

plate 805 is missing.
W. J.

CURTIS'S

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

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

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

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

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

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

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXI. ☐

“ Although LABOUR be clearly the lot of man in this world, yet in the midst
“ of his most active exertions, he cannot but feel the *substantial benefit* of every
“ LIBERAL AMUSEMENT, which may lull his passions to rest, and afford him a
“ sort of repose, without the pain of total inaction, and the *real usefulness* of
“ every pursuit, which may enlarge and diversify his ideas, without interfering
“ with the principal objects of his civil station or economical duties.”

SIR WM. JONES.

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M DCCC V.

IRIS SQUALENS. BROWN-FLOWERED IRIS.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflorescentia fasciculata. *Cor.* inferius varie tubulosa; limbus peramplus 6 partitus, laciniis inæqualibus, alternis magis erectis, perraro cunctis suppariter expansis. *Stigm.* 3, amplitudine petaloidea, involutum complicata, prædispariliter bilabiata. *Caps.* oblonga tereti-3-6-gona. *Sem.* numerosa, majuscula, ficco-rarius carnofo-baccata; in universon complanata varieque pressa, vix unquam absolute globosa. G.

OBS. Genus pro ordine speciebus maxime gravatum, forte etiam nimis atque nimis anomalis. Radix nunc tunicato bulbosa; nunc ex rhizomatibus perennantibus aggesto-coagmentatis strues crassa, solido-carnosa, prorepenter et quaquaversum producta; perraro semel tuberosa. Foliatio bifaria, tum plano ensiformis, tum canaliculata, raro quadrangula. Caulis de subnulla per species tripedalem acquirens altitudinem. Stamina libera, trifariam spectantia, tubo imposita. Capsula coriacea atque firme cartilagineo-rigescens. Semina biserialia, sæpius lævia, raro tuberculata. In persica et alata inflorescentia subunisflora et partim subterranea, pene Croci instar. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS squalens. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 228. Excluso synonymo Jacquini. Hort. Kew. 1. 69. Excluso synonymo Jacquini.

Although in our account of IRIS *pallida*, No. 685, we have considered this as a mere variety of IRIS *sambucina*, No. 187 of this work, excluding IRIS *squalens* altogether; nevertheless, that we may satisfy such of our readers as may not entirely coincide with us in opinion, we have thought it right to give a figure of it, under the name by which it has been usually known; indeed it was only in compliance with the general, though erroneous, appellation of the later Botanists, that we did not restore LINNÆUS's name of *sambucina* to our *pallida* and apply this of *squalens* to our *sambucina* and its varieties.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's Nursery in May 1803. It is perfectly hardy and easily propagated by parting its roots.

Coloring of I. sambucina.

N^o 787



ASCLEPIAS CARNOSA. THICK-LEAVED
ASCLEPIAS.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. Nectaria 5, ovata, concava, corniculum exsertentia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASCLEPIAS *carnosa*; caule fruticoso quadrangulari volubili, umbellis simplicibus nutantibus, foliis oppositis ovatis margine revolutis carnosis glabris.

ASCLEPIAS *carnosa*. Linn. *Suppl.* 170. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 1. 1264.

For a specimen of this very rare plant, a native of China, we are indebted to the honourable Mrs. BARRINGTON, in whose collection at Mongewell, in Berkshire, it flowered in July last. LINNÆUS had seen only a small dried specimen, which had been fraudulently given by the Chinese as the plant producing the Gamboge. Had he examined it in a living state it is probable he would not have referred it to the genus *Asclepias*, as it wants the hollow horned nectaries, and is very different in habit from the other species. Perhaps it may form a new genus including *STAPELIA chinensis* and *cochinchinensis* of LOUREIRO;* but as we did not receive the plant from our draughtsman in a sufficiently perfect state to determine with certainty to what genus it really belongs, we have thought it best to continue the appellation given to it in the supplementum, and retained in WILDENOW'S edition of the *Species Plantarum*.

It has been hitherto treated as a stove plant.

* Whilst this account was in the Press, we have seen LOUREIRO'S specimen of *STAPELIA cochinchinensis*, together with a drawing of the flower by our friend, Mr. CHARLES KÖNIG, which confirms our suspicion of the very near affinity of these plants. The habit, the leaves, and the form of the nectaria, are exactly similar.

N^o 788



IXIA MACULATA. var. β . AMETHYSTINA.

AMETHYSTINE IXIA.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis. *Cor.* tubus gracilis, pedunculoideus, erectus, superius vix dilatatus; limbus ferme ad tubum usque partitus, regularis, subæqualis, patens: laciniæ planiores, raro deorsum in faucem conniventes aut breviter turbinato-conferventes. *Fil.* limbo multo breviora, aut patentia, aut confluentia, aut fasciculata, vel etiam cuniculato-concreta. *Caps.* membranacea, orbiculato-ovata, torulosa. *Sem.* plurima, globosa. G.

OBS. Bulbo-tuber depresso-rotundum, interdum plano-convexum atque umbilicato-depressum, semel succulentius et subdeforme, quando tunica pertenui laxa et præmolli indutum; in crispa hocce angustius pyramidatum, et indusiis stupaceo-textilibus involutum. *Caulis* teres gracilescens, sæpe numero ramosus. *Corollæ* limbus fere rotatus, perraro ima parte campanulato-vel turbinato-arcata, semel faciem præbens tantisper irregularem. *Spatha* sæpius membranacea, tuboque multo brevior, bis terve majuscula pretenuis atque scariosa. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *maculata*; tubo capillari, limbo ex campanulato patentissimo basi maculato, laciniis oblongiusculis, stigmatibus usque tubum divisis infra antheras recurvatis. G.
 β . *amethystina*. Scapo brevior, laciniis latioribus concavis.

For a full account of the synonyms of this very variable species consult No. 549 of this work, where there is a synoptical view of the genus IXIA, some of the sections of which have since been separated into distinct genera; see Annals of Botany, vol. 1. p. 219.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S, Old-Brompton. Flowers in June, and requires the same treatment as the green variety.

N^o 789



HESPERANTHA RADIATA, var. γ . CARICINA.
 CAREX-LEAVED HESPERANTHA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha 2-valvis, herbacea, majuscula, ovali-lanceolata, naviculari convoluta. *Cor.* tubus fursum paulatim ampliatus: limbus 6-partitus, regularis, ferme æqualis. *Stig.* 3, longa effusa, ad tubum usque distincta. *Caps.* oblonga, obtuse trigona, torulosa, membranacea. *Sem.* numerosa, fere subbaccata, rugosa atque e rotundis angulata. G.

OBS. *Bulbo-tuber* campaniforme indusis amictum putamineis modo coriaceo-lentis, modo ligneo-duris, quandoque osseis atque jugis verticalibus angulatim percursis. Flores vesperi explicare, mane iterum se claudere ceperunt, inverso coordinatorum more, quas quoque persequuntur vices in spatium plurimarum dierum. Stigmata longiora, gracillima, linearia, canaliculata, laxa atque effuse projecta. Antheræ grandiores, leviter appictæ, interdum tremulo-incumbentes et versatiles. Semina e minoribus. Folia haud raro plano-fistulosa, inde speciem exhibentia crassam, nunquam vero videntur teretia. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HESPERANTHA *radiata*; foliis fistulosis, deorsum vaginanter teretibus, exinde compresso planis linearibus, spathis adpressis, corollis cernuis: limbo retroflexo. G.

IXIA *radiata*. Bot. Mag. 573, ubi synonyma petenda.
 γ . *caricina*. foliis angustissimis, scapo capillari. G.

In No. 549 of this work, we divided the genus *Ixia* into different sections, from the 7th of which we have since constructed this genus. Vide *Annals of Botany*, v. 1. p. 220 and 224.

N^o 790



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, S^t Geo. Crescent Nov 11804. P. Sanfom 1810.



VIOLA CORNUTA. HORNED-VIOLET.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. *Linn.**Generic Character.*

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- VIOLA *cornuta*; caule adscendente trigono, foliis cordatis crenatis nectariis subulatis calyce longioribus, petalo supremo subacuminato. *Soland. Mss.*
- VIOLA *cornuta*; caule elongato, foliis ovatis subcordatis margine ciliatis, stipulis oblongis pinnatifidis, nectariis subulatis corolla longioribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1170.
- VIOLA caule elongato, foliis oblongo-ovatis, stipulis pinnatifidis, nectariis subulatis corolla longioribus. *Syst. Veg. ed. 13. p. 669. ed. 14. p. 803. Hort. Kew. 3. p. 292.*
- VIOLA *cornuta.* *Desfont. Atl. 2. p. 318.*
- VIOLA *pyrenaica longius caudata teucarii folio.* *Tourn. Inst. 421. Raii Hist. 3. p. 510.*
- VIOLA foliis cordato-lanceolatis, ferratis, stipulis lanceolatis acute dentatis. *Hall. Helv. n. 570.*

The VIOLA *cornuta* is a native of Spain, and of Mount Atlas, near Belide, in Algiers. Introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, in 1776, by Dr. ORTEGA; and being a hardy herbaceous perennial, easily propagated by its creeping roots, is now become very common in our gardens, of which it is no despicable ornament, producing a profusion of bloom during the greatest part of the summer. Will thrive without care in almost any soil or situation. We do not know that any figure has ever been published of this species, there is indeed a good engraving of it in the large collection known by the
 title

title of ROBERT'S Icones; but this work has never been made public, only a few copies having been occasionally distributed in presents by the French government. To the older Botanists it appears to have been but very little known, from the time of TOURNEFORT, who first mentions it. RAY appears to have had only a small specimen from Dr. CHARLES PRESTON, and even HALLER had never seen it, in a living state, when he wrote his *Historia Stirpium Helvetiæ*.

Besides the length of the spur, which equals the petals, there is another character that might have given rise to the name of *cornuta*, or *horned*, but as it does not appear to have been noticed, it is most probable that this name was applied on account of the length of the spur or nectarium only. We allude to the remarkable length of the segments of the calyx which appear between the petals somewhat like a pair of cow's horns, particularly the two lowermost segments, which are bent a little upwards, that is with respect to the observer, for with respect to the flower they point downwards, this being resupinate or inverted; a circumstance very necessary to be attended to in reading the descriptions of most of the violets, otherwise the young Botanist is apt to be puzzled by finding what is described as the uppermost petal to appear to him to be the lowermost.

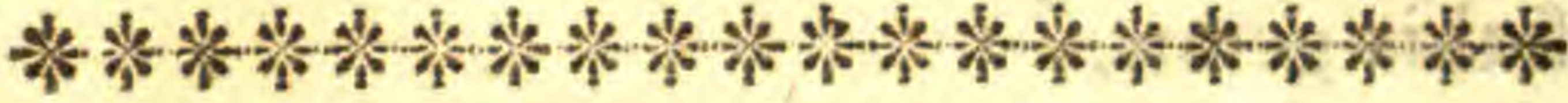
Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, of which this plant has long been an inhabitant.

N^o 792



Syd Edwards del Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo: Crescent Nov. 1. 1804. E. Sansom sculp

**COLUTEA GALEGIFOLIA. SMALL-LEAVED
BLADDER-SENNA.**



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. campanulatus 5-fidus persistens. *Stigma* hinc villosum.
Legumen inflatum membranaceum polyspermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COLUTEA *galegifolia*; caule fruticoso, foliolis ovalibus emarginatis novem-jugis, leguminibus longius pedicellatis.

VICIA *galegifolia*; pedunculis multifloris erectis; floribus striatis; foliolis ovalibus, subtruncatis, reflexis.
Bot. Repos. 139.

DESC. *Stem* shrubby, low, flexuose, with herbaceous, angular branches. *Stipules* two, ovate, small, embracing the petiole, but distinct from it. *Peduncles* from the axils of the petioles, longer than the leaves, bearing several showy flowers alternately on short, curved pedicles, each supported by a single, small, ovate bract. *Calyx* campanulate, five-toothed, persistent: teeth wide at the base, acute, with white villous margins. *Corolla* large for the size of the shrub, scarlet orange coloured. *Vexillum* orbicular, blunt pointed, somewhat reflected, keeled at the base where it is marked with a yellow spot. *Alæ* smaller than the keel. *Carina* of one petal, including the parts of fructification; when folded, nearly semi-orbicular. *Stamens* diadelphous. *Germen* attenuated at both ends; style ascendant, hairy on the upper surface its whole length. *Seed-Pod* inflated, membranaceous, veined, oblong-oval, on a pedicle four times longer than the calyx, beaked.

Seeds

Seeds many, shining, kidney-shaped, affixed to the upper future by pedicles of different lengths.

Before we had an opportunity of seeing the seed vessel of this elegant little shrub, we suspected it to be a *COLUTEA* from its habit, stipulation, and form of the calyx and corolla; the inflated bladder-like pod leaves no room to doubt that it is really of this genus.

It is a native of New South-Wales, from whence Mr. COLVILLE received the seeds under the name of an *Indigofera*. It is a tolerably hardy greenhouse shrub, blossoms freely, and produces seeds, from which only it has, we believe, been hitherto propagated.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. COLVILLE and SON'S, Nurserymen, of King's-Road, Chelsea, in August 1803, where it is both in flower and fruit at the present time, October 15, 1804.

STAPELIA PEDUNCULATA. LONG-STALKED
STAPELIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectarium* duplici stellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *pedunculata*; ramis pluribus divaricatis tetragonis subdentatis, pedunculis longissimis corolla quinquefida: laciniis lanceolatis margine revolutis; angulis fimbriatis. *Mass. Stap. n. 21. t. 21.*

STAPELIA *pedunculata*. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 1284.*

This very distinct species of *Stapelia* may be at once known from all its congeners by the extraordinary length of the peduncles; and even when out of flower the appearance of the branches is different from every other: the angles in these are so obscure as to render them almost cylindrical, and the teeth resemble warty excrescences, being nearly, and in many places entirely, obliterated. The peduncles are described by MASSON to grow, as in our drawing, from the underside of the young branches, and we have never observed them to deviate from this situation; but in his figure they are made to issue from the upper surface, and the flowers in consequence to stand erect. We have observed a considerable difference in the intensity of the colour of the corolla, and MASSON mentions two varieties, one with brown-purple, the other with yellowish flowers. Found by this assiduous collector in the dry country at the Cape, about *Camies Berg*, and introduced by him to the *Kew Garden*, about the year 1784.

Our drawing was taken at *Mr. Woodford's*, *Vauxhall*, the latter-end of last June. Requires the same treatment as the rest of the genus, and is by no means so shy of flowering as some of the species.

N^o 793



N^o 794



CORDIA SEBESTENA. ROUGH-LEAVED
CORDIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis. *Stylus* dichotomus. *Drupa* nucleis
trilocularibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- CORDIA *Sebestena*; foliis oblongo-ovatis repandis scabris.
Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 1073. *Hasselq. It.* 458. *Mart.*
Mill. Dict. n. 3. *Bot. Rep. t.* 157.
- CORDIA foliis subovatis subrepandis. *Jacq. Amer.* 42.
- CORDIA nucis juglandis folio. *Plum. Gen. nov.* 13. *Ic.*
105.
- CORDIA foliis amplioribus, hirtis, tubo floris subæquali.
Brown Fam. 202.
- SEBESTENA scabra, flore miniato crispo. *Dill. Elth.* 341.
t. 255. *f.* 331.
- CARYOPHYLLUS spurius inodorus. *Sloane Fam.* 136. *Hist.*
2. p. 20. *t.* 64. *Catesb. Car.* 2. *p.* 91. *t.* 91.
- NOVELLA nigra. *Rumph. Amb.* 2. *p.* 226. *t.* 75. *Burm.*
Ind. 59.
- WANZEY. *Bruce's Travels,* 5. *p.* 54. *cum tabula?* vix.

It is not improbable but that more than one species have been included in the above synonyms, but we have not been able to distinguish them. The oriental plant, which is likewise an inhabitant of the South-Sea Islands, is every where described as having yellow flowers and smoother leaves, while that of the West-Indies, like ours, is always spoken of as having scarlet flowers. The leaves vary in being more or less
repand,

repand, ferrated, or quite entire. An examination of several specimens from different countries, has not enabled us to find characters sufficiently permanent to distinguish them. The West-Indian variety, which ours is, is generally described as a shrub of seven or ten feet in height, producing great quantities of fine scarlet flowers, which, according to BROWN, seldom bear perfect fruit in Jamaica; but at Carthage, JACQUIN tells us, almost every flower is succeeded by fruit, which, if deprived of its pulp and dried in the shade, may be transported in a vegetating state to any part of the world. These seeds, according to his observations, grow very readily, and at Vienna the young plants raised from them frequently bear flowers the first year. This being the case, it is surprising that so beautiful a shrub should be so seldom seen to ornament our stoves. The *Sebestenes* of the shops, long since neglected in this country, though referred by LINNÆUS to this plant, were more probably the product of *Cordia Myxa*.

The *Wanzey* of BRUCE, a native of Abyssinia, or at least generally cultivated there, though given as a synonym to this plant by WILDENOW, can hardly belong to it. It is a much loftier tree, bearing snow-white flowers, and in other respects differs so materially that we conclude it must be a distinct species.

Our drawing was taken in July 1801, from a fine plant in the collection of the Dowager Lady DE CLIFFORD, at Paddington. It is propagated by cuttings with difficulty, but if care was taken to procure seeds from abroad, there would, according to JACQUIN, be no difficulty in obtaining this very ornamental shrub.

N^o 795



DIANTHUS CAUCASEUS. CAUCASEAN PINK.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIANTHUS *caucaseus*; floribus subfolitariis, squamis calycinis ovato-acuminatis adpressis, petalis cuneiformibus æqualiter inciso-ferratis, foliis glaucis margine scabris.

DESC. *Root* perennial. *Plant* glaucous. *Stems* assurgent at the base, then erect, round, smooth, once or twice divaricately divided, frequently bearing two flowers near, but not crowded, together. *Internodes* longer than the leaves, joints tumid, but much less so than in *collinus*. *Leaves* linear, acute, keeled, margins scabrous with minute spines hardly visible to the naked eye. *Scales* of the calyx four, ovate-acuminate, not half the length of calyx, adpressed, not patent as in *collinus*. *Calyx* cylindrical, finely striated; teeth short, acute, connivent. *Corolla* fleshy bright red with a dark spotted circle round the centre. *Petals* wedge-shaped, deeply incised, but the middle incision not deeper than the rest; the upper part of the claw raised into a ridge in the middle and beset with a few thinly scattered hairs. *Filaments* ten, longer than calyx, inserted into a yellow glandular circle surrounding the germen: anthers blue. *Germen* cylindrical, styles scarcely equal to filaments.

This new species of *Dianthus* is a native of Mount Caucasus, from whence Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney, procured the seeds; it has considerable affinity with and appears to be intermediate between *DIANTHUS collinus* (*Plant. rar. Hungariæ*) and *caesus* of Dr. SMITH, but is sufficiently distinguished from both; from the former by the flowers being less aggregate, the
glaucous

glaucous hue of the whole plant, the shorter scales of the calyx, which are not spreading, and the deeper incisions of the petals, (in *collinus* there is one deep incision in the middle of the petal and several smaller ones on the sides) from the latter, on the other hand, in having its stalks more divided, its leaves and calycine scales less blunt, the petals more deeply incised and not doubly-ferrate. In the Banksian Herbarium there is a specimen from Swisserland, without name, very nearly resembling this, but the leaves in that have smooth edges and are not so strongly keeled. It may be considered as hardy, but will be more certainly preserved by the shelter of a pit or frame.

Propagated by seeds or layers in the same manner as common Pinks. Flowers in July and August.



PROTEA PULCHELLA. FENNEL-LEAVED
PROTEA.



Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA,

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- PROTEA *pulchella*; foliis bipinnatis filiformibus: pinnulis inæqualibus divaricatis, capitulo squamoso oblongo terminali simplici vel composito.
- PROTEA *pulchella*; foliis bipinnatis glabris filiformibus, capitulis terminalibus clavatis aggregatis aphyllis bracteatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 507.
- PROTEA *pulchella*; foliis bipinnatis filiformibus glabris, strobilis ovato-oblongis terminalibus verticillatis: squamis calycinis sericeis apicula reflexa terminatis. *Schrad. Sert. Hannov.* 1. p. 15. t. 7.
- PROTEA *rangiferina.* *Hortulanis.*

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, erect. *Leaves* alternate, filiform, twice or three times irregularly pinnate: leaflets unequal, divaricate when full grown, and not very unaptly resembling the antlers of the rein-deer, whence it has been known by the name of *rangiferina* among cultivators. *Flowers* collected into an oblong-ovate cone, terminal*. *Braçtes* obcordate-acuminate, quite entire, imbricate, one to each corolla. *Corolla* four-petaled: petals equal, adhering half-way in a tube, but separating spontaneously when they fall off. *Anthers* oblong,

* In SCHRADER'S figure at the base of the central cone, which is sessile as in our plant, there grow several smaller club-shaped cones standing in a whorl supported on footstalks thickened upwards; but whether this is natural to the plant when it flowers strong, or a sort of monstrosity, we are uncertain.

attached without filament a little below the tip of the petal, as in the rest of the genus. *Ovary* surrounded with a white hairy pappus, oblong, thickened at the base, and gradually tapering upwards till it terminates in a *Style* that is longer than the corolla, recurved, but after deflorescence erect: *Stigma* club-shaped, hispid, persistent.

There is a very near affinity between this species and *PROTEA anemonifolia*, No. 697 of this work, and both are natives of New Holland.

Raised from seeds by Messrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Wandsworth-Road, who communicated a flowering plant from which our drawing was taken in August last. Requires the shelter of a greenhouse, and the same treatment as the Cape species.

N^o 797



Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo: Crescent Dec. 1. 1804. F. Sanson sculp.

NYMPHÆA LOTUS. ÆGYPTIAN WATER-LILY, or LOTUS.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. polypetala. *Cal.* 4- f. 5-phyllus. *Bacca* multilocularis, *loculis* polyspermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- NYMPHÆA *Lotus*; foliis cordatis dentatis glaberrimis: lobis approximatis, calyce tetraphyllo. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 2. p. 1123.*
- NYMPHÆA *Lotus*; foliis cordatis dentatis, *Linn. Sp. Pl. 729. Reich. 2. p. 579. Flor. Zeylan. 194. Hasselq. It. 471. Plant. Rar. Hung. v. 1. p. 13. t. 15. Bot. Repos. 391.*
- LOTUS Ægyptia. *Alp. Ægypt. 103. Exot. 214. t. 213, 216, 218, 220, 222, 226.*
- AMBEL, *Hort. Malab. 11. p. 51. t. 26.*

There is no doubt but that the plant here figured is the true Ægyptian Lotus of the ancients, at least when they speak of the herb Lotus, but the tree Lotus has no sort of affinity with this, which was held in such great veneration by the Ægyptians and is frequently seen rudely sculptured on their idols. The same reverence for this vegetable, an inhabitant of the Ganges as well as of the Nile, pervades Hindostan, Tibet, and Nepal; a native of the latter country, upon entering Sir WILLIAM JONES's study, made prostrations before this plant, the flowers of which happened to lie there for examination.

That the Ægyptians prepared a kind of bread from the seed and likewise fed upon its tuberous roots, is sufficiently certain;

certain; it is probable however that it owed its celebrity more to the veneration in which it was held on account of the typical and allegorical use made of it than to its excellence as an article of diet. In Hungary the roots, though not applied to the nourishment of man, are greedily devoured by the swine. Perhaps the feeds and roots of our own white water Lily are little if at all inferior. The account recorded by PLINY of the flowers retiring under the water during the night, so far as to be out of reach of the hand, we conclude to be one of the idle stories with which travellers are pleased to amuse the credulous.

Our plant is doubtless of the same species as the one which flowered at the Marquis of BLANDFORD's last summer, which gave occasion to a learned discussion on the subject from the pen of that nobleman, whose ardour in botanical pursuits gives him a just claim to have a genus named after him; and it is with pleasure we hear that this honour has been conferred by the President of the Linnean Society. We suppose, but this is not mentioned in his account, that the Marquis's plant was produced from Ægyptian feeds; ours we received from that venerable and indefatigable cultivator Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney, who raised it from seeds he procured from the hot springs in Hungary, where this *Nymphæa* flourishes in a heat equal to 95° of FARENHEIT. It was sown last spring in a pan of water plunged into a tan pit under a melon frame, and our drawing was taken in September. The first leaves are arrow-shaped, entire at the edges, and totally different from those which accompany the flowering plant.

The flowers were somewhat sweet-scented, but neither so strong nor so agreeable as those of *NYMPHÆA cærulea*. The Marquis remarks that they open in the evening and close about ten in the morning, and the like was observed at Kew in apparently the same species, which blossomed there last summer and was raised from East-Indian seeds sent by Dr. ROXBURGH, but this circumstance certainly did not take place in the one we had, whilst it was in our possession, and exposed to the temperature of the atmosphere.

The form of the stigma, so variable in this genus, perhaps affords the best characters to distinguish the species; in ours this is a large cup-like depression in the crown of the germen, in the centre of the cup is a round button from which diverge about twenty rays, corresponding to the number of cells within, these rays are not very visible till they approach the margin of the cup where they are elevated, and have incurved tips.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, S^o Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1804. F. Sanson sculp.

LILIUM POMPONIUM (β). POMPONE LILY (β).

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, laciniis rectis aut revolutis, basi conniventibus et sulco longitudinali nectarifero, nudo aut ciliato, exaratis. *Stam.* stylo breviora. *Caps.* oblonga, 6-fulcata, 3-gona. *Sem.* plana. Juss.

OBS. Radice squamato-bulbosa. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *pomponium* foliis lanceolato-linearibus, glaberrimis, undique nudis, creberrimis, sparsis, caulem, qui flores versus nudiusculus, obvestientibus; corollæ laciniis revoluto-reflexis intusque laminato-papillofis. G.

LILIUM *pomponium*. Linn. Sp. 434. Reich. 2. 44. Hort. Cliff. 120. 4. Ups. 81. Mill. fig. 165. f. 2. Kniph. Cent. 2. 40. Knor. Del. 1. t. 4. Lam. Encyc. 3. p. 514. Villars Dauph. 2. 276. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 8. Mart. Mill. Dict.

LILIUM *pyrenaicum*. Gouan. Illust. Bot. 25.

LILIUM *flavum*. Fl. Fr. 8. 66. 7.

LILIUM *flavum angustifolium*. Tournef. 371.

(α) LILIUM *rubrum præcox*. Clus. Hist. 1. p. 133. Hort. Eyst. Pl. Æstiv. Ord. 3.

LILIUM *rubrum angustifolium*. Rudb. Elys. f. 1. 175.

LILIUM *miniaturum odoratum angustifolium*. id. eod. f. 2. 176. Weinm. Phyt. t. 660. a.

(β) LILIUM *montanum flavo flore*. Clus. Hist. 2. p. 255. Hort. Eyst. Pl. Æstiv. Ord. 3. t. penult.

LILIUM *flavum angustifolium*. Rudb. Elys. f. 4. 176.

OBS. Planta pro LILIO pomponio a Redouté in suis LILIACEIS exhibita est LILIUM *chalcedonicum* quod vid. supra ad Num. 30.

This species may be distinguished from *chalcedonicum* by its narrower far-acuminate leaves, which are not lanceolate nor
fo

so conspicuously edged as in that, the middle nerve of the upper ones of which, as well as the edges, have minute cilia or a glandular hair-like fringe, they also cover the stem quite up to the raceme, where they are subverticillately crowded, closely adpressed, and very short; while in *pomponium* the upper part of the stem is rather naked and generally elongated into the common peduncle of the raceme, the upper leaves are not so abruptly shortened nor any ways adpressed, nor has their middle nerve any kind of pubescence on the lower side; besides the glandular papillæ, which in our plant are laminate, in *chalcedonicum* are filiformly elongated; that is the first to make its appearance from the ground in the spring, but this is the first to expand its flowers. REDOUTE has mistaken the one for the other in his LILIACEES, and figured *chalcedonicum* under the name of *pomponium*. LILIUM Martagon is easily distinguished from both by its broader lanceolate leaves, which are arranged in distant whorls.

A native of the Pyrenees and, according to VILLARS, of Dauphiny, flowering in May and June. Hardy; of most easy culture. Varies with red and yellow flowers, with many flowered and few flowered racemes, some of which are so much contracted as to have the appearance of an umbel; sometimes it is only one or two-flowered. Generally propagated by parting the scaly bulbs. One of the oldest inhabitants of our gardens. The Siberian plant of GMELIN, usually added to this as a synonym, seems to us to be specifically distinct, as far as we can judge from a native specimen in the Banksian Herbarium. There are specimens of this plant with very narrow leaves and thirteen or fourteen flowers, but we do not think them specifically distinct. G.



ASPHODELUS RAMOSUS. BRANCHED ASPHODEL,
OR KINGSPEAR.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. patens. *Stam.* filamentis basi latioribus fornicatis.
Stigm. 1. *Sem.* angulata. Juss.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASPHODELUS *ramosus* caule nudo ramoso, pedunculis alternis bractea longioribus, foliis ensiformibus carinatis lævibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 133.

ASPHODELUS *ramosus.* *Linn. Sp.* 444. *Syst.* 330. *Reich.* 2. 60. *Mat. Med.* 94. *Hort. Cliff.* 127. 2. *Sauv. Monsp.* 20. *Scop. Carn.* 2. n. 412. *Vill. Dauph.* 2. 265. *Murr. in Comm. Gott.* 1776. 37. t. 7. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 446. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 133.

ASPHODELUS *major albus.* *Hort. Eyst. Plant. Vern. Ord.* 9.

ASPHODELUS *albus ramosus.* *Weinm. Phyt. t.* 184. a.

ASPHODELUS *ramosus mas.* *Bauh. Pin.* 28.

ASPHODELUS 1. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 196.

The great white branched Asphodill. *Park. Parad.* 149.

The white or branched Asphodel has roots composed of many thick fleshy fibres, to each of which is fastened an oblong tuber, as large as a small potatoe; the leaves are long and flexible, having acute edges, they grow in irregular clusters from the crown of the root, among these come out the stalks, which rise more than three feet high, sending out several side branches, which are naked; the upper parts of these are adorned with many star-shaped flowers, which are white with a purplish line running longitudinally along the outside of each segment.

segment. They grow in long spikes, flowering successively from the bottom upwards. They appear the beginning of June and the seeds ripen in autumn. Native of the South of Europe. Immense tracts of land in Apulia are covered with it, and it affords good nourishment to the sheep. Cultivated in 1596, by GERARD. Hardy. It does not increase very fast by roots, nor should it be often transplanted, for that will weaken it, so that the flower stems will not rise so tall, nor produce so many flowers, as when left undisturbed for some years; therefore the best way is to propagate it by seeds. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* CLUSIUS says, that on his way from Lisbon to Seville, he saw roots turned up by the plough of fifty pounds weight and upwards. G.

ERRATA.

No. 787. l. 16. dele "*perraro.*"

Eod. l. 26. pro *pallida* lege *pallida.*



LILIUM CANADENSE (α). CANADIAN LILY (α).*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata laciniis rectis aut revolutis, basi conniventibus et fulco longitudinali nectarifero, nudo aut ciliato exaratis. *Stam.* stylo breviora. *Caps.* oblonga 6-fulcata 3-gona. *Sem.* plana. Juss.

OBS. *Radice squamato-bulbosa.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *canadense* caule virescente, foliis lanceolatis, trinerviis, subtus ad nervos hirtulis, remotius verticillatis; umbella 1-multiflora; corollis cernuis, cyathiformi-campanulatis. G.

LILIUM *canadense.* Linn. 324. Reich. 245. Mant. 364. Hort. Kew. 1. 431. Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 89. Michaux Amer. Bor. 1. 197.

LILIUM *angustifolium*, flore flavo maculis nigris distincto. Tournef. Inst. 371. Bar. rar. 778. t. 125.

LILIUM *martagon canadense maculatum.* Mor. Hist. 2. 408. f. 4. t. 20. f. 9. Rudb. Elys. 1. 177. f. 5.

LILIUM f. *Martagon canadense* floribus magnis flavis non reflexis. Catesb. Car. 3. t. 11. Rob. Ic. 206.

MARTAGON f. *Lilium canadense maculatum.* Park. Par. 33. t. 32. f. 2.

(α) flore flavo.

(β) flore lateritio-fuscescente.

This may at once be distinguished from *LILIUM superbum* by the segments of the corolla not being rolled back, as well as by the broader lanceolate leaves, which are arranged in more distant and regular whorls, and are somewhat pubescent underneath along the nerves, which is not the case in *superbum*, the stem of which is also of a dark purple colour, while that of *canadense* is green. There are two varieties, one of a yellow, the

the other of a deep red-brown colour; it also varies with from one to twelve flowers. Is said by PARKINSON to have been brought by the French colony from Canada into France, and from thence to us in 1629. CATESBY found it in Pennsylvania, and MICHAUX in the Alleghany mountains of Carolina and Virginia. Flowers in July and August; should as well as *superbum* be kept in bog-earth in a somewhat shady and moist situation; is tolerably hardy and propagates abundantly by its bulbs, which are of a creeping nature; in very severe winters these are sometimes destroyed, unless protected by a covering of ashes or old tan.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, from a specimen of the more rare and less beautiful variety which had blown rather weakly from being planted in too small a pot. G.

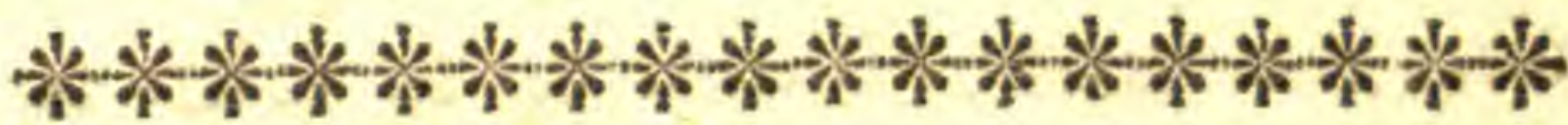


W. Curtis del.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Dec. 1. 1800

E. Sanfom sculp.

BILLARDIERA SCANDENS. CLIMBING BILLARDIERA, OR APPLE-BERRY.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5, foliolis calycinis alterna. *Nectarium* 0. *Stigma* capitatum (simplex *Smith*). *Bacca* supera polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BILLARDIERA *scandens*; pedunculis solitariis unifloris, foliis subhirsutis. *Smith New Holl. Bot. p. 1. t. 1.*

The name of *Billardiera* was given to this plant by Dr. SMITH, in honour of JAMES JULIAN LABILLARDIERE, M. D. foreign member of the Linnean Society, author of *Icones Plantarum Syriæ rariorum*, who sailed as Botanist on board one of the ships sent to the South-Seas in search of the unfortunate M. DE LA PEYROUSE, of which voyage he has since published a relation.

It is a native of New South-Wales, and is said by Dr. SMITH to be almost the only eatable fruit that grows spontaneously in that country, so famous for feasting the eye of the Botanist.

With us it forms a very low shrub with variously twisted branches, but when growing in its native country shaded by other shrubs, along the trunks of which its branches can twine, it undoubtedly ascends much higher.

In the form of the flower and more especially in the length of the peduncles, our plant differs from the figure given us by

by Dr. SMITH, quoted above, a circumstance perhaps to be attributed to his drawing being made from a dried specimen. Ours was taken several years since at Mr. SALISBURY'S, Nurseryman, the Botanic Garden, Brompton, where this plant is still to be found, bearing flowers and fruit every year; the latter recommends itself little by its taste, which is flat and mawkish, but in its native situation is said to be pleasant and not unlike a roasted apple.

Flowers in the summer months. Is a hardy greenhouse plant; easily propagated by cuttings or seeds.

ALOE CYMBIFORMIS. TENDER-LEAVED
ALOE.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 765.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- ALOE *cymbiformis* (*acaulis*; *parviflora*; *brevifolia*) foliis sub
rosaceo-multifariis, elliptico-obovatis cum acumine,
depressis, subtus carinato-convexis, integerrimis, nudis,
teneris, succulentis; corolla subventricoso-cylindrica,
recurvato-bilabiata, pedicello et organis ter longiore.
Stigmate subsessili, subtrigono-capitato. G.
- ALOE *cymbiformis*. *Haworth on Aloe. Linn. Transf. v. 7. p. 8.*
n. 10.

This very distinct species of ALOE was, we believe, first noticed by Mr. HAWORTH, in the tract above quoted; where it is said to have been introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. MASSON, and, as we suppose, some years back, being now pretty common in our collections; requires the same treatment as ALOE *retusa* of No. 455 of this work, to which it approaches the nearest of any of the genus known to us. Its name (with rather too much latitude by the way) is taken from the leaves. The raceme is many-flowered and distant; the corolla ascendent and six-parted quite to the base into narrow, lorate, somewhat tapered, obtuse segments; style scarcely any; bractes far longer than the pedicles and nearly equal to the corolla; leaves scarcely two inches long and several times shorter than the scape; the other distinctive characteristics are fully given in the specific character.

Our drawing was taken from a plant in Messrs. MALCOLM and Co.'s greenhouse at Kensington. G.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, S^t C^o: Crescent Jan. 1. 1805 F. Sanfem sculp

Hancockia rymboformis

fide Baker J. Linn Soc xviii 209

HELONIAS LÆTA. CHANNEL-LEAVED
HELONIAS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vide Num.* 747.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELONIAS *læta* racemo spicatum corymboso, oblongo, conferto, pedicellis unifloris, post deflorationem virescente; foliis bifariis, subgramineis, lato-subulatis, convoluto-canaliculatis, longis; caulinis valde remotis. G.

HELONIAS *erythrosperma*. Michaux *Fl. Amer. Bor.* 1. 212.
MELANTHIUM *lætum*. Hort. Kew. 1. 488. Mart. Mill.
Diët. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 267.

The above plant, although introduced into our gardens by Lord COVENTRY so long ago as 1770, has never yet been figured in any work known to us. It is a native of North-America, and found by MICHAUX on the shady rivers of lower Carolina; is distinguished at first sight from *bullata* and *asphodeloides* already given in this work, by the position and form of the leaves, and from *virginica*, in not having the inflorescence paniced or compound. The flowers as they wither become greenish, and remain a considerable time on the plant in that state, much in the manner of those of *HYDRANGEA hortensis*.

It blooms in June, and is generally kept in a pit or under a frame during the winter months. We suspect that the *HELONIAS angustifolia* of MICHAUX is a mere variety of this. Our drawing was taken from a plant in the garden of Messrs. MALCOLM and Co. Kensington. G.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo: Crescent Jan. 1. 1805. E. Sanfom sculp.

ALBUCA MAJOR. LARGER ALBUCA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 720.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALBUCA *major* foliis lato-subulatis, canaliculatis, firmulis; pedunculis firmioribus, patentibus. G. *Cætera ALBUCÆ minoris, N^o 720, a qua ægre distinguenda nisi statura robustiore bulboque sobolium nonnihil feracior.*

ALBUCA *major.* Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. p. 438.* Dryand. *Act. Holm. 1784. p. 293.* Thunb. *ibid. 1786. p. 57. prod. 65.* Mart. *Mill. Diæt. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 99.* Jacq. *ic. rar. 2. t. 443. Col. Suppl. 96. Redoutè Lil. t. 69.*

ALBUCA *lutea (α).* Lamarck *Diæt. Encyc. 1. 76.*

ORNITHOGALUM *canadense.* *Sp. Pl. 1. p. 308.*

ORNITHOGALUM *luteo-virens indicum.* *Corn. Canad. 160. Rudb. Elys. 2. p. 140. f. 7. Mor. Hist. 2. p. 423. f. 4. t. 24. f. 7.*

Scarcely to be distinguished from *minor* but by its more robust stature and upright growth, as also perhaps by a bulb more apt to produce numerous offsets and somewhat smaller in proportion to the plant than that of *minor*; hence we may refer our readers to the description of that species given p. 720. Our plant was formerly thought to be of Canadian origin, but is now well known to be a native of the Cape of Good Hope; was introduced here by Mr. WILLIAM MALCOLM, in 1767. Our drawing was made at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden, Brompton. G.

CORRIGENDUM.

In caractere specifico ALBUCÆ *minoris, N^o 720, pro "Stigmatibus trigono-obconicis, acutis, papilloso-hirtis," lege "Stylo trigono-obconico papilloso-hirto; "Stigmate subumboniformi." G.*



ORNITHOGALUM CAUDATUM. LONG-SPIKED
STAR OF BETHLEHEM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid.* OBS. in *SCILLA bifolia* supra 746.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *caudatum* bulbo magno ovato, extra terram prominente, virescente; foliis lato-linearibus, acuminatis, senioribus nonnullis longius tereti-caudatis atque reflexis; racemo longissimo, crebro, angusto; staminibus tribus latioribus ovato-cuneiformibus; stigmate simplici. G.

ORNITHOGALUM *caudatum*. Hort. Kew. 1. 442. Mart. Mill. Diet. Jacq. ic. rar. 2. t. 423. Coll. 2. 315. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 125.

This is the largest species that we are acquainted with; the bulb, which is chiefly above ground and greenish, is sometimes the size of a child's head; the leaves about a foot and half in length, about inch and half broad, slightly channelled, older ones terminated by a round thickish tail or cuspis from one to six inches in length, the one figured in our plate is young and without this appendage; the stem is nearly three feet high, the raceme nearly one and a half and about two inches in diameter; peduncles sparse, patent, about an inch long; bractes membranous, whitish; corolla small in proportion to the plant, rotate; segments somewhat thickened at the ends, lanceolate, oblong, patent, about half an inch long, the three inner ones have their ends slightly involute; filaments erect, broad downwards, the three alternate ones which stand on the exterior segments are first oblong and then awled, the three others ovate-wedged and pointed; style the length of the filaments; stigma simple. The flowers are said by JACQUIN to smell like plums; blooms from February to August; propagates rapidly by offsets and should be kept in a greenhouse; there is a variety with variegated leaves which is very common among the Nurserymen about town. Brought from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774, where it is found near Sea-Cow River, generally growing on old stumps of trees that are full of mould and rotten wood. G.

1275





TULBAGIA ALLIACEA. NARCISSUS-LEAVED
TULBAGIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, limbo æquali; squamulæ 3, bifidæ, faucem coronantes. *Stam.* 3 in fauce, 3 intra tubum. *Stigma* turbinatum. *Caps.* subtrigonum. *Juss. Gen.* 54.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TULBAGIA *alliacea* collo in coronam corollaceam, sexfidam, laciniis extimis æqualem producto. *G.*

TULBAGIA *alliacea.* *Linn. Suppl.* 193. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 408. *Thunb. prod.* 60. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 33.

TULBAGIA *capensis.* *Mant.* 223. *Jacq. Hort. Vindb.* 2. p. 52. t. 115.

This singular plant, which, according to JACQUIN, unites the habit of ALLIUM with corolla of HYACINTHUS and the toothed corollet of SILENE, is not uncommon in low sandy spots near the town at the Cape of Good Hope, where it flowers about July; is called by the colonists *wilde knoplook*, i. e. wild Garlic, and used by them, when stewed in milk, for disorders of the breast.

Rootstock soboliferous, subbulbicipitous, in form substance and colour not unlike a turnip-radish, throwing out from its base a circle of fleshy fibres, and from the centre of its depressed summit a fascicle of numerous distich leaves, which are lorate-linear, channelled, obtuse, glaucous; towards their base conduplicate and subbulbiform in the manner of a small leek; from the midst of these issues its roundish upright *scape* to the height of about two feet, terminating in a loose umbel, surrounded by

N^o 807



SILENE CHLORÆFOLIA. ARMENIAN
CATCHFLY.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ventricosus. *Petala* 5 unguiculata; coronata ad faucem.
Caps. trilocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SILENE *chloræfolia*; calycibus glabris clavatis, petalis semi-
bifidis, foliis glaucis: inferioribus ovalibus, summis
cordatis amplexicaulibus. *Smith Icon* 1. t. 13. *Willd.*
Sp. Pl. 2. 707.

LYCHNIS orientalis viscosa, centaurei lutei folio, flore lon-
gissimo. *Tournef. Cor.* 24.

We are indebted to Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney, for the living plant, from which our drawing was made, of this rare species of Silene, hitherto known to modern Botanists only by the description and figure of it by the learned president of the Linnean Society, as above quoted.

To the description there given we have nothing to add, but to confirm what is there only suspected, that the root is perennial. The name itself is so particularly happy, that from it alone we at first sight immediately recognized the plant.

Flowers in August. Scentless.



SALVIA CHAMÆDRIOIDES. GERMANDER
SAGE.



Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. inæqualis. Filamenta transverse pedicello affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SALVIA *chamædrioides*; caule fruticoso decumbente, foliis ovalibus crenatis subtus tomentosis, verticillis quadrifloris subnudis, galeis pilosis.

SALVIA *chamædrioides*; caule decumbente, foliis ovatis crenatis subtus tomentosis. *Cav. Ic. 2. p. 77. t. 197.*

SALVIA *Chamædrys*; foliis ellipticis crenatis subtus incanis, spicis interruptis, caule fruticoso. *Willd. Hort. Berol. 29.*

The SALVIA *Chamædrys* of WILLDENOW differs from the *chamædroides* of CAVANILLES in nothing but being inferior in size, in the flowers being opposite, not four in a whorl, and in the bractes being persistent; whereas in our plant as in that of CAVANILLES these fall off before the blossom is expanded. It appears by the figure in the *Hortus Berolinensis*, that WILLDENOW'S plant was very weakly, which has probably been the cause of the above differences; ours in every respect corresponds with that of CAVANILLES, from whom we learn that it is a native of Mexico.

It

It is an elegant little shrub, producing for a long time in succession its large flowers of the liveliest blue colour. The stem is weak and requires support. The whole plant has a powerful and not disagreeable smell. Requires the shelter of a greenhouse, but should have plenty of air. Propagated by cuttings.

Our drawing was made at the collection of E. J. A. Woodford, Esq. at Vauxhall, in July last.



MALPIGHIA VOLUBILIS. TWINING
BARBADOES-CHERRY.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus petiolis quibusdam extus basi glandulosis.
Petala 5, subrotunda unguiculata. *Filamenta* basi cohærentia.
Drupa 1-ocularis tripyrena, nucibus 1-spermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MALPIGHIA *volubilis*; ramis volubilibus, foliis ovalibus acuminatis lucidis, racemis corymbosis terminalibus.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby; branches twining; the bark, except of the young shoots, covered with warty excrescences and some adpressed bristles hardly visible to the naked eye. *Leaves* oval-acuminate, perfectly smooth and shining, hanging down from the weakness of the footstalk which is flattish and beset with adpressed bristles. *Flowers* chiefly terminal, on corymbous racemes from the axil of the leaves, and much shorter than these, yellow, of very short duration. *Calyx* persistent, divided to the bottom into five ovate fleshy segments, four of which are furnished each with two oval gibbous green glands nearly as long as the calyx. *Petals* five: claws long and slender: laminæ roundish, jagged at the edges, somewhat sagittate at the base. *Stamens* ten, filaments erect, united at the base, longer than styles, inserted into the receptacle at the base of the *germen*, which is small, roundish, pointed, hairy, terminated in three erect styles with round stigmas.

This

This shrub is known in our nurseries by the name of *HIRÆA reclinata*, but does not at all correspond with the character of that plant in JACQUIN'S *Historia Stirpium Americanarum*. Indeed, the above description will determine it to be a real species of *Malpighia*, as far as can be done without the fruit; perhaps it may be *MALPIGHIA diphilla* of JACQUIN, but his description is too short to determine. Is a native of the West-Indies, requiring the heat of a stove.

Our drawing was taken in the garden of JOS. WALKER, Esq. of Stockwell, in September last. Propagated by cuttings.



CASSIA BIFLORA. TWO-FLOWERED CASSIA.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Antheræ* supremæ 3 steriles; infimæ 3 rostratæ. *Legumen*.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CASSIA *biflora*; foliis sejugis oblongiusculis glabris: inferioribus minoribus, glandula subulata inter infima, pedicellis subbifloris. *Hort. Cliff.* 159. *Sp. Pl.* 540. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 521. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 51. *Mart. Mill. Diæt. a.* 18.

CASSIA *biflora*. *Amæn. Acad.* 5. p. 397.

CASSIA *fruticosa*, foliis minoribus obovatis sexjugatis, floribus geminis five bigeminatis, racemis alaribus. *Brown Fam.* 223.

CASSIA *minor arborescens*, filiquis planis articulatis. *Plum. Icon.* p. 69. t. 78. f. 1.

This species of Cassia, being a native of the West-India Islands, is always kept in the stove, where it forms a pretty little shrub as long as it can be preserved in health; but most of the tropical species of this genus are but short-lived with us. Perhaps this may be owing in part to our keeping them too warm. To judge of the temperature most suitable to any plant, the latitude of its native country is not more necessary to be known, than the elevation above the sea: at a certain height, even under the equator, regions of perpetual snow occur, and the nearer the

the natural situation of any plant approaches to these the more impatient of heat and close air it will be found to be : those therefore who wish to cultivate the products of the tropical countries with success, should endeavour to learn from their collectors and correspondents, the elevation at which each individual is found to thrive most.

Dr. ANDERSON, who has the management of the King's Botanical Garden at St. Vincent's, in a letter to E. WOODFORD, Esq. Vauxhall, makes the following query : " Do you not destroy many tropical plants in your hot-houses, by giving them a degree of heat, for which you cannot admit an adequate proportion of air? Many of the most rare and beautiful products of these islands naturally thrive where the heat never exceeds 70° many at 64° of FARENHEIT. At the garden not three-quarters of a mile from the sea, it is esteemed very hot if the thermometer exceed 84° , yet here I find our alpine plants are the most difficult of all others to preserve, merely from the increased temperature of the atmosphere."

This plant is easily raised from seeds, which must be procured from abroad, as it never, we believe, ripens any in this country. We remember to have seen it in great perfection at the late Dr. PITCAIRN's at Islington.

Introduced by Mr. GORDON of Mile-End in 1766. Flowers most part of the winter.

CAMPANULA CAPITATA. CLUSTERED
BELL-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *capitata*; capsulis quinquelocularibus? ob-
tectis, foliis oblongis obtusis hispidis am-
plexicaulibus, floribus terminalibus congestis.

Having never seen a perfect capsule, we are not certain that it is five-celled, though from its five-cornered shape we have little doubt that this is the case. The Calyx is divided into ten segments, five of which are erect, the other five broader, reflected. The whole plant is hispid. Root biennial.

This beautiful Campanula has not to our knowledge been hitherto noticed, but some account of it will probably appear when we are gratified with the Flora Græca.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanical Garden, Brompton, from a plant out of the very extensive collection of J. SWAINSON, Esq. at Twickenham, who informs us that he received the seeds of it from the Rev. Mr. MARTIN, of East-Malling in Kent, to whom it was given by the late Prof. SIBTHORPE, soon after his return from his travels in Greece. Flowers in July, is a hardy biennial: loves a dry soil.





GNIDIA SIMPLEX. FLAX-LEAVED GNIDIA.

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. infundibuliformis, 4-fidus. *Petala* 4 calyci inserta.
Sem. 1. subbaccatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GNIDIA *simplex*; foliis subulatis pungentibus, floribus terminalibus sessilibus: petalis calycem æquantibus.

GNIDIA *simplex*; foliis omnibus linearibus acutis, floribus terminalibus sessilibus. *Linn. Mant.* 67. *Syst. Veg.* 372. *Reich.* 2. p. 195. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 426. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 27. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* 3.

GNIDIA *simplex*; foliis lineari-lanceolatis glabris, floribus capitatis, ramis erectis. *Thunb. Prod.* 7.

GNIDIA *viridis.* *Berg. Cap.* 125.

THYMELÆA æthiopica foliis Passerinæ. *Breyn. Cent.* 10. t. 6.

GNIDIA *aurea.* Hortulanis.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, erect, tubercular from the vestiges of the leaves, branched: branchlets hairy, growing in a whorl near the extremity: centre one longest. *Leaves* sessile, alternate, small, imbricate, linear-lanceolate or awl-shaped, acute, pungent, keeled, margin cartilaginous: floral leaves or involucre very little larger than the cauline, terminal, growing in a whorl, sometimes hairy at the edges. *Flowers* terminal, 2—4, sessile, smooth within and without, very little longer than the involucre, yellow in every part, calyx, tube, and anthers. *Calyx* funnel-shaped: tube the length of floral leaves, dilating

dilating upwards: border 4-fid: segments entire, ovate, acute. *Petals** 4, very nearly the size and shape of the segments of the calyx, but generally jagged at the tip. *Stamens* 8: filaments short, attached to the upper part of the tube: anthers 4 within and 4 without the tube. *Germen* superior, globular. *Style* the length of the tube. *Stigma* round, hispid.

From a careful consideration of the description in the Mantissa, we were persuaded that this plant is the real *GNIDIA simplex* of LINNÆUS, however different from the one usually known by that name in our nurseries and figured as such in the Botanist's Repository; and a comparison with the specimens in the Banksian Herbarium has confirmed our opinion. In no other known species are the flowers in every part yellow.

In transcribing the description from the Mantissa, where it is said the stems are roughened with tubercles from the vestiges of the leaves, REICHARD has by some accident added the figure 4 after *tuberculis*, and notwithstanding the sentence is thus made unintelligible, the leaves having before been said to be scattered, this blunder has been copied both by WILLDENOW and MARTYN.

This pretty little shrub, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, has much the habit of *STRUTHIOLA erecta*, and requires a similar treatment, being a hardy greenhouse plant. Its flowers, which appear in August, are without scent. We received it from Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney under the name of *GNIDIA aurea*.

* We follow the language of LINNÆUS in naming the parts of the flowers: according to JUSSIEU all this family has no corolla, what are here called petals he considers as squamous appendages. LINNÆUS having styled the tubular part of the flower in the rest of the order the corolla, his language would have been more uniform if he had retained that name for the same part in this genus, and applied that of nectarium to what are here called petals, as he has done to the analogous parts in *Struthiola*, &c.



MALPIGHIA GLABRA. SMOOTH-LEAVED
BARBADOES-CHERRY.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus, foliolis quibusdam extus basi glandulosis.
Petala 5, subrotunda unguiculata. *Filamenta* basi cohærentia.
Drupa 1-locularis tripyrena, nucibus 1-spermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MALPIGHIA *glabra*; foliis ovatis integerrimis glabris.
Hort. Cliff. 169. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 731.
Mill. Icon. t. 181. f. 2. *Cavan. Diss.* 8. p.
406. t. 234. f. 1.* *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 103.
Mart. Mill. Diet. 1.

MALPIGHIA fruticosa erecta, foliis nitidis ovatis acuminatis
floribus umbellatis, ramulis gracilibus. *Brown*
Jam. 230.

CERASUS jamaicensis, fructu tetrapyreno. *Comm. Hort.* 1.
p. 145. t. 75.

ARBOR baccifera, folio subrotundo, fructu cerasino sulcato
rubro polypyreno: officulis cannulatis. *Sloan*
Hist. 2. p. 106. t. 207. f. 2. *Raj. Hist.* 3.
Dend. 74.

A shrub, seldom rising above six or seven feet in the
West-Indies, according to BROWN, though MILLER says
there are some trees upwards of ten feet high in England.

It is cultivated in the West-Indies for the sake of its acid pulpy fruit, in size and shape somewhat resembling our cherries. According to JACQUIN, these are seldom eaten raw, but are generally made into a preserve with sugar. He remarks however that he and his two companions, when overcome with thirst in a long journey, ate them from the tree in very large quantities without suffering any inconvenience in consequence. It sometimes bears fruit in this country, but small and very thin of pulp.

Requires to be preserved in the stove through the winter, but in the middle of summer is the better for being exposed to the open air. Flowers in the winter and also in June and July, at which time we received the plant from which our drawing was taken from Mr. LODDIGES, and observed the flowers, during the day, to be sweet-scented not unlike those of jasmine.

Introduced by MILLER in 1757, who received the seeds from the King of France's gardener at Trianon, Mons. RICHARD,

ERRATUM.

P. 809, *lin.* 6. *pro* petiolis *lege* foliolis.



Sid. Edwards, Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo Crescent Feb 11805 F. Sauter del.
Harporhiza viscosa
fide Baker f. *Binn* 300. xviii 200.

ALOE VISCOSA. TRIANGULAR ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 765.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- ALOE *viscosa* (*parviflora* ; *caulescens*) foliis omnibus caulinis, brevibus, lanceolato-ovatis, canaliculatis, glabris, trifariam subverticillatis, congesto-imbricatis ; scapo filiformi, simplici ; racemo distante, corolla cylindrica, bilabiato-patula, fere tota coadunata ; stigmate obtuso. G.
- ALOE *viscosa*. Linn. Sp. 460. Mill. Diet. 11. Thunb. Diss. 13. Prod. 61. Hort. Kew. 1. 470. Kniph. Cent. 4. n. 4. Knorr Del. 1. t. A. 10. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 191. Decand. Pl. Gr. 16. t. 16. Haworth Tr. Linn. Soc. 7. p. 6.
- ALOE foliis canaliculatis trifariam imbricatis caulinis apice reflexo-patulis. Hort. Cliff. 132. Ups. 87. Roy. Lugdb. 23.
- ALOE *africana* erecta triangularis et triangulari folio. Comm. Præl. 82. t. 31. Dill. Elth. 15. t. 13. f. 13. Tilt. Pis. 7. Boerb. Ind. Alt. p. 131. n. 32.
- ALOE *triangularis*. Medik. Bot. Beob. 61.
- ALOE *triangulaire*. Lam. Diet. n. 18.

A Cape species, introduced into our gardens by Dr. JAMES SHERARD, about 1733, where it flowers in June and July ; easily propagated by offsets ; has so very singular an appearance that it may be distinguished at first sight from all its congeners known to us.

The caudex is completely covered by the leaves and is generally from four to eight inches in height; lower leaves imbricately upright, upper imbricately piled and nearly horizontal. Flowers slender, distant, sparse, not showy. Pedicels short. Segments of the corolla concrete to where they are bilabiate and reflected. Stamens unequal, enclosed. Style shorter than these, filiform. Stigma simple.

Viscosa is not a very eligible appellation, as referring only to the liquid contained in the tube of the corolla, a circumstance not peculiar to this species. G.



ALOE MARGARITIFERA (v. *media*). MIDDLE-SIZED PEARL-LEAVED ALOE.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 765.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *margaritifera* (*acaulis*; *parviflora*) foliis radicalibus, cuspidato-trigonis, confertis, sparsim circumstantibus, verrucis albescentibus obtusis inermibus undique confertis; scapo alto, ramoso; corolla ventricoso-cylindrica, bilabiata, laciniis longius coalitis; stylo brevi. G.

ALOE *margaritifera* (v. *media*). *Gærtn. Sem. 67. t. 17. Hort. Kew. 1. p. 468. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 188. Haworth Trans. Linn. Soc. v. 7. 11.*

ALOE *pumila margaritifera*. *β. Linn. Sp. 460.*

ALOE *pumila*. *Thunb. Diff. 7. 8. Prod. 61.*

ALOE *africana margaritifera* folio undique verrucis numerosis. *Bradl. Succ. 3. p. 1. t. 21.*

ALOE *africana* folio in summitate triangulari margaritifero flore subviridi. *Comm. Hort. Amst. 2. p. 19. t. 20. et 2. p. 21. t. 11. Boerb. Ind. Alt. 2. 130. n. 29. Aubr. Piët, Hort. Paris. Dill. Elth, 19. t. 16. f. 17.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope; introduced into our gardens by BRADLEY in 1725; is a plant of easy cultivation and propagated by seeds and offsets. There are four varieties according to Mr. HAWORTH, while DECANDOLLE and others enumerate only three; their differences consist chiefly

chiefly

chiefly in stature and in the greater or less number, as well as regularity, of the pearl-like warts that beset the leaves, which are many, from one to six inches in length, all radical and sparsely ambient round the branched scape, which is from two to three feet high with somewhat whirled upright branches. The flowers are of the smaller size, of a dullish herbaceous colour, and arranged in a loose raceme; the segments of the corolla far-concrete and reflectedly patent upwards; three outer ones flat, inner ones subchannelled at their summit; stamens unequal; stigma simple. DECAUDOLLE has figured the smallest variety only. G.



ANTHERICUM FRUTESCENS. ONION-LEAVED
ANTHERICUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, basi staminifera patens aut connivens. *Stam.* filamentis filiformibus hirsutis. *Stigm.* 1. *Sem.* angulata. *Juss.* *Radix fibrosa, flores spicati.*

OBS. Genus reformandum et dividendum. ANTHERICUM *Liliastrum*, supra No. 318, HEMEROCALLIDI quam maxime affine, vel congener forsan. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHERICUM *frutescens* rhizomate simpliciter sed longius caulescente, superne sæpius radicante; foliis subterminalibus crassis, semiteretibus, subulato-productis, basi amplexicaulibus, inferioribus desiccantibus; racemo crebro, longissimo; bracteis parvulis, basi lanato-ciliatis. G.

ANTHERICUM *frutescens.* *Sp. Pl.* 445. *Syst.* 330. *Gærtn.* *Sem.* 1. p. 55. t. 16. f. 1. *Mill. Diæt.* 4. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 449. *Med. Bot. Beob.* 49. *Lam. Diæt.* n. 1. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 142. *Decand. Pl. Gr.* 14. t. 14.

BULBINE *caulescens.* *Hort. Cliff.* 122. *Roy. Lugd.* 122.

ANTHERICUM *caulescens* foliis pulposis teretibus subulatis superne convexo-planis. *Wach. Ultr.* 305.

PHALANGIUM *africanum* foliis ficoidiis, floribus spicatis aureis. *Boerb. Ind. Alt.* 134.

PHALANGIUM *capense* caulescens foliis cepitiis succosis. *Dill. Eltb.* 310. t. 231. f. 298.

PHALANGIUM

PHALANGIUM non ramosum spicatum luteum P. B. S. foliis
magnis cepæ, pulposis. *Pluk. Amath. p. 168.*

OBS. *Vix (ad tabulam saltem) a longiscapo Jacquini distinguendum,
ni forte suo caudice haud ramoso-multicipiti atque altiore, foliisque haud adeo
insigniter glaucinis. G.*

This species, formerly known in our gardens by the name of "The Onion-Leaved Aloe," is a native of the Cape of Good Hope; was cultivated in Chelsea Garden as long since as 1702; is now very common in our greenhouses, where it requires the treatment of the common Cape Aloes. Its caudex throws out the longest scape of any of the genus known to us, and is generally covered with dried and often persistent leaves below the upper fascicle; when these fall or are plucked off it has a seamed and jointed appearance; from beneath the upper leaves long simple fibres are generally protruded. Often ripens the seed; the fruitless pedicles are as in some other species very much incurved or hooked. G.

LACHENALIA PUSTULATA. BLISTERED
LACHENALIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide Num. 745.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *pustulata* foliis binis, sub lanceolato-loratis, sparsim crebriusque pustulatis, glabris laxis; racemo conferto; pedicellis brevibus; corolla mediocri, cyathiformi-tubulosa, subhorizontali; petalis intimis extimis quartam partem longioribus. G.

LACHENALIA *pustulata*. Jacq. *ic. rar.* 2. 386. *Coll.* 3. p. 244. et 4. p. 220. t. 2. f. 1. Mart. Mill. *Dict.* Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 176.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope; flowers freely in the greenhouse; but is of too little beauty to be much cultivated; quite scentless. The bulb is tunicate, roundish, and covered with a dark skin. Leaves nearly equal to the scape and lax. Flowers about three parts of an inch in length, nearly four times longer than their pedicles. Parts of fructification about equal to the outer petals and subassurgent. Style rather longer than the petals. Stigma capitate, villose? The blisters on the leaves are a very inconstant character and vary in the same species, as may be seen in our account of LACHENALIA *purpuro-cærulea*; but we have never seen any individuals of this species without them.

Our drawing was made at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden at Brompton. G.

CORRIGENDA.

P. 744. l. 26. pro "*præter habitum non bulbosum aliundeque diversum;*" lege "*habitu præterea non bulboso aliundeque diverso.*"
N^o 765. l. 14. post "*Pl.*" adde "*2. 189.*"

N^o 817



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis S^r Geo. Crescent Feb. 11. 1805. E.S.

CHIRONIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-
LEAVED CHIRONIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Pist.* declinatum. *Stam.* tubo corollæ infidentia.
Antheræ demum spirales. *Per.* biloculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHIRONIA *angustifolia*; fruticosa glabra; foliis linearibus patentibus, calycibus ovatis clausis, corollis glutinosi: laciniis cuneatis cum acumine.

The flower of this species very much resembles that of CHIRONIA *decussata*, No. 707, but the segments of the corolla are more wedge-shaped with a longer acumen; they are as in that covered with a clammy shining balsam; the tube is longer, extending considerably beyond the calyx, which is oval, not globose, with segments that connive at the points; the leaves are long and linear, of a dark green, without the least pubescence, as is every part of the plant. Raised from Cape seeds by Mr. WHITLEY at Old-Brompton; is one of the most beautiful of the genus, flowers freely during the summer months; requires the same treatment as CHIRONIA *fruticosa*, No. 37, of which perhaps both this and *decussata* may be the offspring, changed by culture; the form of the calyx is however so materially different, being in *fruticosa* open, not contracted at top, that they may probably be really distinct.



NYMPHÆA ODORATA. SWEET-SCENTED
WATER LILY.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. polypetala. *Cal.* 4, seu 5-phyllus. *Bacca* truncata multilocularis, loculis polyspermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NYMPHÆA *odorata*; foliis cordatis integris emarginatis; lobis divaricatis acumine obtuso, calyce tetraphyllo. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 227. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1152.

NYMPHÆA *odorata.* *Bot. Repos.* 297.

NYMPHÆA (*alba*) foliis orbiculato-cordatis, integris; sinu basis angusto lateribus subrectilineis: flore albo: petalis calyci 4-phyllis æqualibus. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. p. 311?

NYMPHÆA *alba* flore pleno odorato. *Gron. Virg. ed.* 1. p. 57. *ed.* 2. p. 81.

NYMPHÆA *alba* minor. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. p. 184. t. 71. *Excluso synonymo Morisoni.*

We have no doubt but that this plant is a very distinct species from *NYMPHÆA alba*, to which it however approaches very nearly. In the form of its leaves it is apt to vary considerably, so that perhaps a distinguishing character cannot be well established from this alone; probably a better one might be found in the stigma, the rays of which we believe are always more erect and incurved. It is a native of North-America, and is met with, according to MICH AUX, from Canada to Carolina, for we have little hesitation in referring his *alba* to this species. Its flowers are very sweet-scented, much like those of *NYMPHÆA cærulea*, in which it differs from *NYMPHÆA alba*, the flowers of which are entirely scentless.

Our drawing was made at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S, Old-Brompton, from a plant that flowered in the stove in the month of August 1801, out of the collection of the Marquis of BLANDFORD. It is far less common than *NYMPHÆA cærulea*, requires the same treatment, supposed to be not hardy enough to bear our winters without protection from the frost.



ARUM BICOLOR. TWO-COLOURED ARUM.

*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA POLYANDRIA.

MONÆCIA MONANDRIA. *Schreb.**Generic Character.*

Spatha monophylla, cucullata. *Spadix* supra nudus, inferne femineus, medio flamineus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARUM *bicolor*; acaule, foliis peltatis sagittatis disco coloratis, spatha medio coarctata: basi subglobosa; lamina subrotunda acuminata erecta subconvoluta. *Hort. Kew.*
3. p. 316.

ARUM *bicolorum*. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 10.

This as well as several other supposed species of ARUM differs considerably from the generic character, which therefore needs correcting. The spadix is surrounded at the base with globose rose-coloured ovaries terminated with a hemispherical warty stigma. There are no cirrhi as in ARUM *maculatum*, but the anthers or rather masses of pollen begin immediately above the female flowers with hardly any intervening space, and are at first somewhat distinct, roundish, then larger and more irregular, and soon crowded together, covering the whole spadix to its extremity, separating into irregular, four-sided masses, much in the same manner as starch does in drying, but there is no appearance of the regular organisation usual in anthers. This plant, which has been frequently mistaken for the ARUM *pidum* of LINNÆUS, was brought from Madeira, where it is cultivated in the gardens for the sake of the beauty of its leaves, which grow sometimes to a much greater size than the one represented in our figure. Said in the *Hortus Kewensis* to be introduced by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Nurserymen, at Hammer Smith, in the year 1773, and flowered in the garden of Mr. FONNEREAU, at East-Sheen, in 1778.

Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD'S, Vauxhall, in whose stove it flowered in January last. Thrives best when placed near the window in the most airy part of the stove.



KITAIBELIA VITIFOLIA. VINE-LEAVED
KITAIBELIA.



Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-plex : exterior 7, seu 9-fidus. *Capsulæ* in capitulum quinquelobum glomeratæ 1-spermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

KITAIBELIA *vitifolia*. Willd. *Nov. Act. Berol.* 2. p. 108.
t. 4. f. 4. Waldst. et Kitaib. *Pl. Rar. Hung.*
1. p. 29. t. 31.

This plant, of which there is only one known species, was found in Hungary by Mr. KITAIBEL, joint author with Count WALDSTEIN, of that excellent work in folio, *Plantæ Rariores Hungariæ*, in honour of whom the name was applied by Prof. WILLDENOW. In its native soil, rich and moist, it grows seven or eight feet high, but we have not seen it with us reach near to that height. The leaves are esteemed to be an excellent vulnerary, and as the whole plant abounds with an insipid mucilage, so common in the natural order of Malvaceæ, it is probably a safe and useful application to wounds in general. We received a specimen of this (at that time) very rare plant, from ISAAC SWAINSON, Esq. of Twickenham, in September 1803, and another in August 1804, from THOMAS FURLY FORSTER, jun. Esq. Hackney; from which last our drawing was made.

It is a hardy herbaceous perennial.



DRIMIA ELATA. TALL DRIMIA.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. sexpartita, breviter tubuloso-connivens, longius revoluto-reflexa. *Stam.* infra corollæ adnata. *Stigm.* trilobo-capitatum, vel obsolete triplex. *Caps.* membranacea, verticali-oblonga, subtriquetra. *Sem.* pauca, oblonga. G.

OBS. Radix squamato-vel subsquamato-bulbosa, magis minusve e terra prominens; qua nec sincerior distinguit genus nota ab HYACINTHO cujus bulbus tunicatus atque subterraneus. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRIMIA *elata* scapo elato foliis præcociore; istis lanceolato-atque verticali-loratis, concaviusculis, glabris; racemo multifloro, spicato-oblongo, confertiusculo; organis conniventer porrectis. G.

DRIMIA *elata*. Jacq. *Ic. Rar. 2. t. 373. Coll. Suppl. 38. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 165.*

BULBUS liliaceus vomitorius Capitis Bonæ Spei. Breyn. *Cent. 91. tab. 40.*

A genus established by JACQUIN. One only of its species appears to have been cultivated in the Kew Gardens, in the catalogue of which, it stands under HYACINTHUS, with the specific title of *revolutus*, and is now the *undulata* of this genus; the whole of which is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was named from the Greek word *δριμύς*, the juice of the roots being (as we are told by JACQUIN) so very acrid as, when applied to the skin, to cause inflammation and even blisters. The drawing of our plant was taken at Mr. WILLIAMS'S Nursery, Turnham-Green, the only place we ever saw it at. Requires the treatment of the hardier Cape bulbs, with which it will flower freely in the summer months. A very full description of it is to be found in the *Colleeanea* of JACQUIN. The whole plant is frequently of much greater magnitude than the specimen from which our figure was taken. G.

N^o 822



Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis S^t. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1805. P. Sadon sculp.

GLADIOLUS HIRSUTUS (γ). TWO-FLOWERED
SHAGGY CORN FLAG.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.—*Vid. Num. 727.*

GLADIOLUS *hirsutus*. γ . *villosiusculus*. *Supra 727.*

This is the third variety of this elegant species that we have given in our work, and have now only to refer to the above quoted page for further information concerning it.

Our drawing was taken from a plant in the collection of Mr. HIBBERT, G.

E R R A T U M.

N^o 817. l. 12 & 13. *pro* "quartam partem," *lege* "quarta parte."

N^o 823



Ed. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo. Crescent Mar. 11805. F. Sanson sculp.

PITCAIRNIA BROMELIÆFOLIA. SCARLET
PITCAIRNIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-phyllus, semisuperus. *Pet.* 3, squama nectarifera ad basin petalorum. *Stigm.* 3, contorta. *Caps.* 3, introrsum dehiscentes. *Sem.* alata. HEPETIS. *Gen. Plant. Schreb. n. 1741.*

OBS. *Si calyx monophyllus appellandus, germen erit superum, tubo calycis semiimmersum et adnatum, stamina et petala faucibus calycis inserta. Si vero majoris calycem triphyllum dicere, germen erit semiinferum, stamina, petala, et calyx receptaculo germen cingenti inserta. Dryand. MSS.*

Rectiusne Cal. 0, Cor. sexpartita, laciniis inæqualibus, cylindrice conniventibus, extimis calycem mentientibus? G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PITCAIRNIA *bromeliæfolia* foliis ciliato-spinosis; racemo patulo ebracteato; pedunculis germinibusque glaberrimis.

PITCAIRNIA *bromeliæfolia*. *Hort. Kew. 1. 401. Schneev. et Geuns Ic. Fasc. 4. t. 11. L'Herit. Sert. Angl. 7. t. 11. Swartz Fl. Ind. Occid. 1. p. 580. Mart. Mill. Dict. Dryand. in Linn. Transf. v. 2. p. 230. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 10. Lil. à Redouté, t. 75.*

HEPETIS *angustifolia*. *Swartz Prod. 56.*

An inhabitant of Jamaica, where it is said to grow on the shady sides of mountains. First cultivated in this country by Lord ASHBURTON as far back as 1781; flowers in April and May, although our specimen did not until August.

The rachis of the raceme as well as peduncles and corolla are of a fine scarlet colour; the latter is persistent, changing to a greenish and lastly to a brownish hue. The transparent scale at the inner base of each segment is of an ovate form, truncate at the top, crenate, attached by its back, while the edge and summit are free. Radical leaves from three to four feet long, scarcely an inch broad when flattened. Scape terminal, upright, about a foot high, many-flowered, and generally simple. Calyx or outer segments of the corolla three times shorter than the corolla or inner segments. It is a very ornamental plant; requires to be kept in the tan-pit; often feeds; but is generally propagated by offsets. G.



PANCRATIUM LITTORALE (β), LESSER
SEA-SHORE PANCRATIUM,



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA,

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 718.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PANCRATIUM *littorale* foliis bifariis lanceolato-loratis; laciniis tubo brevioribus; corona stamini-lega his quinque brevioribus, inter stamina parum elevata, sinuata, aut obtuse atque obsolete erosa. G.

PANCRATIUM *littorale*. Jacq. Amer. 99. t. 179. f. 94. Hort. Vindb. v. 3. p. 41. t. 75. Hort. Kew. 1. 412. Salisb. in Linn. Transf. 2. 74. cum fig. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p. 42.

PANCRATIUM foliis ensiformibus, spatha multiflora; floribus magnis candidis. Trew. Ebret. p. 6. t. 27.

(β) tubo corollæ brevioribus quam in (α) 4-unciali; limbi laciniis tubo parum brevioribus, nectario basi adnatis. Dryand. MSS.

This variety flowered, and was probably introduced into the garden of the late Dr. PITCAIRN, about 1782; but from whence it came we are not now able to ascertain; (α) was found by JACQUIN near Carthage in the Island of Tierra Bomba, growing plentifully on the sea-shore: (β) we have never found figured in any work, but there are several good figures of (α), as may be seen by the above synonymy.

Requires to be kept in a stove, where it will flower twice a year. It is to be observed that the crown bears the same proportion to the segments in both varieties, although they differ so much in the length of the tube. The specific character contains all the description necessary to distinguish it from the species at present known to us; an entirely new one of which has lately flowered at Kew, brought from Cayenne; it has broad glossy leaves, exceeding long flowers, and the smallest crown of any we ever yet have seen. G.

N^o 825



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis S^t Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1865 F. Sanford sculp.



PANCRATIUM CARIBÆUM. WEST-INDIAN
PANCRATIUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 718.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- PANCRATIUM *caribæum* foliis subambientibus, petiolatis, oblongo-lanceolatis, subsucculenter coriaceis; corollæ laciniis tubo obtuse subhexangulo longioribus, deorsum infundibuliformiter convergentibus; corona staminilega arctius turbinata, sexies excisa, sinibus integris aut varie dentatis. G.
- PANCRATIUM *caribæum*. *Sp. Pl.* 418. *Hort. Cliff* 133. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 411. *Lam. Encyc. n.* 6. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 42.
- PANCRATIUM *fragrans*. *Salisb. in Linn. Transf.* 2. 72. t. 11. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 43. *excluso Trew. Ebrēt.*
- NARCISSUS totus albus latifolius polyanthos major odoratus. *Sloan. Fam.* 115. *Hist.* 1. p. 244. *Mart. Cent.* 3. t. 27.
- NARCISSUS *americanus* flore multiplice albo hexagono odorato. *Commel. Hort. Am.* 2. t. 87. p. 173.

OBS. *Vix dubito quin hic quoque tutissime retuliffem PANCRATIUM declinatum, Jacq. quod Amænum Salisb. atque Willd.*

A native of the West-Indies; said to have been introduced by P. MILLER, in 1730. In our figure an inner younger leaf is represented, and the stem is seen on one of its narrowest sides. Blooms in our stoves generally twice a year, about June and February.

Leaves

Leaves 12—14, blades about a foot long and three inches broad, shining, and of a very deep green. Flowers fragrant, vertical. Tube about two inches long, with the alternate angles nearly obsolete; segments for nearly the length of the crown, converging turbinate, then recurvedly deflected; outer ones narrowest; crown three times shorter than these. Stamens rather shorter than the segments. Little stress in specific distinction can be laid upon the sinuses of the crown being entire or toothletted, as we have frequently seen them vary infinitely in the same plant.

In the course of this summer we hope to communicate some further information concerning the West-Indian species of this genus. G.



PANCRATIUM ROTATUM. LARGE-CROWNED
PANCRATIUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 718.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PANCRATIUM *rotatum (sessiliflora)* bulbo repenter sobolifero; foliis loratis, sursum sub lanceolatis obtusulis, deorsum obtuse canaliculatis; corona staminilega magna, hypocrateriformi-campanulata, deorsum tubulosa, rotundato-angulata, præmorso-finuata, ultra staminum medium protensa. G.

PANCRATIUM *mexicanum.* *Michaux Flor. Amer. Bor.* 1. 188? Vix Linnæi, quando vel minimam citatæ Dillenianæ tabulæ atque adumbrationi possimus adjicere fidem. G.

We are informed by Mr. LODDIGE, the Nurseryman at Hackney, that this handsome species is a native of Carolina, and that he received it from thence some time since. If it is MICHAX's plant, of which we have scarcely a doubt, he tells us that it grows there in such spots as are usually at one time or other of the year under water, and that in a wild state it is constantly two-flowered, but when cultivated from two to five-flowered.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's; requires a strong heat to make it thrive, and rich mould; produces abundance of offsets; the nether bulb itself often perishing after producing the bloom.

The leaves grow distichwise, are little more than an inch broad, about two feet in length; the upper part of lamina striated; the scape issues from the middle of these. The bloom was gone off before I could procure it for examination, but in the drawing the segments of the corolla seem something shorter than the tube, and the crown about a third shorter than the segments.

It is certainly neither the *mexicanum* nor *carolinianum* of LINNÆUS, if any reliance can be placed on the synonyms he has cited, and which are most probably also his authorities for the species. The web that connects the stamens both in size and form affords a very strong distinction from all the species yet known to us; but it certainly in habit comes nearest to the *mexicanum* of any we have read of.

Mr. SALISBURY tells us that the variety of *PANCRATIUM littorale*, published in our last number, is likewise a native of Carolina. G.

ALOE HUMILIS (β). NARROW-LEAVED
STEMLESS ALOE.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vide Num.* 765.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *humilis*. *Vid. Num.* 757.

(β) floribus nonnihil splendidioribus, majoribus atque crebrioribus; foliis angustioribus, magis glaucinis, subadscenderent incurvatis. G.

ALOE *humilis* (β) *incurva*. *Howarth on ALOE, in Linn. Transf. vol. 7. p. 15.*

Our drawing of this beautiful variety of ALOE was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. MALCOLMS, at Kensington. Probably raised in our own gardens from the seeds of (α). G.



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*Aloe humilis var. incurva,
fide Baker & Linn. Soc. xviii 157.*

ASPALATHUS ARANEOSA. HAIRY
ASPALATHUS.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus : lacinia superiore majore. *Legumen* ovatum, masticum, subdispermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASPALATHUS *araneosa* ; foliis fasciculatis filiformibus laxis pilosis, capitulis hirsutis. *Thunb. Prod.* 126. *Willd. Spec. Pl.* 3. p. 962.

ASPALATHUS *araneosa* ; foliis fasciculatis fetaceis inermibus hispidis, floribus capitatis.

GENISTA *Æthiopica* flore flavo, foliolis inflexis et araneosa lanugine fimbriatis, summo ramulo circa flores glomeratis. *Pluk. Mant.* 87. t. 414. f. 4. *Seb. Thes.* 1. p. 38. t. 23. f. 6.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby with pendulous woolly branches. *Leaves* filiform, beset with long white hairs, from three to nine, collected in alternate fascicles, which are woolly at the base. *Flowers* bluish white, terminal, collected in a capitulum, nearly sessile, intermixed with bractes like the leaves, three to each flower, the length of the calyx. *Calyx* of one leaf five-toothed : teeth long, awl-shaped, beset with very long white silky hairs, and are equal in size, in which respect they do not correspond with the generic character. *Vexillum* for the most part straight, connivent, longer than the alæ which enclose the carina : all these parts are hairy or villous on the outside. The flowers when dried appear yellow, which probably misled PLUKENET and SEBA, who never saw the plant in a living state, if their plant be indeed the same with ours.

This elegant shrub is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and requires a greenhouse to protect it from frost. Our drawing was taken in June 1804, at GEORGE HIBBERT'S, Esq. at Clapham-Common.





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ACHYRANTHES PORRIGENS. CRIMSON-
HEADED ACHYRANTHES.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus, basi 3-squamosus. *Cor.* 0. *Stamina* basi coalita in tubulum squamulis interpositis. *Stylus* 1. *Stigma* 1. *Sem.* solitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACHYRANTHES *porrigens*; caule fruticoso, capitulis terminalibus ovalibus nudis, foliis oppositis ovato-lanceolatis.

ACHYRANTHES *porrigens*; foliis oppositis, lanceolatis, spicis ovatis, acutis. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 350. *Bot. Repos.* 380.

This pretty shrub was brought from Paris in the year 1802, by Mr. WOODFORD, under the name of *GOMPHRENA fruticosa*, and it is not without regret that we follow JACQUIN in considering it rather as a species of *Achyranthes* than *Gomphrena*, to which last it appears so much more nearly allied in habit, but not so in the parts of fructification. It is not however improbable but that future observers will find that some other species of the latter genus may be united with this into one distinct from either.

The flowers are collected into a compact oval capitulum, have three unequal hairy scales or bractes at the base of each, the calyx (the same part however in *Gomphrena* is called by

LINNAEUS corolla) consists of five lanceolate, keeled, sharp-pointed leaflets; within these are five small scales or petals fimbriated at the tips, of the same bright crimson colour as the calyx, but three times smaller; these appear to be united together with the filaments into a tube at the base, but their union if real is slight; this part corresponds with what LINNAEUS calls the nectarium in Gomphrena, alternating with these, and of the same length, are five filaments with small round anthers; these either fall off very early or there are as in Amaranthus many female flowers without stamens. The ovary is superior, free, globose, terminated with a straight style and round villous stigma.

Has been hitherto treated as a hardy stove plant, in which situation it continues in flower, though not expanded, through the whole of the winter, and seems peculiarly suited to enliven the bouquets at this season when, of the few flowers that occur, there are hardly any to be met with which possess such a brilliant colour. It has the further advantage of preserving its form and colour when dried as well as the Globe-Amaranthus. Propagated by cuttings.

Our drawing was taken in the middle of January from a very fine specimen at Mr. BARR'S, Nurseryman, Ball's-Pond, Islington. Its native country is unknown, but is probably South-America, as we infer from its near affinity with GOMPHRENA *brasiliensis*.



ANAGALLIS FRUTICOSA. SHRUBBY
PIMPERNEL.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Caps.* circumscissa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- ANAGALLIS *fruticosa*; foliis ternis cordato-lanceolatis amplexicaulibus, caule fruticoso tereti: ramis angulosis. *Ventenat. Pl. Select.* 18.
ANAGALLIS *grandiflora.* *Bot. Repos.* 367.

Most of the known species of *Anagallis* so nearly resemble each other, that it is not easy to find botanical characters that will with sufficient accuracy distinguish them, and this has led some Botanists to believe that most of the supposed species are mere varieties, deriving their origin from climate, soil, and cultivation. Some have carried this opinion so far as to suppose that this splendid plant is the offspring of *ANAGALLIS arvensis*, improved by art, a notion however which appears to us sufficiently improbable.

If there are no very prominent marks of distinction except that of the shrubby perennial stalk, a change which some other annuals have been known to undergo from climate and other circumstances, yet there are several differences, more minute indeed than might be wished, but which, when united, may be sufficient to distinguish them. Thus in *ANAGALLIS arvensis* the leaves and flower-stalks are usually opposite, or if more than two, are generally by fours, rarely if ever three, which is
the

the more natural number in our plant, though in this they sometimes grow by pairs and now and then by fours. The leaves are also more lance-shaped and less oval than in *arvensis*, the anthers too are pointed and incurved at the upper extremity. In the economy of the two plants there is a remarkable difference, for while the flowers of the common *pimpernel* are never open except in fair weather, and have, from their sensibility to the presence or absence of the sun, been called "the poor man's weather-glass," the flowers of our plant pay so little regard to the changes of the atmosphere, that when once fully expanded, they remain open night and day.

It is readily propagated by cuttings, and will, if planted in the open ground, produce seeds; but to preserve it through the winter, must be entirely protected from frost. Is of late introduction among us from Paris. VENTENAT says, it is a native of Africa, near Mogadore.



CALLA ÆTHIOPICA. ETHIOPIAN CALLA.

*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA POLYANDRIA.

MONŒCIA MONANDRIA. *Schreb.**Generic Character.*

Spatha plana. *Spadix* tectus flosculis. *Cal.* o. *Petala* o.
Baccæ polyspermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALLA *Æthiopica*; foliis sagittato-cordatis, spatha cucullata
spadice superne masculino. *Sp. Pl.* 1373. *Hort. Cliff.*
435. *Reichard.* 4. 75. *Lederm. Microf.* 37. t. 18.
19. edit. *Gallic.* 44. *Gært. Fruct.* 2. 20. t. 84. f. 2.
Mart. Mill. Dict. n. 1. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 318.

ARUM *Æthiopicum*, flore albo odorato. *Comm. Hort.* 1. p.
95. t. 50.

ARUM *americanum*, ari vulgaris facie, foliis carnosis. *Mich.*
Flor. 9. t. 2.

The female flowers, which are confined to the lower part of the spadix, consist in this species of a conical germen terminated by a truncated black-purple stigma.

The male flowers are both intermixed with the female, and occupy entirely the whole of the superior part of the spadix, without any intermediate space.

MILLER, who is generally a very accurate observer, says that the pistils and stamens are so intermixed as not to be easily distinguishable without the aid of glasses, and that a few of the flowers situate near the extremity of the spadix are succeeded by berries, but we find the pistils and consequently the berries all at the base of the spadix, the upper
part

part of which is occupied by stamens only, as described by SCHREBER, and these parts are so very distinct, that we apprehend MILLER's description must have belonged to some other plant and have been inserted in this place by mistake.

It is very hardy, bearing our milder winters, even without shelter, but to have it flower well it is necessary to preserve it in a greenhouse, or what is still better, to aid it by the heat of the stove; by management it may be made to shew flowers in almost any month in the year.

COMMELIN has remarked, that when this plant has too much water given it, this will distil away in drops from the points of the leaves, perfectly limpid and of an acrid taste. Is propagated by offsets from the roots, which it produces in abundance. Is a native of the Cape; found also in St. Helena, in the rich soil by the side of the rivulets. Has been many years common in our gardens.



I N D E X.

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

- Pl.*
- 830 *Achyranthes porrigens.*
 - 804 *Albuca major.*
 - 802 *Alöe cymbiformis.*
 - 828 ——— *humilis, var. β.*
 - 815 ——— *margaritifera, var. media.*
 - 814 ——— *viscosa.*
 - 831 *Anagallis fruticosa.*
 - 816 *Anthericum frutescens.*
 - 820 *Arum bicolor.*
 - 788 *Asclepias carnosa.*
 - 829 *Aspalathus araneosa.*
 - 799 *Asphodelus ramosus.*
 - 801 *Billardiera scandens.*
 - 832 *Calla Æthiopica.*
 - 811 *Campanula capitata.*
 - 810 *Cassia biflora.*
 - 818 *Chironia angustifolia.*
 - 792 *Colutea galegifolia.*
 - 794 *Cordia sebestena.*
 - 795 *Dianthus caucaseus.*
 - 822 *Drimia elata.*
 - 823 *Gladiolus hirsutus, var. δ.*
 - 812 *Gnidia simplex.*
 - 803 *Helonias læta.*
 - 790 *Hesperanthus radiata, v. caricina.*
 - 797 *Iris squalens.*
 - 789 *Ixia maculata, var. amethystina.*
 - 821 *Kitaibelia vitifolia.*
 - 817 *Lachenalia pustulata.*
 - 800 *Lilium canadense, var. α.*
 - 798 ——— *pomponium.*
 - 813 *Malpighia glabra.*
 - 809 ——— *volubilis.*
 - 797 *Nymphæa Lotus.*
 - 819 ——— *odorata.*
 - 805 *Ornithogalum caudatum.*
 - 826 *Pancratium caribæum.*
 - 825 ——— *littorale.*
 - 827 ——— *rotatum.*
 - 824 *Pitcairnia bromeliæfolia.*
 - 796 *Protea pulchella.*
 - 808 *Salvia chamædrioides.*
 - 807 *Silene chloræfolia.*
 - 793 *Stapelia pedunculata.*
 - 806 *Tulbagia alliacea.*
 - 791 *Viola cornuta.*

I N D E X.

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

- Pl.*
- 830 *Achyranthes, crimson-headed.*
 - 804 *Albuca, larger.*
 - 805 *Aloe, middle-sized pearl-leaved.*
 - 828 ——— *narrow-leaved, stemless.*
 - 802 ——— *tender-leaved.*
 - 814 ——— *triangular.*
 - 816 *Anthericum, onion-leaved.*
 - 801 *Appleberry, climbing.*
 - 820 *Arum, two-coloured.*
 - 788 *Asclepias, thick-leaved.*
 - 829 *Aspalathus, hairy.*
 - 799 *Asphodel, branched, or Kingspear.*
 - 813 *Barbadoes-Cherry, smooth-leaved.*
 - 800 ——— *twining.*
 - 881 *Bell-flower, clustered.*
 - 801 *Billardiera, climbing.*
 - 792 *Bladder-Senna, small-leaved.*
 - 882 *Calla, Ethiopian.*
 - 810 *Cassia, two-flowered.*
 - 807 *Catch-fly, Armenian.*
 - 818 *Chironia, narrow-leaved.*
 - 794 *Cordia, rough-leaved.*
 - 823 *Corn-flag, two-flowered, shaggy.*
 - 822 *Drimia, tall.*
 - 787 *Flag, brown-flowered.*
 - 812 *Gnidia, flax-leaved.*
 - 803 *Helonias, channel-leaved.*
 - 790 *Hesperanthus, carex-leaved.*
 - 789 *Ixia, amethystine.*
 - 821 *Kitaibelia, vine-leaved.*
 - 817 *Lachenalia, blistered.*
 - 800 *Lily, Canadian.*
 - 798 ——— *pompon.*
 - 827 *Pancratium, large-crowned.*
 - 825 ——— *lesser sea-shore.*
 - 826 ——— *West-Indian.*
 - 831 *Pimpernel, shrubby.*
 - 795 *Pink, Caucasian.*
 - 824 *Pitcairnia, scarlet-flowered.*
 - 796 *Protea, fennel-leaved.*
 - 808 *Sage, germander.*
 - 793 *Stapelia, long-stalked.*
 - 805 *Star of Bethlem, long-spiked.*
 - 806 *Tulbagia, Narcissus-leaved.*
 - 791 *Violet, horned.*
 - 797 *Water-lily, Egyptian.*
 - 819 ——— *sweet-scented.*

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CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXII.

————— Nec fera comantem
Narcissum, aut flexi tacuissim vimen acanthi,
Pallentesque hederas, et amantes littora myrtos.

VIRGIL.

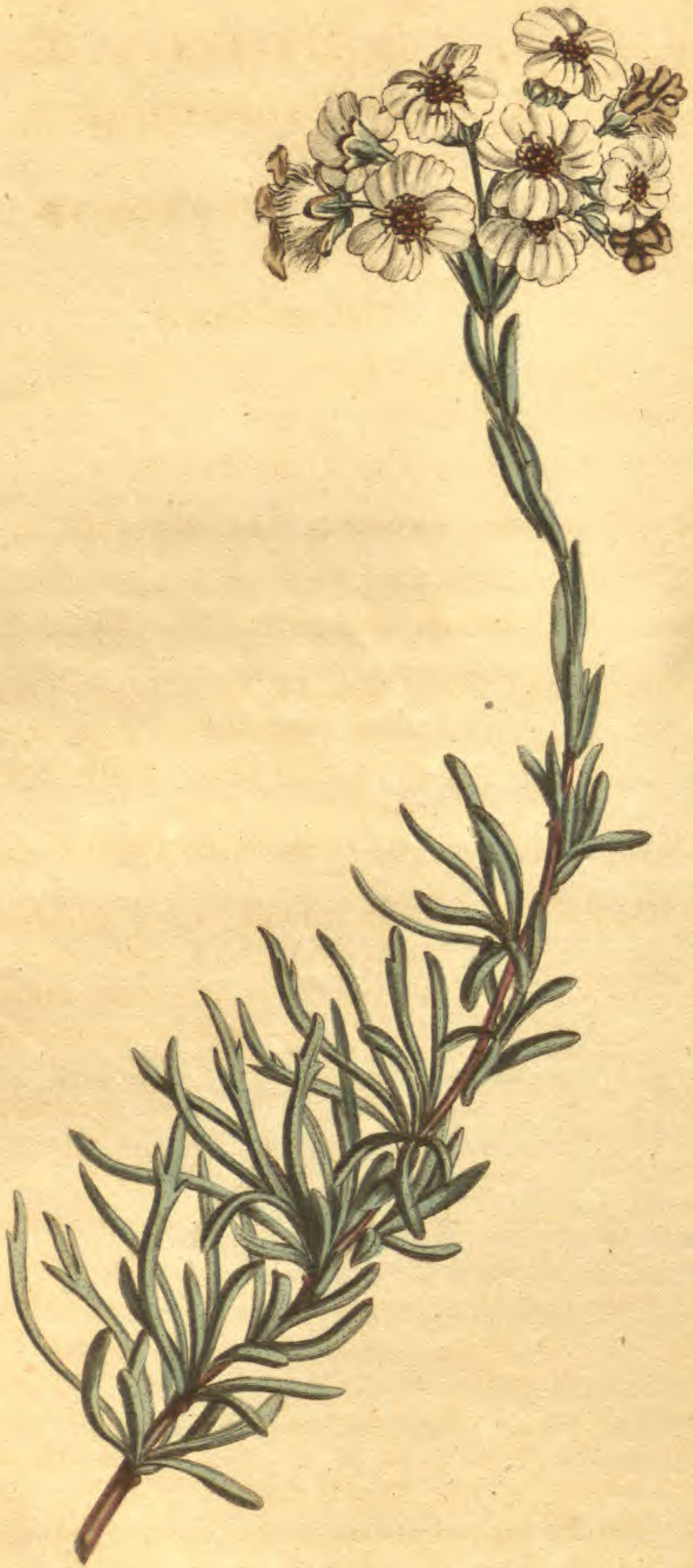
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M DCCC V.



ERIOCEPHALUS AFRICANUS. CLUSTER-
LEAVED ERIOCEPHALUS.



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* 0. *Cal.* 10-phyllus, æqualis. *Radii*
flosculi 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- ERIOCEPHALUS *africanus*; foliis integris divisisque, floribus corymbosis. *Linn. Spec. Pl.* 1310. *Hort. Cliff.* 424. *Hort. Kew.* 3. p. 278. *Reich.* 3. p. 938.
- ERIOCEPHALUS *racemosus*. *Gært. Fruet.* 2. p. 428. t. 168. f. 7. ?
- ERIOCEPHALUS *sempervirens*, foliis fasciculatis et digitatis. *Dill. Elth.* 132. t. 110. f. 134.
- ABROTANUM *africanum* foliis argenteis angustis, floribus umbellatis, capitulis tomentosis. *Raii Hist.* 3. p. 232.
- ABROTANUM *africanum* folio tereti tridentato. *Walth Hort.* 1. t. 1.

We have very little doubt but that GÆRTNER'S figure really belongs to our plant, though supposed by him to be ERIOCEPHALUS *racemosus*, which has very short peduncles growing in long racemes, and not several, in a sort of umbel at the extremity of the branch, as in our species, in which there are also frequently a few single flowers growing on peduncles longer than the solitary leaves or bractes towards the extremity of the branch, from the axils of which they issue. As he had only dry flowers to examine, it is not to be wondered at that GÆRTNER did not find a double calyx; what he takes to be the

the internal is in reality the external calyx, between which and the inner one is a quantity of white filky wool: the inner calyx is cylindrical, embraces very tightly the florets, consists of one leaf with a five-cleft border, and is entirely concealed by the wool. The receptacle is not naked but hairy. It frequently happens that all the leaves are entire. A native of the Cape of Good Hope. Must be kept in a greenhouse during the winter months, where it will produce its flowers from Christmas till March. Propagated by cuttings.

Our drawing was made from specimens received from Mr. CUFF, of Twickenham.

It may be considered as a very rare plant, though cultivated in 1731, by Dr. JAMES SHERARD, in his garden at Eltham.

CLEMATIS FLORIDA. LARGE-FLOWERED
VIRGIN'S-BOWER.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Petala* 4—6. *Sem.* caudata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLEMATIS *florida*; (scandens) foliis decompositis, petiolis axillaribus solitariis unifloris bracteatis, petalis senis ovatis patentibus.

CLEMATIS *florida*; foliis decompositis, foliolis binatis ternatisque, petalis ovatis. *Thunb. Japon.* 240. *Syst. Veg.* 512.

CLEMATIS *florida.* *Mart. Mill. Diet.* 8. *Bot. Repos.* 402. *Anemone vel Anemonoides.* *Houttuyn. Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 7, p. 280. t. 55. f. 1.

The CLEMATIS *florida* is a native of Japan, said to have been introduced to this country by Dr. FOTHERGILL, about the year 1776; but we apprehend that it was the double variety, which is now not uncommon in our gardens. We have never seen it with single flowers till very lately, and in this state it appears with so different an aspect, as hardly to be recognised for the same species without particular examination. It has been usual to distinguish the species of this genus by the leaves, which are in many instances very similar and extremely subject to vary; the mode of inflorescence and structure of the flower afford characters much more to be depended on.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S, where it flowered in the stove; but there is no reason to believe that it is not equally hardy with the double sort, which in a sheltered situation bears our ordinary winters very well. Propagated by layers.

N^o 834



CHEIRANTHUS ARMENIACUS. ARMENIAN
WALL-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Germen utrinque denticulo glandulato. *Cal.* clausus foliolis
2 basi gibbis. *Sem.* plana.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHEIRANTHUS *armeniacus*; caule frutescente diviso, foliis
aggregatis inciso-dentatis superne latioribus,
siliquis tetragonis stigmatе bilobo incrassato
terminatis.

We received this, as we suppose, new CHEIRANTHUS, from Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney, who informs us that the seeds from whence he raised it, were gathered on the celebrated Mount Arrarat in Armenia-Major.

It has near affinity with the CHEIRANTHUS *erysimoides*, figured by JACQUIN in his *Flora Austriaca*, but differs in having a shrubby divided stem, leaves collected in a circle at the extremity of the branch and deeper toothed, undulated and purple in the winter, flowers growing in longer racemes. The peduncles of the flowers are horizontal, of the fruit assurgent.

The flowers, which appear in May, are sweet-scented. Is propagated by seeds or by cuttings.





POTHOS FÆTIDA. STINKING POTHOS, or
SCUNKWEED.



Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Olim GYNANDRIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

*Spatha. Spadix simplex tectus. Cal. 0. Petala 4. Stam. 4.
Baccæ 2-spermæ.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POTHOS *fætida*; foliis cordatis spadice subglobofo. *Hort. Kew.* 3. p. 319. *Mart. Mill. Diæt. a.* 3. *Michaux Am. Bor.* 2. p. 186.

DRACONTIUM *fætidum*. *Spec. Pl.* 1372. *Willd.* 2. p. 288. *Reich.* 4. 74. *Cold. Noveb.* 214. *Kalm. It.* 3. p. 47. *Edit. Angl.* 2. 90. *Gron. Virg.* 141. *Mart. Mill. Diæt. a.* 3.

CALLA *aquatilis*, odore allii vehementer prædita. *Gron. Virg.* 1. p. 186.

ARUM *americanum* *Betæ folio*. *Catesb. Car.* 2. p. 71. t. 71.

ARUM. 12. *Mill. Diæt. ed.* 7.

Symplocarpus fætidus, Ingra, plate 5224.

This singular plant, our figure of which, we suspect, may pass at first sight for a drawing of shells, is a native of North-America, from Canada to Virginia. It certainly corresponds very well with the character of POTHOS as far as regards the flower, the berries we have not had an opportunity of seeing; yet MICHAX queries if it may not be a congener of CALLA *palustris*; we do not however see any reason for such a supposition, the spadix is covered with distinct flowers having four petals

petals (according to JUSSIEU, calycine scales) with depressed points, four stamens with incumbent anthers, a conical germen terminated with a truncated stigma, whereas *CALLA palustris*, according to that very accurate observer, POLLICH, has neither calyx nor corolla, and each germen is surrounded by many stamens.

We learn from MICHAUX, that in America it grows in the water, it has therefore been probably badly treated hitherto in our gardens; we have observed it for several years in the open border, at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S, Old Brompton, where our drawing was taken.

In the first volume of the American Memoirs, the roots of this plant are recommended by Dr. CUTLER as a useful remedy in asthma, with a very necessary caution to simplers, that they do not gather for it the roots of White Hellebore, as this likewise goes by the name of Scunkweed.

It flowered in Mr. COLLINSON'S garden at Peckham, in the spring of the year 1736, from which plant CATESBY'S figure above quoted was taken. The leaves come up after the flowering is over.

= *Gasteria verrucosa* [837]

ALOE VERRUCOSA. WARTED ALOE.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vide Num.* 765.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *verrucosa* (*acaulis, curviflora*) foliis distichis lorato-subensiformibus obtuse parumque acuminatis, undique atque subconfluentem papillofis; floribus mediis, reflexis; corolla subcoalita. G.

ALOE *verrucosa*. Thunb. 9. Prod. 61. Hort. Kew. 1. 468. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 189. Haworth on Aloe in Linn. Transf. 7. p. 12.

ALOE *carinata, v. ensiformis*. Decand. Pl. Gr. 63.

ALOE *disticha*. β . Sp. Pl. 459.

A Cape species, now very common in our greenhouses; having been cultivated by MILLER so long ago as 1731.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. MALCOLM'S Nursery, Kenfington.

One of the humbler sorts, having leaves about 6—7 inches in length, and far shorter than the flower-stem.

E R R A T A.

No. 827, l. 7. for "*sessiflora*" read "*sessiflorum*."

Ib. l. penult, for "*nether*" read "*mother*."

Ib. p. 2. l. 2. for "*of*" read "*or*."

No. 828, l. 13, after "*ALOE*" add "*humilis*."



Edw. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent May. 1185 F. Janczowicz sculp.

Gastaria verrucosa fide Baker Journ.
Linn. Soc. XVIII 184.

ALOE LINGUA, var. β . CRASSIFOLIA. THICK-
LEAVED TONGUE ALOE.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 765.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *Lingua (acaulis, curviflora)* foliis distichis imbricato-conduplicantibus, linguæformibus, punctulis densissimis pruinantibus ad instar araneæ cutis, obscure variegatis; corollæ laciniis paululum coalitis. G.

ALOE *Lingua.* Thunb. *Diff.* 11. *Prod.* 61. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 469. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 189.

ALOE *linguæformis.* *Suppl.* 206. *Decand. Pl. Gr.* 68.

ALOE *nigricans.* *Haworth on Aloe, Linn. Transf.* 7. 13.

ALOE *disticha.* *Sp. Pl.* 459.

ALOE foliis ensiformibus distichis patulis. *Hort. Cliff.* 132. *Hort. Ups.* 86. *Roy. Lugdb.* 86.

β . *crassifolia*; foliis latioribus brevioribus. *Hort. Kew.* l. c.

A Cape species, some of the varieties of which are said by THUNBERG to grow on the top of Roodesand mountains near the waterfall. We have never yet seen any figure of our present variety, which was cultivated by MILLER in 1731.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. MALCOLM'S Nursery, Kenfington. Now common. We cannot agree with Mr. HAWORTH in making this a distinct species; not finding characters sufficient to distinguish it by; his character of "*margines integerrimæ*," is not by any means constant. The outer surface of the leaves when carefully examined will be found to be dotted or chagreened in the manner of a spider's skin; they are also curiously conduplicate at their bases. This plant is propagated by offsets, is a free blower, and of easy culture. G.



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Gasteria nigricans
vide Baker J. Linn Soc XVIII 1805

TULIPA SUAVEOLENS. EARLY DWARF
TULIP.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 717.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TULIPA *suaveolens* foliis glaucis, lanceolatis, approximatis scapum uniflorum villosum subæquantibus; flore erecto, campanulato-patulo; staminibus laciniis 3—4 brevioribus; antheris stigmata paululum superantibus. G.

TULIPA *suaveolens*. *Roth Catal. Bot.* 1. p. 45. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 97.

TULIPA *pumilio*. *Lobel. ic.* 127.

TULIPA *dubia pumilio*. *Clus. Hist.* 148.

We are glad to see this beautiful genus beginning to display its species in our books, and not considered as a mere collection of varieties any more than its neighbours: we find already three new ones in REDOUTE'S Liliacées, and our present plant has but lately received its rank. Has been known among Florists by the Gallo-Dutch appellation of *Duc Van Tbol*; one of the earliest blowers, and the most used for blowing within doors, which it does about January, and in open ground in March and April. The best roots come from Holland. Supposed to be a native of the South of Europe; and, as we think, is sufficiently distinguished by the above specific character from all its congeners.

Very sweet-scented*. G.

* At Mr. CURTIS'S, Florist at Walworth, we have this day (April 21) been gratified with the sight of a large bed of this species of Tulip, containing many hundred roots, all in full blossom and very nearly alike in stature, forming a carpet of scarlet and gold, which, when illumined by the sun, pours forth such a blaze of resplendent colouring, as can hardly be conceived.

N^o 839



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EUCOMIS BIFOLIA. TWO-LEAVED EUCOMIS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA,

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, 6-fida, persistens, laciniis erectioribus. *Stam.* ferta brevi membranaceo corollæ adnato connexa. *Stylus* apice hamato-curvatus. *Germen* turbinatum, alato-trilobum, membranam staminilegam longe superans. G.

FRITILLARIA. Linn. BASILÆA. Juss.

OBS. Genus MASSONIÆ confine; differt tubo fere nullo, germine membranam staminilegam longe superante, corollæ laciniis nec retroflexis aut recurvis; quoque habitu habens bulbum aut squamosum ut in Lilio aut squamosotunicatum, tunicis crassis sursumque squarroso-laxatis: educitur quoque hic MASSONIÆ umbella vel corymbus in racemum spicatum comosum aut subcomosum, sæpius etiam bracteato-foliosum. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EUCOMIS *bifolia*, foliis geminis carnosocoriaceis ellipticis, depresso-lineatis recumbentibus, racemo spicato, folioso-bracteato, parum comoso. G.

EUCOMIS *bifolia*. Jacq. ic. rar. 2. t. 449. Coll. 4. 215. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 92.

MELANTHIUM *Massoniæfolium*. Bot. Rep. tab. 368. Ubi germinis delineatio omnino falsa; a MELANTHIO tam habitu quam caractere differt, id enim genus ebracteatum bulbo gaudens solido cum tegmine crustaceo, stigmatibus trinis, subsessilibus capsulas tres conjunctas finientibus. G.

This plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, was introduced into our gardens by Mr. HIBBERT. Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S in March last. Leaves two, recumbent, elliptic, flat, broad, coriaceous, rather fleshy, depressedly lineate on the upper surface, smooth beneath. Scape stipitiform, less than a span high, thick, succulent, somewhat clubbed. Raceme nearly sessile, spiked, many-flowered, bracteately leafy, subcomose. Flowers subherbaceous, bractes far acuminate, patent; corolla turbinate, rather incurved, somewhat shorter than the stamens; which are incurvedly accumbent to the germen. Style filiform, tapering, hooked at the end; stigma inconspicuous; germen turbinate, alately three-lobed, protruding far beyond the web that connects the stamens at their base. A greenhouse plant of easy culture. G.





ANEMONE CORONARIA. POPPY ANEMONE.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. hujus loco involucrum caulinum a flore distans, 2—3 phyllum. *Petala* 5—10. *Semina* plurima mucronata aut caudata stylum retinentia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANEMONE *coronaria*; foliis radicalibus ternato decompositis: dentibus mucronatis, involucre folioso, seminibus lanatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 2. p. 1276.*

ANEMONE *coronaria.* *Linn. Sp. Pl. 760. Reich. 2. 634. Syst. Veg. 510. Hort. Kew. 2. p. 255.*

PULSATILLA foliis decompositis ternatis. *Hort. Cliff. 223. Hort. Ups. 155. Roy. Lugdb. 487.*

ANEMONE *tenuifolia multiplex mutata* florum facie quotannis nova. *Hort. Reg. Par. Miller. Icon. 31.*

ANEMONE *tenuifolia simpliei* flore. *Baub. Pin. 174. var. plurimæ. Park. Parad. 208—12.*

ANEMONE *tenuifolia* flore purpureo violaceo. *Hort. Eyst. Ord. Vern. 1.*

ANEMONE *œnanthes folio* flore violaceo hexaphyllo. *Morif. Hist. 2. p. 425. Baub. Pin. 174.*

The ANEMONE *hortensis*, figured No. 123 of this work, has been sometimes called broad-leaved and *coronaria* narrow-leaved; but as cultivated varieties of these plants differ much in the form of their foliage and but little in that of their petals, the late Mr. CURTIS thought it best to distinguish the former by the name of the Star Anemone and the latter by that of the Poppy Anemone, appellations by which the single kinds at least are best known in our gardens.

In 1790, when our figure of ANEMONE *hortensis* was published, that plant was considered as a rarity, but it has since been much cultivated, and is now become very common. The same rage for novelty, which had nearly banished all the varieties of that species, has had considerable influence in diminishing the culture of the Poppy Anemone, although there is scarcely any plant that is capable of rendering the flower-garden so gay in the spring, especially if the season be favourable for its blowing, which unfortunately is not always the case.

A native

A native of the Levant, of which many varieties were cultivated by GERARD in 1596. Propagates most abundantly by the roots, but the strongest flowering plants are produced from seeds, which generally blow on the second year. The seed should be chosen from the finest plants and sown about the beginning of August, either in the open border in large pans or boxes, or small cucumber frames, the more curious prefer the last. There is some handiness required in sowing this seed; for being furnished with a light downy substance*, they adhere together and are with great difficulty separated, so as to fall singly on the ground; this is best effected by rubbing the seeds over the earth intended to receive them through a fine wire sieve used for sifting the mould; when sown it is to be covered about half an inch thick and kept carefully watered, and shaded with mats in hot dry weather. The earth should be light and as much as possible free from worms. Before the winter the plants will be pretty strong, but should be carefully protected from frost. All of them should be taken up the next summer and planted again in the autumn at the distance of five or six inches apart.

The roots of Anemones should be taken up every year or at furthest every second year, and this should be done as soon as the foliage turns brown, which is in about six weeks from the time of their blowing, and they should not be planted in the same spot more than two years, fresh earth being essential to their vigorous blowing.

Instead of planting them in the autumn some of the roots may be reserved till February or March, by which means all danger from severe frost is avoided and a succession of bloom procured. The kind of earth they are planted in is not very material, provided it be fresh, and light rather than stiff: but for the more curious double varieties, Florists use a compost formed of two parts, of fresh hazel mould and one part of rotten cow-dung, kept together for a year and frequently turned, to incorporate them thoroughly.

When frost sets in severe, the roots should be protected by covering the ground with straw or fern, or by some other method that may occasion less litter. The situation chosen should be open yet warm, and as PARKINSON, who seems to have well understood the culture of these flowers, observes, "not annoyed with the smoake of brewers, dyers, or mault-kils."

* This down grows from the external coat of the seed, especially at its base, but the seed is destitute of the feathered arista, which occurs in some other species, being merely terminated with the oblique persistent style. WILLDENOW has therefore in our opinion very properly removed the ANEMONE coronaria to the section *seminibus ecaudatis*, or having seeds without awns.

N^o 842



Syd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis, St Geo. Crescent June 11805. F Sanson sculp.

NEOTTIA GLANDULOSA. GLANDULOUS
NEOTTIA.



Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ringens: petalis lateralibus antice circa basin nectarii ventricosum connexis. *Anthera* stylo parallela, portice inserta. SWARTZ *mutatis terminis.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NEOTTIA *glandulosa*; foliis ovalibus basi conduplicatis obsolete multinerviis, floribus sparsis pedunculatis.

In the form of the root and general habit, this plant corresponds with *NEOTTIA speciosa*, but differs considerably in the form of the flower; there is however a great similarity in the structure of the style, which is four-sided, truncate, and terminated with a sharp coloured point, and is hollowed out in the upper surface to receive the anther or anthers; for SWARTZ considers this plant, with most of the *orchideæ*, as monandrous, having a two-celled anther, in each of which is a distinct lobe or mass of pollen, the scarious membrane containing these lobes is considered by JACQUIN as the filament, but in our plant there is a short fleshy substance rising from the base of the style, which we should call the filament, as it supports the anther and raises it out of the hollow of the style when these parts are separated. These organs are at first all enclosed within the nectarium.

On the lower part of the scape is one or two stem-embracing leaves, which degenerate upwards into mere spathes. The upper

upper part of the scape, the peduncles, germen, and outer surface of the external petals are covered with hairs terminated with a small round gland.

Scentless. Flowered the latter-end of January last, in the bark stove, at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall, who imported it from the West-Indies.



ASTRAGALUS MONTANUS. MOUNTAIN
MILK-VETCH.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Legumen biloculare gibbum. *Sem.* biserialia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASTRAGALUS *montanus*; acaulis, foliolis lanceolatis acutis subpilosis, scapis erectis folio vix longioribus, floribus laxè spicatis erectis, leguminibus oblongis pubescentibus acumine inflexo. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 1302.

ASTRAGALUS *montanus*. *Sp. Pl.* 760. *Roy. Lugd.* 392. *Jacq. Vindob.* 264. *Ej. Flor. Aust.* t. 167. *Scopoli Carniol.* n. 942. t. 45. *Villars Pl. Dauph.* 3. p. 465.

ASTRAGALUS foliis ovatis lanceolatis, sericeis, filiquis erectis, inflatis subhirsutis. *Hall. Helv.* n. 408.

PHACA *montana*. *Crantz. Austr.* 422.

ASTRAGALOIDES *alpina purpurea villosa pumila*, foliis brevioribus acuminatis. *Till. Pis.* p. 19. t. 14. f. 3.

ASTRAGALUS quidam *montanus* vel *Onobrychis* aliis. *Baub. Hist.* 2. p. 339. (non 240.) *Raii Hist.* 937.

ONOBRYCHIS floribus viciæ majoribus cæruleo-purpuræscensibus five foliis tragacanthæ. *Baub. Pin.* 351.

ONOBRYCHIS IV. *Clus. Hist.* 2. p. 240. *Ej. Pan.* 757.

OXYTROPIS *montana*; subacaulis, villosa, leguminibus erectis tereti-oblongis villosis stylo acuminatis semibilocularibus, carinis breviter mucronatis. *Decand. Astrog.* p. 53. n. 1.

DESCR. *Root* perennial. *Leaves* all radical, odd-pinnate; leaflets 12—14 pair, ovate-acuminate, very hairy, sessile, the lower

lower pairs distant, upper ones almost imbricate. At the base of the leaves are lanceolate erect imbricate stipules. From some of the figures of this plant, it appears that these stipules cover a branched stalk for some extent above the ground before the leaves are thrown out, but as cultivated the leaves issue close to the ground. *Scape* about the length of the leaves, very hairy, three or four inches high, bearing a short loose head of flowers of a reddish purple, when they first appear, but soon changing blue. *Peduncles* very short, each furnished with a small membranous, awl-shaped, hairy, persistent *bracte*, not half the length of the *Calyx*, which is tubular: limb five-cleft: two upper segments shorter, distant: three lower longer and approximate. *Cor.* vexillum ovate-emarginate, sides reflected, striped: alæ one-half shorter than vexillum, supported from near the middle on a filiform claw. *Carina* still shorter, undivided. *Stamens* diadelphous. *Germen* stipitate: *Stigma* acute. Our plant produced no pods; but, according to VILLARS, who certainly describes the same species, these are inflated, villous at first, but afterwards often smooth, always pendulous. In some of the figures and descriptions above quoted the pods are erect, in others pendulous; in some cylindrical, in others inflated; which would lead to the suspicion that the synonyms were not quite correct; but it may be observed, that they are at first erect, and when mature pendulous, as we observe from the specimens in the Bankian Herbarium.

DECANDOLLE in his *Astragalogia* (*vide Annals of Botany*, v. 1. p. 23) has attempted a separation of this immense genus into several, and called the division to which this belongs *Oxytropis*, from the sharp-pointed carina.

A native of most of the Alps of the South of Europe; but, as PALLAS has remarked, is no where found in Siberia, though the most fruitful in Astragali of any country in the world.

Our drawing was made from a plant sent us by Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney.

EPACRIS PUNGENS. RIGID EPACRIS.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. duplex : exterior imbricatus. *Germen* cinctum squamulis 5. *Caps.* 5-locularis, 5-valvis : valvulis medio septiferis. *Sem.* plurima.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPACRIS *pungens* ; foliis imbricatis ovato-acuminatis rigidis pungentibus, corollis infundibuliformibus : laciniis mucronulatis.

EPACRIS *pungens*. *Cavan. Icon. v. 4. p. 26. t. 346.*

The specific character of EPACRIS *grandiflora* in WILLDENOW'S *Species Plantarum* will equally answer for this species, which, though very like the former in the foliage, is however totally different in the form of the corolla, having a tube not much exceeding the limb, whereas the tube of *grandiflora* is cylindrical, and exceeds the limb in length many times.

Though this species frequently occurs among dried specimens sent from New South-Wales, we have not heard of any living plant in this country except the one from which our drawing was made in March last, sent us by Mr. COLVILLE, Nurseryman, in King's-Road, Chelsea. The whole plant consisted of one simple stem, but among dried specimens it usually occurs branched, in this state too the limb of the corolla is perfectly white and the red colour is seen only in the tube and the unopened flower-buds ; in our plant a blush-colour pervaded the whole flower, but very pale on the inside the limb and much deeper in the tube and buds.

It is a greenhouse shrub, and seems equally hardy with others from the neighbourhood of Port-Jackson. Was raised from seeds imported from that country, and whether it will admit of being propagated in any other way we are as yet uncertain.



N^o 845



CROCUS BIFLORUS. SCOTCH CROCUS.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis, membranacea, valva interior admodum angustior, altera contenta. *Cor.* supera infundibuliformis, erecta, tubus stipitatum elongatus, partim subterraneus, limbus subæqualiter 6-partitus, amplus, regularis. *Stigm.* 3, involuto-complicata et plana, aut cucullato-cava, sursum latiora, erosa aut multifida. *G. in Ann. of Bot. v. 1. p. 221.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *biflorus* bulbo-tubere tecto tunicis lævigatis, putamineis, circinato-imbricatis: corollæ fauce nudo. *G.*

CROCUS *biflorus.* *Bot. Rep. Pl. 362. Mill. Dict. ed. 8. n. 4.*

CROCUS *vernus* β . *Mart. Mill. Dict. n. 2.*

CROCUS *vernus striatus vulgaris.* *Park. Parad. 162?*

Why this is called *the Scotch Crocus* we are equally at a loss to account for, as for the adoption of the specific title. It is certainly no native of Scotland, but, as Mr. SALISBURY informs us, most probably of Italian or Asiatic origin, but on what authority he believes so he does not tell us. This gentleman says he has a variety with quite white spathes, not tawny as in our plant, and with higher coloured flowers. Is one of the earliest blowers and perfectly hardy.

Our drawing was taken in February, at Mr. WILLIAMS'S Nursery, Turnham-Green, where both varieties grow in abundance.

If our synonym from PARKINSON be correct, it is a very old inhabitant of our gardens, and is certainly one of the most desirable of the genus. *G.*

IXIA ERECTA, v. LUTEA. YELLOW
UPRIGHT IXIA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis. *Corollæ* tubus gracilis, pedunculoideus, erectus, superius vix dilatatus; limbus ferme usque ad tubum partitus, regularis, subæqualis, patens; laciniæ planiores, raro deorsum in faucem conniventes aut breviter turbinato-conferentes. *Fil.* limbo valde breviora, aut patentia, aut conflectentia, aut fasciculata, vel etiam cuniculato-concreta. *Caps.* membranacea, orbiculato-ovata, torulosa. *Sem.* plurima globosa. *G. in Ann. Bot. v. 1. p. 226.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *erecta*; *spatha* membranacea tubo filiformi brevior, laciniis patentissimis oblongo-ovalibus immaculatis, stigmatibus usque tubum discretis, antheris filamentis longioribus. *G. Vid. supra Num. 623, ubi synonyma querenda.*

IXIA *erecta* β. corollis aurantiacis.

IXIA *erecta.* *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 1. t. 18.*

This very pleasing variety of *IXIA erecta* flowers in May and June; is of equal easy culture with the other, although far less common. *G.*

E M E N D A N D U M.

No. 840, line 13, pro "quoque habitu habens bulbum aut squamosum ut in Lilio aut squamoso tunicatum, tunicis crassis," lege "etiam habitu habens bulbum tunicatum, tunicis sæpius crassis," &c.

N^o 846



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo. Crescent June 1. 1805 F. Sanson sculp

BABIANA TUBIFLORA, *var. α.* LONG-
TUBED BABIANA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha e majoribus, trivalvoidea, intima valva partita vel interdum profunde fissa repleque hyalino interstincta. *Cor.* deorsum infundibuliformiter tubulosa, limbus 6-partitus, regularis et subæqualis, modo subirregularis vel etiam maxime difformis. *Stigmata* 3, patentia, gladioloidea. *Caps.* rotundato-ovata, coriacea, torosa. *Sem.* plura baccata, globosa, inferius attenuata, denuo corrugata, fere mutua pressione deformata. GAWLER in *Annals of Bot.* v. 1. p. 233.

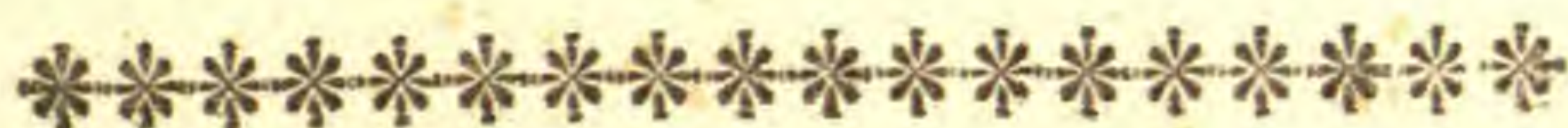
Specific Character and Synonyms.

- BABIANA *tubiflora*; foliis spathisque distichis hirsutis mollibus, tubo recto filiformi-turbinato limbum irregularem 3—4plo excedente, lacinia suprema remotiore, cæteris convergentibus, scapo foliis plicatis perbreuiore. G.
- BABIANA *tubiflora α.* Vid. supra Num. 680, ubi synonyma videnda.

This is made by JACQUIN a distinct species from the one figured above at No. 680, which he calls *tubata*; but we own we cannot see a shadow of specific distinction; besides we have other intermediate varieties, all which would also claim to be species upon as good grounds. G.



MASSONIA LATIFOLIA. BROAD-LEAVED
MASSONIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 559.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MASSONIA *latifolia* foliis subrotundis, patentibus, nudis, glabris. G.

MASSONIA *latifolia*. Linn. *Suppl.* 193. Thunb. *Diff. Nov. Gen.* 2. p. 40. *Prod.* 60. Hort. Kew. 1. p. 405. t. 3. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 28.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was found by THUNBERG and MASSON in Rogge-Veld country. Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in 1775.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's from rather a small specimen. Is of easy culture, requiring to be kept in the greenhouse, where it flowers very early in the spring. G.



SARRACENIA PURPUREA. BROAD-LIPPED
PURPLE SIDE-SADDLE-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 780.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SARRACENIA *purpurea*; foliis decumbentibus, scapo brevioribus: tubo gibbo inflato: ala ventrali latissima arcuata: appendice subreniformi margine sinuata.

SARRACENIA *purpurea*. Linn. *Sp. Pl.* 728. *Edit. Willd.* v. 2. p. 1150. *Bart. Elem. tab.* 1.

SARRACENIA *purpurea*; foliis brevibus tubo ventricoso gibbo, fauce coarctato; ala ventrali arcuatim elatiore; appendice erecta subreniformi-cordata, mutica, sessili: flore purpureo. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* v. 1. p. 310.

SARRACENIA *canadensis* foliis cavis et auritis. *Tourn. Inst.* 657.

BUCANEPHYLLON *americanum*. *Pluk. Amalth.* 46. t. 376. f. 6.

The SARRACENIA *purpurea*, being a native of Canada, should be sufficiently hardy to bear our winters in the open air, but, perhaps from some error in the treatment, it has seldom been made to flower without artificial heat; we should recommend its being planted in bog earth, in a moist shady situation, where the ground is generally covered with moss.

There is however another species with purple flowers, the SARRACENIA *psittacina* of MICHAUX, which we have seen at Mr. WOODFORD'S, and this being a native of the more southern States of North-America, is probably more tender.

Our drawing was made at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S, Nurserymen, at Hammersmith, in the middle of last March, and we received a specimen in fine flower but imperfect in its foliage, in April of the preceding year, from Mr. LODDIGES. Said in the Hortus Kewensis to be introduced by Mr. JOHN TRADESCANT, jun. before the year 1640.



KÆMPFERIA GALANGA. GALANGALE.

*Class and Order.*

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. obsolete. *Cor.* 6-partita: laciniis tribus majoribus partulis unica bipartita. *Stigma* bilamellatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

KÆMPFERIA *Galanga*; foliis ovatis sessilibus, laciniis corollæ externis lanceolato linearibus.

KÆMPFERIA *Galanga*. *Spec. Plant.* 3. *Willd.* 15. *Reich.* 5. *Hort. Cliff.* 2. t. 3.

ALPINIA *sessilis*. *Kœnig apud Retz.* fasc. 3. p. 62.

SONCORUS. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. p. 173. t. 69. f. 2.

WANHOM. *Kæmpf. Amœn.* 901. t. 902.

KATSJULA *kelenger*. *Rheede Malab.* 11. p. 81. t. 41.

LOUREIRO, in his *Flora Cochinchinensis*, has observed, that the lower segment of the corolla, described and figured by LINNÆUS, in his *Hortus Cliffortianus*, as bifid, is in reality four-toothed; and Professor MARTYN, in his *Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary*, has altered the description accordingly, but our plant has the lower inner lacinia divided into two obovate segments, and in every respect corresponds with the description of LINNÆUS.

The roots of Galangale were formerly kept in the apothecary's shop, but in modern practice are totally disregarded. They appear however to be possessed of considerable stimulating powers, and may therefore have deserved some of the reputation they have acquired in the East, although of little value when dried and brought to our markets, where similar and far more efficacious drugs abound.

Introduced in 1728, by CHARLES DUBOIS, Esq. but is now very rare.

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



COBÆA SCANDENS. CLIMBING COBÆA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala campanulata. *Neel.* corpus 5-gonum glandulorum germen cingens. *Organa* declinata. *Filamenta* demum spiralia. *Caps.* 3—5-locularis. *Sem.* plurima imbricata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*COBÆA *scandens*.

COBÆA *scandens*; caule scandente foliis abrupte pinnatis cirrhosis: pinnulis ovatis. *Cavan. Icon. p.* 15. t. 16, 17.

COBBEA *scandens*. *Bot. Repos. t.* 342.

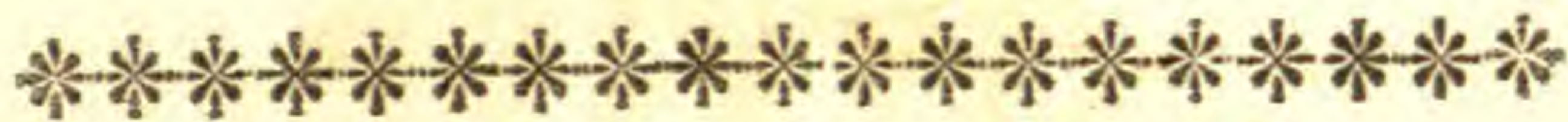
This elegant climber promises to be one of the greatest ornaments of our conservatories, growing with astonishing rapidity and being easily propagated by cuttings. It appears to have been first raised in Europe, in the royal garden at Madrid, and was described and figured by Professor CAVANILLES, in the first volume of his *Icones*, but not taken up by WILLDENOW in his *Species Plantarum*. Is a native of Mexico, where it goes by the name of *Yedra Morada*, or Violet Ivy. The flowers are at first green, but gradually change to a fine violet; and the style and stamens, which at an early stage are shorter than the corolla, are afterwards protruded considerably beyond it, the filaments becoming twisted in a singular manner.

It received its name from Father COBO, a learned Jesuit, who, after a residence of more than forty years in America, wrote a *Natural History of the New World*, in ten books, about the middle of the seventeenth century, which though still extant has never been published.

Our drawing was taken in July 1784, at Mr. WOODFORD'S, Vauxhall.



HYOSCYAMUS PHYSALOIDES. PURPLE-
FLOWERED HENBANE.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYOSCYAMUS *physaloides*; foliis ovatis integerrimis calycibus inflatis subglobosis. *Sp. Plant.* 258. *Willd.* 1012. *Reich.* 501. *Hort. Upsal.* 44. *Amæn. Acad.* v. 7. p. 436. t. 6. f. 1. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 241. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 7. *Meerburgh Icones*, t. 5.

We learn from Hortus Kewensis, that this plant was introduced in the year 1777, by Messrs. GORDON and GRÆFFER; it is however still very rare; and, except the very indifferent ones above referred to, we believe there is no figure of it extant.

A native of Siberia, where an infusion of it, taken internally, is supposed to have the very useful virtue of making a culprit confess all the crimes he may have perpetrated.

Our drawing was taken from a plant at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden at Brompton.

Flowers in April or May.



N^o 853



FRITILLARIA LATIFOLIA. BROAD-LEAVED
FRITILLARIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 664.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRITILLARIA *latifolia* foliis virentibus, paucis, lanceolato-oblongis, versus supernam scapi partem fere comoso-approximatis, pedunculum obvalantibus; corollæ laciniis oblongo-ovalibus, sursum incurvulis, obtusatis. G.

FRITILLARIA *latifolia*. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 92. *Lil. a Redoutè tab.* 51.

FRITILLARIA *lutea maxima*. *Park. Parad.* p. 43. t. 41. f. 8.

FRITILLARIA *lutea præstantissima* nedum descripta—
Fritillaria flore luteo. *Swert. Floril.* t. 7. f. 6.

FRITILLARIA *flore pleno*. *Hort. Eyst. Vern. Ord.* 3. fol. 8. f. 2.

MELEAGRIS *flos maximus Italicus*. *Id. eod.* f. 1. ?

This has a much larger bulb than *FRITILLARIA meleagris*, and is, we think, very sufficiently distinguished by the above specific character; those that wish to know the minuter differences between the two, will find them largely detailed in REDOUTE'S *Liliacées*, and concisely in WILLDENOW, by whom the plant was first raised to the rank of a species; in the figure of REDOUTE which is very characteristic the colour of the flower is considerably paler than in ours and the leaves appear flatter, or rather more expanded, circumstances that
are

are very unstable in most of the species of this genus. PARK-
INSON describes the colour as a "dark yellowish purple,
"spotted with some small red checkers;" adding, that the
species blooms later than others; WILLDENOW says sooner;
with us it did so about the latter-end of April.

From some of the above-cited authors it appears to be of
Italian origin; REDOUTE guesses the South of Europe; to
WILLDENOW the habitat was unknown. As we did not see
the flower in a state sufficiently perfect for inspection, we can
give no opinion on the correctness of the minuter differences
selected by the above Botanists.

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



LACHENALIA ORCHIOIDES (γ). SESSILE-
FLOWERED LACHENALIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, sexpartita, campanulato-cylindrica, vel lato-campanulata; laciniæ extimæ subcalycinæ, breviores, magis acutæ. *Organa* assurgentia. *Caps.* ovato-triquetra. *Sem.* plura globosa. G.

OBS. *Radix* bulbus tunicatus; *folia* 1-plurima, teneriora, succulenta. *Scapus* carnosus. *Flores* spicato-racemosi, de paucis et remotis numerosi atque conferti evadentes. *Connectitur* forsan cum DRIMIA (sua proxima vicina) ambigua ea specie LACHENALIA angustifolia; distinguitur generice stigmate simplicissimo, corolla non revoluta, capsula non subhexædra neque stipitata; differt porro bulbi habitu. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *orchioides* (flore medio) foliis subbinis, lorato-oblongis; racemo multifloro; corollis subsessilibus, urceolato-cylindricis; laciniis intimis obtusis, alteris tertia parte longioribus, patulo-porrectis; extimis subconvergentibus. G.

LACHENALIA *orchioides*. Hort. Kew. 1. 460. Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. t. 390. Coll. 3. 241. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 172.

PHORMIUM *hyacinthoides*. Suppl. 204.

HYACINTHUS *orchioides*. Sp. Pl. 455.

MUSCARI *orchioides*. Mill. Dict. 5.

(γ) corolla viridi-purpurascens sed obsoletius. G.

One of the most variable of the genus both in size and colour, as well as in the marking of the leaves; also the oldest recorded inhabitant

inhabitant of our gardens. Root smallish; leaves and stem more or less variegated or spotted, especially downwards; according to its flowering stronger or weaker the raceme has a greater or lesser comose appearance; in some strong native specimens where the raceme flowers entirely, this appearance is but slightly perceived.

An inhabitant of the Cape of Good Hope; a hardy greenhouse plant, flowering about April or May.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WILLIAMS'S Nursery, Turnham-Green. G.



TRILLIUM ERYTHROCARPUM. FUNNEL-
FLOWERED TRILLIUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 470.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRILLIUM *erythrocarpum* foliis subrhombéo-ovatis, basi attenuatis, sursum acuminatis; flore erectiusculo; petalis unguiculatis, subcontorto-conduplicantibus, deorsum subcylindrice convergentibus, laminis ovatis, patentibus. G.

TRILLIUM *erythrocarpum* foliis basi rotundatis, subcordatis, abrupte subpetiolatis: flore erectiusculo: laciniis petaloideis subduplis, ovali-lanceolatis, recurvatis, albis, inferne purpurascens: bacca oblonga, coccinea. *Michaux Bor-Amer. 1. 216.*

TRILLIUM *grandiflorum.* *Parad. Lond. Tab. 1. excluso synonymo.*

A native of the higher mountains of North-Carolina, and, according to MICH AUX, of Hudson's-Bay; others have found it in Canada. The Banksian Herbarium contains a native, as well as an imported cultivated specimen from the Kew Gardens, where it was most probably introduced by Mr. MASSON. The same collection contains a species from Kamschatka, exceedingly like this, but differing in having oblong petals without ungues; the flower of this also is white: it may be named TRILLIUM *kamschatcense*; seems to be a much larger plant than the American.

Our present species is named by MICH AUX *erythrocarpum* from the scarlet berry, since those of the others are black; but we have some doubts whether it be not the same plant with
what

what he makes variety (γ) of his *TRILLIUM rhomboideum*, yet none, if that should be the case, but that it is specifically different from the other varieties, the first of which is no other than the *TRILLIUM erectum* of LINNÆUS. Possibly the berry might have been scarlet, from being in an immature state when examined; this is however mere conjecture. At all events our plant appears to us a distinct species, not a variety of *TRILLIUM erectum* (MICHAX's *rhomboideum*); and is, we do not doubt, the *erythrocarpum* of the above author.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton. Thrives best in a moist shady situation planted in bog earth.

The flowers as they fade become purplish, as many other white ones do. G.



Pub. by T. Curtis S^t Geo: Crescent July. 11805.

Syd. Edwards del. F. Searson sculp.

PITCAIRNIA LATIFOLIA. BROAD-LEAVED
PITCAIRNIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 824.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PITCAIRNIA *latifolia* foliis subintegris, parcissime atque abrupte spinoso-dentatis; racemo confertiore; bracteis pedicellos æquantibus. G.

PITCAIRNIA *latifolia*. Hort. Kew. 1. 401. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 10. Lil. à Redoutè, t. 74. Bot. Rep. t. 322.

The distinction of PITCAIRNIA *bromeliæfolia* and *latifolia* in the Hortus Kewensis is taken from the leaves, those of the former being described as having edges ciliated with spines, of the latter as being subspinescent at the base only; but we have observed the radical leaves of the *bromeliæfolia* to be entirely free from spines except for one or two inches beyond the base, while those growing on the scape have been ciliated their whole length, and in the present species spines do occur, though thinly scattered, to the very extremity of the leaf. The relative difference in the length of the pedicle and bractæ appears to us to afford a better and a more constant character; the *bromeliæfolia* has long horizontal pedicles with bractes not half their length; in *latifolia* the bractes are at least equal to and often twice the length of the pedicles, which are short and ascendent. The name of *broad-leaved* can only be proper in contradistinction to the *narrow-leaved* species; for in *bromeliæfolia* they are even rather broader than here.

A native

A native of the West-Indies; requiring to be kept in the bark-bed of the stove.

Our drawing was made at Messrs. BRAME and WHITLEY'S Nursery, Old-Brompton, in April, from a specimen with deeper coloured flowers than common; these are usually considerably paler than in the *bromeliæfolia*. Flowers more generally the latter-end of the summer.

Introduced by Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, in 1785. G.

FRITILLARIA OBLIQUA. VIOLET-FLOWERED
FRITILLARY.*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 664.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

FRITILLARIA *obliqua* foliis glaucissimis, numerosis, confertius sparsis, obliquatis; racemo paucifloro; corolla obovato-campanulata, subcyathiformi, deorsum sensim angustata; laciniis obovato-oblongis, ad summitatem confluentem incurvulis. G.

Except in size, fewness of flowers, and the pedicles having a leaf on or near them, we can see no difference between this and FRITILLARIA *persica*; but as we did not see the flowers before they were too far decayed for description, possibly we lost the opportunity of discovering other distinctions. Of what country a native we are uncertain; in the Banksian Herbarium we saw a four-flowered specimen stated to have been sent by JACQUIN, but without any notice of the habitat; it is there confounded with the many-flowered variety of FRITILLARIA *pyrenaica*, from which, however, it is sufficiently distinct. Our drawing was taken from Mr. WILLIAMS'S Nursery, at Turnham-Green, a collection in which there are many rare liliaceous plants; he received it from Holland. Seems to be of the same degree of hardiness as *F. persica*; flowers in our gardens the first of the genus. When we have an opportunity of giving the Persian species, we shall offer some further observations on the distinctions between the two species. G.



LILIUM CANADENSE (β). DEEP-COLOURED
CANADIAN LILY.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 800.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *canadense* caule virescente; foliis lanceolatis, trinerviis, subtus ad nervos hirtulis, remotius verticillatis; umbella 1-multiflora; corollis cernuis turbinato campanulatis sursum recurvo patentibus. G.
 β flore lateritio-fuscescente. Vide Num. 800, ubi synonyma petenda.

This is a more showy variety of the Canadian Lily than the one before figured; both vary in number of flowers. MICHAUX, whose observations were made from wild plants, says, that three are the most usual number: a figure of one in its uncultivated state may be seen in *Barton's Elements of Botany*. G.



N^o 859



Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1805. F. Sanson sculp.

SCILLA SEROTINA. BROWN-FLOWERED
SQUIL.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 663 & 746.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *serotina* racemo spicato, nutante, subsecundo; bracteis solitariis, subsagittato-ovatis, aristatis; corolla ultra 3 quartas partes divisa; laciniis intimis cylindrico-conniventibus, partim cohærenter incumbentibus, extimis recurvo-patulis; stylis trinis conjunctis. *G.*

LACHENALIA *serotina*. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 175.*

DIPCADI *serotina*. *Usteri Ann. St. 2. p. 13.*

HYACINTHUS *serotinus*. *Sp. Pl. 453. Cavan. Ic. 18. t. 30. Gærtn. Sem. & Fr. 38. t. 12. Desf. Fl. Atl. 1. p. 307. Hort. Kew. 1. 457. Syn. Stirp. Indig. Arragon. 44.*

ALBUCA *minor*. *Gleditsch act. Berol. 1769. (nec ut in Willd. 1796).*

HYACINTHUS obsoleto flore hispanicus. *Ger. Emac. 115. f. 14.*

HYACINTHUS obsoleto coloris hispanicus serotinus. *Clus. Hist. 177. cum fig. bona.*

While *non scripta* (*nutans Sm. Fl. Brit. 1. 366.*) *cernua* and *campanulata* continue attached to this Genus, and we think they certainly should be, no one can be at a loss where to arrange the present plant. SCILLA, HYACINTHUS, and MUSCARI are sections violently artificial and too arbitrary, yet safer to be retained than united, from their long standing and from the species being so universally known by their present generic denominations; perhaps the easiest characters

to distinguish the three by would be: for the first, "*corolla sex-partita*;" for the second, "*corolla sex-fida*;" for the third, "*corolla sex-crenata*:" as for *ORNITHOGALUM* scarce any character remains to distinguish it from the first of the three; except that the flowers of the species are not blue. *Scilla serotina* is a native of Spain, Portugal, and Barbary; and though now a very rare plant in our gardens, has been known in them ever since the time of GERARD. Flowers in June; requires the shelter of a frame. Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's garden.

Leaves nearly the length of the scape, attenuately linear, channel-folded, nerved-streaked inwards; scape bending; raceme many-flowered; pedicles recurved shorter than the corolla; bractes solitary, membranous, rather longer than pedicles; corolla cernuous, cylindric-campanulate, sexpartite for more than three-fourths of the length; segments linear-oblong, equal; outer ones acute, patent; inner more obtuse, partly coherent; germen length of the styles, which are three, and so closely fascicled that they appear like one; stigmas obsolete; stamens finely membranous, linear subulate, of one piece up to the base of the fissures of the corolla, than which they are about one-fourth shorter, rather higher than the style. G.

CROCUS VERNUS (β *neapolitanus*). LARGE
PURPLE SPRING CROCUS.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 652.*

OBS. *Quando de bulbo-tuberibus dictum sit, de istis defoliatis maturis atque quiescentibus intelligendum est. G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *vernus* bulbo-tubere globoso, tunicis pullis reticulato-fibrosis involuto; ore tubi glandulis filiformibus irretitum occluso; stigmatibus antheras exsuperantibus. G.

CROCUS *vernus*. *Engl. Bot. t. 344. Hall. Helv. 1257. Jacq. Austr. App. t. 36. Smith Flor. Brit. 1. 40. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1.*

CROCUS *sativus* β . *Linn. Sp. Pl. 50.*

CROCUS *officinalis* β . *Huds. 13.*

β . *neapolitanus*, flore magno purpureo. G.

CROCUS *vernus latifolius purpureus* flore majore. *Clus. Hist. 204.*

CROCUS *vernus purpureus maximus*. *Park. Parad. 164. t. 163. f. 7.*

CROCUS *vernus latifolius* flore purpureo. *Ger. Emac. 156. t. 12.*

We are told by CLUSIUS, that this large variety of the Spring CROCUS was sent him from Naples, whence probably it was introduced into our northern gardens; we have seen sub-varieties of a white and of a bright light-blue colour. Blooms in our gardens the latest of its spring congeners. The hair-shaped glands that cover the mouth of the tube in this species, afford an easy distinction from *mæsiacus*, *biflorus*, and *susianus*, which are all without them.

The yellow Crocus, published under the name of CROCUS *vernus* in the early part of this work, is not a variety of this, but our CROCUS *mæsiacus*, see N^o 652; and N^o 45, in "The Enumeration of the Plants figured in the first Twenty Volumes of the Botanical Magazine," just published with the Index. G.



N^o 861



Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo: Crescent Aug. 1. 1805. P. Sinfon. sculp.

JUSTICIA ADHATODA. MALABAR NUT.



Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, irregularis. *Cal.* simplex. *Caps.* ungue elastico
diffiliens. *Dissepimentum* contrarium adnatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

JUSTICIA *Adhatoda*; arborea, corollis ringentibus, foliis
ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis, bracteis ovato-ellip-
ticis foliaceis, antheris parallelis. *Hort. Kew.* v. 1.
p. 28.

JUSTICIA *Adhatoda.* *Sp. Pl.* 20. *Reichard.* 1. 40. *Willd.* 1.
p. 96. *Flor. Zeyl.* 16. *Hort. Ups.* 7. *Mart. Mill.*
Dict. n. 57. *Vahl. Symb.* 2. p. 16. *Enum.*

ADHATODA. *Tournef. Inst.* 125. t. 79.

ADHATODA *Zeylonensium.* *Herm. Lugd.* 642. t. 643. *Pluk.*
Alm. 9. t. 173. f. 3.

ECBOLIUM. *Riv. Mont.* t. 88. (non 129, ut apud plurimos
auctores.)

The specimen from which our drawing was taken was sent us by Dr. PRATTINTON, of Bewdley, in Worcestershire, from the conservatory of SAMUEL SKEY, Esq. of Spring-Grove, in March last. We are informed in the Hortus Kewensis, that it was cultivated by the Duchess of MARLBOROUGH, in 1699, and is by no means uncommon in our curious collections; but is rather shy of flowering. Mr. SKEY's tree, which is from twelve to fourteen feet in height, has been in his possession upwards of fifteen years, and has occasionally produced blossoms before, but never in such profusion as this year.

Professor

Professor WILLDENOW has followed VAHL's division of this large genus, according to which this species comes in the sixth section, containing such as have a simple calyx, a ringent corolla, and one anther; but it ought to have been noticed, that under the *monantheræ*, VAHL included all such as have their anthers parallel instead of being placed one above the other. It is in this way only that this plant, which has two distinct anthers, belongs to the above section.

It is a native of the Island of Ceylon in the East-Indies, and must be considered as rather a tender greenhouse plant; may be propagated by cuttings.

N^o 862



Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis S^t. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1805. F. Sanson sculp.

EMBOTHRIUM SERICEUM. SILKY
EMBOTHRIUM.



Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Cor.* 4-petala. *Stam.* limbo petalorum inserta. *Folliculus* polyspermus. *Sem.* alata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EMBOTHRIUM *sericeum*; foliis ternatis integerrimis revolutis subtus sericeis, spica [racemo potius] recurva, fructu tuberculato. *Smith New-Holl.* 1. p. 25. t. 9.

EMBOTHRIUM *sericeum.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 539. *Bot. Rep.* t. 100. *Ejusdem Rec.* 33.

EMBOTHRIUM *cytisoides*; caule fruticoso, foliis ternatis sessilibus ovato-oblongis, apice cuspidato, limbo revoluto. *Cav. Ic.* 4. p. 60. n. 426. t. 386.

A native of New-Holland, in the neighbourhood of Port-Jackson, and at present one of the most common of the shrubs from that country. Its flowing flexile branches give it a picturesque appearance and it flowers readily, producing a succession of blossoms during the greater part of the summer. Dr. SMITH makes three varieties, ours appears to be his *minor*, and the same that he has figured in the New-Holland Botany, but with us the margins of the leaves are much less rolled back, and the leaves on the younger branches do not constantly grow by threes, but this latter circumstance seems to be owing to their not coming out at the same time, one leaf arriving nearly at its full size, while the second is just making its appearance,

pearance, and the third is perhaps as yet only in embryo; but on the older branches the leaves are regularly ternate.

The bunch of flowers is curiously recurved, a circumstance properly included in Dr. SMITH's specific character, but which WILLDENOW has omitted.

The petals are so firmly connected at the lower part into a tube, which bursts on one side to permit the egress of the long style, that it may well be doubted whether the corolla consists of one or of four petals. The mouth of the tube is filled with a tuft of fine down, growing from each petal. Requires the shelter of a greenhouse to protect it from frost. Is propagated both by cuttings and seeds.

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



PLATYLOBIUM MICROPHYLLUM. SMALL-
LEAVED FLAT-PEA.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 469.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PLATYLOBIUM *microphyllum*; foliis alternis obcordatis
flore minoribus.

The fine specimen of this beautiful little shrub, from which our drawing was made, was communicated by the Marquis of BLANDFORD, from his Lordship's collection, at White Knights, in Berkshire. We have seen the same plant also at Mr. HIBBERT'S, of Clapham-Common, where it is known by the very appropriate name that we have adopted.

Not having seen a ripe seed-pod* of this plant, we are uncertain if it in every respect correspond with the character of *Platylobium*, as given by Dr. SMITH, but from the form of the calyx, the two upper segments of which are large and obtuse, and the compressed germen with a thick back, containing several ovula, we have little doubt but that it belongs to this genus. The stamens are in general all connected at the lower part and distinct above, but we have sometimes found one filament entirely distinct. The vexillum is not divided into two lobes, as in some of the species of this genus, but is only slightly emarginate, and is nearly equalled in length by the alæ and carina; these last are of a black purple colour. The branches are terminated with a small oblique spine; leaves truly heart-shaped, with the broad end upwards, marked with veins raised on both sides and supported on very minute foot-stalks, to which they are connected by a joint; at the base of the petiole are two small erect conical stipulæ. The flowers are supported on short peduncles growing from the axils of the leaves; solitary, but rather crowded at the extremities of the branches.

* An unripe pod, kindly sent us by Mr. HIBBERT, does not shew any alæ, but is considerably thickened at the upper suture.

There are probably some other species nearly related to this, or perhaps mere varieties, as we have seen young plants, at Messrs. COLVILLE's, in the King's-Road, very similar in habit but with differently shaped leaves. Flowers in May.

Is, we fear, to be propagated by seeds only, and must have the shelter of a green-house.



BIGNONIA CAPREOLATA. FOUR-LEAVED
TRUMPET-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA,

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, cyathiformis. *Cor.* fauce campanulata, 5-fida, subtus ventricosa. *Siliqua* 2-ocularis. *Sem.* membranaceo-alata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- BIGNONIA** *capreolata*; foliis conjugatis cirrhosis: foliolis cordato-lanceolatis, foliis imis simplicibus. *Hort. Cliff.* 317. *Sp. Pl.* 870. *Willd.* 3. 297. *Reich.* 3. 157. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 347.
- BIGNONIA** *capreolata*; petiolis brevibus, cirrhosis, bifoliatis: foliolis glabris, oblongo-ovalibus, basi subcordatis: pedunculis axillaribus aggregatis; capsula lineari plana. *Michaux Flor. Am. Bor.* 2. p. 25. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 8. quoad characterem et synonyma sed n. 9. quoad descriptionem.
- BIGNONIA** *americana capreolis donata*, filiqua brevior. *Tourn. Inst.* 164. *Breyn. Icon.* 33. t. 25. *Dubam. Arb.* 1. p. 104. t. 40. *Catesb. Car.* 2. t. 82.
- CLEMATIS** *americana filiquosa tetraphyllos.* *Dod. Mem.* 71. *Rob. Icon.* 108. *Bocc. Sicc.* 31. *Raii Hist.* 1329.
- PSEUDO-APOCYNUM** *americanum capreolatum.* *Morif. Hist.* 3. p. 612.

WILDENOW enumerates fifty-four species of Bignonia, and several others are contained in the Flora Peruviana; some of these grow into large and lofty trees, but this, with many more, is a climber; it seems however better adapted to raise itself among the branches of underwood than to ascend the trunks

trunks of lofty trees, for it does not put forth at its joints roots capable of insinuating themselves into the bark, as *BIGNONIA radicans* does, but supports itself by its footstalks and tendrils, which clasp round whatever plant or twig may happen to be near. The flowers are produced on the axils of the petiole, either singly or several together, but always on separate peduncles.

In MILLER'S dictionary, by some accidental change of the figure, the description of *BIGNONIA pubescens* is applied to this species, and Professor MARTYN, without observing the blunder, has attached his additions intended for *capreolata* to the same article; by which means this plant is stated to come from Campeachy, and to require the treatment of the bark stove; whereas it is a native of North-America, from Virginia to Florida, and hardy enough to bear our milder winters in the open air. Flowers in June.

Is propagated in the same manner and requires the like treatment as *BIGNONIA radicans*, No. 485; but, being tenderer, a little more care to protect it from severe frost is necessary, or it may be more safely considered as a hardy green-house shrub.

Our drawing was taken several years ago at the Physic-Garden, at Chelsea.



BIGNONIA PANDORÆ. NORFOLK-ISLAND
TRUMPET-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 864.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BIGNONIA *Pandoræ*; caule fruticoso, ramis volubilibus nodosis, foliis impari-pinnatis 2—4-jugis: foliolis oblongo-ovalibus subintegerrimis, racemis axillaribus.

BIGNONIA *Pandoræ*. *Gawler in Recens. Repos. Bot. 97.*

BIGNONIA *pandorana*. *Bot. Repos. 86.*

BIGNONIA *pandorea*. *Hort. Malmaison, 43.*

DESC. *Stem* shrubby: *Branches* twining, knotty. *Leaves* opposite odd-pinnate: leaflets oblong-ovate, rather acuminate smooth, shining and for the most part perfectly entire, now and then obsoletely toothed; odd one largest; footstalk channelled above, jointed near its insertion. *Racemes* axillary to the leaves even when terminal, branched: flowers nodding, four to eight. *Calyx* many times shorter than tube of corolla, obsoletely five-toothed, smooth, inferior. *Corolla* tubular; tube very gradually widening upwards: faux hairy within on the under side: limb five-cleft, segments nearly equal, subbilabiate arranged, obtuse and undulate. *Stamens* four, didynamous: filaments inserted into the tube, curved: anthers of two divaricate lobes with a dark purple cartilaginous margin: pollen white. *Ovary* egg-shaped: style erect, longer than stamens, but shorter than corolla: stigma spatula-shaped, fringed. The rudiments of a fifth filament are seen in the middle of the tube as in most of the species of *Bignonia*.

Although naturally climbing, by the twisting of its stalks round whatever support comes in its way, is capable like the
Honeyfuckle

Honeysuckle of forming a bushy shrub that can support itself. Blossoms freely and its foliage is lively and agreeable, but the flowers are apt soon to drop off, and with us it never produces fruit. It may however be easily propagated by cuttings.

Requires the protection of a greenhouse.

Is a native of Norfolk-Island, in the South-Seas, whence the seeds were brought to this country by Governor PATERSON, from whose information it appears that a very destructive blight generally makes its first appearance upon the young shoots of this shrub, and spreads from thence over the whole vegetation of the island; from this relation the name we have adopted derives its origin.

Our drawing was taken from a fine plant received from Mr. LODDIGES in April.

ANEMONE THALICTROIDES. MEADOW-RUE-
LEAVED ANEMONE.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 841.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANEMONE *thalictroides*; floribus umbellatis, foliis caulinis simplicibus verticillatis, radicalibus, biternatis. *Sp. Pl. 763. Willd. v. 2. p. 1284. Mart. Mill. Dict. n. 28. Hort. Kew. v. 2. p. 257.*

ANEMONE *thalictroides*. *Juss. in Annales des Mus. v. 3. p. 249. t. 23. f. 2.*

RANUNCULUS nemorosus, aquilegiæ foliis, virginianus aphodeli radice. *Pluk. Alm. 310. t. 106. f. 4.*

THALICTRUM *anemonoides*; pufillum: foliis radicalibus biternatis: involucre petiolato subhexaphyllo et pedicellis aggregatis scapos aphyllis terminantibus. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am. v. 1. p. 322.*

DESC. *Leaves* radical, erect, twice ternate: leaflets petioled, cordate, subtrilobed. *Scape* taller than the footstalk of the leaf. Involucre generally of one, two, or three sessile leaves, and five or six on long footstalks shaped like the radical leaflets but somewhat larger. Peduncles 1—5, collected in an umbel, longer than the petioles of the involucre. *Flowers* white, erect: Petals 4—8, elliptic, obtuse, soon falling off. Stamens many, remaining after the fall of the petals, filaments shorter than corolla, inserted into the receptacle; anthers yellow, two-lobed. *Ovaries* several, oblong, striated: stigma sessile, hispid. *Seeds* naked, striate.

A dubious species, but certainly agreeing in more points with Anemone, than with Thalictrum.

A native of North-America from Canada to Virginia, and sufficiently hardy with respect to cold. Propagated by offsets from the roots or by seed. Blossoms in April. Cultivated by MILLER in 1768. Sent us by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney.





MYRTUS DISTICHA. GLOBE-BERRIED
MYRTLE.



Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus superus. *Petala* 5. *Bacca* 2 seu 3-locularis polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MYRTUS *disticha*; pedunculis axillaribus multifloris foliis brevioribus, foliis distichis deflexis ovato-lanceolatis, ramis patentibus. *Swartz Prod.* 78. *Flor. Ind. Occid.* 2. p. 894.

DESC. A low shrub with a depressed stem. Petioles very short. Leaves opposite, thick-set, hanging down, oblong-oval, acuminate, shining, veined and dotted underneath with lucid points: younger ones reddish. Peduncles axillary, 3—5-flowered, many times shorter than the leaf. Calyx superior, four-leaved, leaflets roundish, concave, persistent. Corolla four-petaled: petals small, concave, orbicular, deciduous. Flowers sometimes do not expand, yet the fruit is nevertheless perfected. Stamens many, longer than corolla, and sometimes considerably longer than in our figure. Berry spherical, purple, juicy, for the size of the flower very large; both in the ripe and unripe state appearing to us one-celled. Seeds three in the ripe fruit, but rudiments of more in the germen, covered with a thick skin, and filled with a greenish, subcartilaginous substance, in which we could not discover any embryo. Receptacle of the seed central, fixed above, and loose below.

The

The flowers of this Myrtle have very little beauty, but the fine large globular berries, which exist at the same time, make ample amends. A native of the mountains in the north part of Jamaica, and appears to be far from tender, for although it was removed from the stove and stood in a north window, in the month of May, when the weather was cold for the season, it did not seem at all injured, but continued to produce both flowers and fruit; the former indeed never perfectly expanded. May be propagated by cuttings.

Our drawing was made from a plant received from Mr. Loddiges.



ANDROSACE LACTEA. GRASS-LEAVED
ANDROSACE.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus ovatus; ore glanduloso. *Caps.* 1-locularis globosa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- ANDROSACE *lactea*; foliis linearibus glabris, pedunculis paucis longitudine scapi, laciniis corollæ obcordatis.
- ANDROSACE *lactea*. *Jacquin Flor. Austr. tab. 333.* *Scopoli Flor. Carn. n. 203.* *Willd. Spec. Pl. 1. p. 799.* rejectis synonymis *Gmelini* et *Raii Syllog. 291.* observatione que de foliorum scabritia. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* rejecto synonymo *Allioni.*
- ANDROSACE *pauciflora*. *Villars Flore Dauph. v. 2. p. 477. t. 15.* rejecto synonymo *Hall. Opuscul. 240.*
- ARETIA foliis linearibus glabris, scapo paucifloro. *Hall. Enum. 486-6.* sed in *Hist. Stirp.* binas species cum *Linnæo* commiscuit.
- ANDROSACE alpina perennis angustifolia glabra flore singulari. *Tourn. Inst. 123.*
- SEDUM alpinum gramineo folio lacteo flore. *Clus. Pan. 490.* *Hist. lxi.* *Raii Hist. 1042.* *Syllog. 235.* non autem 291. *Baub. Pin. 284.*
- SEDUM alpinum alterum. *Column, Ecph. II. 64, Icon. Moris. Hist. sect. 12. t. 6. f. 5.*
- PHYLLO *Dalechampii* aliquatenus similis, *J. Baub. Hist. III. p. 775. cum fig. bona.*

M. VILLARS has observed that LINNÆUS confounded two different species under his ANDROSACE *lactea*, our present plant,

plant, and the *obtusifolia* of ALLIONI, for which latter he has retained the name of *laetea*, and given that of *pauciflora* to this; but as the greater number of LINNÆUS's synonyms and the figure of JACQUIN in the Flora Austriaca belong to this, we have thought it least liable to create confusion to retain the name of *laetea*; and the more especially as the other species has been taken up by WILLDENOW, under the name of *obtusifolia*. In order as much as possible to clear up the confusion, we have been particularly careful in our synonyms to insert none but such as we have examined and are satisfied do really belong to our plant. That of Columna, copied by MORISON, has been usually referred to *Androsace carnea*.

The leaves are perfectly smooth, even at the edges; the peduncles equal the scape in length, and in our cultivated plant are usually four; the number of the leaflets of the involucre is the same with that of the peduncles; the flowers are milk white with a yellow eye in the centre and petals heart-shaped, "cordis ut vulgo pingitur formam referentes," as CLUSIUS expresses it.

A native of the Alps of Switzerland, Austria, Carniola, and Dauphiny, and therefore sufficiently hardy to bear our winters.

Our drawing was made from a plant received from Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney.

ALLIUM TRIQUETRUM. THREE-EDGED
GARLICK.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 774.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- ALLIUM *triquetrum* scapo nudo, foliisque triquetris: corolla campanulata, staminibus simplicibus. G.
- ALLIUM *triquetrum*. *Gouan Illustr.* 24. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 427.
Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 80. *Desf. Flor. Atl.* 1. 287.
- ALLIUM caule triangulo. *Tournef. Inst.* 385. *Roy. Lugdb.* 30.
- ALLIUM *pratense*, folio gramineo, flore prorsus albo, radice oblonga. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. p. 259. f. 16.
- MOLY parvum, caule triangulo. *Baub. Pin.* 75.
- MOLY caule et foliis triangularibus. *Park. Par.* 142. t. 143. f. 4.

A native of Spain, France, and (according to DESFONTAINES) of the Algerine territory, where it grows at the edges of fields.

Cultivated here by Mr. PHILIP MILLER, in 1786.
Flowers in May and June. G.

N^o 869



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, S^t Geo: Crescent Sept 1825 T. Smith sculp.

N^o 870



IRIS APHYLLA (γ). ORANGE-FLOWER-SCENTED FLAG.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 787.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *aphylla* (*barbata*) scapo subsimplici; fasciculis subses-
filibus; spatha tubum excedente; tubo germen vix
æquante; laciniis extimis superne lateraliter convolutis;
intimis arcuatim inflexis, incumbenter conniventibus,
undatis; labio extimo stigmatis retuso-emarginato. G.

IRIS *aphylla*. *Thunb. Diff. 4. Linn. Sp. Pl. 56. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. p. 227. Mart. Mill. Diet. n. 7.*

IRIS *nudicaulis*. *Lam. Encyc. 3. p. 296. Ann. of Bot. 1. 244.*

IRIS *Swertii*. *Lam. Encyc. v. 3. p. 296. Ann. of Bot. 1. 244.*

IRIS *plicata*. *Lam. Encyc. v. 3. p. 296. Ann. of Bot. 1. 244.*

IRIS *latifolia minor alba*; oris dilute purpureis. *Tournef. 358.*

IRIS *latifolia minor alba*; oris cæruleis. *Tournef. ibid.*

IRIS *latifolia caule aphylo*. *Tournef. 359. Baub. Pin. 32.*

IRIS *major latifolia*. *xxv. xxvi. xxvii. Clus. Hist. v. 1. p. 223.*

IRIS *alba oris cæruleis*. *Swert. Floril. t. 41. f. 1.*

IRIS *flore violaceo folio virente*; caule foliis nudo. *J. Baub. Hist. 2. 723.*

IRIS *portugolica*. *Hort. Eyst. Vern. 8. fol. 6. f. 2.*

IRIS *latifolia candida purpureis venis distincta*. *C. Baub. 32.*

(α) (*aphylla*; *nudicaulis* *Lam.*) scapo foliis brevioribus; caulinarum foliorum situ adeo depresso ut ista diceretis radicalia; corolla violaceo-purpurea. G.

(β) (*Swertii*. *Lam.*) scapo foliis altiore; spathis scariosis; foliis caulinis elevatius positibus; corolla pallente, undato-corrugata. G.

(γ) (*plicata*. *Lam.*) tota planta altiore; floribus magis odoratis, atque precedente magis coloratis. G.

LAMARCK has divided this species into three, in which division he has been followed in the "ANNALS OF BOTANY;" but

but upon a review of the plants while growing, we are persuaded that they are mere varieties, and have consequently reduced them under one head in this place.

Our plant is so very closely related to *pallida* (No. 685 of this work) that we are at a loss to find any other distinctions than those of size, scent, and glaucousness of the leaves; to which may be added, the further separation of the unguis of the corolla, and the greater corrugation of the edges of the laminæ; but in *pallida* the former of these touch each other, and the laminæ have scarcely any appearance of undulation.

The habitat is not precisely known; from the synonym of "*Hortus Eystettensis*," we should suppose it to be Portugal.

A rare plant, not mentioned in the Hortus Kewensis, and which we have only seen in the collection of Mr. LODDIGES, at Hackney, and in that of Mr. SALISBURY, at the Botanic Garden, Brompton. The flowers smell like those of the Orange-Tree.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 787, for "*IRIS squalens*," read "*IRIS sambucina*, var. *squalens*:" for although this is the real *IRIS squalens* of the Hort. Kewensis, yet it cannot be permitted to retain the rank of a species, being a mere variety of our *IRIS sambucina*, figured at No. 187 of this work, than which it has lighter coloured flowers, is altogether a lower plant, and blossoms nearly six weeks later. G.



ALBUCA EXUVIATA. PALE-FLOWERED
ALBUCA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, tribus intimis laciniis erecto-conflectentibus, rarius omnibus stellato-patentissimis. *Stylus* triqueter, incrassatus. *Stigma* hirtum. *Sem.* alato-plana. G.

OBS. Differt ab ORNITHOGALO bulbo solidiore, integumentis rigidioribus vestito; foliis generatim angustioribus atque canaliculatis; racemo rariore; floribus sæpius nutantibus; corollæ laciniis magis obtusatis atque ad apicem insignius inflexis; stylo triquetro, crassiore, deorsum attenuato; stigmate hirto magisque conspicuo; seminibus alato-planis, nec globosis vel angulato-pressis. Genera conjungit forsan exuviata nostra. Antherarum sterilitas, ut et laciniarum inflexio hic omnino nihil conferunt ad sinceri generis circumscriptionem. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALBUCA *exuviata* vaginis radicalibus alte exterraneis, scariosis, ex jugis transversis undato-corrugatis; foliis pulposo-carnosis, angusto-attenuatis, canaliculato-femiteretibus; corolla tota patentissima; stylo subclavato-filiformi quam germinibus atque patentibus staminibus longiore. G.

ANTHERICUM *exuviatum*. Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. t. 415. Coll. Suppl. 89. tab. 4. f. 2. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 136.

The present very rare plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was imported, by Mr. WOODFORD, at whose garden, near Vauxhall, our drawing was made. It is probably one of the connecting links of ORNITHOGALUM and ALBUCA; but seems to us to possess so much more of
the

the natural character of the latter, that it can hardly admit of a doubt with which to enrol it; at all events it cannot be suffered to remain among the ANTHERICUMS.

Bulb growing above ground? covered with scariose stiffish integuments, some of which are elongated into high roots; sheaths tranversely waved or ridged; leaves few, fleshy, convex-channelled, narrow-attenuate; scape shorter than these; raceme patent, ovate-oblong; pedicles about the length of the corolla; bractes sphacelate; corolla entirely patent, segments oval-oblong; stamens patent, subulate; style subclavately filiform, obtusely triquetral, longer than both germen and stamens; stigma subcapitate, hairy; seeds, according to JACQUIN, black, several, membranously winged, flat, oblong, polished.

JACQUIN applied the specific name of *exuviata* from some resemblance in the membranous tunics of the bulb to the sloughs annually cast by snakes. G.



LILIUM PENNSYLVANICUM. PENNSYLVANIAN
LILY.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 800.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *pensylvanicum* caule subunifloro, decurrenter subalato-pentagono; pedunculo lanato; foliis sparsis rariusculis, lanceolato-loratis, supremis 4—5 verticillatis floremque subæquantibus; corolla erecta, turbinato-patente, extus floccoso-lanata; laciniis intimis ovali-lanceolatis. G.— *Catesb. Carol. 3. p. 8. tab. 8.*

The only mention of this species, that we have been able to find, is in the above-quoted work of CATESBY, where we are told that it is a native of Pennsylvania, was cultivated here in the garden of Mr. PETER COLLINSON, at Peckham, and flowered in 1745. A specimen from the above collection is deposited in the Banksian Herbarium. The affinity with LILIUM *bulbiferum* is so great that we can hardly bring ourselves to consider it as specifically distinct; the most availing differences we have been able to select are the following: in our plant the stem is generally one-flowered and ridged with only five decurrent subulate angles, in *bulbiferum* this is generally many-flowered and closely beset with numerous angle-like

like ridges ; in *pensylvanicum* the four or five upper leaves are whorled and nearly equal to the corolla in length, but not so in *bulbiferum* ; all the leaves of the former are also far more distant, and the peduncle and outside of the corolla more woolly ; besides it is altogether a far smaller, tenderer, and more lax plant with a corolla more turbinate narrowed. The bulb about twice as big as a filbert, and sends out numerous creeping shoots, by which it propagates most rapidly ; a single root in three or four years in a light rich soil and warm situation soon forms a very large tuft. Although we have seen above thirty otherwise fine specimens, we have never yet met with a growing one that had a pistil, which will account for the absence of that organ in our drawing ; however that which flowered at Peckham was complete. Blooms in June, but not freely except in the soil and situation above directed.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME, Old-Brompton, who imported the bulbs from America.

CATESBY'S figure of the plant is a very good one ; he says the stem generally reaches sixteen inches ; in our plant this was nearly two feet high. G.

N^o 873



HEMEROCALLIS GRAMINEA. NARROW-
LEAVED DAY-LILY.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 19.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEMEROCALLIS *graminea* foliis triquetro canaliculatis, gramineo-angustatis; bracteis scariosis brevibus; corolla subringenter campanulata, subtus inflatuscula; laciniis intimis elliptico-obovatis margine sursum undulato-crispa; pistillo corolla brevior. G.

HEMEROCALLIS *graminea*. *Bot. Rep. t. 244.*

HEMEROCALLIS *flava*. β . *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 179. Mart. Mill. Diët. Syst. Vegetab. Murr. 339.*

HEMEROCALLIS *minor*. *Mill. Diët. 2.*

HEMEROCALLIS radice tuberosa; corollis monopetalis luteis. *Gmel. Sib. 1. 37.*

LILIO-ASPHODELUS *luteus minor*. *Tournef. Inst. 334. Moris. Hist. 2. 412. Park. Parad. 148.*

We have figured this species under two rather different appearances; the more entire one from a specimen actually raised from Siberian seeds, as its possessor Mr. LODDIGES informed us; the single flower belonged to one that had long been cultivated in this country, probably a scion of the individuals imported in the days of PARKINSON.

We have no doubt of this being a distinct species from *HEMEROCALLIS flava*, No. 19, from which it differs in having

having a mere scariose and shorter spathe: a corolla more truly campanulately ringent and ventricose; besides a pistil that exceeds but little the anthers, and is shorter than the corolla; the style is also thicker, tapers less, and the stigma more evidently trifid than in *flava*. Varies in the number of flowers. Blooms nearly at the same time as *flava*.

The flowers are but slightly fragrant. Quite hardy and of easy culture. G.



GLADIOLUS BYZANTINUS. TURKISH CORN-
FLAG.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- GLADIOLUS *byzantinus* spica multiflora, parum flexuosa; corollis ascendenter nutantibus, gemino atque divergenter-disticho ordine dispositis; lacinia suprema lateralibus conclusa; lateralibus inferioribus cæteris duplo minoribus; filamentis antheris brevioribus. G.
- GLADIOLUS *byzantinus*. Greater Corn-Flag of Byzantium. *Mill. Diæt. 3. ed. 8.*
- GLADIOLUS *communis* (δ.) Constantinopolitan Corn-Flag. *Mart. Mill. Diæt.*
- GLADIOLUS *major byzantinus*. *Baub. Pin. 41.*
- GLADIOLUS *byzantinus atro-purpureus*. *Swert. Floril. tab. 42. f. 1.*
- GLADIOLUS *byzantinus*. Corne Flagge of Constantinople. *Park. Parad. 189. tab. 191. fig. 3.*

This and *GLADIOLUS segetum* (supra 719) have usually been accounted varieties of *GLADIOLUS communis* (supra 86) but, as appears to us, more from remissness in the observers, than from want of distinctive marks; this a comparison of their specific characters will shew, for which purpose we have subjoined a reformed one of *communis*.

The present species has by far the largest and most ornamental corollas of the three; is a somewhat earlier blower than *communis*, somewhat shorter, but more robust, and never seeds
in

in our gardens, which both the others do freely. Blooms in June. By the above synonyms seems to have been imported from the neighbourhood of Constantinople. Is perfectly hardy and grows any where, except in the shade; but does not propagate so rapidly as the other two. G.

EMENDANDUM.

No. 86, *GLADIOLUS communis*;—for the specific character there given, substitute the following :

GLADIOLUS communis spica remotiuscula, valde flexuosa; spathis proclivatis, exacte secundis; corollis uno ordine nutanter porrectis; lacinia suprema lateralibus conclusa; lateralibus inferioribus duplo minoribus; filamentis antheris longioribus. G.

Both these have alate seeds, which *GLADIOLUS segetum* has not. G.

N^o 875



IRIS HALOPHILA. LONG-LEAVED FLAG.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 787.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *halophila* foliis strictiusculis scapum excedentibus; fasciculis subtrinis; spatha magna cymbiformi conduplicatim atque cuspidatim ultra florem producta; laciniis extimis rotatim patentibus; germine alato-hexagono tubo pluries longiore. G.

IRIS *halophila*. *Pall. It. 3. App. 63. t. 13. f. 2. Hort. Kew. 1. 72. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 233.*

We confess that we are unable at present to detect any other distinctions between this and *IRIS spuria* (supra 58) than that this is altogether a much larger plant and possesses considerably more rigidity both in the leaves and stem than that; to which may be added a far greater elongation of the outer valve of the spathe; yet there is a difference in their general appearance, though not easily expressed, that makes it difficult for us to consider them as mere varieties of each other; besides that their habitats are widely distant, this being a native of the salt marshy spots of Siberia, the other of the moist meadows in Germany.

Our species is among the tallest of the genus, the stem being three feet or more high and the leaves sometimes four; these yield the same offensive smell, when bruised, as those of *spuria*; they are very smooth, even, striated, and linear.

None of its characters have as yet varied by culture, though introduced into our gardens as far back as 1780, by Dr. PETER PALLAS. Is not very common in our collections, though of as easy culture and as hardy as any of the genus. Approaches *ventricosa*, but that is shorter with a leafless stem and a more inflated spathe. G.

I. spuria rotunda, fide Bauer.



ORNITHOGALUM LATIFOLIUM. BROAD-
LEAVED STAR OF BETHLEHEM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 653, atque Obs. ad 746.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *latifolium* foliis lanceolato-oblongis, concavis, ante anthesin superius emarcescentibus; floribus numerosissimis, remotiusculis, pedunculis patentissimis, bractæas ter-quater excedentibus; staminibus pistillo æqualibus petalis 2-3plo brevioribus. G.

ORNITHOGALUM *latifolium*. *Sp. Pl.* 440. *Suppl.* 202. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 441. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. t. 424. *Coll.* 2. 318. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 119.

ORNITHOGALUM maximum. *Clus. Hist. App.* cclvii.

ORNITHOGALUM vel Liliium alexandrinum floribus albis innumerabilibus. *Swert. Floril.* 58.

ORNITHOGALUM *latifolium* et maximum. *Baub. Pin.* 70.

ORNITHOGALUM maximum album. *Park. Parad.* 135. t. 137. f. 2.

This very ornamental species has been an inhabitant of our gardens ever since the days of PARKINSON; and being a free blower, of easy culture, and tolerably hardy, is now very common; flowers about June. Leaves from a foot to a foot and half high, about two inches broad; of a bright yellowish green while young; begin to rise from the ground in January, but are
withered

withered and dried up for a considerable way at the upper part before the flowers expand in the summer; scape from two to near four feet high; peduncles near two inches long; petals snow-white, stellately patent; filaments flat, lanceolate-subulate; style rather shorter than the yellowish germen, upright; stigma quite simple, seeds black, roundish, and sometimes angular.

Its habitat does not appear to be with precision known; by some it is said to be Hungary, by others Egypt and Arabia; **CLUSIUS** received his roots from Italy.

The bulbs (which are white) should be taken up every three or four years and parted from their progeny. The flowers have no scent. **G.**

ERYTHRINA HERBACEA. HERBACEOUS
CORAL-TREE.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Cor.* vexillum longissimum lanceolatum.
Leg. torulosum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERYTHRINA herbacea; foliis ternatis rhombeis glabris, caule herbaceo sub petiolos spinuloso, calycibus truncatis, vexillo acuto staminibus longiori.

ERYTHRINA herbacea. *Sp. Pl.* 992. *Willd.* v. 3. p. 912.
Reichard. v. 3. p. 395. *Hort. Kew.* 3. p. 8.
Mart. Mill. Dict. 1.

ERYTHRINA foliis ternatis, caulibus simplicissimis fruticoso-annuis. *Hort. Cliff.* 354.

CORALLODENDRON foliis ternatis, caule simplicissimo inermi. *Trew. Ehret.* t. 58.

CORAL carolinensis, hastato folio. *Dill. Eltham.* 107. t. 90. f. 106.

CORALLODENDRON humile, spica florum longissima, radice crassissima. *Catesb. Carol.* 49. t. 49.

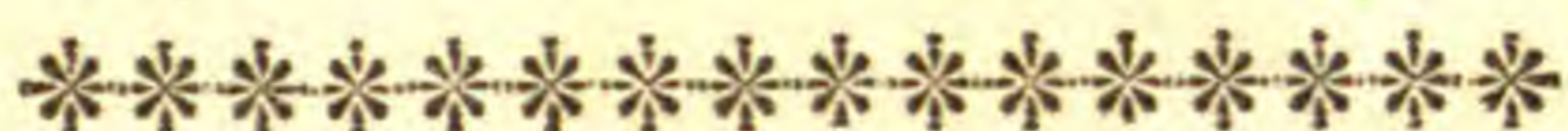
The branches though they appear shrubby are annual, dying in general down to the root-stock every winter; yet it sometimes happens that a branch does not perish in this manner, but continuing to vegetate becomes as it were an elongation of the root-stock, and thus the plant puts on somewhat of the habit of *ERYTHRINA Corallodendron*.

Being a native of South-Carolina, is generally considered as a greenhouse plant; but MILLER has observed that, unless nursed in the stove, it seldom flowers, yet in too much heat it is apt to fall a prey to insects and by the loss of its foliage to be deprived of much of its beauty.

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney. Flowers from June to September.



PROTEA GLOBOSA. GLOBE-FLOWERED
PROTEA.



Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *globosa*; foliis obovato-oblongis concavis apice glandulosis, capitulo terminali sessili globofo, caule fruticoso.

PROTEA *globosa*. *Bot. Repos.* 307.

Forms a shrub three or four feet high well clothed with leaves, which are smooth when old, as are the larger ones which grow about the flower, but those on the young shoots are pubescent, a circumstance common to many of the genus; is easily distinguished from every other species, known to us, by its round head of bright yellow flowers. Scales of the calyx oval reflexed at the point, internal ones longest and lance-shaped. Petals loosely united half-way into a tube. Style hairy at the lower part. Stigma oblique. Pappus very short, scarcely any.

Belongs to the sixth division, containing the species with oblong ovate leaves, and should be placed next to *glabra*. Is a hardy greenhouse shrub, easily propagated by cuttings.

Flowers in May.

Our drawing was taken at the collection of GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. on Clapham-Common. Said to be first introduced by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY.

N^o 878



Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1805. E. Sarfom sculp.

TRIFOLIUM LUPINASTER. LUPINE TREFOIL.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Flores subcapitati. *Legumen* vix calyce longius, non dehiscens, deciduum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRIFOLIUM *Lupinaster*; capitulis dimidiatis, foliis quinatis sessilibus, leguminibus polyspermis. *Sp. Pl.* 1079. *Willd.* 3. p. 1357. *Hort. Ups.* 223.

TRIFOLIUM leguminibus polyspermis, foliis pluribus. *Gmel.* *Sib.* 4. p. 19. t. 6. f. 1.

LUPINASTER. *Buxb. in Nov. Comment. Petrop.* 2. p. 345. t. 20. *Amm. Ruth. n.* 143, 144.

Our drawing, being taken from a specimen which grew in a pot, represents the plant of a much smaller size than usual; for when planted in the open ground it grows to the height of a foot and a half, and has larger leaves, is also branched and bears a number of heads of flowers on longer peduncles. The flowers growing from one side of the flattened end of the peduncle give the head a cristated appearance, forming what LINNÆUS calls *capitulum dimidiatum*; but in a more vigorous growth, the extremity of the peduncle turning further round, the head becomes globular, and the above appearance is confined to the more early state of the flowering. In habit this species approaches very near to the TRIFOLIUM *rubens*, the leaflets being very similar, except that they appear entirely sessile, from the membranous stipule running the whole length of the peduncle and closely embracing the stem. It is a singular deviation from the rest of the genus that it bears for the most part five, rarely six or seven leaflets upon one footstalk, nor can the two lower ones, as sometimes happens in Lotus, be well considered as enlarged stipules. The seed-pods are represented by BUXBAUM as very long, but in our plant they are contained within the decayed remains of the flower, as described by AMMAN. Raised from Siberian seeds by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney, but has several times been in our gardens before; is said in the Hortus Kewensis to have been first introduced by Mr. JAMES GORDON in 1763, and we saw it in the late Dr. PITCAIRN'S collection in 1789. It has a fusiform root and is but little disposed to produce offsets; hence if care is not taken to preserve the seed, of which very little will usually ripen with us, it must be liable to be soon lost. Is perfectly hardy.



CORNUS CANADENSIS. CANADIAN CORNEL.



Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum 4-phyllum sæpius. *Petala* supera 4. *Drupa* nuclea 2-loculari.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORNUS *canadensis*; herbacea, foliis summis verticillatis subpetiolatis. *Willd. Phytog.* 1. p. 3. n. 13. *EjUSD.* *Sp. Pl.* 1. 661.

CORNUS *canadensis.* *Sp. Pl.* 172. *Reich.* 1. 332. *Amæn. Acad.* 1. p. 257. *L'Herit. Cornus,* n. 2. t. 1. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* 9.

PYROLA *alfines flore brasiliانا.* *Baub. Prod.* 100. *Pin.* 191.

Is for the most part readily distinguished from *CORNUS suecica*, by the leaves all growing in a whirl at the top of the stem, for the opposite pair about the middle are mere stipules; PALLAS doubts if they are not both varieties, and says the specimens he has seen from Kamfchatka and Bering's Island, exactly correspond with garden specimens from this country and native ones from Canada, but it is not very improbable that *CORNUS canadensis* may be found in these places as well as *CORNUS suecica*; we have specimens of both from Labrador. The other distinction which WILLDENOW observes of the leaves in one being *nervosa* in the other *venosa*, remarked also by Mr. SALISBURY, in SMITH'S *Flora Britannica*, though not unfounded, is hardly sufficiently pointed for use, as the nerves in *suecica* sometimes take their origin from the midrib, and the veins in *canadensis* are so strongly marked on the under side and so little divided, that most describers would call them nerves.

At No. 526 of this work we have given another species of this genus, which grows into a large tree, affording a remarkable contrast with this very humble herbaceous plant. Introduced by Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL from America in 1774. Flowers in August. Propagated by its creeping roots. Requires a shady situation and a light soil composed chiefly of bog earth.





I N D E X.

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

Pl.

- 871 *Albuca exuviata.*
- 869 *Allium triquetrum.*
- 838 *Alœ Lingua, v. β. crassifolia.*
- 837 ——— *verrucosa.*
- 868 *Androsace lactea.*
- 865 *Anemone thalictroides.*
- 841 ——— *coronaria.*
- 843 *Astragalus montanus.*
- 847 *Babiana tubiflora, var. α.*
- 864 *Bignonia capreolata.*
- 865 ——— *Pandoræ.*
- 835 *Cheiranthus armeniacus.*
- 834 *Clematis florida.*
- 851 *Cobæa scandens.*
- 880 *Cornus canadensis.*
- 845 *Crocus biflorus.*
- 860 ——— *vernus (β neapolitanus).*
- 862 *Embothrium sericeum.*
- 844 *Epacris pungens.*
- 833 *Eriocephalus africanus.*
- 877 *Erythrina herbacea.*
- 840 *Eucomis bifolia.*
- 853 *Fritillaria latifolia.*
- 857 ——— *obliqua.*
- 874 *Gladiolus byzantinus.*
- 873 *Hemerocallis graminea.*
- 852 *Hyoscyamus physaloides.*
- 870 *Iris aphylla.*
- 875 ——— *halophila.*
- 846 *Ixia erecta, var. lutea.*
- 850 *Kæmpferia Galanga.*
- 861 *Justicia Adhatoda.*
- 854 *Lachenalia orchioides (γ).*
- 858 *Lilium canadense (β).*
- 872 ——— *pensylvanicum.*
- 848 *Massonia latifolia.*
- 867 *Myrtus disticha.*
- 842 *Neottia glandulosa.*
- 876 *Ornithogalum latifolium.*
- 856 *Pitcairnia latifolia.*
- 863 *Platylobium microphyllum.*
- 836 *Pothos fœtida.*
- 878 *Protea globosa.*
- 849 *Sarracenia purpurea.*
- 859 *Scilla ferotina.*
- 879 *Trifolium Lupinaster.*
- 855 *Trillium erythrocarpum.*
- 839 *Tulipa suaveolens.*

I N D E X.

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

Pl.

- 871 *Albuca, pale-flowered.*
- 838 *Aloe, thick-leaved Tongue.*
- 837 ——— *warted.*
- 868 *Androsace, grass-leaved.*
- 841 *Anemone, poppy.*
- 866 ——— *meadow-rue-leaved.*
- 847 *Babiana, long-tubed.*
- 851 *Cobæa, climbing.*
- 880 *Cornel, canadian.*
- 877 *Coral-Tree, herbaceous.*
- 874 *Corn-flag, Turkish.*
- 845 *Crocus, Scotch.*
- 860 ——— *large purple spring.*
- 873 *Day-Lily, grass-leaved.*
- 862 *Embothrium, filky.*
- 844 *Epacris, rigid.*
- 833 *Eriocephalus, cluster-leaved.*
- 840 *Fucomis, two-leaved.*
- 870 *Flag, orange-flower-scented.*
- 875 ——— *long-leaved.*
- 863 *Flat-Pea, small-leaved.*
- 853 *Fritillary, broad-leaved.*
- 857 ——— *violet-flowered.*
- 850 *Galangale.*
- 869 *Garlic, three-edged.*
- 852 *Henbane, purple-flowered.*
- 846 *Ixia, yellow upright.*
- 854 *Lachenalia, sessile-flowered.*
- 858 *Lily, deep-coloured Canadian.*
- 872 ——— *Pensylvanian.*
- 848 *Massonia, broad-leaved.*
- 843 *Milk-Vetch, mountain.*
- 867 *Myrtle, globe-berried.*
- 842 *Neottia, glandulous.*
- 861 *Nut, Malabar.*
- 856 *Pitcairnia, broad-leaved.*
- 836 *Pothos, stinking, or Scunkweed.*
- 878 *Protea, globe-flowered.*
- 849 *Side-Saddle Flower, broad-lipped*
- 859 *Squil, brown-flowered. [purple.*
- 876 *Star of Bethlem, broad-leaved.*
- 879 *Trefoil, Lupine.*
- 865 *Trumpet-flower, Norfolk-Island.*
- 864 ——— *four-leaved.*
- 855 *Trillium, funnel-flowered.*
- 839 *Tulip, early dwarf.*
- 834 *Virgin's-Bower, large-flowered.*
- 835 *Wallflower, Armenian.*