and luckily with some of the seed-vessels still remaining on the decayed stalks. These he took with him to Holland, and raised a single plant, which continued to bear flowers at the latter-end of the summer, for some years, but produced no seed. He describes this plant as having, from one root, three or four slender downy stems a foot high, divided near the top into two or three branches, rolled back at their extremities in the manner of the greater Turnsole, and covered with white flowers veined with purple, nearly as large as those of the Mallow; the leaves, he says, are rather wide, downy, three-nerved,

nerved, and not unlike thoſe of the Aſcyron (HYPERICUM *quadrangulare.*) From the time of CLUSIUS we find no mention made of this plant, except what has been copied from him, unleſs the ſlight mention of a ſpecies of Linum, in the Hiſtoire Générale des Plantes, publiſhed at Lyons, above quoted, be, as is conſidered by BAUHIN, a ſynonym of this. The above deſcription we apprehend is fully competent to ſhow that the plant here figured is the ſame with that of CLUSIUS. The LINUM *agreſte* of BROTERO, being, as he ſays, very nearly allied to the common Flax, can have nothing to do with the one CLUSIUS found; which, as this author has himſelf remarked, is very nearly allied to LINUM *hirſutum*; of which, perhaps, both this and LINUM *hypericifolium* (No. 1048) may be only varieties.

Our plant was ſeveral years ſince in the Botanic Garden at Brompton, where our drawing was taken; but from whence it came, or by what means it was loſt, we are ignorant.

Flowers in July and Auguſt; is a very beautiful ſpecies, and its reſtoration to our gardens is very deſirable.

Syd. Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Cresent Mar. 1. 1808.

F. Sansom Sculp.

GETHYLLIS SPIRALIS. THREAD-LEAVED GETHYLLIS.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA vel POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA, aut POLYADELPHIA a DODECANDRIA ad POLYANDRIAM usque. *G.*

Generic Character.

Spatha membranacea, univalvis. *Cor.* supera, hypocrateriformis, tubo stricto, pedunculoideo, partim subterraneo, superne cavo, limbo hexapetalo-partito, laciniis ovato-lanceolatis, subæqualibus, stellato-patentibus. *Fil.* subulata, a senis simplicibus duodenisve per paria vel octodenis per trina junctis ad usque numerosa in fasciculos senos polyandros segregata vel etiam numerosissima simpliciter aggregata, tubi collum circumposita, laciniis perbreviora. *Anth.* sagittato-lineares, erectæ, plerumque superne spiraliter flexæ. *Stylus* inferne cum tubo consolidatus inde liberus, filiformis, erectus. *Stig.* simplex, aut trigono-capitatum. *Bacca* 3-locularis, clavato-cylindracea, succulenta, subdiaphana, deorsum cassa, a germine subsessili altius subterraneo per succrescentem scapum extraterranea evadens. *Sem.* numerosa, nidulantia, subcompresso-sphæroidea. *G.*

OBS. *Genus in suo ordine, quatenus nobis observato, ob miram in numero staminum diversitatem instantia singularis. Est vero horum diversorum modorum unusquisque in propria sua specie certus et perpetuus, nec fortuitus atque rarus ac si aliquo luxuriantis naturæ lusu oriundus; dum haud sit alterius prænuncius discrepantiæ ultra mutuas specierum inter se diagnoses valituræ.* Radix Bulbus *ovoideus, sursum imbricatim tunicatus, vel modo subsquamatus, sæpius membranaceo-vestitus;* rhizoma *plerumque umbonatim prominens, nunc altius cylindraceo-demissum;* folia *diu post peractam anthesin prodeuntia, jam modo maturascente fructu vegeta, ambienter fasciculata, inferne vaginis subbinis radicalibus scarioso-membranaceis colligata, superne divergentia, a lorato-lanceolatis numerosisque ad semitereti-filiformia subsenaque, varie torta, modo plana, modo undata, modo pubescentia.* Scapus *solitarius, uniflorus, extrafoliaceo-lateralis, de florifero subnullo grossificante fructu sensim productus.* Bacca *edulis, grate olens, varie lutescens, translucentibus seminibus maculosa; pulpâ farcta succosâ, epidermide tecta prætenui.* Sem. *magnitudine eorum* SINAPEOS. G. plicata *et* lanceolata *uti et* HYPOXIS veratrifolia *rectius* CURCULIGINI *adjiciendæ.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GETHYLLIS *spiralis;* foliis subsenis e basi tumidiuscula semitereti-filiformibus, canaliculatis, nudis, rigidiusculis, superne spiraliter tortis modoque in gyros circumvolutis; staminibus senis simplicibus. *G.*

GETHYLLIS

GETHYLLIS *ſpiralis. Linn. Suppl.* 198. *Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 1. *Nov. Gen.* 14. *Prod.* 59. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 104; excluſa GETHYLLIDE afra *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 633; quæ ſpecies omni parte major ſtaminibus duodenis foliiſque totidem anguſtis linearibus nec vero ſemitereti-filiformibus, eſtque eadem cum G. *ſpirali* Horti Kewenſis.

PAPIRIA *ſpiralis. Thunb. Act. Phyſiogr.* 1. *p.* 111.

DESCR. *Bulb* whitiſh, ovate, about the ſize of a nutmeg, ſquamoſe, in perfect ſpontaneous ſpecimens covered by one or more ſcarioſely membranous coats; *rootſtock* projecting beneath, annularly rugoſe; *fibres* fleſhy, branched; *leaves* about ſix, appearing long after the flower has decayed, full-grown about the time that the fruit is ripe, ambient, faſcicled, upright, diverging, from ſomewhat ſwollen dilated convolutely conduplicate baſes ſemicylindrically filiform, ſetaceouſly tapered, channelled, ſtiffiſh, naked, upwards twiſted ſpirally and ſometimes coiled with one or more turns, generally enveloped downwards by two membranous *rootſheaths; flower* fragrant, whitiſh, ſolitary, hypocrateriform; *tube* pedunclelike, roundiſh, ſtraight, partly within the ground, 3—4 times longer than *ſegments*, which are ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, radiately expanded, outer ones more tapered and ſpotted on the outſide with thickſet confluent red dots; *filaments* placed on the orifice of the tube, upright, patent, filiform, 3—4 times ſhorter than ſegments; *anthers* linear-oblong, ſubſagittate, upright, fixed by the baſe, equal to filaments, recurved; *ſtyle* when free from the tube filiform, ſlender, even with ſtamens; *ſtigma* trilobately capitate; *berry* ſtraw-coloured, cylindrically clubbed, about two inches long, lateral, on the outſide of the faſcicle of leaves, enveloped at the baſe by a membranous ſcarioſe convolute one-valved *ſpathe*, gradually elevated above ground from a ſubſeſſile ſubterraneous *germen*; eſculent; fragrant.

The preſent ſpecies has been univerſally but erroneouſly conſidered to be the ſame with the *afra* of LINNÆUS, which is altogether much larger, with twelve ſtamens and as many leaves, inſtead of only ſix of each; nor are they ſemicylindric-filiform, but linear and narrowly lorate. Spontaneous ſpecimens, as well as drawings, made by the late Mr. MASSON at the Cape of Good Hope of both ſpecies, together with thoſe of ſeveral unrecorded ones, are now in the poſſeſſion of Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, along with the reſt of the Herbarium and deſigns of that indefatigable collector.

Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered laſt July in the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GIBBS, Brompton. Very few ſpecies are known in our gardens, and thoſe have rarely bloomed. *G.*

L. Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Curtis St Geo Crescent Mar. 1. 1801 F. Sansom Sculp.

AMARYLLIS HUMILIS (β.) SALMON-COLOURED AMARYLLIS.

****

Clafs, Order, Genus, &c.—Vid. No. 923*.

AMARYLLIS *humilis. Vid. fupra No.* 726.
(α) floribus minoribus, paucioribus, rofeo-rubentibus. *G.*
(β) floribus majoribus, pluribus, fubminiato-rubentibus. *G.*

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

Cor. *infundib. inferius turbinatim tubulofa, fuperius regulari-campanulata.*

* *Subunifloræ.*

clufiana. *Nobis.* NARCISSUS autumnalis minor. *Cluf. Hift.* 1. 164.

exigua. *Schoufboe Maroc. P.* 1. *p.* 160. An diverfa antecedente? G.

colchiciflora. *Nobis.* STERNEBERGIA colchiciflora. *Kitaib. pl. rar. Hung. t.* 159. NARC. perficus. *Cluf. Hift.* 1. 162, 163.

lutea. *Supra tab.* 290.

pumilio. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 50. *Bauer's Sketches. v.* 1. *Bibl. Bankf. Icon fine titulo.* Dehinc cohærere videtur genus cum LEUCOJO et STRUMARIA, rurfus inter fe ægre difcriminandis. G.

tubiflora. *Willd. l. c.* 51. LIL. NARC. croceus monanthos. *Feuill. Peruv.* 3. 29. *t.* 20.

tubifpatha. *Willd. l. c.*

chilenfis. *Id. l. c.* exclufo monentibus Ruiz et Pavon Feuillæi fynonymo. Cum 3 fubfequentibus faucem habens membranaceo-fquamatam, inde NARCISSUM et PANCRATIUM collinens. G.

flammea. *Ruiz et Pavon. Flor. Peruv. Ic.* 286. *f.* 6. NARC. monanthos coccineus. *Feuill. Peruv.* 3. 29. *t.* 21.

peruviana. *Nobis.* aurea. *Ruiz et Pavon. l. c. Ic.* 286. *f. a.* Nonne eadem cum tubiflora fupra enumerata? G.

bicolor. *Ruiz et Pavon. l. c.* 52.

maculata. *Willd. l. c.* 52.

clavata. *Id. l. c.* Nonne eadem cum ejufdem CYRTANTHO ventricofo *l. c.* 49, qui anguftifolius *Jacq. H. Schoenb.* 1. 40. *t.* 76? G.

Atamafco. *Supra tab.* 305.

Cor. *infund. infra turbinato-tubulofa, limbo ringente, irregulari.*

** *Uniflora.*

** *Uniflora.*

formosissima. *Supra tab.* 47.

Cor. *infund. turbinato-tubulosa, limbo ringente, vel subirregulari, vel regulari.*

*** *Bi-multifloræ.*

equestris. *Supra tab.* 305. miniata. *Ruiz et Pavon. l. c. p.* 57?

Reginæ. *Supra tab.* 453. brasiliensis. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 358.

reticulata. *Supra tab.* 657.

Belladonna. *Supra tab.* 733.

vittata. *Supra tab.* 129.

purpurea. *Willd. l. c.* 55. *Bauer. l. c. Ic. absque titulo;* elata. *Jacq. H. Schoenb. v.* 1. 32. *tab.* 62.

falcata. *Willd. l. c.* 55. CRINUM. *Jacq. Hort. Vindb.* 3. *t.* 60; tantum non CYRTANTHUS quia corolla nec paux-illum sese flexit. G.

longifolia. *Supra tab.* 661. bulbisperma. *Burm. Prod. Fl. c.* 9.

revoluta. *Supra tab.* 915 *et No.* 917. *Bauer. l. c. Ic. sine titulo.* variabilis. *Jacq. H. Schoenb. v.* 4. *tab.*

ornata. *Supra tab.* 923*. *var.* β. hujus varietates AMARYLLIS spectabilis. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 390. CRINUM yuccæflorum. *Parad. Lond. t.* 52, et CRINUM latifolium. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 478; quarum postrema planta est orientali-indicus. Dehincne CRINUM continuans? G.

latifolia. *Willd. l. c.* 57. Sjovanni-poli-tali. *Rheede Malab. v.* 11. *p.* 7. *tab.* 39.

Cor. *hexapetalo- vel subhexapetalo-partita.*

**** *Umbellatim multifloræ.*

aurea. *Supra tab.* 409.

curvifolia. *Supra tab.* 725; ubi corolla colore inducitur a vivo profecto alieno, ille enim vivide coccineus. G.

venusta. *Supra tab.* 1090.

sarnienſis. *Supra tab.* 294.

radiata. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 95. *Roxb. Pl. Coromand. inedit. cum tab. sine titulo.*

undulata. *Supra tab.* 369.

humilis. *Supra tab.* 726 *et* 1089.

flexuosa. *Jacq. H. Schoenb. v.* 1. 35. *tab.* 67. Indene cum BRUNSVIGIA continua? G.

N. Reliquæ a Willdenovio huc relatæ plantæ ad BRUNSVIGIAM *(Heist. monogr. et Nobis supra No.* 923*. *in observationis calce)* aut STRUMARIAM rectius amandari possunt; præter *caspiam* ALII congenerem, *tataricam* et *montanam* AMARYLLIDE tum habitu tum charactere dissentientes. *Linearis* descriptio nimis manca; quando vero habeat corollæ lacinias duas angustiores videretur vel inde genere recedere. *G.*

Syd. Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1804. F. Sansom Sculp.

AMARYLLIS VENUSTA. POPPY-COLOURED AMARYLLIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide Num. 923*.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *venusta*; foliis lineari-loratis, canaliculato-concavis simul cum inflorescentia vigentibus; corolla hexapetalo-partita, rotata, laciniis lanceolato-oblongis, superne revolutis; organis, fasciculatim erectis; stigmate obsolete trigono-capitato. *G.*

(α) floribus saturate coccineis. *G.*

(β) floribus subroseo-rubentibus. *G.*

AMARYLLIS *sarniensis*. β. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. *p.* 34. *tab.* 66. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 59.

Both varieties are enumerated in the above-quoted work of JACQUIN, where the description is far more accurate than the figure. The species differs from *sarniensis*, of which it has been deemed a mere variety, in having leaves that are produced at the same time with the bloom, and not some time after, as in the Japan plant; from *curvifolia*, in not having these of a glaucous hue nor laterally curved; from *humilis*, in not having three deeply separated stigmas.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was imported, as well as A. *humilis* β. of the preceding article, by Messrs. GIBBS, Nurserymen, at Brompton, with whom both flowered last November and perfected seeds, which were several in each cell, globular, and somewhat larger than those of mustard. *G.*

Edwards Del. Swafom. Sculp.
Pub by T. Curtis P. Geo. Crafford Mar 1. 1808

VELTHEIMIA GLAUCA. GLAUCOUS-LEAVED VELTHEIMIA.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, cylindraceo-tubulosa, pendulo-cernua, limbo brevissimo, sexpartito, erecto-patulo, regulari, laciniis subæqualibus. *Fil.* hujus medio tenus adnata inde libera, filiformia, erecta, inclusa. *Stylus* subulato-filiformis, declinatus, cuspide stigmatosa terminatus. *Caps.* subpellucido-membranacea, subovatim moleculinacea, pendula, loculis tribus submonospermis in alas cassis compresso-dilatatis. *Sem.* aciniformi-obovata. *G.*

OBS. Radix Bulbus *diversimodo ovatus, imbricato-tunicatus, laminis crassis, imis brevioribus;* rhizoma *subtus prominens, nunc maximum truncatum cum diametro ei totius compagis ferme æquali.* Folia *plura, radicalia, fasciculatim ambientia, deorsum convoluto-conduplicantia, vaginantia, sursum divergentia, laminis lanceolato-oblongis, loratim explanatis, costa crassa carinatim intersectis.* Scapus *cylindraceus, centralis, erectus.* Inflor. *spicato-racemosa, erecta, fastigiata, conferta, retrorsum imbricata, per* bracteas *membranaceas, convoluto-concavas, acuminatas* pedicellis *filiformibus longiores interstincta;* Cor. *subsesquiuncialis.* Anth. *sagittato-ovatæ.* Sem. *circiter medium cujusque loculi anguli interni appicta. Quousque differt* TRITOMA ALOIDE *atque* ALETRIDE *est videndum supra No.* 744 *in nostra Obs. Huc revocanda* ALETRIS capensis *No.* 501. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VELTHEIMIA *glauca*; bulbo ovali-oblongo, pyramidato, cum rhizomate prominente crassitudine sibi fere pari; foliis subseptenis, glaucinis, lanceolato-oblongis, loratis, corollæ limbi laciniis dentiformibus, obtuse attenuatis, extimis recurvatis. *G.*

VELTHEIMIA *glauca. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 40. *tab.* 77. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 182.

ALETRIS *glauca. Hort. Kew.* 1. 463. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

DESCR. *Bulb* oblong-ovate, pyramidal, tunicate, imbricated upwards; *rootstock* prominent beneath, nearly the thickness of the entire bulb; *fibres* fleshy, simple; *leaves* about seven, lorate, lanceolate-oblong, with rather remote depressed nerved

nerved lines, the intervals being ſomewhat raiſed, ſlightly undate, glaucous, ambient, faſcicled, from upright diverging, towards their baſe mutually convolute-ſheathing, traverſed longitudinally by a ſubcarinate midrib, inner ones longeſt; *ſcape* central, cylindrical, about as high or a little higher than theſe, green, coloured downwards by thickſet red dots; *raceme* terminal, ſpiked, many-flowered, cloſe, reflexed-imbricate, oblong, faſtigiate, uſually terminated by a ſort of coma of ſterile *bractes*, theſe are membranous convolute-concave, ſubulate, longer than the filiform pedicles though ſhorter than the flowers; *corollas* cernuous, mutually incumbent, whitiſh with red ſpots, from an inch to an inch and half long, ſubclavately-tubular, ſubgibboſely enlarged near their middle, where they are ſlightly curved; *limb* very ſhort, upright-patulous, toothedly ſix-parted; *ſegments* ovate, obtuſe, ſlightly attenuated, tips of the inner ones inflected, of the outer recurved-patent, theſe laſt are alſo broader and ſhorter; *filaments* filiform-ſubulate, about the length of the tube, as far as to the middle of which they are decurrently adnate, then detached, alternate ones ſomewhat the ſhorteſt; *anthers* ſmall, ſagittate-ovate, inſerted at their baſe, upright, even with the baſe of the limb; *germen* green, oblong-oval, priſmformed, hexagonally ſulcate; *ſtyle* about twice the length of this, rather higher than ſtamens, ſlender, triquetral-ſubulate, declined, upwards twiſted, hookedly bent; *ſtigma* a mere point. In our ſpecimen the upper part of the inner coats of the Bulb were membranouſly attenuated and extended into a kind of rootſheaths of a red colour; but this does not ſeem to be always the caſe. A hardy greenhouſe plant of eaſy culture, blooming about November or December.

The drawing of this rare ſpecies was made at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GIBBS, who received it two years ſince from the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it had been introduced into Kew gardens by Mr. WINCH in 1781. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 661, pag. alt. l. 24, 25, for "in having" read "in not having."
No. 1034, l. 18, pro "*terra*" lege "*terram.*"
No. 1071, l. 24, 25, pro "*una-cuique*" lege "*una cuique.*"
No. 1074, l. 18, pro "*antea*" lege "*ante.*"
No. 1074, l. penult. pro "*tab.*" lege "*p.*"
No. 1074, l. ult. poſt "*Schoenb.* 1." adde "*p.* 45. *tab.* 87."
No. 1082, l. 20, poſt "*ſtaminilegæ*" dele ſemicolon.

Syd. Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. Mar. 1. 1808

F. Sansom Sculp.

ANTHYLLIS CRETICA. CRETAN KIDNEY-VETCH.

Clafs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ventricofus 5-dentatus, inæqualis, perfiftens. *Corollæ vexillum* alis et carina longius. *Legum.* fubrotundum, 1—3-fpermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHYLLIS *cretica;* foliis ternatis pinnato-quinatifque tomentofis, floribus denfe fpicatis, calycibus ariftatis plumofis corolla longioribus.

ANTHYLLIS *cretica. Lam. Encyc.* 1. *p.* 203. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 1019.

EBENUS *cretica. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1076. *Mant.* 451. *Reich.* 438. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 27. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 1. *Alp. Exot.* 279. *t.* 278. *Pon. bald.* 51. *ed. Ital.* 128. *Belli in Clufi. Hift.* 1. *p.* 301. *Raii Hift.* 1. *p.* 948.

ANTHYLLIS fruticofa foliolis ternatis ac quinatis lanceolatis tomentofis. *Sauv. Meth.* 237.

TRIFOLIUM fpicis ovatis villofis, caule fruticofo. *Roy. Lugd.* 380.

BARBA JOVIS cytififolio, flore rubello. *Bar. Rar. t.* 377 *et* 913.

TRIFOLIUM purpureum Ebenus cretica dictum. *Pluk. Alm. t.* 67. *f.* 5.

CYTISUS incanus creticus. *Bauh. Pin.* 390.

CYTISI genus miffum nomine Ebeni fecundi. *Bauh. Hift.* 1. *p.* 374.

This handfome fhrub, having been cultivated by PHILIP MILLER in 1748, is well known in our collections under the name

name of EBENUS *cretica*, which was firſt impoſed upon it by PROSPER ALPINUS or his friend PONA, and being adopted by LINNÆUS, has become very general; but LAMARCK, JUSSIEU, and WILLDENOW, conſider it as a ſpecies of ANTHYLLIS, and reſerve the name of EBENUS for the totally different tree, which produces the Ebony wood. The plant here figured is a native of Candia, and other iſlands in the Archipelago. Is a hardy greenhouſe ſhrub, requiring a great deal of air and light, plenty of water in the ſummer, but very little during the winter. Flowers in June and July. Propagated by ſeeds, which it ſometimes perfects in this country; though, unleſs properly treated, it rarely even flowers. Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, at Brompton.

d. Del Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Gesp. and Mar.

ZIZIPHORA POUSCHKINI. HAIRY-HEADED ZIZIPHORA.

Clafs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. cylindricus, longus, ftriatus, hifpidus, 5-dentatus, fauce barbatus. *Cor.* tubulofa, longa: limbo brevi 2-labiato, fuperius reflexo, fubintegro, inferius 3-lobo. JUSS.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ZIZIPHORA *Poufchkini;* capitulis fubglobofis verticillatis hirfutis, foliis orbiculato-ovatis fubdentatis, ftaminibus exfertis, caulibus proftratis.
ZIZIPHORA *Poufchkini. Adams.*

DESC. *Stems* proftrate, villous, red. *Leaves* fmooth, nearly round, acuminate, fomewhat toothed, but ufually more entire than as repreferted in our figure, on long petioles ftanding out horizontally. *Flowers* in terminal, round heads, with now and then a whorl at a little diftance below. *Bractes* like the leaves, but ciliated and feven-nerved on the under fide. *Calyx* cylindrical, ftriate, and covered with long white foft hairs, 5-toothed: *teeth* nearly equal, 2-labiately arranged, three above, two below; *throat* filled with hairs. *Corolla* blue, *tube* longer than calyx, ftraight: *limb* bilabiate: *upper lip* ovate, minutely emarginate, fomewhat rolled back: *lower lip* 3-lobed, middle lobe truncate, not larger than the lateral: *throat* fpotted. *Stamens* two: *filaments* erect, coming out of the tube. *Style* fimple, the length of the ftamens. The finell, though aromatic, is not pleafant.

This

This is the plant we formerly ſuſpected to be only a variety of ZIZIPHORA *ſerpyllacea* (vid. No. 906) but having ſince compared the living plants, we are now ſatisfied of their ſpecific difference. The one here figured is altogether ſmaller, with ſtems more procumbent, flowers of a different colour, filaments much longer, and has none of the pleaſant odour of the other. It bears much the ſame relation to Z. *ſerpyliacea* as THYMUS *lanuginoſus* does to T. *ſerpyllum*. Both ſpecies approximate very cloſely to the genus THYMUS. Perhaps, indeed, the whole genus of ZIZIPHORA is not naturally diſtinct, but rather made up of certain ſpecies of THYMUS, having only two ſtamens.

This is alſo a native of Mount Caucaſus, and the ſeeds of it received from thence by Mr. LODDIGES. Flowers in Auguſt. Is to be treated as a hardy Alpine.

Pub by T. Curtis St Geo Crescent Mar 1 1808

Syd Edwards Del F Sansom Sculp

CATALPA SYRINGIFOLIA. COMMON CATALPA.

****

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA, *ceu* DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-partitus. *Cor.* campanulata, *tubo* ventricoso, *limbo* 5-lobo subbilabiato. *Stam.* 2 fertilia, 3 sterilia. *Stigma* 2-lamellatum. *Caps.* filiquiformis, longa, cylindrica, 2-valvis: dissepimento valvis opposito. *Semina* apice et basi membranaceo-papposa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CATALPA *syringifolia;* foliis cordatis planis.

BIGNONIA *Catalpa;* foliis simplicibus cordatis ternis, caule erecto, floribus diandris. *Sp. Pl.* 868. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 289. *Arb.* 46. *Reich.* 3. 155. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* 1. *Wangenh. Amer. p.* 58. *t.* 20. *f.* 45. *Thunb. Jap.* 251. *Schmidt Arb.* 1. *p.* 42. *t.* 41.

BIGNONIA *Catalpa. Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 346. *Mich. Fl. Bor. Am.* 2. 25.

BIGNONIA Americana arbor syringæ cæruleæ folio, flore purpureo. *Duham. Arb.* 1. *p.* 104. *t.* 41.

BIGNONIA urucu foliis, flore sordide albo intus maculis purpureis et luteis adsperso, filiqua longissima et angustissima. *Catesb. Car.* 1. *p.* 49. *t.* 49.

CATALPA *bignonioides. Walt. Carol. p.* 64.

KAWARA FISAGI. *Kæmpf. Amæn.* 841. *t.* 842.

After JUSSIEU, in his Genera Plantarum, from whence the above generic character is chiefly taken, had so satisfactorily established this genus, it is surprising that all Botanists should have

have ſtill continued to unite it with BIGNONIA, from which its habit, two-cleft calyx, and downy ſeeds, combine to ſeparate it. We ſhould not lay much ſtreſs upon its never having more than two fertile ſtamens, had this been the ſole difference; though, in the artificial ſyſtem, this circumſtance neceſſarily removes it into a different claſs. It muſt be allowed however that this ſeparation is doing the ſame violence to nature, as the removal of Salvia and Ziziphora from their near relatives Dracocephalum and Thymus. Such are the imperfections of all artificial arrangements.

Our ſpecific character was framed to diſtinguiſh it from BIGNONIA *longiſſima* of JACQUIN, the only congener of our plant that we are acquainted with, which may be characteriſed, CATALPA *longiſſima* foliis oblongis undulatis. The Japan plant above quoted does not appear to be different from the American ſpecies; and B. *tomentoſa*, another native of Japan, does not belong to CATALPA, having a five-cleft calyx and different ſeed-veſſel and ſeed.

The CATALPA, which CATESBY ſays was firſt diſcovered by himſelf and brought to Carolina, where it was afterwards much cultivated on account of its beauty, has been long an inhabitant of our gardens, being introduced by the ſame Botaniſt about the year 1728. In ſheltered ſituations, if the ſoil be moiſt and rich, it thrives freely and forms a very handſome tree, but where expoſed to the north-eaſt winds is apt to be greatly disfigured by the periſhing of the ends of the ſhoots. It bears the ſmoke of large towns better than moſt trees; the largeſt ſpecimen we have ever ſeen grows in the garden belonging to the Society of Gray's-Inn.

A native of the banks of the Ohio and Miſſiſſippi. Flowers with us in July and Auguſt, but we have never known it to produce ſeeds.

Our drawing was taken from a very fine tree, growing in the garden of ——— GRANGER, Eſq. in Exeter.

Syd. Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. Apr. 1808 F. Sansom Sculp.

ANDROMEDA CORIACEA. SHINING-LEAVED ANDROMEDA.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata: ore 5-fido. *Caps.* 5-locularis, valvulis dissepimento contrariis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANDROMEDA *coriacea;* racemis (fasciculis) axillaribus simplicibus, foliis ovatis integerrimis nitidissimis, ramulis triquetris. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 70. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 615. *Arb.* 22. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 16. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. v.* 2. *t.* 15. *inedit.*

ANDROMEDA *nitida;* glaberrima: ramis subtriquetris acutangulis: foliis ovalibus, integerrimis, lævigatis; vena marginem deflexum percurrente: fasciculis axillaribus: corollis cylindraceis: antheris basi appendiculatis. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 1. 252.

ANDROMEDA *mariana. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 3. *t.* 465. *Collect.* 2. *p.* 326. exclusis synonymis.

ANDROMEDA *lucida. Lam. Enc. n.* 9.

This species of Andromeda is considered as a hardy shrub, but being a native of South-Carolina and the Floridas, and not losing its leaves in the winter, is subject to be injured by our frosts; nevertheless in a sheltered situation it will succeed pretty well and bear flowers.

JACQUIN mistook it for the A. *mariana* of LINNÆUS; and WILLDENOW, by preserving his synonym to that species, has gone

gone far to perpetuate the miſtake. It is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its thick ſhining leaves, perfectly entire, reflected at the margin, along which runs a nerve that branches from each ſide of the midrib, near the baſe; by its fleſh-coloured cylindrical flowers growing in faſcicles in the axils of the leaves, and by having the ſegments of the calyx longer, more linear, and deeper divided than in moſt other ſpecies. Flowers in June, July, and Auguſt. Introduced by Mr. JOHN CREE, in 1765.

Communicated to us by Mr. LODDIGES, Hackney.


No. 1096.
Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sculp.
Pub by T. Curtis St Geo: Crescent Apr: 1. 1808.

HELONIAS VIRIDIS. GREEN-FLOWERED HELONIAS.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 985.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELONIAS viridis; caule paniculato, floribus confertis subsessilibus eglandulosis, foliis ovatis nervosis subplicatis.

VERATRUM *viride;* racemis paniculatis, bracteis ramorum oblongo-lanceolatis, partialibus pedunculo subpubescente longioribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 4. *p.* 896.

VERATRUM *viride;* racemo supradecomposito, corollis campanulatis: unguibus latere intus incrassatis. *Hort. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 422. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

VERATRUM *album:* foliis lato-ovalibus sulcatis; floribus subsessilibus virescentibus; calycis laciniis oblongo-ovalibus, acutis. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer. v.* 2. *p.* 249.

MELANTHIUM *hybridum;* petalis plicato-undulatis immaculatis, floribus masculis et fæmineis mixtis. *Walker Flor. Corolin.* 125?

We have elsewhere, No. 985, remarked that VERATRUM could not be separated from HELONIAS. The species here figured is a native of North-America, from Carolina to Canada, and has considerable affinity with our HELONIAS *virginica*, but has more numerous flowers, which sit almost close to the stem, and have not the yellow excavated spots of the former; its leaves are very different being broad-ovate, many-ribbed and as it were plaited.

MICHAUX

MICHAUX notices the near affinity of the two genera. He ſuppoſed the American plant to be the ſame with the European VERATRUM *album*; but, although very ſimilar, when cultivated together, ſome remarkable and conſtant differences have been obſerved; the flowers, in the former, are more inclined to a yellow green colour; the petals are broader and more erect and have their margins, eſpecially about the claw, thickened and covered with a white mealineſs; its ſeaſon of flowering is full a month later.

It is a hardy herbaceous perennial, which grows to moſt advantage in an open ſituation. Flowers in July and Auguſt. Cultivated by PETER COLLINSON, Eſq. in 1763. Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden. Brompton.

Syd. Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent April 1 1803. F. Sansom Sculp.

LACHENALIA QUADRICOLOR (β.) SPOTTED-LEAVED FOUR-COLOURED LACHENALIA.

****

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide Num. 993.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *quadricolor (floribus ex majoribus)* foliis binis, lineari-lanceolatis, loratis, inferne erectiufculis; corollis remotiufculis pendulis pedicellis longioribus, partim trilirato inde fubtriquetro-cylindraceis, ore patulo; laciniis intimis extimas citra duplum fuperantibus cum fummis laminis obovatim rotundatis; extimarum fuprema apiculo truncato glanduloife incraffato; lateralibus fubbrevioribus oblique acuminatis. *G.*

LACHENALIA *quadricolor. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. 396. *Coll. Suppl.* 62. *Bot. Rep.* 148. *Bot. Mag. Supra No.* 588.

LACHENALIA *tricolor. Jacq. Nov. Act. Helv.* 1. 38. *tab.* 2. *f.* 3. *Ic. Rar.* 1. *tab.* 61.

LACHENALIA *tricolor.* var. (α) *Hort. Kew.* 1. 461. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 179.

LACHENALIA *pendula* (β) *Willd. l. c.* 181.

(α) foliis omni macula expertibus. *G.*

(β) foliis maculatis. *G.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. By a fpecimen preferved in the Bankfian Herbarium, we have affured ourfelves of this being the variety (α) of the L. *tricolor* of the *Hortus Kewenfis.* We are inclined to think it a hybrid production between

between the *tricolor* of this work (No. 82) and *quadricolor* (No. 588.) Comes very close to the variety of *tricolor* of our No. 1020. Propagates rapidly by offsets, often having the base of the bulb surrounded by a crowd of small bulbs not so big as a barley-corn; this is also the case in *tricolor*. Blooms freely about February; of very easy culture.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WILLIAMS's Nursery-Garden, Turnham-Green. *G.*

ERRATUM.

No. 1089, pag. alt. l. 23, pro "indicus" lege "indica."


No 1098.
Lin. Del. Pubd by T. Curtis St Geo. Crescent Apr 1. 1804.
F. Sansom.

GLADIOLUS TRISTIS (β.) YELLOW-FLOWERED SQUARE-LEAVED CORN-FLAG.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 538, 566, *et* 992.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *tristis;* foliis subbinis infernè longinque vaginantibus, cylindraceis, supernè linearibus utrinque attenuatis, decussato-tetrapteris seu quadrisulcis, *(costa parem cum lamina cujus longitudinem mediam decussat habente amplitudinem)* extimo prælongiore, sæpius torto; corolla infundibuliformi, de erecta geniculatim curvata; tubo spathæ subæquali; limbo nutante bilabiato-campanulato fauce turbinata parum longiore; laciniis ovato-ellipticis, acuminatis, recurvis, præter summam latiorem parum inæqualibus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *tristis. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 53. *Thunb. Diss. de Glad.* 8. *Prod.* 8. *Burm. Prod. Fl. cap.* 2. *Curtis supra No.* 272. *Jacq. Coll.* 4. 157. *Suppl.* 20. *Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 243, 245. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 63. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 210, 211. (ubi deleatur Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. 244. Coll. 4. 158. et Breyn. Prod.) *Vahl Enum.* 2. 84. (expuncto synon. Breyn. Ic. Rar.) *Liliac. a Redoutè, tab.* 35.

GLADIOLUS *concolor. Parad. Lond. tab.* 8.

GLADIOLUS foliis sulcatis linearibus, floribus alternis, petalis acutioribus. *Mill. Ic.* 157. *t.* 235. *f.* 1.

GLADIOLUS foliis linearibus sulcatis, caule bifloro, tubo longissimo, segmentis æqualibus. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 6.

LILIO-GLADIOLUS, &c. &c. *Trew. Ehret. tab.* 39. male.

(α) floribus 1—4, sulphureis, punctiunculis fusco-purpureis diversimode variegatis. *G. Vid. supra No.* 272.

(β) floribus 1—8, lutescentibus, unicoloribus. *G.*

DESCR.

Descr. *Bulb-tuber* ovate-globular, ſubdepreſſed; *leaves* 2—3, linear, ſlender; upwards four-winged, being decuſſately interſected by a laminate midrib of the ſhape and breadth of its *blade*, downwards petiolelike, cylindric, nerved-ſtriate, ſheathing the ſtem nearly as far as the flower-ſpike, radical one outer longer, cauline inner far ſhorter; *ſcape* round, upright; *rachis* flexuoſe, 2—8-flowered; *flowers* bending forwards in one rank, from alternate poſitions; *ſpathe* of two convolute-concave membranous *valves*, lanceolate, about the length of tube; *corolla* funnelform, geniculately curved; *tube* cylindrical, expanding into a broader turbinate *faux* that is dilated into a nodding ſix-parted campanulately bilabiate *limb* of nearly equal length, *ſegments* ovate-elliptical, acuminate, recurvedly patent, the three forming the upper *lip* ſeparated from thoſe that compoſe the lower by a deeper interſection than that which divides the lower ſegments from each other, rather broader, middlemoſt the broadeſt of all and incumbent, nether ones equal among themſelves, propendent; the forks of the fiſſures of the limb are generally ſurmounted by a tranſparent membrane; *filaments* about equal in length to the faux, adſcendent, adpreſſed; *ſtyle* longer than theſe, ſhorter than corolla; *ſtigmas* divergent, narrow-obcuneate while doubled up, when unfolded obcordate, channelled, tapering downwards; *anthers* ſagittate-linear, ſpirally twiſted after they have diſcharged their pollen.

The preſent variety, as well as the more common one figured above, No. 272, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was received by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, in whoſe Nurſery at Hammerſmith our drawing was made. In the evening and night it diffuſes a conſiderable degree of fragrance, like that of the common garden Pink, but in the day-time is deſtitute of all ſcent. *G.*

Syd Edwards Del. Pub by T. Gillis St Geo Crescent. Apr 1808 F. Sansom Sculp.

PODALYRIA TINCTORIA. DYER'S PODALYRIA.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. subbilabiatus 5-fidus. *Cor.* papilionacea, alæ vexillum longitudine superantes. *Legumen* stipitatum ventricosum polyspermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PODALYRIA foliis ternatis subsessilibus: foliolis obovatis glabris, stipulis setaceis, racemosis paucifloris, leguminibus ovatis longius stipitatis.

PODALYRIA. *Lamarck Ill. Gen. t.* 327. *f.* 1.

PODALYRIA *tinctoria;* foliis ternatis petiolatis, foliolis subrotundo-obovatis obtusis mucronatis, stipulis obsoletis oblongis acutis petiolo multoties brevioribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 503.

SOPHORA *tinctoria. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 534. *Reich.* 2. 243. *Mant.* 377. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 16. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 45.

PODALYRIA *tinctoria. Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 1. 265.

Except the miserable one of LAMARCK, above quoted, we do not know that any figure of this plant has before appeared. It is a low herbaceous perennial, with leaves on extremely short petioles, generally alternate, but not unfrequently opposite; leaflets obovate, frequently emarginate; sometimes, as is usual in all this tribe of plants, terminated with an acute point from the elongation of the midrib somewhat beyond the lamina of the leaf. Flowers thinly scattered in terminal racemes. Pods nearly oval, inflated, elevated on a stipe much longer than the calyx and terminated by the long persistent style.

ſtyle. WILLDENOW has not at all ſucceeded in his attempt to mend the ſpecific character.

The PODALYRIA *tinctoria* is a native of North-America from Canada to Florida, and a coarſe Indigo was prepared from it before the true INDIGOFERA *tinctoria* came to be known and cultivated there. MILLER raiſed it in the Chelſea-Garden before the year 1759.

Flowers from July to September; hardy; may ſometimes be propagated by parting its roots, but more certainly by ſeeds, which in favourable ſeaſons ripen with us. Requires a dry ſoil and ſheltered ſituation. Communicated by Mr. WHITLEY, Old-Brompton.

Syd Edwards Del Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent Apr 1 1808 F Sansom Sculp

LINUM TRIGYNUM. THREE-STYLED FLAX.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Caps.* superior 6—10-valvis, loculis totidem. *Sem.* solitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *trigynum*; foliis alternis ellipticis acutis subintegerrimis, stylis tribus, capsulis sex-locularibus. *Smith Exotic. Bot. p.* 31. *t.* 17.

LINUM *trigynum. Roxb. Hardwicke in Asiat. Researches, v.* 6. *p.* 357. *Donn Hort. Cant. p.* 64.

The first notice we have of this beautiful shrub is from Colonel HARDWICKE, in his narrative of a journey to Sirinagur, above quoted, where it is said to be well known in the gardens at Cawnpore and Lucknow by the name of Gul-Ashurfee, and to be a native of the highest mountains between Nataana and Adwaanee. Dr. SMITH published a figure of this plant in his Exotic Botany for February 1785, and informs us that it flowered in the stove of the Right Honourable CHARLES GREVILLE, at Paddington, the preceding December. It has since found its way into many collections about town. Communicated to us both by Mr. WHITLEY, and Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic Garden. Mr. DONN, of the first authority in these matters, considers it as a greenhouse shrub, and says it flowers in July and August. We have seen it generally in stoves, producing its blossoms in November and December. Their natural season in the East-Indies is in March and April.

There is something in the habit of this shrub, which, besides its having only three styles, and above all its stigmas being globular, would lead us to doubt if it be a real Linum; but we have had no opportunity of examining the fruit, by which the question must be decided.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. Apr. 1. 1808 F. Sansom Sculp.

GENTIANA PNEUMONANTHE, *var.* GUTTATA. SPOTTED-FLOWERED CALATHIAN VIOLET.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. basi tubulosa; poris nectariferis destituta. *Caps.* supera, 1-locularis, bivalvis, polysperma. SM.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *Pneumonanthe*; corollis campanulatis quinquefidis, floribus pedunculatis terminalibus axillaribusque, foliis sublinearibus obtusis.

GENTIANA *Pneumonanthe. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1336. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 11.

γ. *guttata*; caule decumbente, foliis ovato-lanceolatis obtusis, laciniis corollæ intus guttatis.

GENTIANA *Pneumonanthe. Pallas Flora Ross. pars* 2. *p.* 1058?

The GENTIANA *Pneumonanthe* is subject to vary very much in the width of its leaves, number and size of its flowers, and height and strength of its stem. Frequently it is a low plant with a straight stem, bearing single, or a second flower at the summit; sometimes it is seen with a stem a foot and half high with numerous flowers, both terminal and lateral, the latter growing two or three together in the axil of the same leaf. Our plant has a weak stem, hardly able to support the flowers, which are of the largest size, and at first sight seem remarkably different from the usual appearance of G. *Pneumonanthe*, particularly on account of the white specks within the segments of the corolla; yet we can find no specific characters by which it may be distinguished from all the varieties described by authors, even the dots are often not wanting in the other varieties, though generally confined

confined to the tube of the corolla. Upon the whole, therefore, we are inclined to consider this plant as not specifically distinct from G. *Pneumonanthe*. Those who think otherwise, may use the name of *guttata*, which we have added for the convenience of cultivators, as was often done by LINNÆUS when a variety was more than usually remarkable.

We have thought it totally unnecessary to repeat the synonyms of a species so long known to Botanists; and which may be seen in WILLDENOW and MARTYN'S MILLER'S Dictionary, as it is the variety only of which we are treating.

The remarks which PALLAS has made on G. *Pneumonanthe*, in distinguishing it from his *triflora*, apply so well to our plant, that we suspect he had the same in his eye.

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

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

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FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

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Hic ver assiduum, atque alienis mensibus æstas.

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MDCCCVIII.


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F. Sansom Sculp.

SCILLA CAMPANULATA. SPANISH HAREBELL.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. supra Nos. 663, 746, 918, *et* 919.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *campanulata* foliis pluribus, lineari-loratis, subcanaliculato-concavis, acutis; racemo multifloro, erectiusculo, oblongo, fastigiante, subsecundo; bracteis geminis pedicellos subæquantibus; corolla urceolato-campanulata, nutante, superne recurvata; staminibus alternis medio tenus adnatis, aliis liberis, brevioribus; pistillo istis subæquali. *G.*

SCILLA *campanulata. Hort. Kew.* 1. 444. (exclusis synonymis *Bauhini, Clusii,* et *Milleri.) Curt. supra No.* 128. (quò Icon male notatur 127.) *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 128. (expunctis quæ antea monuimus expungenda in *Hort. Kew.) Link. et Hoffm. de Scill. in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. 103.

SCILLA *patula. Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franç. ed.* 3. *v.* 3. *p.* 211.

SCILLA *hyacinthoides. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 1. *t.* 65. *Coll.* 1. 61. nec Linnæi.

SCILLA *Jacquini. Gmel. Syst. Nat. v.* 7. 552.

HYACINTHUS *cernuus. Hort. Kew.* 1. 457. *Brotero Fl. Lusit.* 1. 535. Nec Linnæi, cujus planta est mera SCILLÆ *non scriptæ* varietas carnea. *G.*

H. *amethystinus. Lam. Dict. Encyc.* 3. 190. Nec Linnæi.

H. corollis campanulatis sexpartitis, floribus utrinque dispositis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 3.

H. hispanicus. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 176; duntaxat vero quod ad textum; Icon enim pertinet ad SCILLAM *non scriptam.* G.

H. hispanicus major, flore campanulæ instar. *Park. Parad.* 123. *t.* 125. *f.* 4.

H. oblongo flore purpureo magis serotinus quam I. *Boerh. Ind. Alt. Lugdb.* 2. *p.* 111.

H. floribus campanulæ utrinque dispositis. *Bauh. Pin.* 44.

Differs

Differs from our common Harebell (SCILLA *non ſcripta)* in having a ſtraighter raceme with the flowers not bent forwards into one rank; the corolla urceolately or broadly campanulate and not cylindrically ſo, with the edges recurved but not revolute; in having the ſtamens alternately adnate to the ſegments of the corolla for not more than half their length, inſtead of nearly the whole of it, while the others are entirely free; the ſcent is alſo far weaker than in our wild ſpecies. We have ſeen it with bulbs not bigger than a nutmeg, and with the ſame nearly three inches in diameter, compoſed of broad even laminæ, much in the manner of the roots of the Crown Imperial; theſe have thrown out numerous faſcicles of leaves from between their concentric laminæ, and ultimately broken up into as many ſeparate bulbs. Varies with blue-violet, azure, pink, and white corollas, as do each of theſe again in ſize.

HYACINTHUS *cernuus* of LINNÆUS is merely a pink variety of his H. (now SCILLA) *non ſcriptus;* in conſtituting which a diſtinct ſpecies, and giving to it a Spaniſh origin, he has been moſt probably miſled by CLUSIUS, who to the deſcription of the preſent ſpecies, which he calls H. *hiſpanicus*, has adjoined under the ſame title, a cut of the Harebell or S. *non ſcripta*, the ſtamp or block of which had previouſly ſerved DODONÆUS to repreſent that plant in his *Pemptades*. LINNÆUS had evidently overlooked this piece of inaccuracy. The Bankſian Herbarium ſhews that the H. *cernuus* of SOLANDER in the *Hortus Kewenſis* and the SCILLA *campanulata* of the ſame are both contained in the varieties now given. The adheſion of the alternate ſtamens ſometimes varies in different flowers of the ſame plant, but ſeldom exceeds the diſtance of half their length.

A native of Spain and Portugal. Perfectly hardy. Has been cultivated in England from the days of PARKINSON. Blooms in May and June.

The drawings of all the preſent varieties were made from Mr. WILLIAMS's Nurſery, at Turnham-Green. *G.*

ed Edn. L Del. Pub by T Curtis St Geo Gate Lond. 1 May 1805 F Sansom Sculp

MORÆA COLLINA (γ.) STRAW-COLOURED EQUAL-FLOWERED MORÆA.

****

Class and Order, Generic Character, Specific Character and Synonyms.—Vid. supra No. 1033.

MORÆA *collina. Vid. supra No.* 1033, ubi inserenda synonyma insequentia;
SISYRINCHIUM *elegans. Liliac a Redoutè, tab.* 171; expunctâ synonymiâ.
MORÆA *iriopetala.* α. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 158; exclusis omnibus synonymis præter
MORÆAM *junceam. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 2. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 59.

The drawing of the present variety was made from a plant imported from the Cape of Good Hope, which flowered in Mr. HIBBERT's collection at Clapham. The stigmas are more divergent than in any other variety we ever saw. *G.*

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

* *Radix Bulbo-tuber annue renovatum, indusiis diversimode fibroso-organicis obtectum.* G.

** *Stigmatibus aut filiformibus, aut cucullato-convolutis ferme ac in* CROCO, *quocum per* GALAXIAM *continuatum esse videtur genus.* G.

virgata. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 228. IXIA. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 59. *n.* 22.
elegans. *Jacq. Hort. Schœnb.* 1. *t.* 2. SISYRINCHIUM. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 578.
flexuosa. *Supra tab.* 695. *Vahl l. c.* 156. *n.* 10.
spicata. *Nobis. Ic. Pl. Cap. Cod. Banks. absque titulo.*
polyanthos. *Vahl l. c.* 157. *n.* 11. *Exempl. in Herb. Banks.*
collina. *Supra tab.* 1033 *et* 1103. SISYRINCHIUM *elegans. Lil. a Redoutè, t.* 171. M. *juncea. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 2. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 59.
pavonia. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 240. IRIS. *Bot. Rep. t.* 364. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. *t.* 10. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 238. VIEUSSEUXIA. *Decand. Ann. Mus.* 2. 139.

*** *Stigmatibus*

*** *Stigmatibus petaloideo-ampliatis ; dum tamen haud sit diversa structuræ ratio ac in antecedentibus.* G.

tripetala. *Supra tab.* 702. IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 138. *n.* 26.

tricuspis. *Supra tab.* 696, 772, *et* 168, in quo ultimo male pro IRIDE *pavonia* habita fuit. IRIS. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 231.

villosa. *Nobis l. c.* IRIS. *Supra tab.* 571.

tenuis. *Supra tab.* 1047.

unguiculata. *Supra tab.* 593.

angusta. *Nobis l. c. Ic. Pict. Pl. Cap. Cod. Banks.* IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 146. *n.* 43.

edulis. *Supra tab.* 613. MORÆA *vegeta. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 224. Nec Linnæi vel Milleri. IRIS *longifolia. Vahl l. c.* 149. *n.* 52. M. *odora. Parad. Lond. t.* 10. var. alba. *Ic. Pict. Pl. Cap. Cod. Banks. absque titulo.* var. lutea.

setacea. *Nobis l. c.* IRIS. *Thunb.* IR. *t.* 1. *f.* 1. *setifolia. Vahl l. c.* 145. *n.* 42.

longiflora. *Supra tab.* 712.

spathacea. *Nobis l. c.* IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 142. *n.* 35.

polystachia. *Nobis l. c.* IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 150. *n.* 55.

bituminosa. *Supra tab.* 1045. IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 150. *n.* 53.

viscaria. *Nobis l. c.* IRIS. *Supra tab.* 587. *Vahl l. c.* 150. *n.* 54.

plumaria. *Nobis l. c.* IRIS. *Thunb.* IR. 16. MORÆA *iriopetala. Vahl l. c.* 158. *n.* 16. exclusis *Mill. Dict.* atque *Linn. Sp. Pl.*

ramosa. *Supra tab.* 771. IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 142. *n.* 34.

tristis. *Nobis l. c.* 241. IRIS. *Supra tab.* 577. *Vahl l. c.* 151. *n.* 56. MORÆA *vegeta. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 59. *Mill. Ic. t.* 138. *f.* 1. 2. *iriopetala.* β. *Vahl l. c.* 158. *n.* 16. expunctis. *Thunb. Diss. et Prod.* una cum *Linn. Suppl.* G.

crispa. *Supra tab.* 759. IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 152. *n.* 58.

Sisyrinchium. *Nobis l. c.* 241. IRIS. *Lil. a Redouté, t.* 29. *Flor. Græc. Sibth. t.* 42. *Vahl l. c.* 144. *n.* 40.

ciliata. *Supra. tab.* 1012. *et* 1061. IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 137. *n.* 24.

papilionacea. *Supra tab.* 750. IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 151. *n.* 57.

minuta. *Nobis l. c.* 241. IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 138. *n.* 25.

**** *Radice fibrosa ; foliis ancipitibus distichis aciebus adversis.* G.

iridioides. *Supra tab.* 693. *Vahl. l. c.* 158. *n.* 15. IRIS *compressa. eid. l. c.* 137. *n.* 23. Species anomala herba ARISTEÆ, IRIDIS capsula, MORÆÆ flore. G.

No. 1104

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent May 1 1808 F. Sansom Sculp

SOWERBÆA JUNCEA. RUSH-LEAVED SOWERBÆA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA (*rectiusne* TRIANDRIA? G.) MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera hexapetala. *Fil.* tria fertilia (biantherifera *Sm.*) sterilibus tribus interstincta. *Smith Linn. Trans. v.* 4. *p.* 218.

OBS. Herba *inodora juncea, radice fibrosa.* Scapus *nudus.* Umbella *multiflora.* Bracteis *scariosis.* Petala *purpurea persistentia.* Id. l. c.

Synonyms.

SOWERBÆA *juncea. Bot. Repos. tab.* 81.

From New-Holland. Although now common in our greenhouses, it has so happened that we have missed every opportunity of examining the bloom. From a dissection of the stamens, given in the above cited plate of the Botanist's Repository, the anthers appear to us to be three and bilocular; one on each alternate filament, and not, as described in the Linnean Transactions, two on each fertile filament. Our view of these parts has, besides the appearance we have mentioned, the sanction of analogy, as well as the opinion of a very accomplished Botanist, who has repeatedly examined them in specimens collected by himself in their native regions. Of easy culture, and blooms freely. *G.*

Edward Del. Pub by T. Curtis Sq. Geo. Crescent. May 1 1808 F. Sansom Sculp.

GEISSORHIZA SECUNDA (β.) WHITE-FLOWERED ONE-RANKED GEISSORHIZA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis, convolutim lanceolata, partim herbacea, tubo æqualis aut longior. *Cor.* ex anguste infundibuliformi-tubulosa abeuns in limbum amplum sexpartitum regularem, laciniis ovali-oblongis subæqualibus patentibus. *Stylus* inclinatus, *staminum* (quæ erecta) longitudine. *Stigm.* lamellæ tres cuneato-lobatæ, ex conduplicatis canaliculatim explicatæ, revolutim divergentes, *antheras* supereminentes, ora fimbriatulo-crispata. *Caps.* scarioso-membranacea, ovali-trigona. *Sem.* numerosa, parvula. G.

Nos in Ann. of Bot. 1. 224. *et supra No.* 672.

OBS. Radix Bulbo-tuber *ovatum, indusiis putamineo-crustaceis inferne retrorsum imbricatis a basi laciniatim fissilibus corticatum;* folia *subtrina e filiformi-linearibus ensiformia usque, textura firmiore, rigidiuscula, sæpius nervosa, supremum caulinum inferne convoluto-vaginans vulgoque spathaceo-inflatum;* caulis *uni-multiflorus, simplex vel ramosus,* rachide *insignius flexuosa, sæpe reclinata atque secunde florigera;* flores *erecti.* Excisa *et* furva *congeneres ambiguæ, bulbo-tubere præditæ* TRICHONEMATIS; *unde discrepant stigmatibus non bipartitis; ut et ab* HESPERANTHA *confini istis non os tubi usque separatis neque capillaceo-extenuatis; ab* IXIA *rursus spatha pro tubi rata plurimum majore, stylo inclinato, stigmatibus quoque supra antheras elevatis; ab omnibus notabilius quidem herbæ atque radicis habitu.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GEISSORHIZA *secunda;* foliis lineari-ensiformibus, nudis, nervosis, costa media varicosa; rachide sæpius reclinata, multiflora, flexuosissima, secundo-florigera, una cum caule lanugine tenuissima canescente; corollæ limbo rotatim patente. *G.*

GEISSORHIZA *secunda. Nobis Ann. of Bot.* 1. 224.

IXIA *secunda*. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 55. *n.* 13. *Nobis supra No.* 597; ubi reliqua repetenda synonyma. *G.*

(α) floribus violaceo-cærulescentibus. *G.*

(β) istis albescentibus. *G.*

For a description and account of the species, see No. 597 of this work. The present variety was imported last summer from the Cape of Good Hope, by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY of Hammersmith. It is a very rare plant. *G.*

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

rochensis. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 224. IXIA. *Supra tab.* 598. IXIA *radians*. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 75. *n.* 54.

secunda. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Supra tab.* 597. *Vahl l. c.* 55. *n.* 13. excluso *De la Roche.*

setacea. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Vahl l. c.* 68. *n.* 40.

sublutea. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Lam. Dict. Encyc.* 3. 335. Verosimile antecedenti haud diversa. *G.*

humilis. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Vahl l. c.* 53. *n.* 9.

obtusata. *Supra. tab.* 672. IXIA *geminata*. *Vahl l. c.* 68. *n.* 41.?

imbricata. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Vahl l. c.* 61. *n.* 27. IXIA *scillaris*. *Thunb. de Ix. n.* 14. *Vahl l. c.* 59. *n.* 23; nec Linnæi quæ illorum IXIA *pentandra*. G.

hirta. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Vahl l. c.* 54. *n.* 12; excluso *De la Roche.*

inflexa. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *De la Roche. Diss.* 1. Forte antecedenti non distincta. *G.*

furva. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Soland. in Herb. Banks.*

excisa. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Supra tab.* 584. *Vahl l. c.* 69. *n.* 44.

J. Edwards Del. Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo. Cresent. May 1 1808 F. Sansom Sculp

VACCINIUM DUMOSUM. BUSHY WHORTLE-BERRY.

Clafs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. fuperus. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Filam.* receptaculo inferta. *Bacca* 4-locularis, polyfperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VACCINIUM *dumofum ;* foliis ovatis integerrimis reticulato-venofis deciduis, pedunculis unifloris diphyllis fubfolitariis, corollis campanulatis, calycibus glandulofo-villofis.

VACCINIUM *dumofum ;* pedunculis axillaribus folitariis unifloris diphyllis, foliis ovatis acutiufculis integerrimis villofiufculis. *Bankfii MSS. Gawler Recenf. p.* 20.

VACCINIUM *dumofum. Bot. Repof.* 112.

DESCR. A low bufhy fhrub. *Leaves* oval, quite entire obtufe, but frequently terminated with a fhort point, netted-veined, pale underneath, fmoothifh when old, but when young covered on the edges and under furface with fhort glandular hairs. *Peduncles* fubfolitary, axillary, one-flowered, furnifhed with a pair of leaflike bractes. *Calyx* fuperior, five-cleft, glandular. *Corolla* cernuous, white, bell-fhaped, divided into five rounded fegments. *Stamens* perhaps naturally ten, as the corolla is five-cleft, but in a number of flowers, carefully examined, we obferved but eight. *Filaments* fhort, wide, inferted into the fleffhy rim within the calyx, but attached at the fame time to the corolla, fo as to fall off with it. *Anthers* two-

two-awned: *awns* erect, longer than the body of the anther. *Germen* oval, hairy. *Style* erect, equal to the corolla, longer than ſtamens. *Stigma* obtuſe.

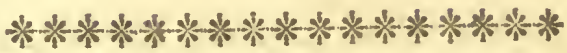
The VACCINIUM *dumoſum* is a native of North-America. Forms a pretty compact ſhrub; is deciduous and perfectly hardy; but the foliage being ſo liable to be injured by our late froſts, it makes a handſomer appearance, when it has the ſhelter of a greenhouſe in the ſpring. May be propagated by layers, which, however, do not ſpeedily take root. Requires a peat ſoil mixed with loam. Flowers in May and June. Introduced by Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN in 1774.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

The VACCINIUM *Arctoſtaphylos*, No. 974, though a native of Madeira, has ſtood through the laſt winter in the open ground, in Mr. LODDIGES's garden at Hackney, without ſuffering the ſmalleſt injury.

Ed Edwards Del Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent May 1 1808 F. Sansom Sculp.t

CUCUBALUS STELLATUS. FOUR-LEAVED CAMPION.



Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, ventricofus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Capf.* fupera, femitrilocularis, apice dehifcens, polyfperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CUCUBALUS *ftellatus;* foliis quaternis, floribus trichotome paniculatis terminalibus.

CUCUBALUS *ftellatus;* foliis quaternis. *Hort. Upf.* 113. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 592. *Reich.* 2. 341. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 686. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 5. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 92.

CUCUBALUS *ftellatus;* totus pubefcens, erectus: foliis quaterno-verticillatis, ovali-lanceolatis, in longiffimum acumen anguftatis. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 271.

SILENE foliis quaternis. *Gron. Virg.* 1. 50. 2. 69.

DRYPIS foliis quaternis. *Colden. Novebor.* 106.

LYCHNIS caryophyllæus virginianus, gentianæ foliis glabris, quatuor ex fingulis geniculis caulem amplexantibus, flore amplo fimbriato. *Raii Hift.* 1895. *Pluk. Alm.* 233. *t.* 43. *f.* 4. mala.

LYCHNIS floribus in fummis caulibus albis pendulis, petalis pulchre fimbriatis, calycibus tumefcentibus, foliis longis acuminatis, caulium genicula cruciatim ambientibus; vafculo fphærico inftar baccæ. *Clayton, No.* 245.

Dr. SMITH, following GÆRTNER, has annulled the diftinction between CUCUBALUS and SILENE, as arifing from the prefence or abfence of the corona, finding it a character not to

to be always depended upon, and has had recourſe to the fruit for a diſtinction. As we have already aſſented to this alteration, we felt ourſelves at a loſs whether to refer this plant to SILENE or CUCUBALUS. It has no corona, and as we are not certain that its ſeed-veſſel is eſſentially different from that of C. *baccifer*, we have thought it at leaſt ſafeſt to leave it as we find it.

Native of Virginia, New-England, Canada, and the Alleghani mountains, and known to the Cherokee Indians by a name ſignifying Snap-ſtalks. Is a hardy herbaceous perennial, requiring no particular treatment but tying up, to prevent the ſtalks being broken by the wind.

Varies with pubeſcent and ſmooth leaves and ſtalks, and ſometimes, according to CLAYTON, with only two leaves inſtead of four at each joint.

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney. Cultivated, as we learn from PLUKENET, by the elder Mr. WALKER, before the year 1688. Flowers during the ſummer months.

Edward Jewitt. Sc. Ranunculus Nivalis Linn. Sp. Pl.

DIAPENSIA LAPPONICA. NORTHERN DIAPENSIA.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis. *Cal.* 5-phyllus, imbricatus foliolis tribus. *Stamina* tubo corollæ impofita. *Capf.* 3-locularis.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

DIAPENSIA *lapponica. Linn. Fl. Lapp.* 88. *t.* 1. *f.* 1. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 795. *Fl. Dan. t.* 47. *Fl. Suec.* 172. 169. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

This beautiful little plant is a native of the Alps of Lapland, Norway, and Labrador, and appears to be known only in thofe northern regions; for of the four fynonyms quoted by LINNÆUS, in his Flora Lapponica, from the older Botanifts, three belong to ANDROSACE *lactea*, and the fourth to SAXIFRAGA *cæfia*. It feems, therefore, that, before it was difcovered by LINNÆUS, and defcribed and named by him in his Flora Lapponica, the Diapenfia was altogether unknown to Botanifts.

It is difficult to underftand why JUSSIEU fhould have removed this genus from his Lyfimachiæ, amongft which it had been arranged by LINNÆUS, to add it at the end of his Convolvuli. With Primula, Androface, and Aretia, particularly the latter, it has a very near affinity; notwithftanding the Capfule, according to LINNÆUS, is three-valved and three-celled.

Only one fpecies of DIAPENSIA is as yet recorded; in the Bankfian Herbarium, however, there is another, under the title

title of *americana*, which appears to be the ſame with PYXIDANTHERA *barbulata* of MICHAUX: this has certainly great affinity with, if it be not really a congener of, our plant.

For an opportunity of treating our readers with a repreſentation of this charming little vegetable we are indebted to the Right Honourable CHARLES GREVILLE, Eſq. in whoſe collection, at Paddington, it flowered in February laſt.

It requires the treatment of other hardy Alpine plants. Introduced, as Mr. DONN informs us, in the year 1801.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Georges Gardens Mar. 1.

NANDINA DOMESTICA. GARDEN NANDINA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. polyphyllus imbricatus. *Cor.* 6-petala. *Bacca* ſupera, 1-locularis, diſperma. *Sem.* meniſcoidea.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

NANDINA *domeſtica. Syſt. Veg.* 344. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 230. *Thunb. Jap.* 147. *Ejuſd. Nov. Gen. Pl.* 1. *p.* 14. *Gært. Fruct.* 2. 69. *t.* 92. *f.* 3. *Banks Icon. Kæmpf. t.* 13, 14.

NANDSJOKF, vulgo Natten vel Nandin. *Kæmpf. Amœn. p.* 776.

The Nandina is cultivated both in Japan and China; in the former country it is ſeen in every little garden about the houſes, but whether for ornament only or that any particular uſe is made of it, we are not informed. At a diſtance, ſays KÆMPFER, it has a reed-like appearance, many ſimple ſtems ſpringing up from the ſame root, which are branched towards the top only, and terminated with a pyramidal panicle of red berries, the ſize of a pea. The ſtems are ſhrubby, the ſize of the finger or thicker, and clothed with the ſheaths of the leaves, in the manner of the Polygoneæ of JUSSIEU; but this author does not refer it to any of his natural orders.

The leaves are alternate, and the footſtalks very remarkably compounded, the diviſions branching off nearly at right angles; at the lower ones more eſpecially, the joints are ſwollen into a kind of globular bulbs. The ſeeds are of an uncommon ſhape, being convex on one ſide and concave on the other; KÆMPFER compares them to what are called in the ſhops Crab's-eyes.

Our

Our drawing of this very rare plant was taken at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY's, where it flowered in the ſtove laſt January.

THUNBERG ſtates its ſeaſon of flowering in Japan to be in May and June. Mr. DONN, of Cambridge, ſays, it blooms with us in July; he conſiders it as a greenhouſe ſhrub. It may probably, as well as many other Japan plants, be found ſufficiently hardy to endure our climate without ſhelter. The beautiful Camellias are perfectly ſo, but their natural ſeaſon of flowering being from October to April, they can never be thoroughly naturalized to our climate, until this habit can be broken and another flowering ſeaſon induced.

ERRATA.

The Plate of PODALYRIA *tinctoria*, is by miſtake engraved 1199 inſtead of 1099.

No. 1099, l. 11, for *racemoſis* read *racemis*.

Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo Crescent June 1 1808

F. Sansom sculp

CROCUS VERSICOLOR. PARTY-COLOURED CROCUS.

****

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha uni-bivalvis, pellucenter membranacea, valva exteriore folliculofa interiorem recludente. *Cor.* fupera, infundibuliformis, erecta, tubo pedunculoideé elongato, partim fubterraneo, limbo amplo fexpartito, turbinatim campanulato, regulari, fubæquali. *Stam.* ori tubi circumpofita, limbo perbreviora. *Stylus* trigono-capillaris, totò liberus. *Stigm.* lamellæ tres fubcuneiformes, a lateribus introrfum cucullatim convolutæ, fæpius inæquales et fubbilabiatæ, penicillatim lobatim dentatimve incifæ, orâ erofo-fimbriatâ atque criftatim dilatefcente, aut anguftiore integriore. *Capf.* coriacea, ovato-rotunda, acuta, nodulofa. *Sem.* plura, fubglobofa, nucleo corneo, integumento tenero fubfucculento. *G.*

OBS. Radix Bulbo-tuber *varie orbiculatum indufiis aut organico-fibrofis aut fcariofo-membranaceis tectum, vertice evolvens fobolem feffilem fubgeminam folam frugiferam; quæ dum increfcit et expandit parentem mox periturum exfugit atque opprimit, ipfa fequente anno vices fubitura eafdem;* folia *plura, radicalia, erecto-ambientia, angufte linearia, fupra canaliculato-plana, ftriâ argenteâ plerumque interfecta, infra coftâ quadratâ carinata atque nervofe ftriata; deorfum vaginis tenacius membranaceis inæqualibus fafciata;* fcapi *uniflori, in fingulo fafciculo fubgemini, modo membranâ propriâ modo foliorum bafibus ftipati, florigeri terrâ reconditi;* fil. *lineari-fubulata, fere* antherarum *longitudinis; hæ lineari-oblongæ, fubfagittatæ;* fructus *a* germine *fubterraneo procrefcente fcapo* capfula *factus extraterranea rotatim dehifcit;* fem. *in fingullis oculis pauca. Per* GALAXIAM *et* MORÆAM IRIDEM *collineat; inde per* TRICHONEMA, GEISSORHIZAM, *atque* SPARAXIDEM. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *verficolor*, bulbo-tuberis indufiis fcariofo-membranaceis, nervis tenuiffimis rectilineé et confertim ftriatis; fafciculis fubbinis, fubfexfoliis; fpathâ bivalvi; corollæ fauce filamentifque nudis; ftigmatibus plurimum inæqualibus, convoluto cucullatis, lobatim incifis, lobulis linearibus fine fimbriâ, antheras fubæquantibus. *G.*

CROCUS

CROCUS ſativus vernus. *Bulliard Herb. de la Fran. tab.* 351. ?

CROCUS vernus albus polyanthos verſicolor. *Park. Par.* 162.

CROCUS vernus latifolius albo verſicolore flore. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 204. (Ic. dubia.)

Broad-leaved white variegated Spring Crocus. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7.

Differs from *mæſiacus* in having the filaments devoid of all pubeſcence, the anthers not ſo remarkably divaricate nor the filaments ſo cloſely preſſed to each other, the ſtigmas longer, not flattened nor creſted and fringed; from *vernus* again in having a bivalved ſpathe and the mouth of the tube of the corolla without any glandular pubeſcence; as well as in ſeveral other characteriſtics. It is the moſt fragrant ſpecies known to us, having a ſcent reſembling that of the Violet. We ſuſpect it to be a native of the South of France. The bulb-tuber is large and covered with dark brown ſcarioſe membranes ſtreaked with cloſe ſtraight parallel nerves. In this genus two fertile bulbs are generally evolved from the ſummit of the mother-bulb; but theſe are ſometimes grown into one; when the number of leaves and flower-ſtalks are doubled, although that of the root-ſheaths remains the ſame. *G.*

ERRATUM.

No. 1103, *pag. alt. lin.* 4. poſt "ultimo" inſere "Numero."

No. 1103, *p. prior, l.* 8. poſt "*Liliac*" inſere punctum.

No. 1103, *p. alt. l.* 30. poſt "expunctis" dele punctum.

CROCUS MÆSIACUS (β). CREAM-COLOURED CROCUS.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1110.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *mæsiacus* bulbo-tuberis indusiis scarioso-membranaceis, nervulis rectilineis confertim striatis; fasciculis 6—8-foliis; fauce nuda; filamentis columnariter compactis, glanduloso-pilosis; antheris divaricatim discedentibus, stigmata fere dimidio superantibus; stigmatibus compressis, orâ fimbriatim erosâ. *G.*

CROCUS *mæsiacus. Nobis in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. 222.

CROCUS *aureus. Flor. Græc. Sibthorp. tab.* 35.

CROCUS *luteus. Lam. Encyc. v.* 6. 385. ? minime vero Helvetiæ indigena. *G.*

CROCUS *vernus. Curtis. Supra tab.* 45.

CROCUS vernus luteus sive mæsiacus——vernus luteus vulgaris. *Park. Par. p.* 166. *tab.* 169. *f.* 1.

CROCUS albus major alter dictus mæsiacus. *Id. l. c. p.* 161. *tab.* 163. *f.* 2.

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo flore. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 206.

This species is a native of the Levant, whence it was received by CLUSIUS in 1579. Its deep yellow variety is now the most abundant in our gardens of all the genus, as our present is, we believe, one of the rarest. Not to be confounded with the white variety of *vernus*, from which it is easily distinguished by having the mouth of the tube free from all pubescence, as well as by a two-valved spathe and pubescent filaments. For the difference between this and *sulphureus*, to which

which it approaches the nearest, see above, No. 938. Since publishing which article, we have observed a specimen in the Banksian Herbarium, brought by the late Dr. RUSSELL from Aleppo, which we have little doubt is of that species.

The plant, from which our drawing was made, came from Mr. WILLIAMS's Nursery, but was a far smaller in root and flower than many others we had afterwards an opportunity of examining. *G.*

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

minimus. *Lil. a Redoutè, tab.* 81. *Exemplar in Herb. Banks. a Yalden in Jersey lectum.* An subsequente diversus? *G.*
vernus. *Supra tab.* 860. *Engl. Bot. tab.* 344.
versicolor. *Supra tab.* 1110.
biflorus. *Supra tab.* 845.
susianus. *Supra tab.* 652.
sulphureus. *Supra tab.* 938. *Exemp. in Herb. Banks. a Russell in agro Haleppensi lectum?*
mæsiacus. *Supra tab.* 1111. *Iterum tab.* 45, ubi perperam a Curtis pro *verni* varietate habitus est. *G.*
sativus, *Lil. a Redoutè, tab.* 173. autumnalis. *Eng. Bot. tab.* 343.
serotinus. *Parad. Lond. tab.* 30. C. montanus autumnalis. *Park. Par.* 168. *tab.* 169. *f.* 5. bona. CROCUM montanum. I. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 208. (fig. ambigua.)
byzantinus. *Nobis.* CROCUM montanum. III. *Clus. l. c.* 1. 209. CROCUS byzantinus argenteus. *Park. Par.* 168. *tab.* 169. *f.* 3.
nudiflorus. *Engl. Bot. tab.* 491. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. 222, *lapsu calami,* aphyllus, speciosus. *Bieberstein in Ann. of Bot. v.* 2. 404? multifidus. *Ramond bull. philom. n.* 41. *p.* 129. *t.* 8. *f.* 1—4. medius. *Balbis addit. Flor. Pedem. in Römer. Archiv. fur die Bot.* 3. *p.* 127. CROCUM montanum. II. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 209. CROCUS pyrenæus purpureus. *Park. Par.* 168. *tab.* 169. *f.* 4.

Wm Edward Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis St Geo Crescent June 1. 1803

F. Carlom Sculp.

UVULARIA GRANDIFLORA. LARGE YELLOW UVULARIA.

****

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide fupra No. 916.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

UVULARIA *grandiflora (fubmultiflora, dichotome ramofa)* foliis perfoliatis, lanceolato-ovatis, heteromallis, fubtus pubefcentibus, fupra fubplicato-nervofis; corolla oblongo-campanulata, deorfum turbinatim anguftata; laciniis intus obfolete tuberculatis et nervofis; bafi foveola lineari-oblonga exfoffis; mucronulo membranaceo fubobfolefcente præfixis. G.

UVULARIA *grandiflora. Exot. Bot. p.* 99. *tab.* 51.

UVULARIA *perfoliata. α. major;* omnibus partibus major, calyce luteo intus vix granulato. *Mich. Flor. Bor.-Amer. v.* 1. *p.* 199; a nobis minus recte, *(fupra in No.* 955.) U. *perfoliatæ* in Synonymum adjecta. G.

POLYGONUM ramofum flore luteo major. *Corn. Canad.* 38. *t.* 39; etiam a nobis uti et precedens perperam *perfoliatæ* pro fynonymo datum. G.

SIGILLUM indicum flore luteo. *Bod. in Stap. Theophr.* 1067. *f.* 3. peffima.

According to MICHAUX, native of the higheft mountains of Canada and Carolina. *Root* creeping; *ftem* a foot or more high, round, enveloped downwards by feveral convolute ftreakedly membranous alternate unequal root-fheaths, upwards leafy and dichotomoufly branched; *branches* leafy, lax, flexuofe, nutant; *leaves* many, alternate, perfoliate, lanceolate-ovate, undulate at the bafe, on the upper furface nerved-lineate, beneath hoary and covered with a clofe fhort velvety pubefcence; *peduncles*

peduncles filiform, rameous, axillary, one-flowered, recurved, furnished about their middle with a leaflike *bractle*, from one to four, bending into one rank; *corolla* yellow, pendulous, cernuous, turbinately campanulate, about an inch and half long; *segments* very slightly cohering at their base, oblong, striatulate and subreticulately veined, generally somewhat twisted upwards, outer broader, sublanceolate, inner more linear, all intersected on the inside by a longitudinal slender two-ridged furrow, terminated at the base by a small oblong melliferous green cavity, where they are also somewhat thickened, obsoletely turberculate and striate; on the outside gibbous; *stamens* twice as short as the corolla, upright, loosely surrounding the pistil; *filaments* inserted at the base of the corolla between the segments and the germen, membranous, linear, somewhat dilated at their base, inner rather shorter; *anthers* three times longer than these, linear-oblong, subsagittate, upright, fixed by their base, generally terminated by a small membranous inconspicuous mucro; *germen* green, obovate, obsoletely trigonal, six-furrowed, the corner furrows deepest; *style* longer than germen, straight, sulcately trigonal, as if of three filiform ones grown together; *stigmas* linear, but little shorter than style, recurvedly divergent, inwards glandularly pubescent. The whole plant is devoid of scent. Blooms the beginning of May. Perfectly hardy.

Our drawing was made from a plant imported last year by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Turnham-Green, from North-America.

G.

CORRIGENDA.

No. 955, l. 2. dele "(α):" ibidemque, l. 13, post "*Bor.-Amer.* 1. 199," insere "exclusa *varietate α. majore* ad *grandifloram* pertinente;" expungens illico reliquam totam quæ subsequitur synonymiam una cum varietatum characteribus.

G.

Pub.d by F. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1. 1808

F. Poyson Sculp.

ERYTHRONIUM AMERICANUM. YELLOW-FLOWERED DOG'S-TOOTH-VIOLET.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha o. *Cor.* infera hexapetalo-partita, turbinatim campanulata, cernua, laciniis a medio reflexis. *Stam.* imâ corollâ inferta, breviora. *Pift.* his longius. *Stylus* fulcato-trigonus, modo clavatim incraffatus oreque ftigmatofo trianguloife fubhiante terminatus; modo in lamellas trinas lineares conduplicatim canaliculatas recurvatim patentes difcedens. *Capf.* turbinato-globofa, erecta. *Sem.* plura, ovata. G.

OBS. Bulbus *folidus, fere* TULIPÆ, *pyramidatim ovatus, tegminibus fcarioio-membranaceis involutus, bafi hinc obliquatim compreffus, inde fubdimidiatim fibrillatus;* folia *fubradicalia, gemina, petiolata,* laminis *oppofitis, coriaceis, fæpius purpureo-variegatis,* petiolis *convolutim vaginantibus, deorfum cum* fcapo *nudo concreta;* is *erectus, uniflorus;* anth. *lineari-oblongæ,* filamentis *compreffo-linearibus parum breviores. In* dente Canis *corollæ laciniæ fcrobiculo mellifluo bafi exfoffæ funt, habentque infuper interiores tres apophyfibus glanduloifis tranfverfim adauctas.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERYTHRONIUM *americanum;* foliis lanceolato-ellipticis, mucrone conduplicato; ftylo clavato, fulcato-trigono, ore ftigmatofo trianguloife fubhiante intus glanduloife pubefcente terminato; antheris luteis. G.

ERYTHRONIUM *Dens Canis;* foliis lanceolato-oblongis, flore flavefcente. *Michaux Flor. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 198. Nec Linnæi.

E. *Dens Canis.* var. γ. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 96.

E. foliis ovato-oblongis glabris nigro maculatis. *Gronov. Virgin. ed.* 1. 151. *ed.* 2. 51. *Colden. Novebor. n.* 72. *Herb. Clayt. in Mufæo Bankf.*

Bulb

Bulb ſolid, ovate-pyramidal, about the ſize of a filbert, covered with membranous dark brown coats; *leaves* coriaceous, two, diſtich, lanceolately elliptic, interſected by a longitudinal furrow, carinately ribbed beneath, glaucous-green, variegated with liver-coloured blotches, (when looked at through a magnifying glaſs, are found to be ſhagreened or roughened by minute pointed tubercles) ſtanding on narrow convolute petioles, the one of which envelopes the other, while both ſheath the lower part of the one-flowered naked ſcape, with which they are concrete below; *corolla* deep yellow; outer ſegments broader and more reflex; *filaments* inſerted between the baſe of the piſtil and that of the corolla, upright, linear, flat, ſubmembranous, adpreſſed to the germen, longer than the *anthers*, which are yellow; *ſtyle* green, triſulcate, triquetrally clavate, ſurmounted by a triangular ſtigmatoſe opening, pubeſcent within, projecting beyond the ſtamens; *germen* green, obovate, obſoletely trigonal, three times ſhorter than ſtyle, corners furrowed.

Native of North-America, and but recently introduced into our gardens. Differs from the European ſpecies, with which it has been generally confounded, in having a green triquetrally club-ſhaped ſtyle, not terminating in three recurvedly patent foldingly channelled ſtigmas; nor did we perceive any traces of the nectaries found at the baſes of the ſegments of the corolla in *Dens Canis*, nor of the tranſverſe appendages of the three inner ones of the ſame. But of this circumſtance we cannot ſpeak with certainty, as the bloom was conſiderably faded when we obtained it for examination.

Sent to us in bloom laſt April, by Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney, and alſo by Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic Garden, Brompton. *G.*

Pubd by T. Curtis St Geo Crescent June 1 1803

TEUCRIUM BETONICUM. HOARY GERMANDER.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ labium superius (nullum) ultra basin bipartitum, divaricatum. *Stamina* exserta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TEUCRIUM *betonicum;* caule fruticoso, foliis petiolatis cuneiformi-ovatis crenatis subtus incanis, racemis terminalibus brachiatis, bracteis lanceolatis integerrimis.

TEUCRIUM *betonicum;* foliis lanceolatis crenatis tomentosis subtus incanis, racemis terminalibus, caule florifero brachiato. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 279. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 25. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 30. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov.* 1. *p.* 83. *t.* 40.

TEUCRIUM *betonicæfolium.* *Jacq. Collect.* 1. *p.* 145. *t.* 17. *f.* 2.

TEUCRIUM *canescens;* foliis petiolatis cuneiformi-ovatis incisis crenatis, racemis terminalibus, floribus oppositis, bracteis integerrimis lanceolatis. *Forst. in Comment. Goett.* 9. *p.* 58.

TEUCRIUM *maderense;* foliis ovato-oblongis obtusis crenatis basi latioribus, caule fruticoso, racemis terminalibus. *Lamarck Encyclop.* 2. *p.* 684.

SALVIA major folio glauco serrato. *Sloane Hist.* 1. *p.* 17. *t.* 3. *f.* 3.

This is a very handsome greenhouse shrub; native of the Island of Madeira, from whence it was introduced into this country,

country, by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, in 1775, and is now very common. Sir HANS SLOANE gathered a barren branch of the ſame ſhrub near Fenchal, and publiſhed a figure of it in his Hiſtory of Jamaica.

It has been obſerved, that from the lengthened tube and the want of any diviſion in the upper lip, this ſpecies rather belongs to AJUGA than to TEUCRIUM; theſe genera are however ſo nearly allied, that, perhaps, there is no natural diſtinction between them.

Produces its fragrant flowers nearly the whole of the ſummer; is eaſily propagated by cuttings, and requires little care: qualities which have occaſioned it to be very common. Our drawing was taken from a ſpecimen at Lord HOLLAND'S.

Pubd by W. Curtis, 3 Co. Crescent, Fenchurch Street 180.

E. Sansom Sculp.

ARISTOLOCHIA GLAUCA. GLAUCOUS-LEAVED BIRTH-WORT.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA HEXANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Cor.* 1-petala, ligulata, basi ventricosa. *Caps.* 6-locularis, polysperma, infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARISTOLOCHIA *glauca;* (volubilis, fruticulosa) foliis cordatis planis glaucis, pedunculis solitariis erectis, corollæ limbo ovato retuso pubescente.

ARISTOLOCHIA *glauca;* foliis cordatis ovatis obtusis subtus glaucis, caule volubili, corollis incurvis, labio ovato retuso. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 4. *p.* 158.

ARISTOLOCHIA *glauca;* caule fruticoso scandente, foliis cordatis, floribus solitariis pedunculatis, corollis arcuatis, limbo ovato. *Desf. Atl.* 2. *p.* 324. *t.* 252.

ARISTOLOCHIA *subglauca;* foliis cordatis obtusis subtus glaucis, caulibus angulatis fruticulosis, tubo floris versus apicem ampliato oblique truncato recurvo. *Lam. Encycl.* 1. *p.* 254.

This species of ARISTOLOCHIA, a native of Spain and Barbary, appears to us to have been sometimes confounded with *sempervirens*, given also in this number. The glaucous leaves, not at all waved, and dark purple flowers on long, nearly straight peduncles, will however easily distinguish the *glauca* from every other.

Our figures of both species were taken from the Dowager Lady DE CLIFFORD's garden, in July 1801.

ARISTOLOCHIA SEMPERVIRENS. EVERGREEN BIRTHWORT.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA HEXANDRIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1115.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARISTOLOCHIA *sempervirens* (volubilis, fruticulosa) foliis cordatis oblongis acuminatis, undulatis, pedunculis solitariis tortuosis pendulis, corollæ limbo ovato retusulo.

ARISTOLOCHIA *sempervirens. Sp. Pl.* 1363. *Reich.* 4. *p.* 69. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 4. *p.* 158. *Hort. Cliff.* 432. *Sauv. Monsp.* 111. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 16. *Sabb. Hort.* 2. *t.* 82. *Kniph. Cent.* 3. *n.* 14.

PISTOLOCHIA cretica. *Bauh. Pin.* 307. *Moris. Hist.* 3. *p.* 510. *s.* 12. *t.* 17. *f.* 16.

PISTOLOCHIA altera. *Clus. Hist.* 2. *p.* 260.

There is a near affinity between this species and the preceding; the flowers in both are solitary; the stems climbing and angular; but the flowers of *sempervirens* are smaller, of a pale yellow colour with deep red stripes, sometimes varying to dark purple on the outside; the peduncles twisted and hanging down, as if not able to support the weight of the flowers; the leaves are more acuminate and much waved, as well as of a thicker texture. Native of the Isle of Candia.

Both these plants stood out of doors, in a sheltered situation, through the winter, at Lady DE CLIFFORD'S; but coming from a southern clime, may be more safely considered as greenhouse plants. Cultivated in the Chelsea Garden, by PHILIP MILLER, in 1739.

Cyrl. Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. June 1 1803.

F. Sansom Sculp.

PRUNUS NIGRA. BLACK PLUM-TREE.

Clafs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 6-fidus, inferus. *Petala* 5. *Drupæ* nux futuris prominulis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRUNUS *nigra*; umbellis feffilibus folitariis paucifloris, foliis deciduis ovatis acuminatis, petiolis biglandulofis. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 165. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 2. *p.* 993.

PRUNUS *hiemalis*; arborea; ftipulis fetaceo-compofitis: foliis oblongo-ovalibus obovalibufve, abrupte promiffeque acuminatis: pedicellis aggregatis, glabris: calycis laciniis lanceolatis; fructu fubovato. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 284?

DESCR. *Stem* arborefcent: *branches* covered with a fmooth blackifh bark, afh-coloured on one fide; dotted with white warty excrefcences. *Flowers* precede the leaves, very fweet-fcented, grow in feffile 2—4-flowered umbels, which are fometimes folitary, fometimes two together, and not unfrequently three. *Pedicles* red, warty, free from all pubefcence, half an inch long; but lengthening as the flowers decay. *Calyx* inferior, red; *tube* top-fhaped: *limb* 5-cleft; fegments narrow, glandular-toothed, patent. *Petals* 5, fuborbicular, concave, veined, white, with flefh-coloured claws and tips. *Stamens* many: *filaments* white, length of the corolla, inferted into the calyx: anthers yellow. *Germen* fuperior, oval, not filling the calyx: *ftyle* afcending longer than ftamens: *ftigma* oblique. *Leaves* oval, acuminate, doubly ferrate, petiolated: *petioles* having two glands near the leaf, and frequently a third lower down;

down; and, when young, a pair of linear, glandular-ciliate ſtipules.

Upon a compariſon of our plant with the ſpecimen of PRUNUS *nigra* in the Bankſian Herbarium, it appears to be undoubtedly the ſame; but in the Hortus Kewenſis, it is called the black Cherry-tree. We have not ſeen the fruit, but ſuppoſe it to be a Plum, eſpecially as there is a ſpecimen in the ſame Herbarium, from the elder BARTRAM, of what he calls "the common native Plum of America," which appears to us to be the ſame ſpecies. Flowers in May. Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's Nurſery, Old-Brompton. Said in the Hortus Kewenſis to have been introduced by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, in 1773. Is perfectly hardy.

J. Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Gantt, St. Geo. Crescent July 1. 1809 F. Carlom Sculp.

ARENARIA MONTANA. MOUNTAIN SAND-WORT.

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Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus, patens, *Petala* 5, integra. *Capf.* 1-locularis, polyfperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARENARIA *montana;* caulibus fterilibus longiffimis procumbentibus, foliis lineari-lanceolatis, foliolis calycinis acuminatis petalis pluries minoribus, petalis obovatis integerrimis exunguiculatis.

ARENARIA *montana;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis fcabris, caulibus fterilibus longiffimis procumbentibus, *Amœn. Acad.* 4. *p.* 272. *Spec. Pl.* 602. *Willd.* 2. 721. *Krock. Siles. n.* 677. *De Affo Arragon. n.* 383. *t.* 2. *f.* 3. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 11. *Brot. Flor. Lufit.* 1. *p.* 199.

ALSINE *montana;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis; ramis floriferis erectis, fterilibus longiffimis procumbentibus. *Ventenat Hort. Celf.* 34.

ALSINE foliis linearibus acuminatis, petalis florum integris calyce duplo longioribus. *Monnier Obf.* 127.

MYOSOTIS lufitanica linariæ folio, magno flore. *Tourn. Inft. R. Herb. p.* 244. ex auctoritate herbarii Vaillant.

DESCR. The whole plant is covered with a foft pubefcence, but it is only when dry that any roughnefs is perceived in the leaves. *Stems* procumbent: flowering branches affurgent. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate, acute, in an old plant much narrower and growing clofer together about the extremities of the flowering

flowering branches, than in our figure, which was taken from one in the firſt year of its flowering. *Peduncles* one-flowered, longer than leaves, bent down as the fruit ripens. *Calycine* leaflets ovate-acuminate, pubeſcent, not ſtriated. *Corolla* 5-petaled, large, white: *petals* obovate, quite entire, rounded at the point, with hardly any claw. *Stamens* ten: *filaments* white. *Germen* roundiſh, pointed: *ſtyles* or ſeſſile ſtigmas three, white. *Capſule* conical, one-celled, ſplitting at the point into ſix valves: *Seeds* many, kidney-ſhaped, brown.

This plant is one of the largeſt of the genus, reaching ſometimes, when ſupported by the buſhes, amongſt which it prefers growing, to the height of a foot and a half or two feet; its flowers are ſpecious enough to attract attention, neither is it by any means uncommon in the mountainous diſtricts in the South of France, particularly in the vallies of the department of the Hautes-Pyrenées, in the mountains of Arragon, and in the northern parts of Portugal; all which circumſtances conſidered, it ſeems ſurpriſing that the older Botaniſts ſhould have left us no certain account of this plant. The ſynonym from TOURNEFORT was adduced by VENTENAT on the authority of VAILLANT's Herbarium, but SCHEUCHZER, who has mentioned TOURNEFORT's plant in his Itinera Alpina, probably miſtook it for CERASTIUM *tomentoſum*, as we infer from the other ſynonyms he has quoted. The firſt ſatisfactory account we find of the ARENARIA *montana* is in Dr. MONNIER's Obſervations on the Natural Hiſtory of the Southern Provinces of France, publiſhed at the end of M. CASSINI DE THURY's Work on the Meridian of the Obſervatory at Paris. He ſays that it occurs plentifully on the road from Orleans to Bourges, eſpecially in the foreſt of Alloigni.

BROTERO ſeems to heſitate whether he ſhould conſider the plant he has deſcribed under the name of ARENARIA *montana* to be the ſame with that of LINNÆUS, but a compariſon of his own with MONNIER's deſcriptions, leaves no room to doubt of their identity. It is a perfectly hardy perennial, ſhould be planted in bog-earth, in a ſhady and damp ſituation. Propagated by dividing its roots, or by ſeed. Flowers in April, May, and June.

Our drawing was taken from a ſpecimen in Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, at Brompton, in May 1807.

del. Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo Crescent July 1 1812 E. Finlay Sculp

ACONITUM UNCINATUM. HOOK-FLOWERED WOLF'S-BANE.

****

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 5, supremo fornicato. *Nectaria* 2, pedunculata, recurva. *Siliquæ* 3. s. 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACONITUM *uncinatum*; floribus subpentagynis, foliis multilobis, corollarum galea longius extensa. *Syst. Veg.* 504. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1238. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 246. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 9.

ACONITUM *uncinatum*; caule flexuoso: foliis 3—5-partito-palmatis; lobis rhomboideo-lanceolatis: capsulis ternis. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 315?

The leaves of this species, a native of North-America, are less deeply divided than in any other with which we are acquainted; a character that distinguishes it at first sight. The flowers resemble those of A. *Cammarum*, but the point of the helmet-shaped petal turns inwards, instead of being reflected, as it usually is in the last mentioned species; the side-petals are kidney-shaped and appear ciliated, when viewed through a lens; the lower petals are unequal. This plant has been supposed to be the ACONITUM *japonicum* of THUNBERG, which that Botanist describes as having flowers very similar to A. *lycoctonum*, and must be therefore altogether different. The Japan species, we suspect, has never been seen in this country, though its name occurs in some of our catalogues.

It is more from the comparison of our plant with the specimen in the Banksian Herbarium, than from its exact agreement

ment with the defcriptions of LINNÆUS and MICHAUX, that we confider it to be the *uncinatum.*

The very curious nectaries in this genus, and which really are receptacles of honey, are called by JUSSIEU petals, together with the minute coloured excrefcences, furrounding the germens; and what LINNÆUS calls corolla is confidered by him as the calyx.

A hardy perennial. Flowers in September. Requires no particular treatment. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

ANEMONE NARCISSIFLORA. NARCISSUS-FLOWERED ANEMONE, or WIND FLOWER.

****

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Petala* 6—9. *Sem.* plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANEMONE *narcissiflora;* floribus umbellatis involucratis, foliis radicalibus palmatis inciso-dentatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1283.

ANEMONE *narcissiflora;* floribus umbellatis, seminibus depresso-ovalibus nudis. *Sp. Pl.* 763. *Gmel. Sibir.* 4. *p.* 200. *n.* 42. *Jacq. Austr. t.* 159. *Crantz Austr. fasc.* 2. *p.* 122. *t.* 3. *f.* 1. *Hoffm. Germ.* 191. *Villars Delph.* 3. *p.* 722. *Ger. Prov.* 381. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 257.

ANEMONE seminibus nudis rotundis planis, foliis septifidis imbricatis, floribus umbellatis. *Hall. Helv. n.* 1155. *Enum.* 330. 4.

PULSATILLA trianthos sulfurea semine non papposo. *Barrel. Ic.* 494.

RANUNCULUS montanus hirsutus albus altior. *Bauh. Pin.* 182.

R. montanus hirsutus humilior narcissi flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 182.

R. montani 2 species prima et altera. *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 235. *Raii Hist.* 590.

R. alpinus albo flore. *Clus. Pan.* 363.

R. alpinus narcissi flore. *Clus. Pan.* 366, 367.

R. montanus purpurascente flore. *Clus. Pan.* 367, 368? *Ill. Hist.?*

CARYOPHYLLATA alpina quinquefolia. *Bauh. Pin.* 322. *Lob. Ic.* 696.

ACONITUM candidum acaulon. *Dalech. Lugd.* 1783. *Edit. Gallic.* 2. 596.

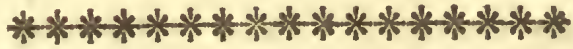
The

The ANEMONE *narcissiflora*, although rarely met with in our collections, is a very common plant on the high mountains, in the South of Europe; and in Siberia, according to GMELIN, from the river Ianisi nearly to the 54th degree of Northern latitude. We have seen dried specimens also from Mount Caucasus. Is said by CLUSIUS to be sweet-scented, which we could not perceive. This plant varies very much in stature and in the size of its flowers; and the ANEMONE *fasciculata* of the Species Plantarum is one of these varieties. Most probably too, CLUSIUS's Ranunculus montanus with a purple flower, above quoted, which he had not seen himself, but received the description and drawing of it from his friend Dr. THOMAS PENNY, of London, is another variety; but if so, the calyx, which appears below the flower in the figure, must be an error. Our plant has frequently petals stained with purple on the outside, especially when past its prime. It is one of the most shewy of the alpine plants, prefers a moist situation and bog earth. Introduced to this country in 1773, by the late Earl of BUTE. Flowers in April and May. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, July 1, 1808.

F. Jenkins Sculp.

MIMOSA STRICTA. TWIN-FLOWERED MIMOSA.



Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPH. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Stam.* 5. f. plura. *Pist.* 1. *Legumen.*
MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Stam.* 5—10, plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MIMOSA *stricta*; foliis simplicibus cuneato-linearibus, pedunculis geminatis axillaribus patentissimis, capitulis globosis.
MIMOSA *stricta*. *Bot. Repos.* 53. *Recens.* 126. *Dryander, in Ann. Bot. v.* 2. *p.* 530.
ACACIA *stricta*. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 1052.

DESCR. An upright shrub: *branches* few, twiggy, angular, from a projecting cuplike stipule, which receives the footstalk of the leaf and is decurrent down the stem. *Leaves* long, tongue-shaped, narrowing towards the base, marginated, glaucous, oblique, erect, veined. *Footstalk* hardly any, inserted by a joint into the cuplike stipule above mentioned. *Flowers* in globular heads, the size of a large pea. *Peduncles* axillary, growing two together, opposite and standing at right angles with the stem. *Calyx* minute, chaffy. *Corolla* small, 5-petaled. *Stamens* very many, much longer than the corolla.

The MIMOSA *stricta*, a hardy greenhouse shrub, is a native of New-Holland, and being propagated by cuttings, as well as by seeds, which long preserve their vegetating state, is frequently met with in the collections about the metropolis. Has no

no ſcent. Introduced by Governor PATERSON in 1790. Flowers in the ſpring months. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

WILLDENOW has thought fit to reſtore the old name of Acacia, conſidering the ſenſitive plants as a diſtinct genus, for which he retains the name of Mimoſa; but as other diviſions of this too extenſive genus muſt be made, which cannot be properly executed without comparing the ſeed-pods, we think it ſafeſt at preſent to arrange all theſe plants, as heretofore, under the name of MIMOSA; for as few of them ever produce ripe ſeed in Europe, no attempt to divide them can be ſucceſsful, till ſome Botaniſt, who has an opportunity of examining their fruit, ſhall undertake it.

All the ſimple-leaved Mimoſas ſhew pinnated leaves in the ſeedling plant; whence it may be doubted whether they are not in reality leafleſs, having only dilated leaf-ſtalks; but, as theſe are veined like leaves, there can be no doubt but that they perform the function of ſuch; and we have not heſitated to adopt the common language, without entering into the queſtion whether they are properly leaves or not.

Syd. Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sculp.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Gen. Botanical Gardens July 1 1800

Colchicum Byzantinum. Broad-Leaved Colchicum.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

Hexandria Mono- vel Trigynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1028.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COLCHICUM *byzantinum (bulbo maximo, depreſſo-globoſo)* foliis ſubquinis, exterioribus duobus brevioribus, recumbentibus, ovato-oblongis cum acumine, latiſſimis, obiter in longum plicatim corrugatis, atro-virentibus; floribus hæcce diu prævenientibus, ſubſucceſſivè numeroſis *(vicenis vel pluribus).* G.
COLCHICUM *byzantinum. Nobis ſupra No.* 1028. *pag. alt. in Spec. Synth.*
COLCHICUM latifolium byzantinum πολυανθ-πλατιφυλλον cum fructu. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 199, 200. *cum Ic.*
COLCHICUM byzantinum. *Park. Par.* 154, 155.
COLCHICUM latifolium polyanthes. *J. Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. 655.

Bulbs of this ſpecies were received by Clusius, while at Vienna, in 1598, from Conſtantinople. It has never yet been taken up as a ſpecies in any ſyſtematic enumeration of plants known to us. The bulb is the largeſt, the leaves the broadeſt, and the flowers the moſt numerous of any of the genus; the ſize of the firſt being equal to a man's fiſt, the breadth of the outermoſt leaf meaſuring ſometimes near ſix inches, and we have ſeen from ſixteen to twenty flowers thrown up in ſucceſſion. The filaments are alternately ſhorter, and marked on the outſide at the baſe with a tawny ſpot. The

foliage

foliage is in perfection about the middle of May; the bloom early in the autumn.

Although cultivated here from the days of PARKINSON, is now a rare plant in our gardens. Seems to be perfectly hardy.

The specimen, from which our drawing was made, was the produce of a Bulb imported from Holland last year. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 1089, *l.* 30. *pro* "collinens" *lege* "collineans."

No. 1110, *l.* 30. pro "*Singullis oculis*" lege "*singulis loculis.*"

No. 1111, *p. alt. l.* 29. *post* "aphyllus" *pro* commate *substitue* periodum.

No. 1112, *l.* 25. pro "*Bod. in Stap. Theophr.*" lege "*Bod. à Stap. in Theophr.*"

No. 1112, *l.* 20. *post* "955" *dele* periodum.

No. 1112, *l.* 19. *post* "recte" *dele* comma.

No. 1113, *l.* 18. pro "*concreta*" lege "*concretis.*"

J. Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Islington

IRIS RUTHENICA. PIGMY FLAG.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 787 *et* 986.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *ruthenica (imberbis ; uniflora ; rhizomate repente ramentis foliaceis filisque hirsuto ;)* fasciculis sterilibus plurifoliis ; foliis angustè lineari-gramineis, nervosis, caule florifero altioribus ; spathæ valvulis cymbiformi-conduplicatis ; corollæ tubo cuniculato, limbo multoties breviore, germen subcylindricum inclusum pedicellatum subæquante ; laciniis intimis divergenter erectis, brevioribus, subtriplo angustioribus. *G.*

IRIS foliis linearibus ; corolla imberbi ; fructu obtuse trigono turbinato. *Gmel. Flor. Sib.* 1. *p.* 26. *n.* 26. *tab.* 5. *f.* 1 (optime) exclusis *Bauhino, Lobelio,* et *Dodonæo.*—Obiter memoratur a *Pallas in It. v.* 3. *p.* 714 ; nec dato nomine specifico.

IRIS humilis angustifolia cærulea ; testa seminali non rostrata alba. *Amman. Ruth.* 134?

Plant cespitose ; *rootstock* creeping, in spontaneous specimens roughened and covered by remnants of precedent leaves mixed with filiform shreads ; *sterile fascicles* of several narrow, linear-gramineous, nerved *leaves*, from four to six inches high, downwards edgewise-equitant and sheathing each other conduplicately ; upwards diverging distichly ; flowering *stem* extrafoliaceous, about two inches high, with two or more sheath-like *leaflets*, terminated by a bivalved, one-flowered, compressed-lanceolate, subsphacelate *spathe*, which envelops the pedicled *germen ; corolla* varying from blue to white, exceeding fragrant, with the scent of violets, and in proportion to the plant large ; *tube* round, short,

ſhort, about the length of the germen, and many times ſhorter than limb, gradually enlarged into a turbinate *faux*, cuniculate, not ſolid; *inner ſegments* upright-divergent, linear-lorate, unguiculate, about one-fourth ſhorter than the others and nearly three times narrower; *outer* beardleſs, with recurvedly reflected *laminæ; ſtyle* about the length of the tube, from which it is entirely free; *ſegments* of the *inner lip* of the *ſtigmas* ſerrately toothed; *filaments* adnate to the tube; *germen* oval-cylindrical, three times ſhorter than pedicle; *capſule*, as deſcribed by GMELIN, turbinate, trigonal, and the ſeeds roundiſh and black, but ſometimes preſſed into different forms by mutual contact; we ſuſpect the ſtem is conſiderably elongated during the development of the fruit.

Native of Siberia, Dauria, and their neighbouring diſtricts within the Ruſſian empire. Although completely deſcribed and excellently delineated in the *Flora Sibirica* of GMELIN, it has not been taken up in any general arrangement of vegetables that we have ſeen, or received a ſpecific name till now. Our preſent plant was raiſed from ſeeds imported by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney, with whom it flowered early in May 1806 and in the preſent year. Comes very near to the North-American *verna*, which has however a far longer tube to the corolla. The Bankſian Herbarium contains ſeveral native ſpecimens of both ſpecies. *G.*

Pub by T. Curtis Strand Covent Garden July 1st

ANTHERICUM CANALICULATUM. HAIRY ANTHERICUM.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 816.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHERICUM *canaliculatum* foliis subcarnosis pilosis ensiformi-triquetris latere angustiori canaliculatis, scapo simplici. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 448. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 141.

ANTHERICUM *hirsutum. Thunb. Prod. Fl. cap.* 63? *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 140?

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Introduced into Kew Gardens by MASSON, in 1774; blooms in April. *Rootstock* throwing out a fascicle of thick fleshy subcylindric fibres. Although the stem is described in the *Hortus Kewensis* as simple, yet the specimen in the Banksian Herbarium has one branch. If our figure is correct, the pedicles and outside of the corolla are hairy, which was not the case in the Kew plant; the flowers of which are also said to have been marked with green, while in our plant the place of that colour is supplied by a dingy purplish red. But these are distinctions which by themselves are of no avail in forming specific characters; and vary, even in the same plant, from change of culture or state of growth. The species seems to be very nearly allied to *longifolium.* It is to be regretted that WILLDENOW has taken up indiscriminately all the species from THUNBERG's *Prodromus Floræ Capensis;* as it is quite impossible to say, with any degree of certainty, whether they belong to those of other authors; unless they have been described elsewhere in a more detailed manner by himself, as some of them have; or have been adopted by him from other books. *G.*

Pub.d by T. Gantter St. Geo. Crescent July 1 1808

AMARYLLIS ADVENA. STREAKED-FLOWERED AMARYLLIS.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 923*.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *advena (umbella* 4—5*-flora; corolla infundibuliformi-campanulata; limbo subringenter irregulari;)* foliis uno-pluribus, lineari-loratis, convoluto-concavis, obtusiusculis, subglaucescentibus, scapo compresso-tereti subæqualibus; corollis nutantibus; laciniarum laminis lanceolato-oblongis, parum inæqualibus, recurvatim divergentibus; tubo brevi, germini subæquali, ore a fertulo membranaceo penniciliatim multifido coronato; staminibus fasciculatis, declinatis, assurgentibus, alternis plurimum brevioribus; stigmatibus trinis, recurvato-patentibus. *G.*

LILIO-NARCISSUS polyanthos, flore exterius rubro, intus luteo et rubro vario. *Feuill. Obs. v.* 3. *t. xxi. p.* 30.

Bulb scarcely the size of a hen's egg, covered by several sphacelately membranous integuments of a dark chesnut colour; *leaves* from one to six, (of three different specimens we saw no one had the same number of these,) linear, convolute-concave, obtuse, externally subsemicylindric, somewhat glaucous, about the third of an inch broad and from a foot to two feet long; *scape* compressed-round, about their height; *flowers* pedicled, from four to five, nodding horizontally, about two inches long, of a bright vermilion colour suffused and streaked with

with a greenish yellow, especially on the inner side; surrounded at the base of their pedicles by a scariosely membranous bivalved acuminate *spathe*; *corolla* funnelform-campanulate; *tube* short, about equal to the germen, melliferous, crowned by a short membranous pencilwise-jagged garland or ring; *limb* six-parted, subbilabiately irregular; *segments* unguiculate, recurvedly divergent; *laminæ* lanceolate-oblong and not much broader than *ungues*, which converge turbinately towards the tube, outer ones rather the broadest and tipped with a small fleshy inwardly barbed subulate *mucro*; *stamens* fasciculate, declined-assurgent, about one-fourth shorter than limb, alternate ones considerably the shortest, all adnate to the hollow of the tube; *anthers* linear-oblong, incumbent, balancing; *style* equal to the longer stamens, subtriquetral, clavately thickened upwards; stigmas three, compressed-linear, recurved-patent.

A native of Chili; and till now, we believe, an entire stranger to our European gardens. Although described and figured in FEUILLEE's Journal, it has not been arranged in any of the systematic records of vegetation; nor had it before received a specific name.

Our drawing was made from a specimen, the produce of bulbs, brought by Mr. BRANDT from South-America; and given by him to Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, with whom it flowered last May, at their Nursery, Hammersmith. The whole plant is void of scent. Requires to be kept in the stove.

G.

Pub. by T. Curtis 182 Pall Mall Corner of Jermyn Street 1 Mar. 1787.

HYOSCYAMUS SCOPOLIA. PENDULOUS-FLOWERED HENBANE.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, obtusa. *Stam.* inclinata. *Caps.* operculata, 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYOSCYAMUS *Scopolia*; foliis ovatis integris, calycibus inflatis campanulatis lævibus. *Syst. Vegetab.* 221. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1013. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 241. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 8. *Scop. Carn. n.* 254. *Gærtn. Sem.* 1. *p.* 370.

SCOPOLA *carniolica. Jacq. Obs.* 1. *p.* 32. *t.* 20.

SOLANUM somniferum bacciferum. *Bauh. Pin.* 166.

SOLANUM somniferum alterum. *Matthioli Epit.* 750. *Morif. Hist.* 3. *p.* 532. *s.* 15. *t.* 3. *f.* 5. *Cam. et Epit.* 816. *Ejusd. Herb.* 377. *Raii Hist.* 680. *Park. Theat.* 346.

MATTHIOLUS, the first Botanist who notices this plant, considered it as a species of Deadly Night-Shade, and even described the fruit as being a black berry; by which he misled all the older Botanists. SCOPOLI, a Physician and celebrated Naturalist at Ydria in the Frioul, first gave a true description of the fruit, and having an opportunity of searching in the Salvatine mountain, near Goritia, where MATTHIOLUS discovered it, was able to ascertain that his plant was the same. Although SCOPOLI pointed out the difference in the fruit, he continued to consider it nevertheless as a species of ATROPA. JACQUIN attempted to raise it to the dignity of a new genus, and named it, in honour of the above Botanist, Scopola; but LINNÆUS added

added it to the genus HYOSCYAMUS, with which, according to GÆRTNER, its fruit perfectly correſponds.

Notwithſtanding theſe authorities, we are inclined to think, that the firſt ideas of the near affinity of this plant with the Bella-Donna were perfectly juſt. The habit and form of the corolla are the ſame in both; nor is there that difference in the fruit which at firſt ſight may appear ſo ſtriking: if examined in an unripe ſtate it is ſimilar in both ſpecies, being bilocular with a large fleſhy central receptacle. The difference conſiſts in this, that as the fruit approaches maturity, the fleſhy parts in the Bella-Donna become more ſucculent and ripen into a dark-coloured juicy berry; whilſt in our plant theſe parts evaporate, and the fruit becomes a dry capſule inſtead of a berry. Similar differences in the fruit of very nearly allied ſpecies, in other genera, are not wanting. The calyx can hardly be properly ſaid to be inflated, being applied cloſe to the tube of the corolla, and only becoming larger than the capſule from the ſhrinking of the latter in ripening.

The duration of this plant above ground is but ſhort, for ſpringing up in April, it goes ſpeedily into flower, ripens its ſeeds in June or early in July; after which the ſtems ſoon dry up, and the roots remain dormant in the earth till the following ſpring. It is a hardy perennial, and having creeping roots, will readily eſtabliſh itſelf in any ſituation not too much expoſed to the ſun.

Introduced in 1780, by Mr. SAMUEL GRIMWOOD. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent. Aug. 1. 1803.

FUMARIA CUCULLARIA. TWO-SPURRED FUMITORY.

Clafs and Order.

DIADELPHIA HEXANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-phyllus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filamenta* 2 membranacea, fingula antheris tribus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FUMARIA *Cucullaria;* (bicalcarata) fcapo nudo, racemo fimplici, calcaribus rectis divergentibus. *Dryander MSS.*

FUMARIA *Cucullaria*; acaulis, fcapo nudo, racemo fecundo, corollis bafi bicalcaratis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3 *p.* 857.

FUMARIA *Cucullaria;* fcapo nudo. *Mant.* 437. *Sp. Pl* 983. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 1. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1.

FUMARIA *Cucullaria;* radice bulbofa; fcapo nudo; fpica floribus majufculis, alternis, poftice bicornibus; filiqua lanceolata. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am. v.* 2. *p.* 51.

FUMARIA tuberofa infipida. *Corn. Canad.* 127?

FUMARIA filiquofa, radice grumofa, flore bicorporeo ad labia conjuncto, virginiana. *Pluk. Alm.* 162. *t.* 90. *f.* 3. *Raii Suppl.* 475.

CAPNORCHIS americana. *Boerh. Lugdb.* 1. *p.* 309.

BICUCULLATA canadenfis, radice tuberofa fquamata. *Marchant in Act. Parif.* 1733. *p.* 280. *t.* 20.

DESCR. *Root* of feveral roundifh bulbs: the lower ones compreffed by lying clofe upon one another. Thefe bulbs are, according to M. MARCHANT, very bitter and acrid, leaving a durable heat in the mouth. The whole plant partakes of this acrimony in a lower degree. *Leaves* all radical, triternate, glaucous:

glaucous: *leaflets* pinnatifid, with lobes irregularly incised. *Scape* naked, rounded, bearing 2—6 white yellow-tipped flowers, looking to one side in a simple raceme. *Pedicles* one flowered, shorter than corolla. *Bractes* small, lanceolate, coloured, one at the insertion of the pedicle in the scape, and two opposite near the calyx, of which they might in our drawing be taken for external leaflets, but in some specimens they are more distant. *Calyx* of two heart-shaped leaflets pressed close to the base of the corolla. *Corolla* bilabiate-like, with both lips similar, equal, lengthened backwards into a spur or nectary, and reflected at the mouth. [*Standard and keel?*] Between the lips are two fiddle-shaped petals which embrace the stigma and anthers [*wings?*]. *Stamens* 6: *filaments* distinct, three inserted into the lower edge of each lip. *Ovary* oblong-oval, one-celled: *ovula* round, shining: *style* erect, the length of the ovary: *stigma* globose.

The remarkable structure of the flower in this species, may seem to justify those Botanists who have considered it as forming a genus distinct from FUMARIA. The difference however is not so great as at first sight appears, for the curtailing one of the spurs and uniting the six filaments into two would leave very little difference; and it may be noted that there is something anomalous either in the flower or fruit of almost every species of FUMARIA. Increasing the parts of this flower would bring it near to AQUILEGIA; which confirms the propriety of JUSSIEU's having placed the *Ranunculaceæ* and *Papaveraceæ*, as adjoining orders, in his system. CORNUTI's plant is always quoted as a synonym of this; but from his figure, as well as because he describes it to be free from acrimony, we see no reason to think they can be the same.

The change in the specific character was suggested to Mr. DRYANDER by a very nearly related species, found by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES, on the west coast of North-America, and preserved in the Banksian Herbarium, under the name of *erubescens*, distinguished from F. *Cucullaria*, "calcaribus incurvis."

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES. Flowers in May. Propagated by separating the bulbs. Loves a shady situation and light somewhat loamy soil. Native of Virginia and Canada. Cultivated by PHILIP MILLER in 1759.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug.t 1808.

S. Sowerby Delin.t — J. Pass Sculp.

EMBOTHRIUM SPECIOSISSIMUM.
THE WARATAH.

****

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala [sæpe in unum coalita]. *Stam.* limbo inserta. *Folliculus* polyspermus. *Sem.* alata. SMITH.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EMBOTHRIUM *speciosissimum*; foliis obovatis obtusis inæqualiter serratis, spica [corymbo] subcapitata, involucro polyphyllo. *Smith Nov. Holl.* 1. *p.* 19. *t.* 7.

EMBOTHRIUM *speciosissimum*. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 537.

Dr. SMITH's character of EMBOTHRIUM, when he speaks of the flower as consisting of four petals, may sometimes mislead the student who is unacquainted with the natural order of *Proteæ*, in which the petals are apt to cohere more or less firmly, so as frequently to make the corolla appear to consist of one petal only. In the present species, in the living plant the corolla is divided but a very small distance from the extremity, except that at the back it is early split almost to the base, by the strength of the style. Under other circumstances, however, the petals may perhaps divide much farther down. In the state it occurred to us we should describe it as a monopetalous flower: tube 8-angled, bursting on one side to admit of the egress of the style; limb divided into four segments, bearing the anthers in a hollow formed near the point, and rolled back soon after the escape of the stigma, which does not take place till the anthers have discharged their pollen upon it.

The

The Waratah is allowed, both by the natives and the ſettlers in New South-Wales, to be the moſt ſplendid of all their vegetable productions; and the former are ſaid alſo to find an agreeable repaſt in ſucking the tubular flowers, which abound with honey.

Mr. Loddiges's and ſome other collections contain this valuable and rare ſhrub, but we have not heard that it has as yet flowered in any but in that of Emp. J. A. Woodford, Eſq. at Springwell, in Hertfordſhire, where our drawing was taken in May laſt. Propagated by layers, or by ſeeds imported from New Holland.

Pub. by Mr. Curtis, Feb. 1 1808.

F. Sansom sculp. J. d'Ebenarke del.

ALLIUM INODORUM. CAROLINA GARLICK.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 869.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *inodorum (radix bulbosa)* foliis radicalibus, ambientibus, recurvo-recumbentibus, angusto-loratis acuminatis, subcarinatis; scapo subtereti, nudo; spatha umbella rara laxa duplo breviore; corolla subturbinatim campanulata, laciniis lanceolato-obovatis, obtusis, deorsum in tubum obconicum breviter concretis; staminibus complanato-linearibus, mucronato-acuminatis, tubo adnatis, corolla subtertia parte brevioribus. *G.*

ALLIUM *inodorum. Mart. Mill. Dict. Hort. Kew.* 1. 427. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 76.

ALLIUM *mutabile;* bulbo subrotundo; tunicis fibrillosis; foliis scapo cylindrico brevioribus, plano-canaliculatis, superne subsetaceo-convolutis, flaccidis; involucro brevi; umbella multiflora, aut cum bulbillis pauciflora; calycis exalbido-rosei laciniis ovali-lanceolatis; staminibus simplicibus. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 195?

Bulb roundish tunicate; leaves all radical, ambient, recurved-recumbent, narrow-lorate, subchannelled-concave, subcarinate, far convolute-attenuated upwards, about half an inch broad, sometimes higher, at others, lower than the *stem*, which is roundish, solid, upright; *umbel* lax, few- (6—12) flowered, subfastigiate, twice higher than the membranous acuminate bivalved *spathe; corolla* about half an inch long, whitish, turbinate-campanulate, *segments* grown together into an obconic brownish

brownish green *tube* for nearly one-third of their length; *laminæ* obovate-lanceolate, obtuse, nearly equal, with brownish purple longitudinal carinate streaks intersecting them on the outside, *outer* ones slightly carinate and less obtuse than the *inner*; *filaments* equal, flat, linear, subplano-concave, mucronately pointed, adnate to the tube, nearly one-third shorter than the corolla; *anthers* small, upright, fixed by their base, at first brown; *style* even with the stamens, white, filiform-triquetral, ending in a bluntish inconspicuous subpubescent stigmatose apex; *germen* of a cinereous green, shorter than style, turbinate-oblong, obsoletely trigonal, six-streaked, somewhat uneven; *capsule* turbinate oblong, obsoletely tripulvinate; *seeds* compressedly pyriform or aciniform, black, shining, few.

Native of Carolina. Remarkable for being devoid of the well-known scent so usual in the rest of this genus. We suspect it to be the same with the *mutabile* of MICHAUX.

Introduced about 1770, by the Dutchess of BEAUFORT. Not very common in our collections, but hardy and of easy culture; flowering in April and May.

Our drawing was made at Mr. GREVILLE's, Paddington. The stem was about a foot and half high. *G.*

Pubd. by Curtis & Co. Crescent Aug.t 1806
Sold by Curtis & Co. Crescent. Sculp.

IRIS SUBBIFLORA. PURPLE FLAG.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 787 & 986.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *subbiflora (barbata; subuniflora; rhizoma crassum, carnosum, repens;)* foliis lato-ensatis, extimis falcatis; caule fasciculis sterilibus parum breviore, simplici, foliolis vagis subspathaceis vestito; corollæ tubo germen sessile cylindraceum sexstriatum subæquante; *(cæteris* germanicæ *supra No.* 670.*)* G.
IRIS *subbiflora. Brotero Flor. Lusit.* 1. 50.
IRIS latifolia major xxii. *Clus. Hist.* 222. *Ic.*
IRIS biflora. *Ger. Herb. Emac.* 53. *f.* 5. Nec Linnæi.
IRIS biflora lusitanica. *Lob. Ic. tab.* 68. *f.* 2.
LIRIO rôxo. *Lusitanis.*

A plant entirely distinct from the *biflora* of LINNÆUS, the specimen of which (as deposited by him in CLIFFORD's Herbarium) is now in the possession of Sir JOSEPH BANKS. That has several flowers, with the tube of the corolla several times longer than the germen, and is altogether a far smaller plant, approaching very near to *pumila;* of which perhaps it is a mere variety; and most likely not a native of Portugal. From *germanica* our species differs on the other hand, in being smaller, in the black-red colour of the corolla, in fragrance, in having a simple and generally one-flowered stem, instead of one with branches and several flowers; as also in having a cylindrical, and not a trigonal germen; the leaves are also of a yellower hue. The stem is from half to a foot high.

Grows in chalky spots near Lisbon. Sir THOMAS GAGE was kind enough to permit us to examine a part of his herbarium, where we found a specimen of it, gathered near the above city by himself.

himſelf. It very rarely has two flowers; and not one plant in ſix hundred, according to BROTERO, has three.

Our preſent ſpecimen had been cultivated in the ſame garden for fourteen or fifteen years, and there it was never ſeen in bloom before laſt May.

Subbifera would have been a more appropriate ſpecific name than *ſubbiflora*; the circumſtance of the ſame root ſometimes throwing up flowering-ſtems, at different ſeaſons of the year (ſpring and autumn) being what was intended to be expreſſed by it. By the Portugueſe it is called the Red Iris. The corolla is very like to, but ſmaller than that of *germanica*. It is by far the moſt fragrant of the genus known to us. Is ſaid to vary with pale ſulphur-coloured flowers.

Seems to have been known to the older Botaniſts; but we never met with it in bloom till now. *G*,

J. Edward del. F. Sansom Sculp.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Cr. Lond. Aug. 1 1808

IRIS SPURIA (δ) HALOPHILA. SMALLER SULPHUR-COLOURED BASTARD FLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 787 & 986.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *fpuria (imberbis ; fubtriflora ; rhizoma carnofum, repens ;)* foliis lorato-enfatis, duriufculis, nervofis caulem flexuofum fubfuperantibus ; fpatha lanceolata, inflatiufcula ; corollæ laciniis extimis fpathulatis, rectiffime atque horizontaliter patentibus cum unguibus laminis rotundato-ovatis recurvatis duplo longioribus ; intimis clavato-oblongis, brevioribus, divergenter erectis ; germine pyramidatim ovato, alato-hexagono, pedicellato, tubo pluries longiore. G.

(α *major*) major ; corolla cæruleficente. *G.*

IRIS *fpuria. Linn. Syft. Veg.* 93. *Thunb. Diff. n.* 32. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 72. *Jacq. Flor. Auftr.* 6. *tab.* 4. *Desf. Flor. Atl.* 1. 38. *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franç.* 3. 239. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 237. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 140. *Georgi Befchr. Ruff. Reichf. v.* 4. *p.* 3. 670. *ed.* 1800.

IRIS *halophila. Nobis ; fupra No.* 875.

IRIS *fpathulata. Lam. Dict.* 3. 300.

IRIS *maritima. Lam. Fl. Franç.* 3. 497.

IRIS *defertorum. Pallas in Herb. penes D. Lambert.* Exempl. hortenfe.

IRIS anguftifolia I. *Cluf. Hift.* 228. *cum Ic.*

IRIS fylveftris maritima narbonenfis. *Lob. Ic. t.* 68.

IRIS foliis anguftis prima Clufii. *Hort. Eyft. Œft. Ord.* 3. *fol.* 4.

IRIS anguftifolia major cærulea. *Park Par. t.* 185.

(β *minor*) minor ; corolla cæruleo-violacea. *G.*

IRIS *fpuria. Curtis ; fupra No.* 58.

IRIS anguftifolia purpurea marina. *Park. Par.* 184 ?

(γ *ochroleuca*) major ; corolla ochroleuca. *G.*

IRIS *ochroleuca. Linn. Mant.* 175. *Curt. fupra No.* 61. *Thunb. Diff. n.* 22. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 72. *Lam. Dict.* 3. 301. *Trew. Ehret. tab.* 100. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 233. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 141.

IRIS

IRIS *orientalis. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8.
IRIS tripolitana. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 227.
IRIS anguſtifolia tripolitana. *Park. Par. tab.* 185.
(*δ halophila*) minor; corolla ochroleuca. *G. Supra No.* 1131.
IRIS *halophila. Pall. Reiſ. Ruſſ. Reich.* 3. *App.* 63. *tab. B. f.* 2. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 72. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 233. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 141. (halophylla.) *Georg. Beſchr. Ruſſ. Reich. v.* 4. *p.* 3. 671.
IRIS *ſalſa. Pall. l. c. p.* 2. *lib.* 2. 461.
IRIS *Guldenſtædtii. Lepech. Act. Petrop.* 1781. 1. 192. *tab.* 8. *Georgi l. c.* 670.
(ε *deſertorum*) corollæ laciniis intimis cæruleſcentibus, extimis luteſcentibus. *G.*
IRIS *deſertorum. Guldenſt. Flor. Caucaſ. ined. apud Georgi l. c.* 672.

Although *ochroleuca*, *halophila*, and *ſpuria*, have maintained themſelves till now in the rank of diſtinct ſpecies, yet after a ſcrupulous examination of a multitude of ſpontaneous, as well as garden, ſpecimens, we cannot detect the ſlighteſt character that can be adduced to diſcriminate them in any other way than as varieties of each other; as which we have enumerated them above.

The *leaves* are ſometimes about equal with the ſtem, at others far higher; thoſe of the ſulphur-coloured varieties are paler than thoſe of the blue ones; all, when bruiſed, emit the ſame diſagreeable ſcent, as is perceived in our Common Stinking Gladwyn, but in a leſs degree; *ſtem* flexuoſe and ſheathed all the way by ſpathaceous leaflets; from one to five feet high; the *tube* of the corolla is about the third-part of an inch long, hexagonally cyathiform, melliferous; the *ungues* of the outer ſegments are remarkably ſtraight and extended horizontally at right angles with the tube, they are lanceolate, concave, and interſected lengthwiſe by a fleſhy ridge on the inner ſurface; the *ſtigmas* are archwiſe incumbent and about the length of the ungues of the inner ſegments; *outer lip* emarginate.

Native of the South of France, Auſtria, the Coaſt of Barbary, the Levant, and the ſandy deſarts of the oriental provinces of Ruſſia. We are indebted for the preſent ſpecimen (the *halophila* of PALLAS) to Mr. DONN, Curator of the Botanic Garden, Cambridge; as alſo for another Ruſſian variety which had a branch and ſmaller paler flowers. They are all hardy, and bloom from May to July: flower ſcentleſs. *G.*

CORRIGENDA.

No. 61. for "IRIS OCHROLEUCA" read "IRIS SPURIA (γ) *ochroleuca.*"
No. 875, for "IRIS HALOPHILA" read "IRIS SPURIA (α) *major.*"

ad Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis St Geo. Crescent Aug.t 1808.

APHYLLANTHES MONSPELIENSIS. RUSH-STALKED LILY-PINK.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Fasciculus 1—3 florus squamis 2—3 glumosis convoluto-conduplicantibus cinctus; *Cal.* scarioso-membranacea, tubulosa, limbo quinquepartito conflectenter erecto tubo pluries longiore; *Cor.* infera, hexapetalo-partita, subhypocrateriformis, æqualis, laciniarum unguibus cylindraceo-coarctatis, limbo patentissimo; *Fil.* setaceo-filiformia, unguibus adnata; *Stylus* triquetro- et subclavato-filiformis; *Stigm.* 3, recurvatim divergentia. G.

OBS. Herba *perennis, cæspitosa;* radice *fibrosâ, subrepente;* scapi *plures juncei, subpedales, aphylli, singuli deorsum vaginâ brevi radicali convolutâ cincti;* squamarum floralium *extima longior aristata;* calycis *laciniis æqualibus lanceolatis;* corolla *cærulea rarissime alba, laciniis spathulatis, laminis obovatis unguium ferme longitudine;* filamenta *laciniis sub tertia parte breviora, alterna longiora;* anth. *ovato-oblongæ breves;* stylus *erectus, filamentis quibus crassior altitudine subæqualis;* stigmata *ex lobatim complicatis canaliculatim dehiscentia, orâ erosulâ vel subpubescenter fimbriatâ;* germen *parvulum, virens, trigono-turbinatum, stylo pluries brevius;* caps. *trilocularis, turbinata, triangularis* sem. *ovata.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

APHYLLANTHES *monspeliensis. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 422. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 63. *Desfont. Fl. Atl.* 1. 285. *Brotero Fl. Lusit.* 1. 554. *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franç.* 3. 170. *D'Asso. Fl. Arr.* 42.

APHYLLANTHES *juncea. Parad. Lond. tab.* 9.

APHYLLANTHES. *Hort. Cliff.* 493. *Sauv. Monsp.* 8. *Lam. Illustr. tab.* 252. *Tourn. Inst.* 657. 430.

A. monspeliensium. *Vill. Dauph.* 2. 244. *Lob. Ic.* 454. *Adv.* 190. *tab.* 538.

A. monspeliensibus. *J. Bauh. Hist.* 3. 335.

DIANTHUS

DIANTHUS *prolifer. Forſk. Flor. Ægypt-Arab. xxv.* uti patet ex proprio ſuo ſpecimine Herb. Bankſ. conſervato. *G.*

CARYOPHYLLUS cæruleus monſpelienſium. *Bauh. Pin.* 209.

NONFEUILLEE. *Lam. Dict. Encyc.*

Found on the coaſt of Barbary, the ſhores in the vicinity of the Dardanelles, in Portugal and the South of France. Not enumerated in the *Hortus Kewenſis.* The bloom has no ſcent; before this appears the whole plant bears a very ſtriking reſemblance to the SCIRPUS *multicaulis* of Dr. SMITH. By ſome it has been compared to DIANTHUS *prolifer.* In Provence it is known by the appellation of *Bragalou.*

Flowers in June; here ſhould be planted in a warm ſheltered ſituation in the open ground. According to DONN'S *Hortus Cantabrigienſis,* introduced in 1791. The drawing was made from a plant in Mr. GREVILLE'S garden at Paddington; where the collection is no leſs valuable from the rare and curious plants it contains, than from the liberality with which it is rendered ſubſervient to ſcience by the poſſeſſor. *G.*

Pub. Curtis's St. Geo. Crescent. Sept. 1803. Edwards del. Sansom Sculp.

CYRTANTHUS OBLIQUUS. OBLIQUE-LEAVED CYRTANTHUS.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 271.

OBS *Vix* AMARYLLIDE *vel* CRINO *discriminandus nisi corollæ laciniis longinquius in tubum connatis; unde limbus plurimum vel modo et pluries brevior.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYRTANTHUS *obliquus (umbella multiflora)* foliis pluribus loratis, obtusatis, obliquatis, distichis, paginis oppositis; pedicellis retroflexis; corolla cernua infundibuliformi-tubulosa; limbi laciniis rectis apice inflexulis, tubo triplo vel ultra brevioribus. *G.*

CYRTANTHUS *obliquus. Hort. Kew.* 1. 414. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 39. *tab.* 75. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 265. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 49.

CRINUM *obliquum. Linn. Suppl.* 195. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 319. *Thunb. Prod. fl. cap.* 59.

AMARYLLIS *Umbrella. L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 15.

Bulb tunicate; *leaves* several, coriaceous, lorate, obliquely twisted, blunt, distich, with their flat surfaces opposed, glaucous, upright, diverging, about a foot and a half high, two inches broad; *scape* central, upright, round, slightly compressed, from one to two feet or more high; *spathe* bivalved; *umbel* many-flowered; *pedicles* recurvedly reflexed, intermixed with membranous *bractes*, shorter than *corolla*, which is cernuous, funnelform tubular, somewhat fleshy and firm, of a yellowish colour variegated with orange-red and green, about three inches long, outwards hexagonally furrowed; *limb* three times or more shorter than the *tube* with its *faux*; *segments* obovate-elliptical, rounded, nearly

nearly equal, upright, at top ſomewhat incurved; alternate ones rather narrower and obſoletely mucronate; *germen* green, oblong, ſubtriangular, ſhorter than peduncle; *ſtamens* of one length reaching to the baſe of the ſegments, for about half way decurrently adnate to the tube; *anthers* oval-oblong, perpendicular; *ſtyle* rather longer than ſtamens, triquetral-filiform, ending in an inconſpicuous ſubpubeſcently capitellate *ſtigma*.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope; whence it was imported by the late Mr. MASSON in 1774. Blooms in May and June; has no ſcent. Our drawing was made from a plant in the collection of Mr. WOODFORD. G.

ERRATA.

No. 1096, *l.* 9, *pro* "viridis" lege "*viridis.*"
——— *l.* 25, *for* "*Walker* read "*Walter.*"
No. 1131, *l.* 2, pro "Halophila lege "*halophila.*"
——— *l.* 30, pro "*Œſt.*" lege "*Æſt.*"

Pub. by T. Gutler St Geo. Crescent Sep. 1 1808

S. Edt. F. S. Feat.

ORNITHOGALUM LACTEUM. MILK-WHITE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 653, *et* 746. OBS.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *lacteum* foliis pluribus *(subdenis)*, loratis, planis, firmis, tenuissime, ciliatis, scapo brevioribus, recurvatis; racemo conferto, cylindraceè elongato; bracteis pedicellis erectiusculis brevioribus; corolla stellatim patente; laciniis obovato-oblongis obtusis; filamentis istis duplo brevioribus, compresso-subulatis, alternis deorsum membranaceo-dilatatis, bidentatis; stylo filiformi-triquetro germen pyramidatim ovatum obtuso-trigonum subtrisulcum adæquante; stigmate inconspicuo, pubescenter capitellato. *G.*

ORNITHOGALUM *lacteum. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *tab.* 434. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 274. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 117.

Bulb tunicate; *leaves* about ten, of a palish green, ambient, outer ones recumbent, about six inches long, linear-lorate, flat, fleshy, stiffish, edged with a minutely ciliate membrane, several times shorter than the *scape*; which is nearly three feet high, upright, cylindrical; *raceme* sometimes a foot long, thickset, cylindrically elongated when the whole is in bloom, before this pyramidal; *pedicles* about the length of the diameter of the corolla, diverging but little; *bractes* membranous, convolute, acuminate, generally much shorter than these; *corolla* of a pure white, stellately explanate; *segments*

ſegments obovate-oblong, nearly equal, or the outer ones ſomewhat broader; *filaments* twice ſhorter than theſe, divergent, compreſſed-ſubulate, nearly equal, thoſe oppoſite the inner ſegments membranouſly dilated at their baſe with a toothlike appendage on each ſide; *anthérs* pale yellow, linear-oblong, incumbent, balancing, *loculaments* parting at each end; *piſtil* about equal to the ſtamens; *germen* of a yellowiſh green, ovate, tapering, obtuſely trigonal, obſoletely triſulcate; *ſtyle* about the length of this, triquetral-filiform, ending in an inconſpicuous ſubpubeſcent ſubcapitellately enlarged *ſtigma*; *capſule* oblong, tapered, triquetral, obtuſe, triſulcate, angles obtuſe, the length of the ſegments; *ſeeds* many, angular, oblong, black. The bloom has no ſcent.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Our drawing was made from a plant, that bloomed this ſummer, at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton. *G.*

Pubd by T. Curtis Sr. Geo. Crefom 1 Sq. Lond.

TULIPA GESNERIANA. GARDEN TULIP.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 717.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TULIPA *gesneriana (uniflora; bulbus prolem lateraliter evolvens;)* foliis trinis ovato-lanceolatis, subconvolutis; scapo glabro: corolla erecta, lato-campanulata, laciniis obtusatis; filamentis æqualibus, glabris, germine prismatico-columnari duplo brevioribus, antheras adæquantibus; capitello stigmatoso continuo, trifariam trilobo, lobis cristatim adnatis, revolutim decurrentibus, canaliculatis. *G.*

TULIPA *gesneriana. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 438. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 435. *Brot. Fl. Lusit.* 1. 520. (in hortis) *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 293 (in hortis.) *Sowerby Fl. Lux. Tab.* 5, 6, 11, 17. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 97.

TULIPA. *Clus. Hist.* 137—148; passim. *Park. Par.* 45—65; passim. *Swert. Floril.* 8, 9, 10; passim. *Hort. Eyst. Ord.* 4. *Vern.* passim. *Tourn. Inst.* 373; passim. *Beckman beytr. zur gesch. der Erfind.* 1. 223. 2. 548.

TULIPA turcarum. *Gesn. in Cordi Hist.* 213.

This well-known and popular ornament of our gardens, is a native of certain districts of the Turkish dominions, and appears to have been first brought from Constantinople to Vienna, about the middle of the sixteenth century; from thence it has found its way over the rest of Europe. An account of the famous *Tulipomania*, which, about the middle of the seventeenth century, seized nearly the whole of the Low-Countries, may be seen in the above-quoted work of BECKMAN; where we find that this plant gave rise to a system of stock-jobbing and speculation, nearly equal in extent, and similar in consequences, to that produced by the well-known South-Sea delusion in our own country. With this infatuation, however, we must not confound the value set upon the plant by the Florist, by whom it has been cultivated for his amusement, and on account of its beauty; this seems to have maintained the usual level, and never

never to have risen to a pitch beyond that which other favourite and ornamental species have attained. The mode of "*breeding*" and treating this flower, so as to have new varieties, may be learned in "MADDOX's Florist's Directory" and other books on gardening. We have never seen a native spontaneous specimen.

Our drawing was taken at CURTIS and MILLIKEN's, Florists, Walworth. G.

CORRIGENDA.

No. 717. *l.* 2. *For* "TULIPA BREYNIANA. CAPE TULIP." *read* "TULIPA CELSIANA. CELS'S TULIP."

——— *l.* 16. *Pro* "TULIPA *breyniana*" *lege* "TULIPA *celsiana.*" *Sub hæc insere* "(*bulbus prolem perpendiculariter aemittens.*)"

——— *l.* 17. "2—6-floro" *lege* "1—2-floro."

In eodem sunt tollenda synonyma omnia; quæ infra in No. 767, MELANTHIO unifloro *apponenda; præter solum id é* Breynii Centuriis *allegatum, in neutram quadrans. Horum vice substitue quæ infra exponimus;*

TULIPA *celsiana. Lil. a Redoutè. tab.* 38.
TULIPA minor lutea. *Quer. Fl. Espan. v.* 6. 432?
T. hispanica rubra—rubra appenninea similis. *Clus. Hist.* 151, 152?
T. hispanica narbonensi paulo minor. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. 678?

No. 717. *l.* 28, 29, *For* "Stem 2—6-flowered, upper ones 2 or 3 and sometimes sessile, when" *read* "Stem 1—2-flowered;"

In the first edition of his *Species Plantarum*, LINNÆUS had taken up the TULIPA *breyniana* as a species, merely from the *Centuria* of BREYNIUS. When afterwards a specimen of the MELANTHIUM *uniflorum* of No. 767 of this work fell in his way; fancying it to be the same; in the second edition of his work he inserted a description, with a specific character adapted to that vegetable, adding BREYNIUS's figure as a synonym. But, upon a critical examination, it will be clearly perceived that these plants are not only specifically, but even generically distinct from each other; although, from the badness of the plate and description, it may be difficult to say precisely what plant BREYNIUS had in view. Probably an HYPOXIS! Thus, in the second edition, a new species is established, and one that belongs to MELANTHIUM, not to TULIPA; to which last, the plant that we, in

No. 717,

No. 717, have mistaken for TULIPA *breyniana*, certainly belongs; if these genera are to continue distinct. Nor is T. *celsiana* a native of the Cape of Good Hope, but most probably of the South of Europe, or the Levant. Comes very near to TULIPA *biflora;* but has three leaves instead of two, and generally only one flower instead of two or three in a sort of umbel; which in the *celsiana* also differ in colour. *G.*

ADDENDA.

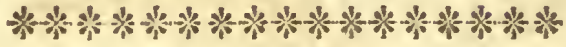
In No. 767 *illis quæ* MELANTHIO UNIFLORO *jam adposita sunt synonyma subjunge insequentia;*

TULIPA *breyniana. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. (nec primæ) *v.* 1. 438. *Pluk. tab.* 414. *Burm. Prod. Fl. cap.* 9. *Thunb. Prod.* 65. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 435. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 198; exclusis passim synonymis *Breynii* et *Rudbeckii.*

This is the real TULIPA *breyniana* of the second edition of the *Species Plantarum*, and of all subsequent books; but being a MELANTHIUM, and not BREYNIUS's plant, as LINNÆUS judged, JACQUIN's names should be retained; although in fact it is hardly ever one-flowered. *Breynianus* may be reserved for the specific name of the plant of the first edition of the *Species Plantarum*, whenever that may be discovered. *G.*

Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo. Cresent Sep.t 1 1808.

BROWALLIA DEMISSA. SPREADING BROWALLIA.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Cor.* limbus 5-fidus, æqualis, patens: umbilico clauso *antheris* 2 majoribus. *Caps.* 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BROWALLIA *demissa*; pedunculis omnibus solitariis axillaribus.

BROWALLIA *demissa*. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 3. *p.* 339. *Hort. Cliff.* 318. *t.* 17. *Hort. Ups.* 179. *Kniph. Cent.* 8. *n.* 17. *Sabb. Hort. Rom.* 2. *t.* 100. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Hort. Kew.* 2. 358. *Meerburg Icon.* 15. *Gært. Sem.* 1. *p.* 246. *t.* 53.

DALEA. *Philos. Trans. n.* 452.

Mr. PHILIP MILLER received seeds of this plant, gathered in the neighbourhood of Panama, from Mr. ROBERT MILLAR, and propagated it in the Physic-Garden at Chelsea, in 1735. He gave a specimen of it to the Royal Society, under the name of DALEA; but LINNÆUS, to whom he communicated seeds, named it BROWALLIA, in his Hortus Cliffortianus, in commemoration of J. BROWALLIUS, Bishop of Aboa, who had defended the sexual system against SIEGESBECK.

There are only two known species of this genus. The other is figured at No. 34 of this work, and has been for several years common in our gardens; but this species though first introduced, we believe, has been long entirely lost in this country. Our plant was raised in the garden of Mr. VERE, from seeds received from Prof. WILLDENOW.

Both

Both ſpecies are at firſt very much alike; nor does there appear to be that difference in their growth which the ſpecific names would lead us to ſuſpect. In general the preſent plant is rather more ſpreading, and the lower branches are more reclined. It has larger flowers, but far leſs brilliant, being of a paler violet colour, with a larger eye in the centre; the tube of the corolla is ſhorter in proportion to the calyx and of an herbaceous colour; the peduncles are all ſolitary in the axils of the leaves, whereas in *elata*, the terminal flowers grow in a ſort of corymb without leaves: this difference is, however, more remarkable when the plants are in ſeed than whilſt in bloſſom. The whole plant, but eſpecially towards the upper part, is more hairy in *demiſſa*, and the leaves more rounded at the baſe, frequently even cordate. The ſeeds in the latter are alſo of a paler brown colour, and the fruit, which varies much in ſize, generally larger.

We were favoured with both ſpecies, that we might have the better opportunity of comparing them at different ſtages of their growth, by Mr. ANDERSON, Botanic Gardener to JAMES VERE, Eſq. whoſe collection he manages with ſuperior ſkill and more ſcientific knowledge than is often met with.

Flowers in July, Auguſt, and September, at the ſame time with B. *elata*, and requires a ſimilar treatment.

Although both the Browallias have been before figured, yet none of the repreſentations are ſufficiently characteriſtical.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. Sept. 1. 1800

F. Carlson. Sculp.

GOODENIA TENELLA. DICHOTOMOUS GOODENIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 890.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GOODENIA *tenella ;* foliis radicalibus spathulatis subdentatis pubescentibus, caulibus assurgentibus dichotomis, floribus solitariis pedunculatis, capsulis superis quadrivalvibus.
GOODENIA *tenella. Bot. Repos. t.* 466.
VELLEIA trinervis. *Labill. Nov. Holl.* 54. *t.* 77. *Dryand. Chloris Nov. Holl. in Annals of Bot. v.* 2. *p.* 515.

DESCR. *Leaves* all radical, spathular-shaped, fleshy, veined underneath. *Stems* several bending towards the earth, then rising erect, dichotomous. At each division of the stem are a pair of oblique leaflike *bractes*, both growing from one side. *Flowers* solitary on long peduncles, golden yellow with a dark purple eye. *Calyx* campanulate, 5-toothed, *teeth* subulate, unequal, one being considerably larger and longer than the rest. *Corolla* one-petaled, tubular: *tube* shorter than limb, hairy at the mouth, split nearly to the base: *limb* 5-cleft, *laciniæ* nearly equal, subbilabiately arranged, obovate, thickened on the under surface by a green elliptical band, somewhat undulate at the margin. *Stamens* 5: *filaments* shorter than the tube, united at the base into a membrane surrounding the germen: *anthers* oblong, erect. *Germen* superior, gibbous-top-shaped, (one-celled?): *style* subdeclined; *stigma* cupshaped, hairy on the inside, open at first, but afterwards closed and flattened. *Ovula* numerous, lenticular.

In

In habit, this ſpecies exactly correſponds with Dr. SMITH's VELLEIA, to which genus LABILLARDIERE has referred it. But the calyx of Dr. SMITH's VELLEIA conſiſts of three large leaflets, whereas in this the calyx differs from that of the other Goodenias in nothing but in not being adnate to the germen, a circumſtance, which ſometimes takes place in other inſtances, in the natural order of Campanulaceæ. Except in this point, and in the ſeptum of the capſule being ſhorter, every part of the flower and fruit approaches ſo near GOODENIA *grandiflora*, in which alſo the capſule ſplits into four parts at the point, that we can find no line of generic diſtinction. We have therefore thought it beſt to arrange it with the Goodenias, till we have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing Mr. BROWN's Flora of New-Holland, in which work all theſe difficulties will doubtleſs be cleared up and the genera definitively ſettled, which could hardly be done by any Botaniſt that has not had the opportunity of ſtudying the plants of that country in their native ſoil. It is to this excellent Botaniſt that we owe the introduction of the preſent plant, being firſt raiſed in Kew Garden, from ſeeds gathered by him in New-Holland in 1802. Communicated to us by Meſſrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Nurſerymen, at Vauxhall, in May 1806.

Propagated by ſeeds, which unfortunately it does not appear to produce freely in this climate. We ſuſpect it to be an annual, and as ſuch, we were led to conſider the GOODENIA *grandiflora*, from its flowering and ripening its ſeeds in the ſame year that it was ſown; but longer experience has convinced us that it is nevertheleſs perennial.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. Sept. 1 1804.

CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM. COMMON JUDAS-TREE.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus, inferne gibbus. *Cor.* papilionacea: vexillo sub alis brevi. *Legumen* compresso-planum, 1-loculare, evalve.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CERCIS *Siliquastrum*; foliis orbiculatis cordatis. *Sp. Pl.* 533. *Willd.* 1. *Sp.* 2. 506. *Ejusdem Arb.* 58. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 47. *Hort. Cliff.* 156. *Hort. Ups.* 99. *Gron. Orient.* 131. *Medicus in Obs. Soc. Œcon. Lutrens. p. a.* 1774. *p.* 167. *Brot. Fl. Lusit.* 2. *p.* 69. *Schmidt Arb.* 1. *p.* 21. *t.* 20. *opt.* *Gært. Sem.* 2. *p.* 203. *t.* 144. *f.* 3. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

SILIQUASTRUM. *Tournef. Inst.* 646. *t.* 414. *Rivin. Pent.* 116. *Mill. Icon.* 253. *Cast. Dur.* 415. *Quer Fl. Espan. v.* 6. *p.* 296.

SILIQUA sylvestris rotundifolia. *Bauh. Pin.* 402.

SILIQUA sylvestris, sive arbor Judæ. *Clus. Hisp.* 42. *t.* 43. *Hist.* 13. *Cam. Epit.* 140. cum fig. Gesneri. *Ejusd. Herb.* 76.

ARBOR JUDÆ. *Dod. Pempt.* 786. *Lob. Icon.* 2. 195. *Adv.* 441. *Ed. Germ.* 2. 226. *Bauh. Hist.* 1. 443. quoad descriptionem, sed icon est alius plantæ. *Tabern. Hist. v.* 431. *Hort. Eyst. Ord. Vern. Frut. Park. Herb.* 1554. *Gerard* 1240. cum fig. Tabern. *Ger. Emac.* 1428. cum fig. Dodonæi.

ACACIA. *Matth. Epit.* 87. Spinis astute additis.

There are more original figures of this tree among the older Botanists, than usually occur. For the most part their wooden

wooden cuts are copied from one another, and not unfrequently, to illuſtrate the works of different authors, the ſame blocks were uſed indiſcriminately, where the ſame bookſellers were employed, ſo that it would often be a very difficult taſk to find out to whom the original drawings belonged. There are no leſs than ſix different wooden cuts of this tree, without reckoning the one of CASTOR DURANTE, which is in fact copied from LOBEL, with the addition of the figure of JUDAS ſuſpended from one of the branches, thus announcing the origin of its name of Arbor Judæ, from the popular tradition, that it was on this tree that the traitor ſought to rid himſelf of the remorſe his crimes had occaſioned. Of theſe figures, that of DODONÆUS, though far from being the beſt, has been the moſt frequently copied.

In its wild ſtate, CLUSIUS informs us that it is uſually ſeen as a ſhrub, but by cultivation readily aſſumes the form of a tree; and it may certainly be reckoned amongſt the moſt ornamental, growing in a compact form, with elegant and uncommon foliage, which is very little ſubject to be defaced by inſects. In the ſpring its bright crimſon flowers, with which the ſtems of the branches are ſometimes almoſt covered, are a very pleaſing object, and are ſaid, from their ſweetiſh acid taſte, to make an agreeable addition to ſalads at that ſeaſon. The wood is hard, beautifully veined, and takes a high poliſh. In ſome ſituations and in favourable ſeaſons the flowers are ſucceeded by long flat pods of a reddiſh colour. With us, however, the flowers more uſually drop off, without being ſucceeded by any fruit; which MILLER attributes eſpecially to the birds pecking them to pieces for the ſake of the honey they contain.

Contrary to what generally takes place in the papilionaceous corolla, the alæ are larger than the other petals and ſtand above the vexillum.

Varies with white and pale flowers, but theſe varieties are far leſs deſirable than the one here figured.

Native of the South of France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. Bloſſoms with us early in May, in the open ground; at which time our drawing was made in the Botanic Garden at Brompton. Propagated by ſeeds, many of which will lie till the ſecond year in the ground before they germinate. Cultivated by GERARD in 1596.

Pubd by J. Curtis 5th Gos Crescent Edinburgh

ERICA RESINOSA. VARNISHED HEATH.

****

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 966.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *resinosa;* antheris cristatis inclusis, corollis globoso-conicis cernuis lateralibus subternis, foliis quaternis accrosis scabriusculis.
ERICA *Vernix* Hortulanis.

DESCR. *Stem* branched. *Leaves* crowded close, growing by fours, awlshaped, on footstalks a quarter the length of the leaf. *Flowers* lateral, growing generally by threes and subverticillate, cernuous. *Peduncles* nearly the length of the corolla, furnished with three or four narrow lanceolate bractes. *Calyx* of four yellowish, ovate-acuminate leaflets, thickened towards the point, but sharp and grooved at the back, and may, not unaptly, be compared to the beak of a bird. *Corolla* inflated: *tube* nearly globular, but contracting gradually towards the mouth, of a deep orange colour, highly varnished: *limb* consisting of five laciniæ, oblong, rounded, overlapping one another, of a deep green colour, which extends a little below the limb. *Stamens* enclosed: *filaments* curved at both ends, inserted on the under side of the glandular substance on which the germen rests, connivent at top: *anthers* nearly triangular, pores oblong, extending from near the middle to the point, cristated, or, as Mr. SALISBURY more correctly speaks, spurs auriculated. But in this instance these appendices appear to be real processes of the anther, and not, as we have frequently found them and as this author states them always to be, parts of the filament: *Germen* globularly four-lobed, lobes furrowed: *Style* erect, tapering: *Stigma* enclosed, obtuse, black-purple.

This

This Heath having foliage of a full green and very thick set, and flowers of a shining colour) not to be well imitated by art) with deep green tips, makes a striking and beautiful appearance.

We believe it to be an entirely new species, except the ERICA *ardens* of ANDREWS be a variety of the same. It is one of the very extensive collection belonging to Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, at Hammersmith, where it is known by the appellation of ERICA *Vernix*. But as this word cannot be properly used as an adjective, and *verniciflua* has been already applied by Mr. SALISBURY to another species, we have thought it necessary to give a different specific name. For although RHUS *Vernix* is used by LINNÆUS, yet this is a mere translation of its vulgar name, the Varnish-Tree; so RHUS *Sumach*, because that species had been before called Sumach; but it is in such cases only that the use of a substantive for a specific name is admissible.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope; flowers from May to August. Requires the same treatment as other Cape Heaths.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, No. 186 Cresent Oct. 1. 1809 F. Sansom Sculp.

SCILLA HYACINTHOIDES. HYACINTH SQUIL.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 919 & 918.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *hyacinthoïdes; (flores parvuli disco horizontem respiciente);* foliis plurimis *(subduodenis)*, oblongis, acuminatis, ambientibus, erectiusculis; racemo multifloro, diffuso, remotiusculo, cylindraceo-producto; pedicellis attenuatis, assurgenter-divaricatis flores pluries excedentibus; bracteis minutis solitariis, tuberculiformibus, acuminatis, decurrentibus; corolla hexapetalo-partita, stellato-patente; laciniis lanceolato-oblongis, æqualibus; filamentis compresso-subulatis, istas adæquantibus; stylo crassiore filiformi flexuoso germine turbinato-globoso duplo longiore, in apicem stigmatosam obtusulam glanduloso-puberulam finiente. *G.*

SCILLA *hyacinthoides. Linn. Suppl.* 201. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 329. *Gouan Illustr. et Obs.* 26. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 445. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 130. *Link et Hoffm. in Scill. apud Ann. of Bot.* 1. 105. *Brot. Fl. Lusit.* 1. 528.

ORNITHOGALUM eriophorum orientale. *Tourn. Inst.* 381.

BULBUS eriophorus. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 172. *Ic.*

BULBI eriophori Viennæ nati effigies. *Dod. Pempt.* 681.

There is another sort which grows in the Levant, &c. &c. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *et* 8. *in* SCILLAM.

BULB tunicate, sometimes two inches in diameter, quite hardy, and producing a profusion of offsets; *leaves* from a foot to a foot and half high, from one to near two inches broad, with a slender finely ciliate-denticulate membranous margin, inner ones narrower, convolute-concave; *scape* from three to four feet high, cylindrical, upright; *rachis* partly coloured, ridged-

ridged-angular from the decurrent *bractes*, which are very ſmall, glandular, and generally placed at a little diſtance below their *pedicles*; theſe are ſometimes one hundred and thirty or more in number, of a deep blue colour, 3—4 times the length of the diameter of the corolla, ſparſe, rather diſtant, with here and there three or four approaching each other in the manner of a whorl; *corolla* blue-violet; ſcentleſs; of very ſhort duration, reſembling that of *autumnalis* (No. 919), as the general habit of the inflorescence does that of MUSCARI (HYACINTHUS *Lin.*) *comoſum* (No. 133); hence moſt probably the appellation of *hyacinthoides*; *anthers* deep purple, ſmall, incumbent; *germen* abortive (according to BROTERO) even in the native plant. The Bulb had moſt probably acquired the name of *eriophorus* among the older Botaniſts, from the ſilky fibres, which ſhew themſelves like wool on ſuch parts of their coats or baſes of the decayed leaves as are broken or torn; a character not peculiar to this ſpecies.

Native of Portugal, the Levant, and Madeira. The ſpecies has been remarked by the older Botaniſts, for an extreme ſhyneſs in producing its bloom. CLUSIUS, in the deſcription which accompanies his figure, announces it as, "*ille bulbus cujus florem tanto tempore Belgica videre deſideravit*;" informing us at the ſame time, that during the long period he and his friends had cultivated the Bulbs, but one had once flowered, and that one imported immediately from Conſtantinople. MILLER tried them in all ſituations for thirty years, with ſtill leſs ſucceſs; for they never once yielded to his perſeverance. The Rev. Mr. LOTHBURY, to whom we are obliged for the ſpecimen, has had the plant at leaſt twenty years in his garden, near Bury; and we hear that this is the firſt time of its flowering with him. GOUAN quotes DODONÆUS, as recommending the occaſional removal of the offsets from the mother-bulb, in order to ſucceed in flowering it; but upon referring to the author he has cited, we find no ſuch obſervation. BROTERO, who treats at length upon the native plant, does not notice this characteriſtic. A Bulb was brought from Madeira, by Mr. MASSON, in 1777, which bloomed at Kew, and has afforded a ſpecimen for the Bankſian Herbarium. *G.*

Edwards Del. Sansom Sculp.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Oct. 1. 1800.

ALLIUM SCHŒNOPRASUM (β). LARGER CHIVES.

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Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *ſchænopraſum ; (bulbi oblongiuſculi, graciliores, pyramidati, aggregati ;)* foliis teretibus, ſubulatis, vel deorſum ſubcanaliculato-compreſſis, inferius vaginantibus ; ſcapo foliiformi ; umbella capitatim coarctata, ſpatham ferme dimidio exſuperante ; pedicellis flores ſubadæquantibus ; corolla cyathiformi-campanulata, nec penitus baſin uſque partita ; laciniis ſinu obtuſo interceptis, ovali-oblongis, acutis, ſubæqualibus, ſubſcarioſis, alternis carinatis ; ſtaminibus brevioribus, ſubulato-filiformibus, erectis ; germine ſubtrilobo-ovato, depreſſo ; ſtylo ſetiformi, ſubcapitellatim obtuſato. *G.*

(α) minor ; pallidiore flore ; foliis teretibus. *G.*

ALLIUM *ſchænopraſum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 432. *Flor. Dan.* 971. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 428. *Kniph. Cent.* 8. *n.* 4. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 81. *Sm. Fl. Brit.* 1. 360. *Georgi Beſchr. Ruſſ. Reich.* 8*vo. ed. v.* 4. *ps.* 3. *p.* 896. *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Fr.* 3. 227.

A. ſtaminibus ſimplicibus, foliis radicalibus, teretibus, ſcapi longitudine. *Hall. All.* 12. *Opuſc.* 361.

SCHŒNOPRASUM. *Ger. Herb. Em.* 176. *f.* 1. *Lob. Ic.* 154. *f.* 1. *Dod. Pempt.* 5. *l.* 3. *p.* 684. *Ic.*

CEPA ſectilis juncifolia. *Mor. Hiſt. II. ſ.* 4. *t.* 14. *f.* 4.

(β) major ; flore ſaturatiore ; foliis canaliculatim depreſſis. *G.*

ALLIUM *ſibiricum. Mant.* 562. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 429. *Hayne Term. Bot.* 43. *t.* 4. *f.* 4. *c. Willd. l. c.* 82. *Georg. l. c.*

A. *ſchænopraſum.* β *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 433. *Murr. Nov. Comment. Goett.* 6. 1775. *p.* 3. *t.* 4.

A. *roſeum. Krock. Sileſ. n.* 505. *t.* 43. excl. ſyn.

CEPA ſcapis foliiſque teretibus, capitulis pyramidatis. *Gmel. Sib.* 1. 59. *t.* 15. *f.* 1.

C. paluſtris altiſſima. *Buxb. Cent.* 4. 27. *t.* 45.

We are utterly unable to detect any diſtinction between (α) and (β), beyond thoſe that are uſually produced by cultivation and difference of ſituation ; and we ſubſcribe without heſitation to Mr. DRYANDER's opinion, that they are mere varieties of the ſame ſpecies. Native of France, Great-Britain, ? Sweden, Denmark,

Denmark, Ruſſia, Siberia, and Tartary. Uſed in ſalads, and for other culinary purpoſes. *G.*

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 774. The letter-preſs of that number to be expunged, and the following account ſubſtituted.

ALLIUM SUBHIRSUTUM. HAIRY GARLICK, or DIOSCORIDES'S MOLY.

ALLIUM *ſubhirſutum ; (bulbus parvus, ovatus ;)* foliis paucis (2—3) lorato-linearibus, canaliculatis, carinatis, nervoſis, margine carinaque ciliatim piloſis, deorſum convoluto-vaginantibus ; ſcapo tereti ; umbella faſtigiata ; pedicellis ſtrictiuſculis, ſpatha ovata acuta longioribus ; corolla ſtellatim explanata ; laciniis ovali-oblongis, alternis anguſtioribus ; ſtaminibus compreſſo-ſubulatis, divaricatis, his brevioribus ; germine tripulvinatim globoſo, apice depreſſo, lobis ſulcatis ; ſtylo ſetiformi. *G.*

ALLIUM *ſubhirſutum. Oſb. Tagb. Oſtind. Reſ.* 46. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 424. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 422. *D'Aſſo Fl. Arrag.* 321. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 66. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 286. *Brot. Fl. Luſ.* 1. 541. *Lam. et Dec. Fl. Fr.* 3. 221.

ALLIUM *hirſutum. Lam. Fl. Fr.* 3. 326.

A. *trifoliatum. Cyril. Neap. Faſc.* 2. 11. *t.* 3.

A. foliis radicalibus ſubhirſutis, caulinis glabris, floribus umbellatis. *Hall. Opuſc. n.* 18. 368. *All. n.* 15. 32.

(α) Umbella breviore, confertiore ; floribus minoribus. *G.*

MOLY Dioſcoridis. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 192. *Ic.* è ſpecim. ſpont.

M. anguſtifolium. *Dod. Pempt.* 5. *l.* 3. *p.* 673.

M. anguſtifolium umbellatum. *Mor. Hiſt. II. ſ.* 4. *t.* 16. *f.* 7.

(β) Umbella longiore, rariore ; floribus majoribus. *G.*

ALLIUM *cluſianum. Retz in Litt. apud Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 79.

A. *nivcum. Roth Cat. Bot. Faſc.* 2. 35. *N. Beytr.* 1. 191. *Ann. of Bot.* 2. 27.

A. *ciliatum. Id. in Nov. Gen. Pl. in Roem. Archiv. v.* 1. *p.* 3. *p.* 41.

MOLY minus. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 192. *Ic.* e ſpecim. hort.

M. minus flore albo. *Ger. Herb. Em* 183. *f.* 1.

M. dioſcorideum hiſpanicum. *Park. Par.* 145. *t.* 143. *f.* 1.

Native of the South of France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the coaſt of Barbary, the Levant, Perſia, Teneriffe, and, if Dr. SIMS was rightly informed (which we greatly doubt), alſo of the Cape of Good Hope. CLUSIUS's firſt figure is very characteriſtic of the ſpontaneous plant, as his ſecond is of the garden one, but in a leſs degree. Petals white ; germen firſt dark-green, then brown. Blooms in May ; is rather a tender out-door's plant. *G.*

F. Curtis Sc. Gua. Crescent Oct. 1 1800.

Edwards & Sansom Fecit.

ALLIUM TATARICUM. TARTARIAN GARLICK.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *tataricum ; (bulbus ovato-oblongus, angustior ;)* foliis pluribus (5—6) fistulosis deorsum convolutim amplexantibus, vaginantibus, sursum subsemicylindraceo-compressis, lineari-loratis, concaviusculis, acutis ; umbella convexius fastigiata, spatham longe exsuperante ; corolla urceolato-rotata ; laciniis sinu obtuso interceptis ; unguibus breviter convergentibus ; laminis patentissimis, ovalibus, acutis, extimis convoluto-concavis, carinatis, subangustioribus ; staminibus his duplo-brevioribus, tereti-subulatis, divergentibus, unguibus breviter adnatis ; germine ovato-globoso, trilobo-trigono, angulis sulcatis ; stylo filiformi, cuspide stigmatosa obtusa obscuriùs pubescente. *G.*

ALLIUM *tataricum. Linn. Fil. Suppl.* 196. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 322. *Hort. Kew. Add. v.* 3. 490. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 67. *Lil. a Red. tab.* 96.

ALLIUM *ramosum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 425. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 321. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 8. *Willich Obs. Bot. XX.* 18. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 67.

ALLIUM *umbellatum. Hall. in Comm. Goett.* 1752. 337. *t.* 9. 10. *f.* 2.

A. scapo nudo tereti farcto, foliis semicylindricis, staminibus corolla longioribus. *Gmel. Sib.* 1. 52. *t.* 11. *f.* 1. Descr. erronea ob stamina corolla longiora dicta ; quæ tamen in tabula verius breviora sistuntur. *G.*

There can be no doubt but that this is the *umbellatum* of HALLER ; scarcely any of its being GMELIN's above-cited plant ; and, as his figure corresponds well with the specimen of *ramosum* in LINNÆUS's Herbarium, this species of that author likewise. The specific name of *ramosum* seems to have had its rise from GMELIN's remark, that it has often, besides the

the fertile ſcape, a kind of falſe branch or ſterile excreſcence, which he calls "*crus ſolidum tenue*;" an excreſcence which we have often ſeen iſſue from the middle of the umbel of other ſpecies. Both authors deſcribe the ſtamens of their plant as longer than the corolla, while the figure given by the one and cited by the other, ſhews the reverſe to be the fact. A very common plant in moſt parts of Siberia. Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. HANEMAN in 1787. Blooms in May and June; the flowers are ſweet-ſcented, but the plant, when bruiſed, emits a very rank ſmell of Garlick. Varies greatly in the number and cloſeneſs of the radii of its umbel. One of the moſt ornamental of the genus. Our drawing was made at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton. *G.*

ADDENDA.

No. 1129. ALLIUM INODORUM; the following ſynonyms may be added to thoſe already given in that article.

ALLIUM *fragrans. Vent. Hort. Celſ.* 26. *t.* 26. *Lil. a Red. v.* 2. *t.* 6.

ALLIUM *ornithogaloides. Walt. Fl. Carol.* 121. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 7. 544.

ORNITHOGALUM *bivalve. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 1. *v.* 1. *p.* 306.

Meſſrs. VENTENAT and REDOUTE, in their reſpective works above cited, have taken up this plant, as a new and unrecorded ſpecies, wrongly ſuppoſing it to be a native of Africa inſtead of America. The apparent contradiction in the names of *fragrans* and *inodorum*, is founded in the firſt's being ſuggeſted by a degree of fragrance in the bloom, while the other has been derived from the abſence, in every part of the plant, of that ſmell ſo common in this genus. *G.*

Pl. Wood del. Sanford Sculp.

Published by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Oct 1 1808

ALLIUM NUTANS. FLAT-STALKED GARLICK.

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Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *nutans ; (bulbus ovoideus)* foliis radicalibus, pluribus, lineari-loratis, crassiusculis, obtusulis, obliquatis, deorsum rigidiusculis ; scapo stricto, compresso, subalato-ancipiti ; ante anthesin nutante, inde erecta, globosa, congesta, spatham longius excedente ; corolla campanulata ; laciniis extimis navicularibus, brevioribus ; intimis ovatis, planiusculis ; staminibus his subduplo longioribus, erectis ; alternis membranaceo-dilatatis, utrinque unidentatis ; germine depresso-oblongo, trilobato-trigono ; stylo setiformi, cuspide stigmatosa inconspicua terminato. *G.*

ALLIUM *nutans. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 429. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 323. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 426. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 74.

ALLIUM staminibus alterne trifidis, foliis latissimis, capite sphærico, radice laterali solida. *Hall. Opusc. n.* 6. 347.

PORRUM scapo nudo ancipiti, antequam floruerit nutante, foliis ensiformibus : hinc paulo convexioribus. *Gmel. Sib.* 1. 55. *t.* 12.

Bulb ovate, lateral ; leaves all radical, several, linear-lorate (not unlike those of NARCISSUS *orientalis*), somewhat fleshy and rigid, especially downwards, obliquely twisted, obtuse ; *scape* generally higher, compressed, subalately ancipital, rigid ; *umbel*, before it is extruded from the *spathe*, nodding, then upright, globular, heaped, among the larger ones ; *spathe* far shorter than this, unequally torn, with sometimes intermediate *bractes* partially enveloping portions of the inflorescens fasciculately ; *corolla* of a faded rose-colour, hexapetalously-parted, campanulate ; *outer segments* cymbiform-convolute, shorter ; *inner* ovate, flatter ; *filaments* nearly twice longer than these, upright ; *alternate* ones subulate, higher than the *others*, which are membraneously dilated for the length of their opposed segment, with a toothform appendage on each side, or tricuspidate with a longer middle prong ; *germen* depressed-oblong, trilobate-trigonal ; *style* nearly three times longer, setiform, white, terminated by an inconspicuous stigmatose point ; *anthers* small,

ſmall, incumbent, brown. Every part of the plant, when bruiſed, has a very rank ſmell of Garlick.

Native of Siberia. Introduced by Dr. PITCAIRN, about 1785. Quite hardy. Blooms in June and July. *G.*

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 973. The letter-preſs of that article to be expunged, and the following ſubſtituted.

ALLIUM CAUCASEUM. CRIMSON-FLOWERED GARLICK.

ALLIUM *caucaſeum ; (bulbi ovato-pyramidati, graciliores, aggregati ;)* foliis paucis *(ſubtrinis)* teretibus, ſurſum attenuatis, deorſum longè vaginantibus; ſcapo tereti; ſpathæ valvula altera caudatim convoluta, aſſurgenter divaricata, umbellam convexam confertiuſculam adæquante parumve excedente ; corolla campanulata ; lanceolatis, acutis ; ſtaminibus filiformibus, has exſuperantibus ; germine ovaligloboſo ; ſtylo ſetiformi, cuſpide ſtigmatoſa inconſpicua. *G. Exempl. ſpontan. in Muſ. Bankſ. ex Marſchal v. Bieberſtein.*

ALLIUM *globoſum. Lil. a Redoutè. t.* 96. cui allegatur *Marſchal ex Hort. Pariſ.* Habet vero *Muſ. Bankſ.* ALLII *globoſi* exemplar, ipſiſſimo D. *Marſchal* receptum, atque ſubſignatum, quod ab illa omnino alia ſpecies ; neque, ut nobis viſum eſt, a *ſphærocephalo* diſtinguenda. *G.*

Native of Tartary ; found on Mount Caucaſus by M. von BIEBERSTEIN. Our ſpecimen was raiſed from Ruſſian ſeeds, not from Auſtrian, as we had before been miſinformed. *Paniculatum* differs in having far longer and laxly drooping capillary pedicles, which are intermixed with ſmall round bulbs ; it has alſo a far longer and a reflexed ſpathe ; the ſegments are likewiſe obtuſe and obovate, and the whole plant is much larger. They are certainly very cloſely allied ſpecies. We have ſeen a pale-flowered variety of the preſent. *G.*

A. Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Gesport. Oct. 1. 1808.

F. Sansom Sculp.

BOSSIÆA LANCEOLATA. NARROW-LEAVED BOSSIÆA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus, labium superius emarginatum, lateribus truncatum. *Vexillum* basi biglandulosum, longius unguiculatum: *carina* vexillo longior. *Stamina* basi 1-delpha. *Legumen* pedicellatum, oblongum, compressum, nudum, polyspermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BOSSIÆA *lanceolata;* ramis compressis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis erectis, petiolis utrinque articulatis, carina alis bis longiore.

BOSSIÆA *heterophylla. Ventenat Cels.* 7. *Willd. Sp.* 3. *p.* 972. *Dryander in Annals of Bot. v.* 2. *p.* 526.

PLATYLOBIUM *lanceolatum. Bot. Repos.* 266. *Donn Hort. Cant.* 161.

M. VENTENAT considers this plant as a distinct genus, differing from PLATYLOBIUM of SMITH, more especially in its pod wanting the wings at the back future, in the presence of glands at the base of the vexillum, and in the form of the calyx. The two latter characters are, however, not very striking, the glands or callosities at the base of the limb of the vexillum are no more than is frequently found in other papilionaceous flowers, and the calyx does not differ from that of PLATYLOBIUM *formosum,* any more than one species may be expected to differ from another. The carina, as is usual, consists of two petals, which are adglutinated at the point only. The remarkable length of this part, compared with the short alæ, gives a singular aspect to the corolla, and being of a black-purple colour, whilst the rest of the petals is yellow, makes

makes the buds appear tipped with black. The alternate leaves, however, with their articulated petioles, and remarkable ſtipulation, confirm the idea of a diſtinct genus. The two ſtipules, which are very ſmall, conical, hairy, and erect, grow from the edge of a cuplike projection, which receives the baſe of the petiole, and from which a tapering line is continued down the ſtem nearly to the inſertion of the next leaf. Upon the whole, there is a very near affinity between Boſſiæa and Platylobium, and as, even in an artificial arrangement when the ſyſtem will admit of it, ſuch plants ſhould ſtand together, WILLDENOW ought not to have ſeparated them to ſuch a diſtance as he has.

VENTENAT gave this ſpecies the name of *heterophyllum*, becauſe he obſerved the leaves to be elliptical at the lower parts of the ſhrub and lanceolate upwards: a diſtinction we have not remarked in the ſpecimens we have examined. In the PLATYLOBIUM *ovatum* of the Botaniſts Repoſitory, which certainly belongs to this genus and has been referred to it by Mr. DRYANDER, the leaves are all elliptical. Upon theſe accounts we have rather adopted ANDREWS's name of *lanceolatum*, to which we have been further impelled by a difficulty we find in deciding abſolutely to which of theſe plants VENTENAT's figure and deſcription belongs. Perhaps the *lanceolatum* and *ovatum* of the Botaniſt's Repoſitory are mere varieties of the ſame ſpecies, in which caſe VENTENAT's name may be retained for the ſpecies.

We ſuſpect that our PLATYLOBIUM *microphyllum* (No. 863) as well as P. *ſcolopendrum*, and ſome other undeſcribed ſpecies, belong to this genus.

Native of New-Holland; propagated, we believe, by ſeeds only; requires the protection of a greenhouſe; flowers almoſt all the year. Our drawing was taken at Mr. HIBBERT's, at Chriſtmas. Introduced in 1792, according to the Botaniſt's Repoſitory, by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY.

Syd. Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Grs. Cont. Oct. 1. 1808. F. Sansom Sculp.

RHODODENDRON CAUCASEUM. CAUCASIAN RHODODENDRON.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* subinfundibuliformis. *Stamina* declinata. *Capf.* 5-locularis: *dissepimenta* ex inflexis valvularum marginibus duplicata. *Sem.* plurima.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RHODODENDRON *caucasicum;* caule decumbente, foliis ovatis supra venoso-rugosis subtus ferrugineo-tomentosis margine revolutis, bracteis oblongis concavis persistentibus.

RHODODENDRON *caucasicum;* foliis ovatis scabris, subtus tomentoso pallidis, umbellis terminalibus albifloris, bracteis elongatis. *Pall. Ross.* 1. *p.* 46. *t.* 31.

RHODODENDRON *caucasicum;* foliis scabris subtus ferrugineo-tomentosis, umbellis terminalibus, corollis rotatis, petalis subrotundis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 605.

DESCR. A low shrub: *branches* spread on the ground, nearly naked, the leaves as well as flowers being chiefly on the assurgent extremities. The scales of the buds, however, remain a long time, even after the leaves are fallen, forming a kind of stipules. *Leaves* ovate, quite entire, with margins rolled back, reticulately veined and roughish *(rugosa vix scabra)* on the upper surface, and covered with a fine pale rust-coloured down underneath, on short petioles, astringent but not bitter to the taste,

taſte, and having a weak ſcent of ſweet-briar when rubbed. *Flowers* terminal, in an umbel-formed corymbus: *peduncles* downy, but little longer than the *bracles*, which are oblong-ovate, concave, of a pale green colour, and continue as long as the flowers, encloſing the peduncles in an imbricated ſheath. *Corolla* large, funnel-ſhaped, divided ſcarcely half-way down into five rounded, emarginate laciniæ; white within, except that the upper part of the faux is dotted with green ſpecks, hardly extending above the diviſion of the corolla, and more or leſs tinged with a bright roſe-colour on the outſide. *Filaments* uſually ten, declined, hairy towards the bottom, upper ones rather ſhorter than the lower, inſerted into the receptacle: *anthers* pale red, ovate, erect, openings at the upper extremity very ſmall. *Germen* obtuſely five-angled: *ſtyle* longer than ſtamens, bright red, *ſtigma* capitate, obſoletely lobed. Beneath the germen is a thick fleſhy pentagonal receptacle, the outer margin of which forms the calyx. Flowers quite ſcentleſs.

There is ſo great an affinity between this ſpecies and RHODODENDRON *Chryſanthemum*, that PALLAS ſeems to doubt if they ought not to be conſidered as mere varieties. It is a native of the moſt elevated parts of Mount Caucaſus, on the verge of the region of perpetual ſnow; accompanied by no other ſhrub than VACCINUM *Myrtillus* and VITIS *idæa*, although the Juniper reaches nearly to the ſame elevation.

We follow the claſſick writers, VIRGIL, OVID, PROPERTIUS, and CLAUDIAN, in uſing the word *caucaſeus*, amongſt whom *caucaſicus* never occurs, though moſt modern Botaniſts have adopted it.

Our plant was communicated by Mr. LODDIGES, with whom only it has as yet flowered, and that in the beginning of Auguſt laſt; he informs us, that it is far leſs ſhy than the RHODODENDRON *Chryſanthemum*, which, although it has been much longer in his poſſeſſion, he has never been able to flower but very imperfectly.

E. Twards: Del: Sanson Sculp. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Oct: 1. 1808.

BESLERIA PULCHELLA. STRIPED-FLOWERED BESLERIA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus. *Cor.* tubulosa, limbo 5-lobo, inæquali. *Germ.* basi glandulosum. *Bacca* subgloboſa, polyſperma. *Sem.* nidulantia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BESLERIA *pulchella*; foliis oblongo ovatis rugosis crenatis in petiolum decurrentibus, petiolis connatis, pedunculis axillaribus corymbiferis, involucro pedicellis breviore, calycibus pentagonis ferrulatis coloratis.
BESLERIA *pulchella*. *Donn Hort. Cant.* 140.
BESLERIA *umbellata*; in Herbario Bankſ.

Stem ſhrubby, but very ſucculent. *Leaves* oppoſite, oblong-oval, crenate all round the margin, rugoſe, pale underneath, ſomewhat hairy on the upper ſurface, narrowing towards the baſe and running along the footſtalks, which embrace the ſtem and unite. *Peduncles* axillary, rounded, hairy, bearing a corymb of about ſix flowers. *Pedicles* hairy, of a purpliſh brown colour, the length of the flower inſerted into the extremity of the peduncle, where there are a few unequal bractes of a green colour, or involucres ſhorter than the pedicles. *Calyx* of a ſcarlet colour, five-angled, five-cleft: diviſions acuminate and a little ſawed at the edge. *Corolla* yellow, a little hairy on the outſide: *tube* longer than the calyx: *limb* 5-cleft, laciniæ rounded, ſtriped with red, the lowermoſt rather longer than the reſt.

We

We received the ſpecimen of this beautiful ſpecies of Besleria, from which our drawing was made, from Mr. Woodford, of Springwell, Hertfordſhire, in Auguſt laſt. It is the moſt ſhewy of any we have ſeen in this country; but the Besleria *coccinea*, from its large ſcarlet involucrum, muſt ſtill exceed it. Aublet's B. *lutea*, which, as appears from his own ſpecimen now preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium, is not that ſo called by Linnæus, very much reſembles this, but has leaves quite entire from the middle downwards and a longer tube to the flower.

Native of Trinidad, and requires the conſtant heat of the bark-ſtove. Propagated by cuttings.

Jd. Edwards Del. Pubby T. Gurlee St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1808. F. Sansom Sc.

HYDROPELTIS PURPUREA. PURPLE-FLOWERED HYDROPELTIS.

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Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. (*Calyx* JUSS.) 6-petala, persistens: *petala* 3 interiora longiora. *Capsulæ* 6—10, oblongæ, dispermæ.

OBS. *Genus* CALTHÆ *affine.*

Specific Name and Synonym.

HYDROPELTIS *purpurea. Michaux Fl. Amer.-Bor. v.* 1. *p.* 323. *t.* 29.
IXODIA *natans. Soland. MSS.* apud Banks.

DESCR. *Stems* long, rounded, floating on the surface of the water, covered with a viscid transparent jelly, insoluble in water. The whole plant is coated more or less thickly with this gelatinous substance, but more especially the young shoots and unfolded buds. It was from this quality, not easily represented by art, that SOLANDER gave it the very apt name of IXODIA; but this never having been published, was unknown to MICHAUX, who has applied to it one borrowed from the peltated leaves so common to plants, inhabitants of deep waters. We adopt the one which has been already given to the public, though far less appropriate. *Leaves* peltate, elliptical, quite entire, smooth above, rugose underneath from the elevated veins which radiate from the centre in straightish lines, branching as they approach the circumference. *Peduncles* solitary, one-flowered, shorter than the petiole, at the side of which, neither in the axil nor opposite, they are inserted. *Corolla* dull purple, of six lanceolate petals, the three exterior of which are shorter, more obtuse, and more erect, the three interior,

interior, alternately difpofed, are longer, more patent and even recurved at the extremity, and of a deeper purple. *Stamens* many, 15—30: *filaments* erect, half the length of the petals, inferted into the receptacle: *anthers* linear, erect, purplifh red, the length of the filament, and both together equaling the petals. *Germens* feveral, 8—16, erect, oblong, ftyle the length of the germen, pointed. *Receptacle* flat, rofe-coloured, with mammillary points, to which the feed-veffels are attached. *Follicles* oblong-ovate, contained within the perfiftent corolla, one-celled, two-feeded, but one frequently abortive. *Seed* oval, when unripe of a delicate rofe-colour and fmooth, filled with a uniform fleffy albumen, the fhape of the feed, in which we could not detect the embryo; but our friend, Mr. König, having fome time fince diffected ripe feeds with great care, difcovered the minute embryo at the apex of the feed, beneath an orbicular lid which, when highly magnified, appeared fluted at the margin and exactly fitted the conformably rifled orifice in the tefta of the feed. Having difcovered this part in fome other monocotyledonous feeds (as alfo in feveral Guettardas, &c.) he diftinguifhes it from the *papilla embryofega* of fome carpologifts, by the term of *Embryopoma*. The feed-veffels which he examined, all contained one feed only, thofe of our fpecimen were two-feeded.

Whilft our draughtfman had the branch of this plant under his care, floating in a bafon of water, he obferved that in the evening the anthers connived over the ftigmas, the petals clofed, and the peduncle was bent down, fo that the flower came to the furface of the water; in the morning the peduncle became again erect, the flower opened, the anthers diverged, and the piftils were expofed to the air and light. After fun-fet the fame fleeping ftate, as on the preceding evening, returned, and the flower again funk down to the furface of the water.

Only one fpecies of this plant has been hitherto difcovered; an inhabitant of lakes in North-America, from Upper-Canada to South-Carolina.

From the ftate of the capfules, we have no doubt but this plant will readily ripen its feeds in the ciftern in an airy part of the ftove or greenhoufe: perhaps, being found in Upper-Canada, it may not be injured by the feverity of our winters.

For the fpecimen of this very rare plant, we are indebted to E. J. Woodford, Efq. of Springwell, who ftill continues his botanical purfuits with the fame ardour as he formerly did at Vauxhall.

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

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