

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. XXIX. 7-30

————— The roof
Of thickest covert was inwoven shade,
Laurel and myrtle, and what higher grew
Of firm and fragrant leaf; on either side
Acanthus, and each odorous bushy shrub,
Fenc'd up the verdant wall; each beauteous flower,
Iris all hues, roses, and jessamin,
Rear'd high their flourish'd heads between, and wrought
Mosaic; underfoot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay,
Broider'd the ground, more colour'd than with stone
Of costliest emblem: —————

MILTON.

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M DCCCIX.

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ALLIUM MAGICUM. HOMER'S GARLICK.



Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *magicum*; (*bulbus ovato-rotundus*;) foliis paucis (3—5), recurvatim ambientibus, ovato-lanceolatis, convoluto-concavis, striatis, acuminatis, scapo stricto tereti perbrevioribus (*interiori angustiori quandoque bulbifero*); umbella convexius fastigiata, spatham lato-ovatum bi-trifidam satis exsuperante; corolla concavo-rotata; laciniis elliptico-oblongis, obtusulis, æqualibus; staminibus subulatis, istas vix adæquantibus, infra breviter inter se sertulatum connatis; germine depresso-globofo, pulvinato-trigono, fusco-splendente; stylo setiformi, cuspidate stigmatosa simplicissima. G.

ALLIUM *magicum*. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2.* 424. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 321. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 423. *Brot. Fl. Lusit.* 1. 544. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 66. (excl. *Mill. Diæt.*)

ALLIUM *nigrum*. Linn. in *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 323, (nec vero in *Spec. Plant.*) *Hort. Kew.* 1. 427. *Retz. Obs. Bot. fasc. 1. p. 15. n. 33.* *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Fr.* 3. 223. *Lil. a Redoutè, v. 2. t. 102.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 78. (excl. passim *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 430. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. 160. et *Herb. Burs.* ad *narcissiflorum* potius referendis G.)

A. monspessulanum. *Gouan. Ill.* 24. t. 16. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 286.

A. speciosum. *Cyril. Neap. fasc. 2. 13. t. 5.*

A. multibulbosum. *Jacq. Austr.* 1. p. 9. t. 10. *Murr. Syst. Veg.* 323.

A. foliis caulinis lanceolatis, floribus umbellatis, ex ala bulbiferum. *Hall. Opusc.* 382. *All.* 19.

A. caule tereti propagine ex ala. *Sauv. monsp.* 18.

MOLY *latifolium hispanicum.* *Rudb. Elys.* 162. III.

M. homericum. *Ger. Herb. Em.* 182, 183. f. 2.

M. latifolium. *Hort. Eyst. Æstiv.* 4. fol. 11. f. 1.

M. indicum flore purpureo. *Swert. Floril.* 61.

M. latifolium liliflorum bulbum in folio gerens, Theophrasti et homericum forte. *Lob. Ic.* 161.

M. Theophrasti. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 191.

Native of the South of France, Italy, Syria, the Coast of Barbary, Spain, and Portugal; JACQUIN doubts if it is really indigenous

indigenous of Austria. *Bulb* from one to two inches in diameter; *leaves* from half to a foot long, from one to two inches broad, inner one often bearing a bulb about the size of a filbert; *scape* upright, round, tapering, hollow, from one to four feet high; *spathe* splitting into 2—3 segments; *radii* of the umbel about two inches and a half long; *corolla* white, sometimes with a purple and green, at others with only a green tint on the outside. Flowers in June and July. Cultivated in our gardens from the days of GERARD. Hardy. Has little or no scent of Garlick. Easily propagated both by seed and offsets.

BROTERO tells us that he has repeatedly removed the bulbs from Lisbon to a more northern quarter of Portugal; when he never failed to find the plant, after a time, so altered by this change of climate and soil, as scarcely to be recognized for the same species; the leaves becoming shorter and more convolute; the stem flaccid and dwarfish; the radii of the umbel shorter and unequal; while the corolla lost all its purple hue, and the bulb-bearing leaf disappeared entirely. This with us is seldom produced, nor have the flowers scarcely ever any mixture of purple or red.

The original *nigrum* of LINNÆUS, first taken up in the second edition of his *Species Plantarum*, was very distinct from *magicum*, into which he afterwards negligently converted it, in the thirteenth edition of the *Systema Vegetabilium*; where, suppressing the note first attached to the specific character of *nigrum*, he has substituted another, evidently descriptive of our present plant; of which, as a species already instituted by himself, and still standing in the work he was then revising, he seems as completely to have lost sight, as of the real *nigrum*. This, upon referring to his former works, will be found to be the now *narcissiflorum* (*illyricum*?) and scarcely, if really, distinct from *roseum*. The specific appellation was most probably suggested by the black-purple colour its flowers assume when dried, in which state alone LINNÆUS had probably at that time seen them, since he quotes BURSER'S *Herbarium* as his authority. The *Hortus Kewensis* has the two names as belonging to distinct species; but the references to GERARD'S *Homer's Garlick* for the one, and to JACQUIN'S *multibulbosum* for the other, shew that the same plant is the foundation of both. The *Moly indicum sive Caucason* of several of the older Botanists, we take to be merely a bulbiferous variety. G.

N^o 1119.

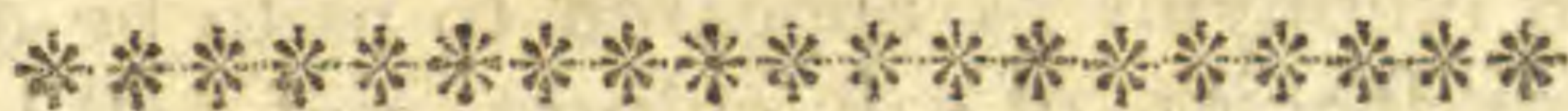


Richard Del.

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J. Sowerby Sculp.

ALLIUM ANGULOSUM. ANGULAR-SCAPED
GARLICK.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 868.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *angulosum*; (*rhizoma solido-carnosum, bulbiceps*); foliis pluribus (5—6), anguste lorato-linearibus, firmulis, obtusulis, deorsum carinato-triquetris inde compressioribus, breviter convoluto-vaginantibus; scapo ex tri-tetragono supra ancipiti, stricto, striato, sæpius torto; umbella subfastigiato-congesta, spatham brevem longius exsuperante; corolla trigono-campanulata; laciniis extimis navicularibus brevioribus; intimis planioribus; staminibus subulatis, fatis exsertis, alternis sublongioribus deorsum magis dilatatis; germine turbinato, trilobo-trigono; stylo setiformi; stigmate simplicissimo. G.

ALLIUM *angulosum*. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 430. Syst. Veg. Murr.* 323. *Jacq. Austr.* 5. 11. t. 423. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 427. *Gertn. Sem. fr.* 1. 5. t. 16. f. 2. g. *Mart. Mill. Diet. Georg. Besch. Rus. R. ed. 8vo. v. 4. p. 3. p. 894. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 76.*

ALLIUM *senescens*. *Jacq. Enum. Vindob.* 57.

ALLIUM II. *Hall. Opusc.* 372. *De All.* 36.

ALLIUM scapo nudo ancipiti foliis linearibus canaliculatis subtus subangulatis, umbella fastigiata. *Mill. Diet. ed. 7. n. 15.*

A. *montanum* foliis *Narcissi majus* IX. *Rudb. Elys.* 157.

A. *umbelliferum pratense*. *J. Baub. Hist.* 2. 564. Ic.

A. *sive Moly narcissinis* foliis I. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 195; *tantummodo vero quod ad Iconem.*

OBS. *Synonyma Bauhini Clusii et Halleri ab aliis male ex anguloso in senescente transposita sunt; et vice versa.* G.

Native of Germany, Switzerland, and Siberia. There have been great doubts if this is really a distinct species from *senescens*, as well as much confusion in the synonymy of both. We are convinced of their being specifically different; and have stated the distinguishing characters in our account of *senescens*. We have also endeavoured to amend the synonymy, omitting such synonyms as appeared to us to be doubtful. A perfectly hardy species, of easy culture, and well known in our gardens. The drawing was made at the Nursery of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY. G.

ERRATA.

- No. 556. l. 36. pro "245" lege "244."
No. 592. l. 23. pro "245" lege "244."
No. 562. l. 10. pro "complicato" lege "complicatis."
No. 569. l. 10. pro "complicato" lege "complicatis."
No. 992. l. 4. for "566" read "569."
No. 1111. p. alt. l. 10, 11. omitte verba "*a Yalden in Jersey lectum.*"
No. 1042. l. 6. for "566" read "569."
No. 1142. l. 34. for "this" read "the."
No. 1143. p. alt. l. 16. post semicolon ad verbum "*campanulata*" infere "*laciniis.*"



ALLIUM SENESCENS. NARCISSUS-LEAVED
GARLICK.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 868.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *senescens*; (rhizoma bulbiceps, annosius horizontaliter excurrentes); foliis pluribus (5—7), lineari-loratis, carnosulis, tortim obliquatis, extus convexiusculis, scapo ex compresso-tereti fursum ancipiti brevioribus; umbella subhemisphærica, spatham longius exsuperante; corolla subcampanulata, laciniis amotiusculis, oblongo-lanceolatis, acutulis; extimis concavioribus, brevioribus; intimis sublatioribus; staminibus subulatis, tantulum exsertis, alternis deorsum lanceolato-dilatatis; germine obconico, trilobo-trigono, angulis lineatis; stylo setiformi; stigmate simplicissimo. G.

ALLIUM *senescens*. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 430. Syst. Veg. Murr. 323. Kniph. Cent. 8. n. 5. Georg. Besch. Russ. R. ed. 8vo. v. 4. p. 3. p. 894. Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 75.

ALLIUM *angulosum*. Lam. et Decand. Fl. Fr. v. 3. 222.

ALLIUM *narcissifolium*. Scop. Flor. Carn. 1. 238. Vill. Dauph. 2. 258.

A. radice senescente lignosa transversa. Hall. Opusc. n. 19. p. 370. De All. n. 16. p. 34.

A. caule teretiusculo foliis ensiformibus, hinc paulo convexioribus. Gmel. Sibir. 1. 53. tab. 11. f. 2.

A. scapo ancipiti, foliis linearibus, subtus convexis lævibus, umbella subrotunda staminibus subulatis. Mill. Dict. ed. 7. n. 14.

A. montanum foliis Narcissi. X. Rudb. Elys. 158.

A. petræum umbelliferum. J. Baub. Hist. 2. 564.

A. sive Moly narcissinis foliis. II. Clus. Hist. 1. 196.

Native

Native of Siberia, Germany, Switzerland, France, and Italy. Differs from *angulosum* in having, somewhat broader and flatter leaves of a greyish-green colour, which are also twisted spirally; the scape is neither tri-quadrangular, striate, nor spirally twisted, as in that; the corolla does not converge triangularly nor so narrowly as in *angulosum*, nor do the stamens protrude so far. An old inhabitant of our gardens. Quite hardy; and rather ornamental. Flowers in June and July. Both this and *angulosum* emit a very strong scent when bruised. Our drawing was made at the Botanic Garden. G.



ANIGOZANTHUS FLAVIDA. RUSSET-GREEN-
FLOWERED ANIGOZANTHUS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* supera; tubulosa, nutans, extus pilis plumosis flocculosim hirsuta; limbus brevior, sexpartitus, irregularis, laciniis acuminatis, assurgenter radiatis, subpalmatim convergentibus, imis duabus majoribus longius partitis, latius ductis. *Fil.* breviora, subulata, tubi ore imposita, pari cum laciniis inflectione. *Anth.* erectæ, lineari-oblongæ, antrorsum adnatæ. *Stylus* triquetro-capillaris, longior, ascendens. *Stig.* clavato-tumidiusculum, cernuum. *Caps.* ovato-oblonga? trilobularis, corolla persistente coronata. *Sem.* plurima, angulo interno loculamentorum appacta. G.

OBS. Plantæ perennes, herbacæ; Novæ-Hollandiæ indigenæ. Radix e rhizomate crasso fibrosa, sobolifera: folia plurima, ensata, disticha aciebus oppositis, glabra; caulina gradatim in bractæas decrepientia; caulis erectus, dichotomo-paniculatus; ramuli floribus subdisticho-racemosis terminati; pedicelli breviores; bractææ acuminatæ, convolutæ, hirsutæ; corollæ tubus intus virens, lavis; limbus intus coloratus, villosus; anth. per filamentum tantulum ulterius pertingens mucronatæ; integumentum externum germinis cum corolla continuum. LANARIÆ affinis. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANIGOZANTHUS *flavida*; foliis ensiformibus; caule infra longinquius nudo, supra pubescente; ramis subcorymbose fastigiantibus, divaricantibus; racemulis paucifloris. G.

ANIGOZANTHUS *flavida*. *Lil. a Redoutè*, v. 2. t. 176.

ANIGOZANTHUS *grandiflora*. *Parad. Lond.* t. 97.

In separating this as a species from the *rufa* of LABILLARDIERE, we have conformed to the opinion of Mr. BROWN, by

by whom the plant was discovered on the western coast of New-Holland, and first introduced into England. Of ourselves, we should have most probably given them as varieties of each other. *Rufa* is said to have much narrower and less truly ensiform leaves, the stem entirely and not partially pubescent, fewer flowers in the racemes, with a somewhat closer panicle; Mr. BROWN adds, that the flowers are also the largest of the two species. We have no doubt but that in time many others will present themselves, when such parts of the generic character which are above taken from the irregularity of the limb or border of the corolla, and the relative length of that with the tube, will necessarily be suppressed; for we have seldom found those marks of any importance in defining the generic sections of this natural order. They are good specific distinctions. The stem of *flavida* grows from three to four feet high, and is of a brownish purple colour; leaves shorter than this, and not quite an inch broad. The flowers have no scent. Mr. VERE's gardener, who raised the plant from which the drawing was made, says it is very easily propagated by parting the roots; that it requires little care beyond protection from frost; and that it blooms very freely during the summer months, G.



VACCINIUM CRASSIFOLIUM. THICK-LEAVED
WHORTLE-BERRY.



Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala. *Stamina* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice poris 2. *Bacca* infera, 4-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VACCINIUM *crassifolium*; (decandrum, staminibus inclusis) caulibus procumbentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis glaberrimis coriaceis ferrulatis, racemis secundis umbelliformibus, bracteis coloratis pedicellis brevioribus, corollis conniventi-campanulatis.

VACCINIUM *crassifolium*. *Bot. Repos. t. 105. Donn. Hort. Cant. p. 84.*

ANDROMEDA? *luridifolia*; pedunculis aggregatis, unifloris; floribus secundis globofo-campanulatis, laciniis acutis rectis; foliis alternis oblongo-ovatis, remote ferrulatis, coriaceis. *Gawler Recens. Plant. p. 24.*

Whether this little shrub be really a *Vaccinium* or an *Andromeda*, as the author of the *Recensio Plantarum* suspected, can only be positively determined from the fruit, which we have never seen; from the habit, however, we should suspect that it belongs to the former genus.

A native of South-Carolina, whence it was introduced by Mr. FRASER, about the year 1794. It is sufficiently hardy to live in the open air during mild winters, but for safety should be protected from frost.

Flowers in May and June. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.



SCHOTIA TAMARINDIFOLIA. BROAD-
LEAVED SCHOTIA.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5, calyci inserta lateribus invicem incumbentibus clausa. *Germ.* pedicellatum. *Leg.* complanatum, marginatum.

Specific Character and Synonym.

SCHOTIA *tamarindifolia*; foliolis ellipticis retusis margine altero excavatis.

SCHOTIA *tamarindifolia.* *Afzelius in Herbario Banks.*

Although the leaflets of this plant are considerably broader than in *SCHOTIA speciosa*, more obtuse, even frequently emarginate, and rarely mucronate, and have the internal margin hollowed, so as to give them somewhat of a kidney shape, we should nevertheless have been inclined to consider them as mere varieties, had not our learned friend, Prof. AFZELIUS, in a paper long since read before the Linnean Society but not yet published, made them distinct. The confidence we have in his accuracy will not permit us to doubt but that he had sufficient grounds for so doing, and perhaps the legumen may afford sufficient distinctive characters, but unfortunately we have not been able to see that of *S. speciosa*. In *tamarindifolia* the legumen is large, broad, extremely flattened, much arched, with a remarkable thick margin at both sutures, depicted with veins, which take their rise from both margins, and branching into a beautiful net-work, entirely cover the sides of the legumen. The germen is pedicellated, but the pedicle

pedicle not increasing in length with the growth of the legumen, becomes in the latter nearly obsolete. In the Bankian Herbarium there is a third species with four pair of obcordate leaflets, and a legumen much less curved.

Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD's, in whose collection at Springwell only, except at Kew, have we heard of this beautiful species being seen.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, and requires the protection of a good greenhouse. Is propagated with difficulty by layers.



**PÆONIA MOUTAN. THE MOUTAN, OR
CHINESE TREE-PEONY.**

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Styli* 0. *Capsulæ* polyspermæ intus
dehiscences.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PÆONIA *Moutan*; caule perenni lignefcente, foliolis oblongo-
ovatis subtus glaucis villosiusculis: extremo trilo-
bato, capsulis plurimis.

LE MOUTAN ou Pivoine arbrisseaux de Chine. *Mém. de
Chinois, v. 3. p. 461.*

BOTAN it. Fkamigusa et Hatfkangusa. *Kæmpf. Amæn. Exot.
p. 862.*

PÆONIA *arborea*. *Donn. Hort. Cant. p. 196.*

PÆONIA *suffruticosa*. *Bot. Repos. t. 373 et 448.*

PÆONIA *papaveracea*. *Bot. Repos. t. 463?*

The MOUTAN, though cultivated in China about fourteen hundred years, is considered in that ancient empire, according to the missionaries, as rather of modern introduction. The Chinese writers seem to differ in their accounts with regard to its origin, some attributing it to a particular process of culture, by which the common Peony has been converted into this magnificent shrub, sometimes attaining, as it is said, in the province of Lo-Yang, the soil and climate of which is particularly favourable, the height of eight or ten feet; whilst others, perhaps with more probability, say it was first discovered growing among the mountains in Northern China, whence it was brought into the Southern provinces, and cultivated with the same rage as Tulips have been in Europe, and with a
similar

similar effect of producing numerous varieties, some of which, from their beauty and rarity, have been known to sell in China for a hundred ounces of gold. Notwithstanding the Chinese Florists differ from the European, in rejecting all variegated flowers, considering such as contrary to nature, they enumerate two hundred and forty species, as they are called, many of them of exquisite beauty and delightful fragrance.

THUNBERG, as well as LOUREIRO, as is evident by his having given as synonyms both the Saku-Jaku and Botan of KÆMPFER, considered this plant to be the same species with the *PÆONIA officinalis* of LINNÆUS, which is likewise cultivated in China, and much used there in medicine.

The *PÆONIA papaveracea* of ANDREWS we suspect may be a mere variety of the Moutan with white flowers spotted with crimson; and that the singular union of six capsules into a globular seed-vessel with six cells, is an accidental sporting of nature. If this structure of the fruit be natural, it will afford not a specific but a generic distinction.

For the introduction of this valuable acquisition to our gardens, we are indebted to Sir JOSEPH BANKS, who instructed several persons trading to Canton, to inquire for the Moutan, the name by which it is known in China; in consequence of which numerous specimens were sent to this country, most of them however perished in the voyage. Since that time several varieties have been imported in a growing state, but we have not seen any that were remarkable for the fragrance of their flowers.

Propagated in China by seeds, the only way to obtain new varieties, also by parting the roots, by layers and cuttings, and they generally inoculate the buds of different varieties upon the several branches of the same root. When the time of flowering approaches, they carefully remove all superfluous buds, and protect those that are left from the scorching heat of the sun. It is sufficiently hardy to bear the cold of our climate, but to have it bloom well it is necessary to protect it by a glass frame. The finest specimen we have seen, and from which our drawing was taken, is at Mr. GREVILLE'S, at Paddington, where it is planted in the ground, and has a glazed building erected over it without flues. This plant bears a profusion of blossoms; it does not rise very high, but divides into several branches near the ground, and, spreading in a circular form, measures about nine yards in circumference.

Flowers in May and June, and sometimes with us perfects its seeds in September and October. Introduced about the year 1794.

N^o 1155.



SMILACINA BOREALIS (α). OVAL-LEAVED
SMILACINA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* hexapetalo-partita, stellato-patens. *Fil.* divergentia, laciniarum basi infixæ. *Germ.* superum. *Bacca* spherica, trilocularis, *Desfontaines in Ann. du Muséum, v. 1. 51.*

OBS. *Caules foliosi. Flores terminales. Id. l. c. Huc CONVALLARIA racemosa; supra No. 899 et stellata; supra No. 1043. G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SMILACINA *borealis*; foliis 3—4, obovato-oblongis, rotundatim obtusis cum acumine, ciliatis, uno subcaulino; scapo tereti, aphylo, pubescente; corymbi (*qui sæpe prolifer*) pedicellis circa axem brevissimam in umbellam dispositis; bracteis parvulis caducis; floribus rariusculis (*modò unico*); staminibus lacinias subexcedentibus; stylo crassiusculo lævi germine nitente triplo longiore; cuspidate stigmatosa obtusula glanduloso puberula. *G.*

(α) folia subtrina; scapus admodum pubescens; corolla albida; laciniæ ovali-oblongæ, supra areola glandulosa viridi notatæ. *G.*

SMILACINA *umbellata. Desf. Ann. du Mus. v. 9. 53.*

CONVALLARIA *umbellulata. Michx. Flor. Bor.-Amer. 1.*

202.

(β) folia subquaterna; scapus obsolete pubescens; corolla chloroleuca; laciniæ oblongo-lanceolatæ, recurvulæ, basi aliquantulum conniventes. *G.*

DRACÆNA *borealis. Hort. Kew. 1. 454. tab. 5; (a specimine desumpta cui umbella prolifera). Mart. Mill. Dict. Bot. Rep. tab. 206; (hic quoque umbella prolifera). Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 158. Dalman Diss. de Drac. p. 3. 7.*

OBS.

OBS. β haud nobis nisi in Herbario Banksiano et citatis Tabulis spectata.
Icon in Horto Kewensi a planta spontanea desiccata fuit delineata. Quibus
umbrella prolifera pauciflora iis facies fere racemosa. G.

DESC. Root perennial, creeping; *rootstock* about the thickness of a common quill, fleshy, running horizontally within the ground, with long internodes; *leaves* 3—4 radical, or one subcauline; oblong-obovate, of a deep green, upwards rounded with a point, downwards tapered, ambient, from upright diverging, twice shorter than scape, somewhat channelled-concave, obscurely striate, underneath polished, paler, villously ciliate at the edge and the keel of the midrib; *scape* central, simple, subaphyllous, upright, round, villous, about a foot high, terminating in a thinly-flowered *corymb*, the *pedicles*, in which are also villous, arranged subverticillately and closely round a very short, nearly obsolete *rachis*, whence they converge assurgently in the manner of an *umbel*; *bractes* very small, caducous; *corolla* hexapetalously parted, stellately patent; *segments* deciduously separable, nearly equal, oval-oblong, shortly tapered at the base, having a green glandular mark towards the top on the inside; *filaments*, filiform subulate, rather longer than corolla, from upright diverging, inserted by their base between the germen and corolla; *anthers* upright, ovate-sagittate, fixed by their base; *germen* small, oval, even, shining, without streak or furrow, pale green; *style* continuous, filiform, thicker, strict, smooth, whitish, equal to stamens, three times longer than germen, terminating in a blunt subpubescent stigmatose point; *berry* spherical, blue; cells dispermous; some of the seeds generally abortive. The leaves, when viewed through a magnifier, appear shagreened or roughened with small close pustules. As the germen swells the segments generally divide at the base and fall off. MICHAUX describes the bloom as fragrant; this we did not observe; he also says, that the corolla has sometimes a purple tinge on the inner side; and that in the Canadian specimens, the corymb or umbel is often proliforous; it may then be mistaken for a raceme. Native of Hudson's-Bay, Newfoundland, and Canada; found by MICHAUX on the Alleghany Mountains: β was introduced into Kew Gardens by Dr. SOLANDER, in 1778, from Newfoundland. Our drawing was taken at Mr. LODDIGES's nursery, Hackney. Hardy. Requires to be kept in peat-mould. Flowers in June. Its Indian name is *alecostote*, hunter's physic. G.

N^o 1156.

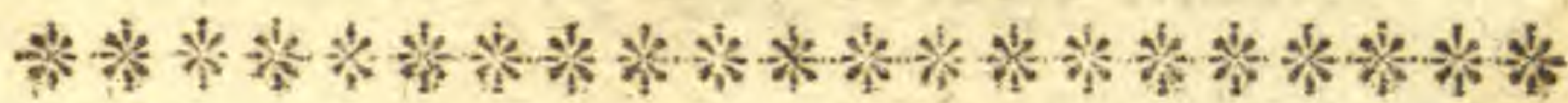


Syd. Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis S^r Geo. Crescent Dec 1808.

L

PONTEDERIA CORDATA. HEART-LEAVED
PONTEDERIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, limbo sæpe bilabiato inæqualiter sexfido, rarius sexpartito subæquali. *Stam.* 3 summæ, 3 mediæ corollæ inserta. *Germ.* in plurimis inferum (superum? G.). *Stylus* 1. *Stigm.* 1. *Caps.* carnosa trilocularis, polysperma. *Juss. Gen. Pl.* 55.

OBS. *Herbæ aquaticæ; radices fibrosæ; folia radicalia et caulina vaginantia, sæpe sagittata; flores spicati et umbellati terminales aut ex fissa foliorum vagina exserti, singuli spathacei. Species quædam germine supero aut semisupero. Id. l. c. HETERANTHERÆ ex triandris proxima affinis. G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PONTEDERIA *cordata*; folii inferioris lamina cordato-sagittata, superioris epetiolata, tota in spatham oblongiusculam obtusatam cucullatim convoluta; inflorescentia subspadicea, exserta; pedunculo cylindræo, tomentoso; racemulis subsessilibus in fasciculos pressos adductis, ebracteatis, in spicam oblongam sparsim densatiusque dispositis; corolla infundibuliformi, bilabiata, bipartibili, inæquali, extus pubescente; labio supero ad medium trifido; infero tripartito laciniis angustioribus divaricatoribus; staminibus in binos phalanges; superis triplo brevioribus, ascendentibus; inferis corollæ æqualibus, assurgentibus; germine supero. G.

PONTEDERIA *cordata*. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1. 412. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 316. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 23. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 403. *Michaux Flor. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 193. *Lil. a Redoutè.* v. 2. tab. 72.

P. floribus spicatis. *Gron. Virg. ed.* 1. 37. *ed.* 2. 50.

P. foliis hastato cordatis, floribus spicatis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. n. 1.

P. foliis cordatis floribus spicatis. *Trew Ebret.* 45. t. 83.

GLADIOLUS

- GLADIOLUS lacustris virginianus &c. *Pet. Gaz.* 1. t. 1.
f. 12.
 SAGITTARIÆ similis planta &c. *Mor. Hist.* 3. 618. *f.* 15.
t. 4. *f.* 8.
 PLANTAGINI aquaticæ quodummodo accedens &c. *Pluk.*
Mant. 152. t. 349. *f.* ult.
-

DESC. *Root* perennial, fibrous; *stem* herbaceous, petiolelike, subcylindrical, about the thickness of one's finger, of various heights, filled with spongy pith, buoyant; *petiole of lower leaf* fistularly convolute, sheathing; *blade* cordately sagittate, striate, nerves close, parallel, of one size, no midrib; *upper leaf* terminal, spatheform, sessile, oblong, obtuse, cucullately convolute, with a slanted lateral fissure, sheathing the *peduncle*; which is about two inches long, thick, cylindrical, tomentose, ferruginous; *inflorescence* subspadiceous; *racemelets* subsessile, of about five flowers, contracted into heaped bractelets *fascicles*, disposed sparsely with small intervals round a common axis in a cylindrical spike of about two or three inches long; *corolla* deep blue, externally pubescent, ascendent, funnelform-bilabiate, divisible to the base into halves; narrowed downwards into an hexagonal curved purplish *tube* about half the length of the *limb*; which is bilabiate and sexpartite; each *lip* of three *segments*, those of the upper divided only to about the middle, broader, their *middlemost* twice the broadest, ovate, obtuse, having on the inner side a small round convex protuberance, *lateral ones* lanceolate; those of the *lower lip* equal, oval lanceolate, diverging further asunder, propendent, easily parted into ungues down to the base of the corolla; *filam.* filiform, pubescent, in two ranks; *three upper ones* thrice shorter than the others, ascendent, adnate to the lower part of the tube, *middle* shortest, less adnate; *three lower ones* decurrently adnate the whole length of the tube, equal to the corolla, affurgent, recumbent on the lower lip; *anthers* small, oblong, incumbent; *germ.* superior, reddish, small, pyramidal-ovate; *style* continuous, twice shorter than corolla, thicker than filaments, affurgent, flexuose, ending in an obtuse glandularly pubescent *stigmatose point*.

Native of various parts of North-America; growing in ditches and the shallow parts of other waters in the manner of our common Arrow-head. The drawing was made at Mr. VERE'S, where it grew luxuriantly in the pond in his garden. Blooms in July and August; hardy; has no scent. The stem is partly under water, but the leaves are out of it, and do not float on the surface. G.



AGAVE VIRGINICA. SPIKE-FLOWERED
AGAVE.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. (supera G.) tubulosa, infundibuliformis, limbo sexpartito.
Stam. exserta, summæ corollæ infixæ. *Anth.* longæ versatiles.
Caps. utrinque attenuata, subtrigona, polysperma; seminibus
planis gemino ordine dispositis. *Juss. Gen. Pl.* 51.

Obs. Caulis subnullus aut caudiciformis; folia radicalia canaliculata
rigida, apice (sæpe etiam margine) spinosa, juniora, obvoluta; panicula e
caudice assurgens maxima, pyramidata. *Habitus YUCCÆ, flos diversus.*
Id. l. c.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AGAVE *virginica*; (rhizoma crassum fusiformi-cylindraceum
descendens, præmorsum? nec in caudicem assurgens;) foliis radicalibus, plurimis, e deorsum convoluto-
compactis, in orbem ambienter et recumbenter
divergentibus, lanceolatis, coriaceo-crassis, rigidis,
margine cartilaginea tenuissime denticulata, cuspidè
spinæformi; scapo simplicissimo, foliolis vagis diffitis
obfite; bracteis sphacelatis germi subæqualibus;
floribus sessilibus, in spicam longam eductis,
remotius sparsis, ex adpresso-erectis divergentibus;
stylo lobulis tribus stigmatosis emarginatis hianter
patentibus terminato. G.

AGAVE *virginica*. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1. 461. *Hort. Kew.* 1.
472. *Walt. Flor. Carol.* 121. n. 149. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.*
2. 1. 378. *Coll.* 2. 261. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1.
187. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 193.

ALOE foliis lanceolatis spina cartilaginea terminatis floribus
alternis sessilibus. *Gron. Virg. ed.* 1. 152. *ed.* 2. 53.

Desc. Root perennial; rootstock descending, fleshy, fusiform-
cylindrical, about an inch in diameter, præmorse? throwing out
numerous

numerous thickish fibres, not elongated into a *caudex* upwards; *leaves* numerous, radical, ambient, downwards convolutely packed, upwards divergently recumbent, lanceolate, coriaceously thickened, rigid, from four to eight inches long, about two broad, with a very narrow cartilaginous finely denticulate-ciliate border, terminating in a spinous point; *scape* central, quite simple, from four to five feet high, round, beset with several small spathelike distant straggling leaflets, erect, strict; *inflorescence* terminal, spiked, subflexuose, many-flowered, subsessile, rather distant, sparse, upright; *pedicles* nearly obsolete; *bractes* scarious, sphacelate, about even with the germen, convolute-acuminate; *corolla* from adpressed-upright far diverging, greenish, cupped-tubular, obtusely hexagonal, alternate angles broader; *limb* sixparted, upright, scarcely diverging, but little shorter than *tube*; *segments* oblong-tapered, convolute-concave, quickly sphacelate; *filaments* adnate to the tube, overtopping the corolla by nearly a third, thick-filiform, somewhat compressed, equal, fasciculate, slightly divergent upwards, green, dotted with small purple spots; *anthers* large, linear-oblong, incumbent, balancing; *germen* continuous to the corolla, inferior, oval-oblong, obtusely-trigonal; *style* upright, gradually lengthening, but always shorter than stamens, thicker, obtusely triquetral as if of three concrete filiform shafts; ending in three emarginate divaricately patent *stigmatose lobes*.

Native of Carolina and Virginia, growing in grassy spots. Introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. JOHN CREE, in 1765. The bloom is very sweet. Varies with spotted and plain leaves. Flowers in August and September. Requires to be kept in the greenhouse. The specimen was sent us by Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney. G.

E R R A T A.

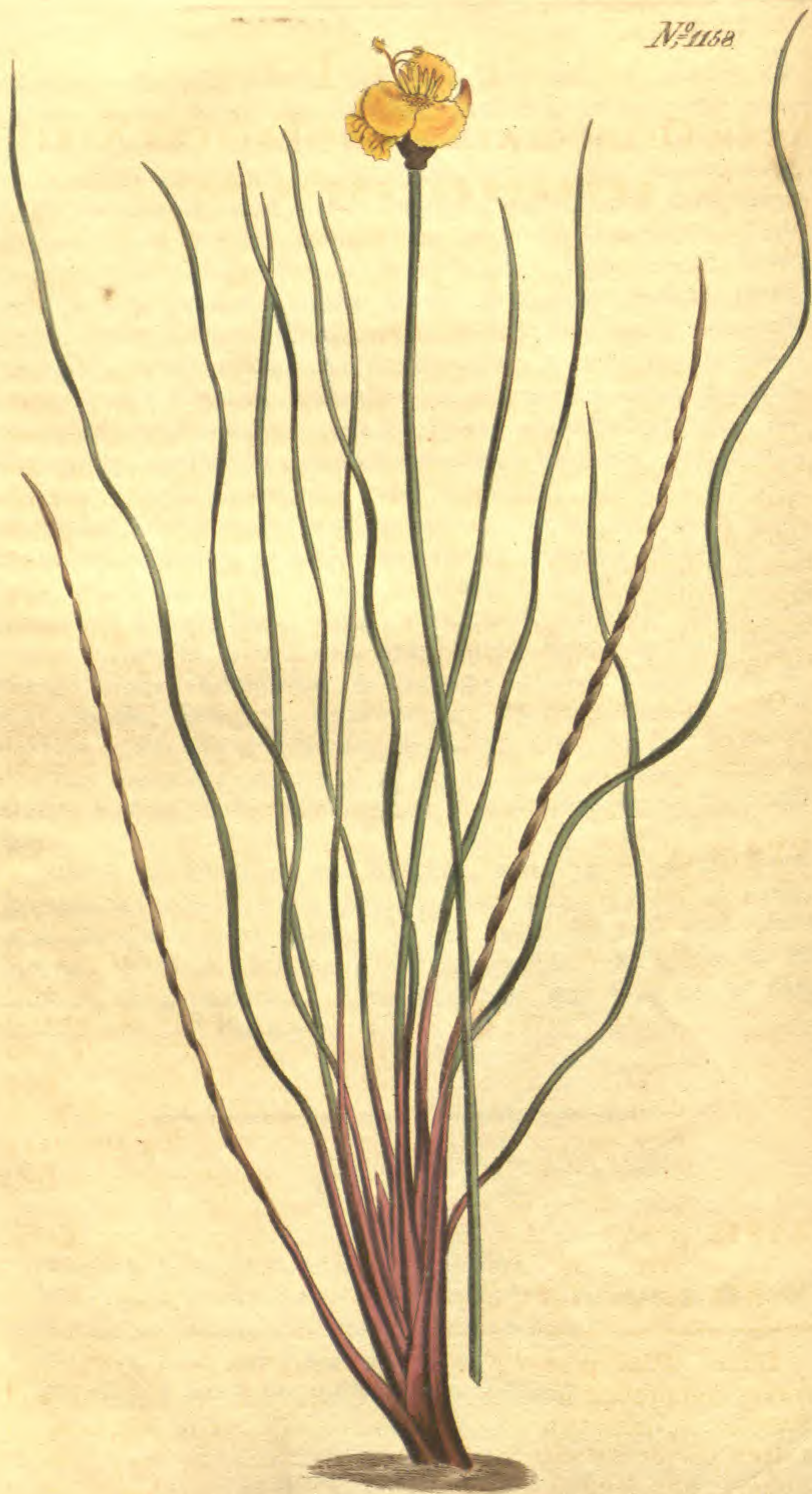
No. 1053. l. 10. pro "media" lege "extima."

No. 1055. l. 21. for "we need add no further description to the many" read "we need not add any further description to those."

No. 1149. l. 20. post "Ed." infere "2."

No. 1149. l. penult. pro "Clusii" lege "Clusii."

N^o 1158



Syd. Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis S^r Geo. Grafton Dec. 1 1804

XYRIS OPERCULATA. CAP-FRUITED XYRIS.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 3 petala, æqualis. *Glum.* 3-valves cartilagineæ in capitulum. *Caps.* supera unilocularis. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 204. *Cal. Glumæ* 3 cartilagineæ, nitidæ, inæquales: una exteriori maxima, ovato-rotundata, concava; duabus interioribus arcuatis, naviculari-compressis, apice denticulatis. *Cor.* tripetala. *Stam.* 3. *Styl.* unicus. *Caps.* supera, unilocularis ad angulos rima dehiscens. *Sem.* parietalia. *Gærtn. Sem.* 1. p. 52. *Caps.* supera, trilocularis. *Labill. Nov. Holl.* 1. 14. *Caps.* oblonga unilocularis trivalvis. *Sem.* nonnulla, oblonga, receptaculo columnari suis pedicellis inserta. *Ruiz et Pavon. Fl. per.* 2. 46.

OBS. Folia radicalia, basi vaginantia, ensiformia, scapo breviora, glaberrima, striata. Scapi erecti, simplicissimi, glabri. Capitulum terminale, solitarium, imbricatum, squamis ferrugineis, margine dilutioribus. *Vahl. l. c.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

XYRIS *operculata*; (planta cæspitosa, rigens; radix fibrosa;) foliis duriusculis, compresso-setiformibus, (hic inde uno torto,) deorsum equitanter conduplicatis vaginis radicalibus convolutis stipatis; scapo duplo longiori ancipiter filiformi; capitulo subgloboso; squamis subputamineo-duris, obtusissimis; spatha è valvulis tribus, binis glumaceis oppositis, altera media difformi caduca; corollæ laminis obovato-rotundis, margine denticulatis; staminibus singulis seta longiori penicillatim capitata à basi appendiculatis; stigmatibus ex anguste cucullatis in laminas rotatim expansas fimbriatulas ampliatis; capsula operculata. G.

XYRIS *operculata.* *Labill. Nov. Holl.* 14. t. 10. *Dryand. Chlor.* *Nov. Holl. in Ann. of Bot.* v. 2. 305.

XYRIS *anceps.* *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 205?

DESC. Plant perennial, herbaceous, cespitose; root fibrous; leaves compressed-setiform, upright, thickish, harsh, here and there one spirally twisted, downwards conduplicate, equitant, of a deep purple colour (according to LABILLARDIERE, villose within), with several membranous convolute root-sheaths about

an inch and a half in length; *scapes* several, ancipitally filiform, strict, quite simple, not striate, generally twisted, twice longer than the leaves, which are about nine inches high, terminated by a small subglobose *head* of roundish, convex, imbricate, putamineously hardened, cartilaginous, brown *scales*; lower ones smallest; all fining off towards the edge; within each of these is a one-flowered, glumaceous, sessile *spathe* of three valves, the two outer navicularly convolute and opposite (according to LABILLARDIERE, pubescent at the back), the other shorter, compressed, enclosed, enveloping the unexpanded flower, caducous; *corolla* yellow, fugacious, tripetalous, regular, equal; *petals* broad-spathulate; *ungues* about the length of the scales, very narrow, convergent; *laminae* rotately explanate, obovate-round, subdenticulately edged; *filaments* subulate, adnate to and about the length of the ungues, each being accompanied from the base by a somewhat longer setiform pencil-tufted upright *appendage*; *anthers* oblong-sagittate, upright; *pistil* declined, about equal to corolla; *germen* green, trigonally turbinate; *style* triquetral filiform, terminating in three divergent *stigmas*, which from filiform and convolutedly cucullate, are enlarged into rotately expanding erosely fringed laminae; *caps.* obovate, trilocular, three-valved; *valves* septiferous down their middle, retuse; the whole capped by a separate lid of one piece; *seeds* many, oblong, on a *receptacle* which is nearly distinct from the *septa*.

Native of Botany-Bay as well as of Van Diemen's Land. We have little doubt but that VAHL's *anceps* is of this species, although a Malabar plant. We have trusted to LABILLARDIERE as to the seed-vessel which we did not see.

Our specimen produced several flowers in succession; they had no scent. First raised in this country by Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney. Blooms in August; should be kept in the greenhouse. Mr. BROWN informed us of the nature of the middle valve of the spathe. G.



DIGITALIS LANATA. WOOLLY-SPIKED
FOX-GLOVE.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* campanulata, 5-fida, ventricosa. *Caps.* ovata, 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIGITALIS *lanata*; spica simplici lanata, labii inferioris lobo intermedio oblongo plano glabro: lateralibus acutis.

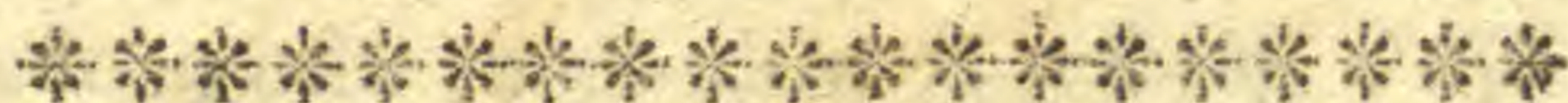
DIGITALIS *lanata*. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 3. 287. *Erb. Beitr.* 7. p. 152. *Waldst. et Kitaib. Plant. Hung.* 1. p. 76. t. 74. *Donn Hort. Cantab.* 141.

DESCR. Herbaceous, perennial. *Stem* simple, erect, angular, smooth at the lower part, woolly above, terminated in a crowded spike. *Leaves* lanceolate, subtrinerved, smooth. *Braçtes* like the leaves: lower ones longer than the flowers, ciliated; becoming gradually smaller and more woolly towards the top. *Calyx* sessile: *segments* lanceolate, acute, woolly. *Corolla* irregular, tubular-campanulate: *tube* inflated at the base: *faux* gaping, variegated with rust-coloured net-work: *limb* bilabiate: teeth of the *upper lip* two, short, pointed: *lower lip* 3-lobed, lateral lobes short and pointed like the teeth of the upper lip: middle lobe oblong, whitish, smooth, flat. *Stamens* didynamous: two lower *filaments* longest, spirally twisted at the base: *anthers* bipartite, at first yellow, afterwards rust-coloured. *Germen* conical, terminated in a straightish hairy persistent *style*. *Stigma* bipartite.

Native of Hungary. Hardy. Flowers in June, July, and August. Propagated by seeds. Introduced, according to DONN, in 1790. Communicated by Messrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Nurserymen at Vauxhall, in 1807.



CLEMATIS CYLINDRICA. LONG-FLOWERED
VIRGIN'S-BOWER.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 4, rarius 5. *Sem.* caudata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLEMATIS *cylindrica*; (scandens) foliolis ovatis glabris simplicibus petiolatis, pedunculis terminalibus solitariis, corollis cernuis cylindricis: petalis subcoriaceis undulatis conniventibus.

CLEMATIS *Viorna*. *Bot. Repos.* 71.

CLEMATIS *alpina*. *Lodd. Catalogue.*

CLEMATIS *reticulata*; foliis compositis; foliis oblongo-ovalibus utrinque obtusis, omnibus integris petiolatisque: floribus solitariis. *Michaux Fl. Fl. Bor. Am. v. 1. p. 318?*

DESCR. *Stems* climbing, shrubby, but with us dying down to the ground every winter, furrowed. *Leaves* pinnate: upper ones simple. *Leaflets* oblong-ovate, narrowed at both extremities, smooth, beautifully veined when held to the light, petiolated, sometimes deformedly lobate, but hardly ever ternate. *Peduncles* terminal, longer than the leaves, really solitary, for although two unopened flower buds frequently appear, one on each side, at the same time with the terminal flower; yet it is afterwards evident that these are side shoots, bearing a flower at the extremity, as one or two pair of leaves grow from them, while the true peduncle is naked. We have never seen all three in flower at the same time as figured in the Botanist's Repository. *Corolla* cernuous, somewhat leathery, but not nearly so thick as that of CLEMATIS *Viorna*, cylindrical: *petals* lanceolate, curled at the edge towards the point
and

and twisted, but not rolled back, as in *C. crispa*, of a deep violet blue on the outside, white at the edges and within. The *arista* of the seeds covered with silky hairs more adpressed than in the figure.

We were informed by Mr. LODDIGES, who communicated the plant to us, that it has been many years in Messrs. GORDON and THOMPSON'S garden at Mile-End, who probably obtained it from North-America.

It has more affinity with *CLEMATIS crispa* than with *Viorna*, but we apprehend is distinct from both. From the latter it is distinguished by the flowers being more cylindrical, with petals far thinner, and curled at the edges; from the former, by the petals being never rolled back, as in that, and by the *arista* of the seeds not being naked; and from both, by the leaflets being much narrower, never cordate, nor growing by threes, as the lower ones generally do in both the other species.

This plant may be the *CLEMATIS reticulata* of MICHAUX, but he describes the leaflets as being obtuse at both ends, whereas ours are acute; and says the veins, which form the network, are prominent on both sides the leaf; whereas ours are, as in most other plants, prominent on the under surface and depressed on the upper.

It is perfectly hardy, but as it seldom perfects its seeds with us, must be propagated by laying down the branches, or parting the roots in the spring. Flowers in July or August, and continues flowering till checked by the frosty nights.



PRIMULA VILLOSA, var. NIVEA. SNOWY
PRIMROSE.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum umbellulæ polyphyllum. *Corollæ* tubus cylindricus, ore patulo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *villosa*; foliis ovato-cuneiformibus sursum dentatis carnofis pubescentibus, scapo umbellato, corollis glabris infundibuliformibus: laciniis obcordatis.

α. corollis rubro-violaceis: centro albido.

PRIMULA *villosa*; foliis obovatis dentatis villosis, scapo brevissimo multifloro. *Supra* No. 14.

PRIMULA *villosa*; foliis planis ferrulatis hirsutis. *Jacq. Fl. Aust. App. p. 157. t. 27.*

PRIMULA *hirsuta*. *Allioni Fl. Ped. n. 337.*

PRIMULA foliis subhirsutis dentatis, scapo paucifloro. *Hall. Hist. n. 613.*

SANICULA alpina purpurea. *Baub. Pin. p. 242.*

AURICULA URSI Saniculæ species. *Cam. Herb. 330. —Epitom. 706. Gesner. Ic. Æn. 77.*

β. corollis puniceis centro flavo.

PRIMULA *pubescens*; foliis planis ferrulatis subvillosis. *Jacq. Misc. 1. p. 159. t. 18. f. 2.*

AURICULA URSI secunda. *Clus. Pan. 346. ad exemplar in horto cultum. Hist. 303. Ger. Emac. 783. cum fig. Clusii.*

SANICULA alpina rubra. *Tabern. 706. cum fig. Clus. corrupta.*

γ. corollis niveis.

PRIMULA *nivalis*. *Donn Hort. Cant. 35. et Hortulanorum.*

AURICULA URSI flore niveo. *Weinm. Phyt. t. 207? —flore albo. Hort. Eyst. O. Vern. 1?*

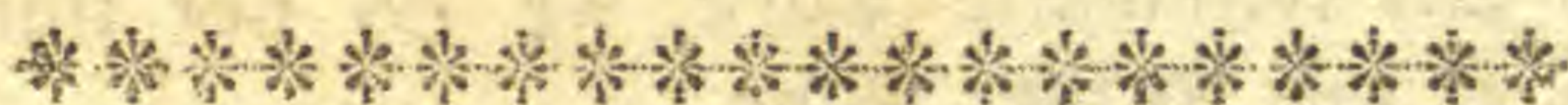
AURICULA URSI minima flore niveo. *Clus. Pan. p. 351?*

All the PRIMULAS vary so much in size, in the number of flowers, and in the relative length of the scape, that when cultivated it becomes not a little difficult to decide to which species they really belong. That our present plant ought to be considered as a variety of *PRIMULA villosa*, we are convinced by its villous, wedge-shaped leaves, toothed at the upper ovate part only, and quite entire below; and by the funnel-shaped corollas; characters which seem very constant in all the varieties. The scape is erect, generally shorter than the leaves, and bearing an erect umbel, consisting of a great number of snow-white flowers, crowded together and very sweet-scented. The involucre consists of one larger bract, and a small very obtuse one to each pedicle. The pedicles in this variety scarcely exceed the calyx in length. This relative shortness of the pedicle is the only character we could take hold of, as affording a specific distinction from the other varieties; and this seems hardly sufficient to counteract the perfect coincidence of so many others. We have arranged the varieties according to the colour of the flower, rather than the degree of hairiness or the length of the scape, as seeming to be less dependant upon soil and other circumstances of cultivation.

The *PRIMULA nivalis* of PALLAS and WILLDENOW is the *longifolia* of CURTIS (supra No. 392); we conclude therefore, that as Mr. DONN has inserted the *longifolia*, as well as the *nivalis*, in his catalogue, that this is the plant which he meant by the latter designation; under which we also received it from Mr. LODDIGES. It is a very desirable herbaceous perennial; native of the mountains of Austria and of the Alps; perfectly hardy, and as easily propagated as the common *AURICULAS*. Flowers in April and May.



DIANTHUS DISCOLOR. TWO-COLOURED
PINK.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. cylindricus, 1-phyllus: basi squamis 4. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Caps.* cylindrica, 1-locularis.

Specific Character.

DIANTHUS *discolor*; floribus solitariis, squamis calycinis subsenis ovato-acuminatis patentibus, corollis inæqualiter ferratis subtus discoloribus, foliis lanceolatis scabris internodio longioribus.

In a genus so subject to produce varieties as DIANTHUS, it is not without hesitation that we consider the present one as a distinct species. It has certainly great affinity with DIANTHUS *caucaseus*, No. 795 of this work, and is also a native of Mount Caucasus. It differs from it however not only in the size and colour of the flower, but in having the scales or bractes patent, instead of being, as in *caucaseus*, adpressed to the calyx and terminated in a longer awn-like process, and in having the last leaves of the stem always close to the calyx, giving the appearance of six scales instead of four, the usual number. Neither has the plant the glaucous hue of the former. The petals are larger, not so deeply and less regularly incised, and their under surface is of a greenish sulphur colour, forming a striking contrast to the bright carmine of the upper, which circumstance has given rise to our specific name. Among the Caucasian plants in the Banksian Herbarium, there are specimens under the name of DIANTHUS *caucaseus*, which come nearer to our present plant than to the one

one figured at No. 795 ; indeed we see no other difference than that the leaves of the former are wider and longer, and the awns of the calyx more lengthened out, differences probably arising solely from cultivation. But as both species are natives of Caucasus, and neither of them have as yet been received into any systematic work, we do not think it advisable to change our former name.

The flowers are inodorous. Hardy. Propagated by seeds or layers as the common Pink. Blooms in July. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.



IRIS SIBIRICA (β). WHITE-FLOWERED
MEADOW-FLAG.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 669, 787, & 986.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *sibirica*; (imberbis; cæspitosa, procerior; rhizoma carnosum, crassum, horizontaliter prorepens; compactim nodosum; supra ramentis sphacelatis consitum;) foliis erectis (5—7), anguste lorato-ensatis (caulinorum superiore non infrequenter flexuoso-undato) caulem teretem cavum sursum geniculatum subæquantibus; spatha terminali subbiflora (plerumque et altera in ramulum huic paulo infra subiectum uniflora); valvis scariosis, sphacelatis, squarrosodivaricantibus; germine triangulari-prismatico tubo anguloso-cupulato duplo longiore; corollæ laciniis extimis spatulato-obovatis, divergentibus, laminis recurvato-deflexis; intimis oblongiusculis, angustioribus, surrecto-conniventibus, deorsum attenuatis; labii intimi stigmatum laciniarum altera alteri a latere incumbente. G.

IRIS *sibirica*. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 57.* Hort. Kew. 1. 71. Thunb. *Ir. n. 33.* Jacq. *Austr. 1. 6. t. 3.* Gærtn. *Sem. 1. 38. t. 13. f. 1.* Curt. *supra No. 50.* Mart. *Mill. Dict. Vahl Enum. 2. 148.* Willd. *Sp. Pl. 1. 237.*

I. *pratensis*. Lam. *Enc. 3. 300.* Lam. et Decand. *Fl. Fr. 3. 239.*

I. foliis linearibus, caule subnudo, petalis reflexis imberbibus venosis, tubarum arcu acuminato. Hall. *Helv. 2. n. 1259.*

I. corollis imberbibus, germinibus trigonis, caule tereti, foliis linearibus. Mill. *Dict. ed. 7. n. 20.* Gmel. *Fl. Sib. 1. 28.*

I. *sylvestris byzantina peramæna*. Lob. *Ic. 69.* Ger. *Emac. t. 56. f. 4.*

I. *angustifolia minor pannonica sive versicolor Clusii*. Park. *Par. t. 185. f. 3.*

I. *angustifolia II.* Clus. *Hist. 1. 229.*

(β.) corolla albescente. G.

IRIS *flexuosa*. Murr. in *Nov. Com. Gæt. v. 7. 30. t. 4.* Vahl *Enum. 2. 131.* Nobis *supra No. 986. p. alt. in Spec. Synth.* (Murrajo se pro barbata imposuit; quod vero imberbis sit certiores ex iterata in vivo autopsia facti sumus; idem etiam expresse demonstrat in ipsa annexa sua tabula unius e laciniis extimis corolla separatæ delineatio.) G.

I. candidis floribus *angustifolia*. Lob. *Adv. ed. 2. 479. Ic.*

I. *angustifolia minor alba Clusii*. Park. *Parad. 184.*

DESCR.

I. sibirica flexuosa, Baker.

DESCR. *Plant* caespitose; *rootstock* fleshy, thick, spreading horizontally, knobbed, with very short internodes, beset on the upper side with scariose sphacelate *rootsheaths* and remnants of decayed foliage; *integuments* dark-brown; *leaves* 5—7 in each distinct fascicle, narrowly lorate-ensiform; *cauline* ones generally two, the uppermost of which is not unfrequently flexuofely waved; *stem* 2—3 feet high or higher, upright, round, hollow, upwards geniculately flexuose, terminated by a two-flowered *spathe* or *involucre* (a little below which there is usually a branchlet that bears another that is one-flowered); *valves* sphacelate, scariose, brown, squarrosely divaricate; *pedicles* generally longer than these, unequal; *germen* green, prismatic-oblong, generally shorter than *pedicles*, twice as long as the tube of the corolla, which is angularly and shortly cupped, green; *outer segments* largest, obovate spathulate; *ungues* flat, smooth, turbinately divergent; *laminæ* nearly twice longer than these, obtuse, recurvedly deflected on the inner side, intersected longitudinally by a glandular prominent weal or ridge that loses itself gradually at each extremity; *inner segments* upright, connivent, oval-oblong, tapered near the base into short pedicellately convolute *ungues*; *style* the length of the tube, free; *stigmas* divaricate, recurved, nearly horizontal, oblong-cuneate, rather longer than outer *ungues*; *inner lip* bipartite, segments subparabolical, rounded obliquely, denticulately jagged, the inner edge of the one lapping over that of the other; *outer lip* minute, subulate, entire, revolute; *capsule* brown, coriaceous, ovate-oblong, bluntly trigonal, *sutures* overlaid by a prominent filiformly thickened nerve, that splits together with these; *valves* veined-wrinkled, with a shallow-depressed line down their middle answering to the base of the *septum*; *seeds* piled in double columns in each cell, cartilaginous, flattened on both sides, thickish, semilunate, smooth, brown.

Native of Germany, Switzerland, Dauphiny, Siberia, and, according to GMELIN, of Kamtschatca; said to be generally found on the outskirts of watery meadows. We cannot otherwise account for MURRAY's terming the corolla of this variety "bearded;" than by supposing, that he has described from the engraving which accompanies his account of it, and has mistaken the lines that were meant by the artist to represent the veining on the inner side of the unguis of a detached outer segment of the flower given in that plate, for a "beard." The flexuose-undulate upper stem-leaf is neither constant in nor peculiar to the present variety. The bloom, which is produced about June or July, has a slight degree of fragrance. A hardy plant, of easy culture, and known to our Gardeners for these two centuries past. G.



ORNITHOGALUM THYRSOIDES. THYRSE-
FLOWERING STAR OF BETHLEHEM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *thyrsoides*; foliis radicalibus, pluribus, laxius ambienter recumbentibus, lorato-acuminatis, subconvoluto-concavis, subtilissime cartilagineo-ciliatis; racemo erecto, multifloro, corymbose fastigiate; corolla subcampanulato-rotata, citius post anthesin fructum grossificantem claudente; laciniis lanceolato-oblongis; filamentis alternis deorsum utrinque membrana alari unidentatim apiculata dilatatis; stylo triquetro germine paulo brevior; stigmate parvulo subtrilobocapitellato puberulo stylo duplo brevior. G.

ORNITHOGALUM *thyrsoides*. Jacq. Hort. Vindob. 3. 17. t. 28. Syst. Veg. Murr. ed. 14. 328. Thunb. Prod. 62.

O. *thyrsoides*. β. Hort. Kew. 1. 442. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 124. exclusa var. α. ad aureum (supra No. 190) referenda.

O. *æthiopicum*. Clus. cur. post. 21. Park. Par. 138.

Differs from *revolutum* (No. 653) in having segments of corolla that always converge more or less, and are never revolute or deflex; with a style that is twice longer than the stigma, which is also smaller: from *lacteum* (No. 1134) in having

having a corymbosely fastigiata raceme; a corolla more campanulately concave, and a style shorter than its germen, with a somewhat larger stigma. *Aureum* (No. 190) has a larger trilobate stigma than any of them, with a style that is nearly obsolete. The stem of the present species is sometimes two feet high with a very numerous crowded raceme; the corolla is an inch and half or more in diameter, and seems to close over the germen sooner than in any other of the genus known to us; nor is it ever flatly expanded.

Our drawing was made from a comparatively weak and few-flowered specimen. This is one of the few Cape of Good Hope plants mentioned by the earlier Botanists; CLUSIUS received a specimen, by a Dutch ship that had touched at the Cape, so far back as 1605.

Communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic-Gardens, Brompton and Sloane-Street, who received the roots from JOHN BAKER, Esq. Lower Grosvenor-Street, a steady patron of those institutions from their first establishment. G.

E R R A T A.

- No. 663. l. 24. post "*Parad.*" pro "*130. f. 6.*" lege "*129. t. 131. f. 6.*"
No. 710. l. 8. pro "*scapis*" lege "*scapos.*"
No. 749. l. 28. pro "*25.*" lege "*125.*"
No. 898. l. 15. ante "*Sp.*" infere "*Willd.*"
No. 986. l. 5. post verbum "*biglumis*" infere "*Vahl Enum. 2. 149. Iris an spuria?*" deleque ad finem lineæ verba "*Herb. Banks.*"



LILIUM CONCOLOR. CHINESE ORANGE LILY.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 798.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LILIUM *concolor*; caule tereti, villosa; foliis caulinis, distisparis, oblongo-lanceolatis, acuminatis, villosociliatis, floralibus supremis verticillatim approximatis; racemo terminali, foliaceo, remote paucifloro (*vel etiam uni-bifloro*) erecto; pedicellis (*in 4—5 floris*) axillaribus, summis duobus furcatim binatis; corolla erecta, revoluta-campanulata; laciniis oblongo-lanceolatis, concaviusculis; deorsum latius unguiculatis cyathiformi coarctatis, inde revoluta-deflexis; intus deorsum rimâ secundum labra crystalline papillulosâ incisâ; crasse atque puberula apiculatis; intimis sublatis, carunculis rarioribus obsoletius verruculatis; staminibus corolla subduplo brevioribus, pistillo æqualibus; germine clavato-columellari, obtuse sulcato-hexagona; stylo hoc subbreuiore, clavato-incrassato, teretius trigonostriato, in stigma continuum tumidiusculum tricollibotufatum glanduloso-puberulum terminante. G.

LILIUM *concolor*. *Parad. Lond. tab. 47.*LILIUM *bulbiferum*. *Thunb. in Linn. Trans. v. 2. p. 333?*LILIUM *philadelphicum*. *Id. in Flor. Jap. 135? nec aliorum.*

DESCR. *Root* a round-ovate squamous *Bulb*, about the size of a pigeon's egg; *stem* 1—3 feet high or more, upright, round, simple, villous; remotely beset with many, sparse, patent, oblong-lanceolate, far-acuminate, nerved, villously ciliate *leaves*; *raceme* terminal, erect, foliaceous, few- (1—5) flowered; *pedicles* longish, branchlike, lower ones axillary, two upper forked-binate, having at their base 3—4 verticillately approximated leaves; *corolla* of a deep orange-coloured red, erect, hexapetalously parted, revolutely campanulate; *segments* oblong-lanceolate, somewhat concave, with glandularly thickened subpubescent points; downwards narrower, subunguiculate, cyathiformly connivent; thence revolutely deflex for rather more than half their length; outwards intersected by a longitudinal carinate fillet; inwards traced along the *ungues* with a narrow melliferous groove, each edge of which is bordered by a row of small crystalline papillæ; *inner segments* rather the broadest, subverrucosely roughened by thinly scattered minute caruncles, and marked with a few small blackish

blackish spots; *filaments* equal to *pistil*, twice shorter than corolla; subulate-filiform, from upright divergent, deep-red; *anthers* oblong-linear, incumbent; *pollen* minium-coloured; *germen* green, rather longer than the style, subclavately columnar, obtusely sulcate-hexagonal; *style* thickish, subclavate, trigonal-striate, round, as if composed of three conjoined; terminating in a continuous, rather enlarged, three-knobbedly obtuse, glandularly pubescent, *stigmatose point*.

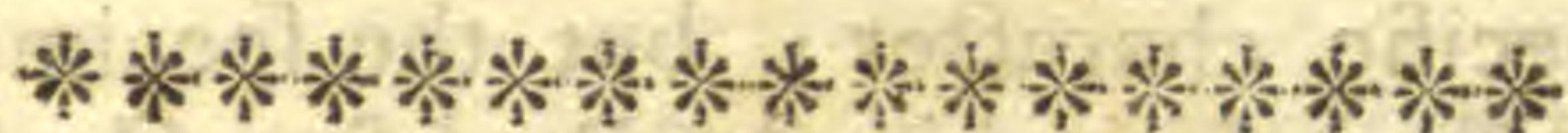
Native of China. Our drawing was made from Mr. GREVILLE'S collection at Paddington; where it was received in this country. A hardy greenhouse plant; flowering in June and July. Scentless; but very ornamental.

While known to us only through the medium of the plate in the *Paradisus Londinensis*; we believed it to be the same with our *LILIUM pensylvanicum*, No. 872; see our remarks in No. 1082. From this we now find it to differ, in having a stem, which besides being far more robust, is round and even, and not decurrently ridged as in that; with pedicles and outside of corolla devoid of the cottony-tomentose pubescence so conspicuous in the other; the *ungues* of the corolla are also here more straightly and closely convergent, while the *laminae* are more revolutely and much farther deflected than there; the organs of fructification are proportionably shorter, and the germen is rather shorter than the style; instead of being twice as long, as in *pensylvanicum*; there are several other minuter distinctions, besides general appearance.

We have still to ascertain the country to which *pensylvanicum* belongs, and to say in what it differs from *bulbiferum*, except economy. It has now been cultivated in our gardens, at the least, for sixty years, during which time it has maintained unchanged its appearance and habits. Is very shy of flowering, never produces above two flowers and rarely more than one, hardly ever a perfect pistil, but a profusion of offsets, which never arrive to a greater size than a small walnut; the stem to us has the appearance of having been drawn up in a hotbed-frame; being always lax and feeble. Mr. WHITLEY, who first informed us he had it from America, upon farther recollection, thinks it was given him for a Russian plant. CATESBY, whose drawing was made from a plant in COLLINSON'S garden, most probably guessed it to be a Pennsylvanian vegetable solely from memory. In the Bankian Herbarium there is a Lily from that American state, different from any other yet published, but certainly not this, a specimen of which from COLLINSON'S garden is also to be found there. Is it the variety *II. foliis angustioribus*.—(α) *flore miniato* of the *LILIUM bulbiferum* of GMELIN'S *Flora sibirica*; and a Siberian plant? Or is it from China? We are persuaded that it is not a native of America. G.



WACHENDORFIA BREVIFOLIA. DINGY-
FLOWERED WACHENDORFIA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1060.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WACHENDORFIA *brevifolia*; racemo laxo, foliis lanceo-
latis, quinquenerviis, plicatis, villosis.
Soland. MSS. in Schedulis Banksianis.

SISYRINCHIUM *ramosum æthiopicum*; foliis plicatis ner-
vosis et incanis; radice tuberosa phœ-
nicea. *Breyn. Cent. t. 37. p. 85. Rudb.
Elys. 2. 13. f. 10. (fig. Breynii).*

We believe this to be specifically distinct from that figured under the name of *hirsuta* (No. 614); but as we missed the opportunity of examining the living plant, after Mr. EDWARDS had drawn it; we cannot, with precision, determine the differences. BREYNIUS describes the stem of *brevifolia* as being a foot high, round, green, and hairy; the flowers as crimson intermixed with a tawny yellow colour, with some soft hairs on the outside; the leaves in his figure are distich, one placed above the other edgewise, about half a foot long, and diverging falcately.

In our drawing, besides the difference of colour, the stem appears thicker, rounder, and less flexuose; the branches far more numerous, and placed with much shorter intervals from each other; the upper lateral segments of the corolla are far broader, more rounded at their apex, lapping farther over the edges of the lower lateral segments than in *hirsuta*; nor do the deflorescent corollas shew the villi, so conspicuous

conspicuous in the drawing of that ; at the base of the corolla, close over the base of the stamens, are seen two small round marks in this, which we do not perceive in the drawing of the other ; whether they are glandular or merely coloured we cannot say.

Dr. SOLANDER has left no further description than the above short specific character ; but the specimen from which he took it is still preserved in the Bankian Herbarium.

Our drawing was made some years ago at Mr. WOODFORD'S garden at Vauxhall. Native of the Cape of Good Hope ; a greenhouse plant. G.

ADDENDUM.

No. 872. l. 13. ante verbum "*Catesb.*," infere "*LILIUM angustifolium flore rubro singulari.*"



CELASTRUS PYRACANTHUS. PYRACANTHA
LEAVED STAFF-TREE.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala patens. *Caps.* 3-gona, 3-valvis : valvis medio septiferis. *Sem.* calyptrata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- CELASTRUS *pyracanthus*; ramis teretibus, foliis ellipticis subintegerrimis lucidis, paniculis axillaribus paucifloris, pedicellis unifloris divaricatis.
- CELASTRUS spinis nudis, ramis teretibus foliis acutis. *Hort. Cliff.* 72. *Sp. Pl.* 285. *Reich.* 553. *Willd. Sp.* 1. 1129. *Mill. Icon.* t. 87. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 272. *Gert. Fruet.* 2. t. 95.
- C. spinosus, foliis obovatis integris marginatis paniculis axillaribus. *Thunb. Prod.* 42.
- LYCIUM *æthiopicum*, *pyracanthæ* folio. *Comm. Hort.* 1. p. 163. t. 84. *Weinm. Phyt.* t. 687. *Raj. Dend.* 72.
- ALATERNUS *Arbuti* foliis lucidis. *Pluk. Phyt.* t. 126. f. 2 et 3.
- RHAMNO *fimilis*; *Africana*; fructu triloculari folio *pyracanthæ*. *Bærb. Ind. Alt.* 2. p. 212.

This evergreen shrub is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from which country it was early introduced into Holland, and thence dispersed over most parts of Europe. It has been long common in our greenhouses. This genus is so subject to vary, under cultivation, with respect to being with or without spines, that it is not possible to make use of this circumstance as a fixed character: the individual from which

our

our drawing was taken was without spines, whilst of two young plants, both offsets of this, one was armed with spines the other unarmed.

At first sight, the figure of *COMMELIN*, taken from a shrub that flowered in the Botanic Garden at Amsterdam, and that of *MILLER*, appear very dissimilar; the former having leaves acutely, and even deeply serrated, which in the latter are altogether entire; and the descriptions of both authors agree with their representations. We are nevertheless inclined to believe that the above figures were both intended for the same species. That the leaves are very subject to vary, both in their general figure and margins, appears from *MILLER*'s own specimen, preserved in the Banksian Herbarium, in which some of the lower leaves are deeply but finely toothed. In confirmation of the identity of these plants, it may be observed, that the Chelsea Garden was probably supplied with it from that of Amsterdam, and that *WEINMAN*, who could hardly mistake *COMMELIN*'s plant, has drawn his figure with leaves perfectly entire. *WILLDENOW* has asserted that the *CELASTRUS pyracanthus* described by *THUNBERG* is altogether a different species from that of *LINNÆUS*, but we see no reason to think so; the specific phrase of the former, above quoted, agrees very well with our plant, except in the leaves being obovate; as we have occasionally seen them, and also obcordate and acute in the same plant.

In *LINNÆUS*'s own specimen from *CLIFFORD*'s Garden, in the possession of Sir *JOSEPH BANKS*, the leaves are mostly obovate, marginated, and rather denticulated than serrated, the same as we have generally found them in the younger plants in our greenhouses. Even the shrub from which our drawing was taken has some leaves with a few cartilaginous teeth, so rigid as to be like little spines.

It is a hardy greenhouse shrub, readily propagated by cuttings or offsets. Flowers during the summer months, and ripens its red fruit in the winter, and not unfrequently has ripe seed-vessels and flowers at the same time.

Our drawing was taken in the garden of *EDMUND GRANGER*, Esq. in Exeter, from a shrub which had been turned out into the border against a southern wall, where it had grown much more vigorously than it did in the greenhouse.



TRIFOLIUM CANESCENS. GREY CLOVER.

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRIFOLIUM *canescens*; spicis ovatis-laxis solitariis, calycis dentibus pilosis lanceolatis, corollis monopetalis, stipulis subulatis, foliolis obovatis emarginatis villosis, caule simplici adscendente.
Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 1369.

TRIFOLIUM orientale canescens, capitulo oblongo sordide albo. *Tournef. Cor. 27.*

DESC. *Stems* simple, assurgent, clothed at the lower part with the dead stipules, obtusely and obsoletely angled, covered with white hairs adpressed to the stem, which when dried give them an appearance remarkably whiter than the rest of the plant. *Leaves* alternate (the two upper ones opposite and remote from the head of flowers) petiolated. *Petioles* twice the length of the membranous striate *stipules*, terminated in two lanceolate-subulate, erect segments. *Leaflets* ternate, sessile, elliptical or obovate, emarginate, covered on both sides with soft hairs, striated with numerous transverse somewhat branched veins. *Calyx*, the tubular part striate, white, covered with short soft hairs; teeth five, very patent, rigid, lanceolate-subulate, much more hairy than the tube: the lower one longest and standing forward, shorter than the tube of the flower. *Corolla* one-petaled: *vexillum* twice the length of the keel, obtuse, emarginate, undulate: *Alæ* connivent, equal to the *carina* which is boat-shaped, spotted with purple on the inside.

Stamens

Stamens diadelphous. *Stigma* flattened and hooked. The flowers grow in an elliptical head without bractes, are nearly sessile, of a dirty white colour.

This plant differs from *TRIFOLIUM pannonicum* especially in not having straight stems, nor leaflets nearly so long and narrow, in the teeth of the calyx being much more patent and rigid, and the vexillum shorter, broader, and more obtuse.

Although we have not been able to authenticate this species by a comparison with a figure or undoubted specimen, we think there can be very little doubt of the name being rightly applied; as we do not discover any disagreement between *WILLDENOW*'s description and our own, except that he says the tube of the calyx is smooth, which in our plant is very villous, but the hairs on the teeth are so very much longer, that the others might be overlooked unless examined with a magnifier.

Native of Armenia and Caucasus. Communicated by Mr. *LODDIGES*, in May 1806. Propagated by seeds. Hardy.



STAPELIA PICTA. PAINTED STAPELIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectar.* duplici stellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *pieta*; ramis simplicibus quadrifulcatis torulosis, corollis semiquinquefidis nudis: laciniis ovato-acuminatis rugosis: annulo orbiculari elevato rugosissimo medio depresso papuloso, nectarii infimi laciniis patentibus apice bifidis.

STAPELIA *pieta*. *Donn Hort. Cant. p. 53.*

STAPELIA *variegata*. *Jacq. Misc. 1. p. 27. t. 4. ?*

Though nearly allied, we believe that this plant and *STAPELIA variegata*, No. 27 of this work, are sufficiently distinct; but *S. variegata* of JACQUIN, above quoted, is probably the same species with the one here figured. For although there appears to be a considerable difference in their stems, yet, in this genus, these are so subject to vary from age, that characters drawn from them are seldom excellent; the parts of the flower afford much better, and, of these the different forms of the nectaries, though hitherto neglected, appear to us by far the best.

We long ago (vide No. 585) remarked, that we could not agree with JACQUIN and others, in considering these plants as properly belonging to the class Decandria; nor can we assent to the propriety of removing them to the class Gynandria. A perpendicular section of the flower of any of the *Stapelias*, through the centre of the germens, will shew that the stamens are supported entirely upon organs which take their rise from the corolla; and even in these cases where they

they appear to be most immediately incumbent upon the stigma, a thin membrane, which has its insertion in the corolla, is interposed between them and it. Indeed the stigma itself, which in the natural order of *APOCINEÆ* is so differently constructed from what is usual in this organ, appears to be rather an appendage of the corolla than of the germens. But as it seems destined to absorb the fertilizing fluid and convey it to the ovaries, it thus performs the office of the stigma, and we see no reason to call it by another name, as *HALLER* has done.

All the species of this genus are natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Communicated by Mr. *LODDIGES*, in September 1801.

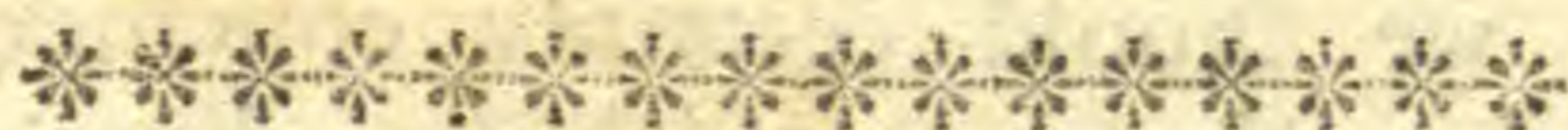
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Pub by T. Curtis S^r Geo. Crescent Jan^y 1. 1809.

F. Sanson Sculp

EPACRIS PULCHELLA. SWEET-SCENTED
EPACRIS.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus, bracteis subsimilibus imbricatus. *Cor.* 5-petala, tubulosa. *Stam.* fauce inserta. *Germen* cinctum squamulis 5. *Caps.* 5-locularis, 5-valvis: valvulis medio septiferis. *Sem.* plurima, acerosa.

Specific Character and Synonym.

EPACRIS *pulchella*; ramis ferrugineo-tomentosis, foliis cordatis rigidis imbricatis, floribus spicatis, corollæ limbo plano tubum excedente.

EPACRIS *pulchella*. *Cavan. Icon. v. 4. n. 380. t. 345.*

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby: *branches* twiggy, pubescent. *Leaves* subimbricate, subsessile, cordate-acuminate, rigid, recurved. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, shorter than the leaf, covered with lanceolate whitish bractes, longer, towards the upper extremity imbricated, and surrounding the real *calyx* of five whitish lanceolate leaflets. *Corolla* white, subcampanulate: tube funnel-shaped, shorter than the *limb*, which is five-cleft, with rounded, patent laciniaë. *Stamens* five: filaments short, inserted into the mouth of the tube, nodding: *anthers* brown-purple, suborbicular, with white *pollen*. *Nectary* five scales, surrounding the *Germen*, which is pentagonally globular: *style* very short: *stigma* capitate.

The EPACRIS *pulchella* is one of the most desirable species of this genus hitherto introduced into our gardens. It produces an abundance of blossom, which comes out early in March, continues a long time, and in favourable weather is very sweet-scented. Is said to grow plentifully about the settlement

Settlement of Port-Jackson in New-Holland. Communicated
by Mr. LODDIGES.

There are several species of *Epacris*, which so much resemble one another, that it must be extremely difficult to avoid falling into errors in determining the species. And could we depend upon the accuracy of the description and figure of *CAVANILLES*, we should certainly conclude that this was different from his *EPACRIS pulchella*. But as he had only dried specimens to examine, he might easily be deceived in the colour of the flowers and the form of the corolla. He describes the colour as reddish, and has figured the corolla of a funnel shape; he has also made the leaflets of the calyx longer and more pointed than in our plant. We have however carefully compared our plant with the specimen preserved under the same name in the Bankian Herbarium, and cannot find any other difference than that of the flowers in that reaching near to the extremities of the branches, a difference which we attribute to cultivation.



AMARYLLIS ORNATA. CRIMSON AND
WHITE AMARYLLIS.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 923**.

AMARYLLIS *ornata*; (*foliatura ambienter fasciculata numerosa ex ortu convoluto-compacto sparsim divergens exterius plerumque in orbem diffusa; scapus extrafoliaceus; faux nuda;*) foliis latius lorato-acuminatis, involuto-concaviusculis, nervosis, undulatis, axe crasso subtus protuberante in laminam extenuato; umbella uni-multiflora, sessili, spatham bivalvem ovato-lanceolatam excedente; corolla reflexo-infundibuliformi; tubo stricto, crasse stipitiformi, rotundato-trigono, depresso-trisulco, lineari, in limbum subbreviorem subbilabiatis campanulatum nutantem ampliato; laciniis subæqualibus, parum unguiculatis, elliptico-lanceolatis, tribus superioribus lateraliter incumbenti-convergentibus, media depresso-protenso; inferioribus tribus ventricose patentibus, media propendula; filamentis horizontali-deflexis, assurgentibus, brevioribus, longitudine aliquantulo alternantibus; stylo gracillimo, filiformi; stigmate minutulo brevissime trifido. G.

AMARYLLIS *ornata*. *Hort. Kerw.* 1. 418. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 55.

A. ornata. (*α.*) *Nobis supra No. 923**. *pag. alt. et No. 1089.* in *Spec. Synth.*

A. zeylanica. *Lin. Sp. Pl. ed. 2.* 421. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 13. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 56. *Roxburgh Pl. Coromand.* *tab. ined.*

A. Broussoncti. *Lil. a Redoutè. tab.* 62.

A. yuccoides. *Thompson's Bot. Displ. No. 4.* 1. 14.

A. spectabilis. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 390.

CRINUM *yuccæflorum*. *Parad. Lond. tab.* 52.

C. latifolium. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 478.

C. zeylanicum. *Sp. Pl. Reich.* 2. 24. *Linn. Syst. Veg.* 263. *Murr.* 318.

LILIO-NARCISSUS *africanus*, &c. *Ehret. tab. pict.* 5. f. 2. *Trew. Ehret.* 1. 13.

L. N. *zeylanicus*. *Comm. Hort. Amst.* 1. 73. 1. 73. *Rudt. Elys.* 2. 191. f. 2.

TULIPA javana. Rumph. Amb. 5. 306. t. 105.

OBS. Modo convergunt stigmatosæ lacinulæ, modo in capitellum concavum cohærescunt, nec constanter secedentes. G.

DESCR. Leaves from 6 to 16, 1 to 3 feet long, 2 to 3 inches broad; stem 1 to 3 feet high, round-compressed, or flattened only on one side; flowers 1 to 10 or more, very fragrant. As in that of *gigantea*, so in the capsule of this, some single ovulum of one or more of the loculaments (being perhaps the only one impregnated) is reared into an overgrown fleshy mass or fertile mole, germinating in the manner of a seed, while the rest are stifled and obliterated (Vid. No. 923*). Whether this is its constant mode of fructification, or merely occasional and alternate, as in *longifolia* and some others of the family, we are not yet enabled to decide.

In a former part of this work (No. 923*), we had enumerated the present plant, as the variety (α) of the then subject of our observations; at the same time expressing a conviction, that the african *ornata* and indian *zeylanica* were but one species. So far Mr. DRYANDER agrees with us; but thinks that the white-flowered (β) ought to have been specifically distinguished from that. With us, his opinion is decisive; and we have accordingly separated them. At the same time, beyond that of the colour of the corolla, we are at a loss to find any distinctive characters, that appear to us to be depended upon. In most of the specimens and figures, which we have seen, the leaves of *ornata* are regularly attenuated from a broad straight-sided base, and not widening into oblong-lanceolate lamina from a somewhat taperingly contracted one as in those of *gigantea*; they are also more decidedly undulate and less glaucous, as well as less conspicuously striate; nor did we perceive in them the slender denticulately ciliated edging that we noticed in those of the other. But still these are such marks as experience has taught us, are only to be depended on, when established as the result of observations, formed from the comparison of many specimens of each in similar stages of growth and degrees of luxuriance. As for the corolla appearing in our drawing more distended than that of *ornata*, it is most probably the mere effect of a greater degree of sunshine at the hour in which it was observed by the draughtsman, than took place when the other was seen by him. The present specimen was brought by Dr. ROXBURGH from India, and flowered in Mr. GREVILLE's hot-house at Paddington. Others have been received from Sierra Leone, and are known among the gardeners by the name of Cape Coast Lilies. G.



ANTHOLYZA ÆTHIOPICA (β). LESSER
SCARLET ANTHOLYZA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis, convoluto-conduplicata, ovato-acuminata, subæqualis, integra. *Cor.* ex deorsum tubulosa sursum sexdivisa, bilabiatis patens; tubus gracilis in cylindræam longiorem modove in turbinatam breviorẽ extumescens faucẽ, inde in limbum solutus inæqualem varioque rictu divaricantem. *Stam.* tubo adnata, inde libera, arcuatim ascendentiã. *Stylus* capillaris, in *Stigmata* 3 teretia gracilia simplicia recurvula desinens. *Caps.* (in *æthiopica* saltem) sphæroidea, depressa, coriacea, lævis. *Sem.* in quovis loculamento uno plura, grandiuscula, subglobosa, lævia subbaccato-corticata; nucleo corneo. *G.*

OBS. Radix Bulbo-tuber orbiculatum, plexibus e membranis fibris ligneis intertextis obvolutum; folia ensata, disticho-collateralia s. in quolibet fasciculo tali modo juxta se posita, ut ab ortu equitanter compacto ita in eodem plano ab invicem divergant, ut per alteram suam aciem sibi mutuo obversentur; pauca atque filiformia ad plurima latitudine ferme biunciali; caulis simplex; flores terminales, spicati, ascendenter-erectiusculi; sem. mutuo contactu sæpe subangulosa. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHOLYZA *æthiopica*; (bulbo-tuber depresso-orbiculatum, sæpius convexo-concavum) foliis numerosis, lanceolato-subfalcatis, e tenuibus atque lentis costa validiore firmatis, erecto-distichis, introrsum inferne leviter exciso-angustatis; caule altiori, foliolis paucis stipato; spica multiflora, subimbricatim disticha; corolla angusta, longiuscula, arcuatim erecta; tubo gracili, striato, torto, spatham subadæquante, abruptius in faucẽ longiorem irregulari-cylindricam antrorsum carinato-compressam ac inferius trigone turgidam ampliata; limbi rictu perinæquali; lacinia suprema cochleari-ligulata, fornicato-protenso, quam faux longiori; lateralibus supremis hac triplo brevioribus,

vioribus, involuto-acuminatis, reflexis; in-
sequentibus duobus his longioribus, summæ
qua duplo brevioribus subconformibus, pla-
niusculis, recurvatis; ima lateralibus supe-
rioribus confimili, minori; filamentis femi-
teretibus, e crassioribus setaceo-gracilescen-
tibus, galeæ acclinibus; stigmatibus cernuo-
prominulis, altero subbreviori. G.

ANTHOLYZA *æthiopica*. Vid. supra No. 561; ubi reperiunda
synonima; quibus subjungenda: *Lil. a Redoutè*.
tab. 110. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 121.

DESCR. *Corolla* from 2 to 3 inches long, the tubular part
about the size of a large quill; *filaments* downwards three
times thicker than the style, tumid at the base, channelled
on their flat side; *anthers* oblong sagittate; one of the *stigmas*
shorter than the other two, about even with the anthers. When
the flower first opens, the faux is generally filled to the brim
by a limpid, aqueous secretion. Native of the Cape of Good
Hope. Blooms in November.

In No. 561 of this work, we have already given a figure and
account of the larger variety of the species; here we have
but little to add. The Bulb-tubers are very apt to remain
sterile, while they waste themselves in the production of a
swarm of offsets. In this state the plant has the appearance
of being creeping-rooted and cespitose. G.

SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

montana? nobis in *Ann. of Bot.* v. 1. p. 233. GLADIOLUS
montanus. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 77.—*parviflorus*. *Jacq.*
Obs. 4. p. 2. tab. 78.

caffra. *Herb. Banks.*

lucidor. *Vahl l. c.* 122. *Herb. Banks.*

nervosa. *Vahl l. c.* *Herb. Banks.*

EMENDANDA.—See No. 1171.

In No. 923*. l. 2. for "AMARYLLIS ORNATA (β). WHITE
CAPE-COAST LILY." read "AMARYLLIS GIGANTEA. LARGE
WHITE-FLOWERED AMARYLLIS."

E synonymis expunges præterea quanta varietati (α) obveniant speciatim ap-
posita; ut sola retineas quæ dantur seorsim ad (β) citata. Huc porro subnec-
tendum: CRINUM giganteum, *Lil. a Redoutè*. tab. 181. G.



IXIA ERECTA. (v. *lutea*; *odorata*.) YELLOW
SWEET-SCENTED IXIA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 846, et Nos in Ann. of Bot.*
v. 1. p. 226.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *erecta*; (*bulbo-tuber globo-ovatum, indumentis membranaceo-fibrosis vestitum*;) foliis subtrinis, gramineo-ensiformibus, nervosis, centrali recto longiori caulem altiore atque tereti-gracilem (*sæpius ramulo unico vel gemino auctum*) longinque vaginante; spica multiflora sparsa oblonga; spathæ valvula extima subulato-acuminata; corolla hypocrateriformi; tubo spatha longiori, limbi laciniis subæquante, recto, e filiformi subtubatim latefcente; laciniis rotato-patentibus, subæqualibus, oblongo-ellipticis, concaviusculis, basi parum coarctatis; staminibus his duplo brevioribus, conniventer erectiusculis; antheris sagittato-linearibus, erectis; stigmatibus ferme ad tubi os discretis, infra antherarum basin recurvatim diffusis. G.

IXIA *erecta*. *Vid. supra Nis. 623 et 846; unde synonyma habenda.* G.

(γ) corolla minor; lutea; odorata. G.

IXIA *erecta*. *Jacq. Hort. Schænb. v. 1. tab. 18; quod ad figuram minorem pro hac varietate.*

This variety of *erecta* is the most fragrant of the genus. Probably a distinct species; but as we are unable to define the difference to our satisfaction, we have thought fit to leave it

it as a variety of the species, to which at all events it is the closest allied.

We have never known of the arrival of any considerable parcel of bulbs, from the Cape of Good Hope, which this did not accompany; so that it is probably a very common plant there.

Blooms very freely in May and June; is very ornamental, and of easy culture. G.

ERRATA.

No. 871. l. 22. dele "quam."

No. 1164. l. 8. pro "*thyrsodies*" lege "*thyrsoides*."

No. 1165. p. alt. l. 10. after "was" insert "first."



ERODIUM HYMENODES. TERNATE-LEAVED
HERON'S-BILL.



Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Neet.* Squamulae 5 cum filamentis alternantes; et Glandulae melliferae basi staminum infidentes. *Fruetus* 5-coccus, rostratus: rostra spiralia, introrsum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- ERODIUM *hymenodes*; pedunculis multifloris, foliis obtusis inciso-dentatis: inferioribus ternatis, superioribus trilobis, caule erecto. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 635.
- ERODIUM *hymenodes*. *L'Herit. Geran. t.* 4. fig. optima.
- ERODIUM *trilobatum*; pedunculis multifloris, foliis cordatis subrotundis tripartitis hirsutis ferratis. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 3. t. 508. *Collect.* 4. p. 200.
- GERANIUM *hymenodes*. *Bot. Repos. t.* 413.
- GERANIUM *trifolium*; caule herbaceo crasso ramoso, foliis radicalibus ternatis lobatis, caulinis oppositis simplicibus lobatis, petalis venosis, superioribus maculatis. *Cavan. Diss.* 4. p. 223. t. 97. f. 3.
- GERANIUM *geifolium*; caule herbaceo, foliis cordatis trilobis hirsutis, lobis sursum latioribus rotundatis, pedunculis multifloris, petalis inaequalibus venoso-reticulatis. *Desf. Atl.* 2. p. 108.

The *ERODIUM hymenodes* may be considered as a connecting link between this genus and *PELARGONIUM*; with the tuberous rooted five-stamened species of which it has a very near affinity: at the same time it differs from the European species of *Erodium* in having an irregular corolla.

This hardy herbaceous perennial is a native of Northern Africa, and sufficiently hardy to bear our milder winters in the open air, but is liable to be destroyed by severe frost. Being a plant of considerable beauty, though not sweet-scented, it is worthy of being more generally cultivated than it is, especially as it is so easily propagated either by seeds or cuttings.

Flowers through the whole of the summer. Introduced about the year 1789.

Drawn at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

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N^o 1175



Edwards Del

Pub. by T. Curtis S^t Geo. Crescent Feb 11 1809.

F. Sanson Sculp

CENTAUREA OCHROLEUCA. CAUCASIAN
CENTAURY.



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Recept. setosum. Pappus simplex. Corollæ radii infundibuliformes, longiores, irregulares.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- CENTAUREA *ochroleuca*; calycibus ciliatis, foliis radicalibus obovato-lanceolatis undulatis; caulinis decurrentibus lanceolatis dentatis undulatis lucido-sublanatis.
- CENTAUREA *ochroleuca*. *Com. de Mussin-Pushkin. Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. 2289. Donn Hort. Cant. 196.*
- CENTAUREA *caucasica*. *Marschall von Bieberstein.*
- CYANUS *orientalis latifolius leviter lanuginosus, flore maximo citrino. Tourn. Cor. 32.*

DESCR. *Stem* about a foot and half high, simple, branched near the summit only, angular, winged by the decurrent processes of the leaves, which reach from leaf to leaf. *Radical leaves* oblong, pointed, widening gradually towards the upper extremity, quite entire, but undulated at the margin, shining green, though somewhat woolly, roughish to the touch. *Cauline leaves* lanceolate, irregularly toothed, very much undulated, also somewhat woolly and roughish. In drying, the wool becomes whiter and more evident. *Calyx* ovate: *scales* rather lax, ovate, green with a black margin, fringed with tawny yellow cilia. *Flowers* large, pale-yellow, solitary, terminal: *Florets of the radius* funnel-shaped, mostly divided into six narrow lacinia, bilabiate arranged: *Florets of the disk* tubular: *tube* long

long cylindrical; *faux* globular; *limb* divided into five linear laciniae. *Anthers* cylindrical, exerted, dark-purple, with bluish pollen. *Stigma* reddish-purple, revolute.

This plant has affinity with *CENTAUREA montana* (No. 77) but is abundantly distinguished by the stem being much more winged by means of the undulated leaves, and by the long tawny ciliae growing from the black margin of the scales of the calyx.

It is a hardy perennial, readily increased by seeds or parting its roots. Native of Mount Caucasus, whence the seeds were received under the name of *CENTAUREA caucasica*, by Mr. LODDIGES; who at the same time received seeds of another variety, or very nearly related species, by the name of *C. chlorantha*, which has pale purple or lilac coloured flowers, and leaves more woolly, softer, and not undulated.

Flowers in May, June, and July.



CYTISUS PURPUREUS. PURPLE-FLOWERED
CYTISUS.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus : $\frac{2}{3}$. *Legumen* basi attenuatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYTISUS *purpureus*; floribus axillaribus subsolitariis pedunculatis, calycis labio inferiore subintegerrimo, leguminibus linearibus superne falcatis.

CYTISUS *purpureus*; floribus pedunculatis solitariis, foliis glabris, caulibus decumbentibus frutescentibus, leguminibus superne falcatis. *Jacq. Austr.* 5. *App.* t. 48.

CYTISUS *purpureus*; floribus axillaribus solitariis pedunculatis, caulibus procumbentibus, foliolis obovatis leguminibusque linearibus subrepandis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 1124.

CYTISUS *purpureus*. *Scop. Carn.* 2. n. 905. t. 43. *Zann. Hist.* p. 83. t. 2. 10.

The purple-flowered Cytisus is a humble shrub with weak stems, which in the month of May are covered with a profusion of flowers; these, in cultivation, we have observed generally to come in pairs, though described from native specimens as being solitary. The whole plant is smooth except the mouth of the calyx and the keel of the corolla, which are villous. The *calyx* is bilabiate: the *upper lip* emarginate, the *lower* appears to be entire, but when the villosity shrinks by drying is seen to be minutely three-toothed.

A native of Carniola, where it was first discovered by WULFEN, and a figure and description of it were published by JACQUIN, in the Appendix to his *Flora Austriaca*. Is perfectly hardy. Introduced about the year 1790, we believe by Mr. LODDIGES. Our drawing was taken at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S, Old-Brompton.



PODALYRIA ALBA. WHITE-FLOWERED

PODALYRIA.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PODALYRIA *alba*; foliis ternatis petiolatis: foliolis oblongis obtusis, stipulis filiformibus petiolo brevioribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 503.

SOPHORA *alba*; foliis ternatis petiolatis, foliis ellipticis glabris, stipulis subsubulatis brevibus. *Syst. Veg.* 325. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 45.

CROTALARIA *alba* foliis ternatis lanceolato-ovatis caule lævi herbaceo, racemo terminali. *Sp. Pl.* 1006. *Hort. Cliff.* 499. *Roy. lugd.* 375.

ANONIS *caroliniana* perennis non spinosa, foliorum marginibus integris, floribus in thyrsis candidis. *Martyn Cent.* 44. t. 44.

In the ninth volume of the transactions of the Linnean society, Mr. SALISBURY has given us some observations on the genus SOPHORA, as it stands in the *Systema Vegetabilium*, in which this acute and learned botanist remarks that there are at least eight distinct genera combined, and that very few, if any, of these will follow each other in a natural series.

Of these Mr. SALISBURY enumerates the following assemblage, as evidently forming one genus, viz. PODALYRIA
[Sophora]

[*Sophora*] *australis*, Bot. Mag. n. 509; *P. tinctoria*, n. 1099; *P. lupinoides*; *P. alba*, our present plant. To which we may probably add from MICHAUX, *PODALYRIA* [*Crotalaria* L.] *perfoliata*; *P. uniflora*; *P. villosa*; *P. mollis*. The above plants are all natives of North-America, and agree in having herbaceous stems, ternate leaves, large stipulæ, and a pedicellated inflated pod.

We have greatly to regret that whilst Mr. SALISBURY has pointed out the different genera, he has not in this essay, given us the generic characters, nor applied any names, except to one assemblage, consisting of *SOPHORA tetraptera* n. 167. *S. microphylla* and a new species from Sandwich Islands. These are certainly very distinct from the above and every other species hitherto enumerated under *Sophora* and *Podalyria*; and Mr. SALISBURY has framed a separate genus of them and given it the name of *EDWARDSIA*, in honor of SYDENHAM EDWARDS, well known as a very skilful botanical draftsman, nearly the whole of the drawings of the Botanical Magazine being the production of his pencil. In the *Paradisus Londinensis*, this author had indeed before given the characters of the simple-leaved species, natives of the Cape of Good-Hope, to which he applied the name of *Podalyria*; but as LAMARCK made his genus chiefly from *PODALYRIA tinctoria*, it would, we think, have been better to have retained this name for the genus of which our present plant is a species. On this account we have not thought it right to change the name of *PODALYRIA* for the present; but if this should be generally adopted for the Cape species, our plant and its congeners may be aptly enough called *THERMOPSIS*, from the resemblance several of them bear to *Lupins*. *PODALYRIA alba* is a hardy herbaceous perennial, readily propagated by seeds and with care by parting its roots, but MILLER remarks that these plants do not bear moving well. A variety with blue flowers is mentioned by MURRAY in the *Gœttingen Commentaries* for 1778. Introduced by Mr. MARK CATESBY in 1724. Flowers in June. Drawn at the Botanic Garden, Brompton,



AMARYLLIS REVOLUTA. CHANGEABLE-
FLOWERED AMARYLLIS.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 923*.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *revoluta*; (bulbus ovato globosus, grandior; folia pauca s. plurima ambienter fasciculata, ex ortu convoluto-compacto erecto-divergentia, exteriora sæpius recumbenter diffusa; scapus extra illa lateralis; faux nuda;) foliis lorato-acuminatis, involuto-concavis, glauciusculis, striatis; scapo altiori, compresse tereti; umbella pauci- s. multiflora; spatha bivalvi lanceolata; germine brevi-pedicellato, globo-elliptico, exsulco, lævi; corolla recurvato-infundibuliformi, tubo anguloso-rotundato, sulcato, lineari, quam limbus subduplo breviori, laciniis elliptico-lanceolatis, deorsum parum unguiculatis, longius cucullatim convergentibus, superne revoluto-patentibus inflexione obsoletissime bilabiata, intimis sublatioribus; staminibus deflexo-assurgentibus, parum inæqualibus; stylo corollæ fere æquali; stigmate parvulo, orbiculato, aperto, puberulo. G.

AMARYLLIS *revoluta*. L'Herit. Sert. Angl. 4. Hort. Kew. 1. 419. Mart. Mill. Diët. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 57. Bauer's Sketches in Cod. Banks. Nobis supra No. 915; iterum No. 917.

AMARYLLIS *variabilis*. Jacq. Hort. Schænb. v. 4. tab.

DESCR. Leaves sometimes amounting to twelve, inner ones narrower, acutely channelled, outer ones involute-concave, one to two feet long, one to two inches broad; stem higher than these; pedicles of the umbel intermixed with small membranous bractes; corolla white, segments variously tinged with red on the outside; capsule (according to JACQUIN'S figure) depressed-globular,

globular, trifurcate, pulvinately tritorose, with three fertile cells, the cavity of each filled by a single reniform-oblong seed; probably, as in some others of this genus, an accidental and alternate mode of fructification?

This very rare species has already made its appearance in the present work; but the specimen from which the drawing was taken, had no leaves, and was altogether far less perfect than that which has been now figured by our draughtsman. For it we are indebted to Mr. WOODFORD, with whom it flowered last summer. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Very closely allied to *longifolia* (No. 661); but has a corolla with the tube shorter, and not longer than the limb, as in that; also a proportionably smaller germen, which is oval, more even, furrowless, and polished. G.



DRACÆNA OVATA. OVATE-LEAVED

DRACÆNA.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 739.

OBS. *Discrepat SANSEVIERA rhizomate caudescente staminibus medio crassioribus. G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRACÆNA *ovata*; (*planta compendiose palmæformis; rhizoma caudescens; caudex frutescens, junior foliolis spatulaceis convoluto-vaginantibus deorsum vestitus, adultior istis dilapsis nudus cicatrizatus; tandem subprolifer, in summitate ramum frugiferum erectum sibi similem lateraliter promens, indeque flexuosus;*) foliis terminalibus, numerosis, sparsis, comoso-confertis, ex erectis recurvato-patentibus, supra nervis aliis obsoletioribus crebre striatis aliis prominentioribus diffuse subcostatis, subtus transverse venoso-rugosis, in petiolos lineares canaliculatos inferne latefcentes amplexicaules angustatis; racemo terminali, composito, conglomerato, parvo, sessili, e floribus brevissime pedicellatis bracteolatis in fasciculos paucifloros sessiles proximos sparsos foliolis singulis vaginatos segregatis; corolla brevi-hypocrateriformi, tubo striato-tereti, a basi ventricosa sursum coarctato, laciniis patentes lineares convoluto-concavas carinato-gibbas subæquante; filamentis his brevioribus, teretibus, medio crassioribus, utrinque attenuatis; stylo parum longiori; stigmate capitato-trilobo.

ALETRIS *pumila. Donn Hort. Cant. ed. 4. nec. priorum. G.*

DESCR. *Caudex* from the root to where the first branch is produced six to eight inches high, frutescent, of equal thickness, about

about half an inch in diameter; larger terminal *leaves* with *petioles* from one to two inches long and about the third of an inch broad, with *laminæ* three to four inches long and about two or more broad, on the upper surface deep green, on the under very pale green with a silvery gloss, edges reflex; *inflorescence* at the summit of the caudex without any intervening stem or peduncle, embosomed in the lower part of the larger leaves, but immediately surrounded by others nearly of similar shape but many times smaller; the *leaflet* at the base of each floral fascicle is still smaller, epetiolate, and often spha-celate; *rachis* knobbed at the scites of the floral fascicles. The rest of the plant is fully described in the above specific character, except the *seed*. Older plants may possibly acquire a greater height than ours has at present: if they are long-lived and continue to produce periodically the terminal side branch, they must of course attain a much more considerable stature.

A species not yet described in any publication known to us. Native of Sierra Leone; from whence the seed was sent by Professor AFZELIUS to Mr. LODDIGES, in whose stove the plant flowered last September. G.

N^o 1180



Red by T. Curtis. S^o Geo. C.

SANSEVIERA GUINEENSIS. AFRICAN
BOW-STRING HEMP.



Generic Character.—Vid. No. 739.

OBS. Genus cum DRACÆNA proxima affinitate cohærens. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SANSEVIERA *guineensis*; (rhizoma solido-carnosum, crassum horizontaliter prorepens, articulatum nec in caudicem assurgens;) foliis radicalibus, plurimis, ambienter fasciculatis, ab ortu convolutocompacto erecto-patulis, ligulato lanceolatis, involuto-concavis, coriaceo-craffis, rigidissimis, nitidis, corrugatione minuta densa implicita leviter inscriptis, (fasciis transversis undatis dentato-marginatis saturatioribus dilutioribus alternantibus variegatis, vel his in vetustioribus obsolescentibus subconcoloribus,) cartilagine gracili in mucronem exeunte terminalem marginatis, extimis brevioribus; caule centrali, teretiusculo, infra foliolis diffitis stipato; racemo composito, spicatim elongato, e floribus divergenti-erectiusculis brevi-pedicellatis, bracteolis acuminatis interstinctis, atque in fasciculos paucifloros sessiles sparsos parum remotos segregatis; corollæ laciniis ligulatis, obtusulis, subæqualibus, revoluto-divaricantibus, tubum sulcato-teretem basi tumidiusculum æquantibus; stylo his longiore, stamina patentia satis exsuperante: stigmate capitellato, puberulo. G.

S. guineensis. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 159. (excluso Thunb. prod.)

SALMIA *spicata*. Cavan. ic. 3. 24. t. 246.

ALETRIS *guineensis*. Jacq. Hort. Vindb. v. 1. p. 36. t. 84.

ALETRIS *hyacinthoides*. β. (*guineensis*.) Lin. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 456. Hort. Kew. 1. 464.

ALOE *guineensis*. Jacq. enum. Stirp. Vindb. app. 308.

A. foliis

A. foliis latis undulatis maculosis, floribus spicatis infundibuliformibus, limbo revoluto. *Mill. Dict. ed. 7. n. 22.*

A. foliis lanceolatis planis erectis radicatis. α . (*guineensis*.) *Hort. Cliff. 132.*

A. guineensis radice geniculata, foliis e viridi et atro undulatis variegatis. *Comm. Hort. Amst. 2. 39. t. 20. Præl. Bot. 84. t. 33.*

DESC. *Leaves* from half a foot to two feet high; having their inner substance closely interwoven with straight longitudinal fibres, as fine as those of hemp, and exceedingly tough; which in the closely allied East-Indian species, when freed from the fleshy substance that adheres to them, are manufactured by the natives into bow strings; *stem* with the inflorescence about two feet and a half high; *peduncle*, from the protuberance of the partial receptacles of the flower-fascicles, somewhat knobbed; *flowers* greenish white, about an inch and a half long, fully expanded only in the evening and during the night, when they are very fragrant; *stamens* nearly equal, adnate to the tube, rather shorter than the border, filiform; *anthers* linear oblong, incumbent; *style* filiform, nearly twice thicker than these; *germen* ovate-oblong, bluntly trigonal, trifurcate, angles depressedly one-streaked; *berry* orange-red, depressed-globular, generally one celled and one seeded, the other two cells being abortive, about the size of a common pea.

Native of the coast of Guinea. Cultivated in 1690 in Hampton-Court gardens. Requires to be constantly kept in a hot-house; easily propagated by offsets.

We have dropped THUNBERG'S "*thyrsiflora*," usually annexed to it for a synonym, since neither the specific name or phrase seem to us to apply to the present species; nor is it very probable that it should be found growing spontaneously in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope. Our drawing was taken from a plant that flowered last September, at Mr. LODDIGES' Nursery-Garden, Hackney. G.



ASCLEPIAS NIVEA. ALMOND-LEAVED
SWALLOW-WORT.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectaria* 5, ovata, concava, corniculum ex-
ferentia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASCLEPIAS *nivea*; foliis oppositis ovato-lanceolatis inferne
tomentosis, caule simplici nodoso puberulo,
umbellis lateralibus laxis, pedicellis filiformibus
pedunculum æquantibus.

ASCLEPIAS *nivea*; foliis ovato-lanceolatis glabriusculis,
caule simplici, umbellis erectis lateralibus soli-
tariis. *Syst. Vegetab.* 259. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 306.
Willd. Sp. Pl. 1266.

ASCLEPIAS *nivea*. *Sp. Pl.* 313.

ASCLEPIAS caule erecto simplici annuo, foliis lanceolatis
ovatis glabris, pedunculis alternis, umbellis
erectis. *Gron. Virg.* 27. ed. 2. p. 37.

APOCYNUM *americanum* foliis amygdali longioribus. *Plum.*
Spec. 2. *Ic.* 30.

APOCYNUM *Perficariæ mitis* folio, corniculis lacteis. *Dill.*
Elth. 33. t. 29. f. 32.?

DESCR. *Stems* erect, simple, rounded, swollen at the inser-
tion of the leaves, clothed with a minute soft pubescence.
Leaves opposite, subsessile, ovate-lanceolate, smoothish above,
tomentose underneath: tomentum of the older ones white, of
the younger greenish. *Peduncles* alternate, obliquely erect,
inserted between the leaves, not in the axils: one, sometimes
two

two terminal. *Umbels* large, very lax, many of the flowers being pendulous from weakness of the coloured, filiform pedicles, which equal the peduncles in length. *Calyx* small, acute. *Corolla* 5-parted: *laciniæ* reflected, of a pale-green colour, purplish-brown on the outside. *Nectaries* purse-shaped, five-toothed: the two lower *teeth* longer than the rest: *horn* awl-shaped, incurved, exerted. *Stigma* top-shaped, depressed at the summit. *Stamens* five: *pollen-lobes* club-shaped, jointed.

The synonym of *DILLENIUS* we consider as altogether doubtful, from the length of the peduncles, the too compact appearance of the umbel, the shortness of the corolla, the patent not reflex laciniæ, and the entire not five-toothed margin of the nectary.

The most remarkable feature of *ASCLEPIAS nivea*, is the very lax umbel, the flowers of which droop from the want of strength in the pedicles.

Native of Virginia and the Carolinas; is considered as a hardy herbaceous perennial, but is liable to be destroyed in severe winters, unless protected from the frost. Propagated by parting its roots. Flowers in July and August.

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.



ASCLEPIAS VARIEGATA. VARIEGATED
SWALLOW-WORT.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectaria* 5, ovata, concava, corniculum ex-
ferentia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASCLEPIAS *variegata*; foliis ovatis rugosis nudis, caule
simplici, umbellis subsessilibus: pedicellis to-
mentosus. *Sp. Pl.* 312. *Syst. Veg.* 259. *Willd.*
1. 1265. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 306.

ASCLEPIAS ex Virginia. *Baub. Pin.* 303.

WISANK five Vincetoxicum indianum. *Ger. Em.* 899.

APOCINUM americanum, tuberosa, radice non incanum,
foliis rigidioribus latis subrotundis, floribus
albis intus purpureis, summo caule corymbum
magnum efformantibus. *Pluk. Almag.* 34. t. 77.
f. 1.

ASCLEPIAS *hybrida*; caulibus simplicissimis minutim tomen-
tosus, foliis petiolatis ovalibus minutissime pu-
berulis, umbellis aphyllis terminalibus. *Michaux*
Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1. p. 115.

ASCLEPIAS *variegata*; foliis petiolatis subtus glaucis sub-
tomentosis, caule erecto tomentoso; umbellis
plerumque tribus erectis alternis; petalis et
auriculis corniculatis albis, corpusculo basi
rubro. *Walter Flor. Carol.* p. 104.

MICHAUX considering the ASCLEPIAS *variegata* of WALTER
as different from the plant so called by LINNÆUS, gave it
the

the name of *hybrida*; but we can see no reason to believe that the *A. variegata* of the Flora Caroliniensis is different from the plant figured by PLUKENET and quoted by LINNÆUS; nor do we see any thing contradictory in the specific character of the latter author, the very minute pubescence probably disappearing altogether in the dried specimen, to which alone LINNÆUS had access.

It is one of the most desirable species of the genus, and is esteemed to be hardy, but being a native of the southern states of North-America, is liable to be destroyed in severe winters; and probably for this reason is still very rare, though cultivated by PHILIP MILLER many years ago.

Our plant was brought from Carolina, by Mr. FRASER, Nurseryman, of Sloane-Square. Flowers in July. Propagated by parting its roots.



Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis S^r Geo. Crescent Mar 1. 1809.

F. Sauer Sculp.

PROTEA SPECIOSA. SPLENDID PROTEA.

*Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-fida, feu 4-petala. *Antheræ* lineares, insertæ petalis infra apicem. *Cal.* proprius o. *Nux* 1-sperma, supera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *speciosa*; capitulo oblongo, squamis calycinis omnibus erectis obtusis: radii spathulatis barbatis apice incurvis, foliis ovatis marginatis glabris.

PROTEA *speciosa*; floribus solitariis, radio calycino spathulato ferrugineo - barbato, foliis lanceolatis.

Mant. 191.

PROTÆA *speciosa latifolia.* *Bot. Repos.* 110.

PROTEA *speciosa.* *Gawler Recens.* 31.

This beautiful species of PROTEA is very distinct in every part from PROTEA *Lepidocarpon* (No. 674) with which it has been confounded by WILLDENOW as well as THUNBERG. We cannot venture to insert any of their synonyms but that of the Mantissa, all of them either belonging to *Lepidocarpon* or being uncertain.

The brilliancy of the flowers depends very much upon the shrubs being exposed to the air and light; such as bloom late in the summer, when they can be placed entirely in the open air, if the weather prove favourable, are much redder than those that open in the greenhouse, in which the green colour prevails over the red.

The genus PROTEA, as it stands in WILLDENOW, contains a number of genera belonging to a large natural family, some of which have been distinguished and accurately defined by

Mr.



STAPELIA ELEGANS. ELEGANT STAPELIA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*Contorta. *Nectar.* duplici stellula tegente genitalia.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

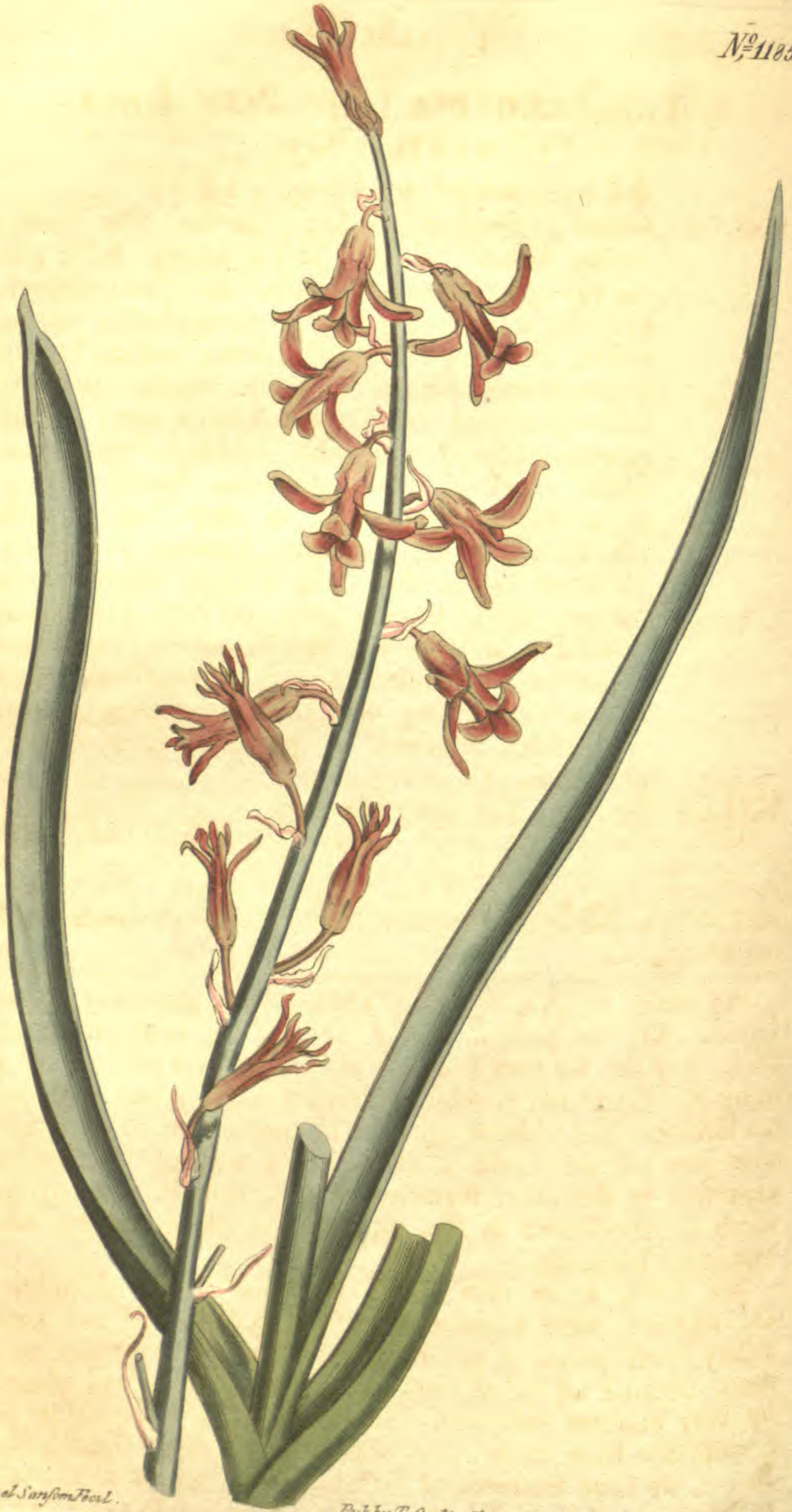
STAPELIA *elegans*; corollis quinquefidis hispidis: laciniis lanceolatis margine ciliatis, fundo pentagono, pedunculis corolla longioribus, ramis diffusis oblongis teretiusculo-tetragonis medio floriferis, *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1282.

STAPELIA *elegans*; ramis pluribus confertis oblongis dentatis dentibus patentibus acutis, corolla quinquefida, laciniis triangularibus hispidis, margine fimbriatis. *Mafs. Stap.* 27.

STAPELIA *elegans*, *caespitosa*, and *radiata* (supra 619) are very nearly allied; the first, our present plant, is distinguished from the second principally by the laciniæ being covered with hairs on the inside as well as ciliated at the margin; from both the second and third by being more patent. The branches of all three are very short, recumbent, and crowded together. The acuteness or bluntness of the teeth is a character not much to be depended upon, as they vary so much at different periods of their growth.

Our drawing was made at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden at Brompton, in November 1807. Native of the sandy deserts, called Karro, at the Cape of Good Hope.

Requires the same treatment as the other species.



SCILLA SEROTINA (β.) PINK LATE-
FLOWERING SQUIL.

SCILLA *serotina*; (*bractæe simplices*; *corolla citra medium sexfida, breviter tubulosa, limbo difformi*;) foliis paucis (4—5), lorato-acuminatis, convoluto-concavis, nervosis, caudato-mucronatis, glauciusculis; racemo erecto, oblongo, subsecundo, remotiusculo; bracteis striato-membranaceis, ovato-attenuatis, pedicello sublongioribus; corolla pendulo-nutante; laciniis externis oblongo-acuminatis, sublongioribus, patentibus; internis subangustioribus, lineari-oblongis, concaviusculis, obtusulis, in ampullam è collo constricto ore trilobo patulo hiantem coadunatis; filamentis ligulato-subulatis, inclusis, alternis saltem tubum, alteris lacinias interiores fere totis decurrentibus; antheris sagittato-linearibus, erecto-conniventibus; germine inverse pyramidato, alato-trigono; stylo (*in 3 facile partibili*) trifulco-subulato, minutissimè pubente, in punctum simplicissimum desinente. G.

SCILLA *serotina*. Vid. supra No. 859.

OBS. Cum quibusdam ALBUCIS congruit difformi corollæ limbo, germine obconico triquetro, stylo perinde pubescente; differt autem ab iisdem, corolla infra tubulose coalita, ac lacinias habente internas ex sursum conferruminatis et coarctatis in totidem lobulos divergenter solutas, filamentis quoque alternatim totis adnatis. G.

We refer to No. 859 for what relates generally to the species. Of the present variety we find no mention in any book; nor had we ever heard of it, when it was pointed out to us by Mr. GREVILLE, who received a recently-imported bulb last summer, but without any clue to enable him to trace from what part of the world it came. We attribute the greater expansion in the outer segments of this, than in those of that which is represented in No. 859, to the plant's having been kept in the hothouse.

We have, more than once, said that *Scilla*, *Hyacinthus*, and *Muscari*, were extremely artificial sections, if not unnecessary interruptions of natural affinity; and that we adhered to them, because we found them already established, and adopted by very eminent Botanists. In fact each is more easily distinguishable from each other, than the first from *Ornithogalum*. Below, we have enumerated such species as appear to us really to belong to them. Of the others found in WILLDENOW, some

some are at least doubtful, others clearly not admissible into any one of the following sections. G.

SCILLA.—*Vid.* Nos. 663, 746, 918, et 919.

cor hexapetalo-partita, stellato-patens*; *bractæ geminæ*.
italica. Supra tab. 663.

vincentina. Link et Hoffm. Ann. Bot. v. 1. 102.

***bractæ simplices vel nullæ.*

peruviana. Supra tab. 749.

lusitanica. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 129. lingulata. Desf. Alt. 1. 298.
t. 88. f. 1. ? odorata. Link l. c. 10. ?*

villosa. Desf. l. c. t. 85. f. 2.

Lilio-Hyacinthus. Willd. l. c. 126. Clus. Hist. 2. 185. cum. Ic.
amœna. Supra tab. 341 β, sibirica. 1025.

verna. Eng. Bot. tab. 23. umbellata. Ram. bull. philom. n. 41.
p. 130. t. 8. f. 6.

monophylla. Link l. c. 104. In Hort. reg. Kew. florida docente
Herb. Banks.

hyacinthoides. Supra tab. 1140.

parviflora. Desf. l. c. tab. 87. Anne precedenti jure separata. ?

undulata. Id. l. c. tab. 88.

obtusifolia. Id. l. c. tab. 88.

autumnalis. Supra tab. 919.

bifolia. Supra tab. 746.

**cor. ultra medium nec vero basin usque partita, laciniis campanu-*
lato-convergentibus, externis a latere utroque internis incumben-
tibus; ***bractæ geminæ. G.*

campanulata. Supra tab. 128 et 1102.

non scripta. Willd. l. c. 166. (HYACINTHUS.) Eng. Bot. t. 377.
(SCILLA nutans.)

***bractæ simplices.*

ferotina. Supra tab. 859. β tab. 1185.

romana. Supra tab. 939.

HYACINTHUS.—*Vid.* No. 937.

cor. cylindrico-campanulata, cis medium sexfida, laciniis divergen-
tibus. G.

orientalis. Supra tab. 937.

amethystinus. Lil. a Red. tab. 14.

MUSCARI.—*Vid.* No. 734.

cor. ventricoso-tubulosa, ore coarctato crenis sex brevissimis mar-
ginato. G.

moschatum. Supra tab. 734. ambrosiacum. Red. l. c. t. 134.

racemosum. Supra tab. 122. (HYACINTHUS.)

botryoides. Supra tab. 157. (HYACINTHUS.)

parviflorum. Desf. l. c. 309.

maritimum. Id. l. c. 308.

comosum. Supra tab. 133. (HYACINTHUS.)

* The translation in "Annals of Botany," describes the corolla as "three or four parts of an inch long;" the original says, "3—4 lineas longa."

N^o 1186.



By T. Curtis S^t Geo. Crescent. Apr 11809.

NARCISSUS BIFRONS. JONQUIL-SCENTED
NARCISSUS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nis. 924 et 925.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *bifrons*; (*submultiflorus*; *filamenta tota adnata*; *anth. 3 intra tubum occultæ, 3 intra coronam apertæ*;) *foliis paucis (subbinis) ligulatis, paulo fursum attenuatis, obtusulis, intus concavis, extus convexis, striatulis; scapo cavo, tereti-compresso, estriato, glabro; pedicellis spatham subæquantibus; corolla refracto-nutante; tubo quam germen subtriplo longiori, triquetro, angusto; laciniis hoc subbrevioribus, oblongi-ufculis cum acumine, stellato-patentibus; corona his subtriplo breviori, cupulari, sexlobulato-excisa; stylo non citra imas antheras producto; stigmate parvulo, trilobo, depresso-patente. G.*

NARCISSUS *calathinus. var. γ. nob. supra No. 934.*

NARCISSUS *polyanthos flore minore stellato toto luteo. Rudb. Elys. tab. 60. fig. 7. (fig. orig. 5-flora).*

OBS. *Coronæ segmenta non sunt adeo æquabiliter marginata, neque tam elare definita ac in calathino. G*

In No. 934, we have observed that the original *odorus* of LINNÆUS had been negligently converted by himself, in a subsequent work, into a species not really distinct from the *calathinus* of the same. The first was originally taken up in the *Amœnitates Academicæ*, but changed in the *Species Plantarum*, where the former synonymy is dropped, and a figure of

of the present plant alone quoted. This induced us to add it to that species as the variety γ ; but with a note of doubt.— Now that the plant itself is before us, its being a variety of that is out of the question: we have called it *bifrons*, from an almost equally-proportioned resemblance to both *Jonquilla* and *calathinus*. From the former it borrows scent and general appearance of the flower, with the proportions and position of the parts of fructification; except that here the segments of the corolla are less truly obovate or widened upwards, and the style not so far advanced; the crown is longer and not rotate or so widely expanded; yet shorter than that of *calathinus*, like which it is however six-lobed, while the lobes are not so even and regular, nor so clearly defined: but the leaves are entirely those of this last, except perhaps that they are somewhat less acuminate, as well as not quite so fleshy. Is it a mule production between these two species? The bulbs were imported about two years ago from Holland, by a Seedsman, in Bond-Street, under the name which we have adopted above for our English one. Blooms in March and April. Has generally only two leaves, which are nearly two feet long, but sometimes shorter and equal to the scape. It has from four to five flowers, larger than those of the Jonquil, but less than those of *calathinus*. Extremely fragrant. Seems to be as hardy as the others of the genus. If it has not been produced in the way we have guessed, the native country is unknown to us. G.

NARCISSUS
NARCISSUS
In No. 234, we have observed that the original name of *Narcissus* had been negligently converted by Linnaeus in a subsequent work into a name not really distinct from the original of the same. The name was originally taken up in the *Systema Naturae*, but changed in the *Species Plantarum*, where the former synonymy is dropped, and a figure

of the *Narcissus* *bifrons* is given, with the name *Narcissus* *bifrons* *L.*

In No. 234, we have observed that the original name of *Narcissus* had been negligently converted by Linnaeus in a subsequent work into a name not really distinct from the original of the same. The name was originally taken up in the *Systema Naturae*, but changed in the *Species Plantarum*, where the former synonymy is dropped, and a figure



NARCISSUS BICOLOR. WHITE AND YELLOW
GARDEN DAFFODIL.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nis. 924 et 925.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *bicolor*; (*uniflorus*; *corona maxima, tubo longior*; *stamina libera, æqualia, tubi fundo affixa*;) foliis loratis, e deorsum convolutis planiuscule explicatis, subtus convexiusculis, obsolete carinatis; scapo tereti-ancipiti, striato; spatha tubum æquante; germine obovato-compresso; corolla nutante; tubo turbinato, obscurius hexagono, germen subæquante, quam corona duplo breviori; laciniis lato- f. subrotundo-ovatis, acutis, rotatim explanatis, intimis angustioribus; corona has excedente, cylindræa, subplicato-striata, sexfida, segmentis rotundatis, recurvo-patulis, sinuato-lacinulatis, crispulis; staminibus ad mediam coronam porrectis; stylo longiore; lobulis trinis stigmatosis depresso-patulis. G.

N. bicolor. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 415. (excl. Rudb.) Reich. 2. 18. Gouan. illustr. 22. Linn. Fil. in Sched. Banks. Hort. Kew. 1. 409. Brot. Fl. Lus. 1. 549. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 23. (excl. β. et γ.)*

N. pseudo-narcissus. var. β. Lil. a Red. p. 158. Nec Iconis.

N. pallidus tuba aurea major. Barrel. Ic. fig. 930.

N. albus calyce flavo alter. Baub. Pin. 52—f. tubo fimbriato. Rudb. Elys. 2. tab. 70. f. 7.

P^o. NARCISSUS *albus calyce luteo. Hort. Eyst. Vern. Ord. 2. fol. 2. f. 4.*

P^o. NARCISSUS *pyrenæus hispanico et anglico similis. Park. Par. 99.*

Appears to us to differ from *major* (No. 51) in not having twisted leaves, nor oblong and oblique segments to the corolla, nor do these diverge so far asunder as there, nor are the lobes of the crown so deeply separated nor so much recurved, they are

are besides deeper and more narrowly cut, not repandly crenate broad and very shallow; the flower is also two-coloured, and not of a uniform deep yellow. From *Pseudo-Narcissus* it is separated, by having a corolla with broad or ventricosely ovate and not oblong segments as in that, by these being more expanded, shorter than and not equal to the crown-as there, the lobes of which are here clearly defined, while there they are scarcely to be distinguished, owing to their own division into deeper as well as sharper segments, which are also straighter and less patent; in *Pseudo-Narcissus* the tube is much more narrowly-cucullate, scarcely one-fourth shorter than crown, and three times longer than germen; while in *bicolor* it is broad-turbinate, about equal to the germen, and scarcely half the length of the crown. Native of the South of Europe, particularly of the Pyrenees; flowers in April and May, nearly a month after *Pseudo-Narcissus*, than which it is far better scented; limb of corolla almost white. Hardy. Known to all the older Botanists. G.

ERRATA.

No. 735. l. 8. pro "*acaulis*" lege "*exscapus*."

No. 923*. l. 34. pro "*titulus*" lege "*titulum*."

No. 945. l. 19. pro "14" lege "4."

No. 991. l. 25. pro "*collinet*" lege "*collineat*."

No. 1025. p. 2. l. 22. after "*inconspicuous*," add comma.

No. 1034. l. 23. pro "*collinet*" lege "*collineat*."

———— l. 12. pro "*tripulvinato*" lege "*pulvinato*."

No. 1045. p. 2. l. 12. after "*longer*" add "*than the*;" after "*ungues*," add comma.

No. 1063. l. 11. pro "*concreta*" lege "*concretum*."

———— l. 30. dele "*ipsa*."

No. 1075. l. 7. pro "*umbellam*" lege "*umbellæ*."

No. 1088. l. 14. pro "*collum*" lege "*collo*."

No. 1089. p. alt. l. 32. pro "*supra*" lege "*infra*."

———— l. 43. pro "*ALII*" lege "*ALLII*."

No. 1132. l. 23. post "*triangularis*," pone semicolon.

No. 1143. l. 7. præ verbo "*ante*" infere "*umbella*."



NARCISSUS ITALICUS. PALE-FLOWERED
NARCISSUS.



Generic Character.—*Vid. N^{is.} 924 et 925.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *italicus*; (*multiflorus*; *filamenta ferme tota adnata*; *antheræ 3 intra tubum occultæ, 3 intra coronam apertæ*;) foliis loratis, parum attenuatis, ex convolutis planius explicatis, obsolete carinatis; scapo compresso-ancipiti, nervoso-striato; pedicellis erectis spatham superantibus; corolla refracto-nutante; laciniis elliptico-lanceolatis, stellato-explanatis, tubo angusto rotundato-anguloso subæqualibus, interioribus paulo angustioribus; corona ipsis subquadruplo breviori, patulo-cupulari, leviter trifida, margine eroso-crenulato; stylo citra antheras producto, coronam æquante. G.

NARCISSUS *papyraceus*. β . *Nob. supra No. 947.* (excl. Roman Narc.)

N. albo-sulphureus calyce medio aureo minori maximus serotinus. *Barrel Icon. f. 960.*

N. sulphureus major. *Park. Par. 79. Italis "Narcisso fol-farigno?"*

In No. 947, we have included this plant as a variety of *papyraceus*. But since the style is here constantly advanced beyond the anthers to the level of the edge of the crown, while in that it never surpasses the anthers, and remains considerably below the edge of the crown; which mark also announces a consequent difference in the colour and scent of the bloom, as well as in the verdure of the foliage; we can see no reason why they should not be considered as distinct species. The leaves in *italicus* are of a bright grass-green, and not of deep blackish green covered with a whitish bloom or hoar as in *papyraceus*; the limb of the corolla is here likewise of a pale brimstone and the crown of a lemon-colour, while there both are of a pure white. That is far less fragrant. This flowers the latest of the two. Probably a native of Italy.

In

In the parcels of Bulbs of this genus, which are annually imported from thence by the Seedsmen, we have never met with any others than those of *italicus*, *papyraceus* (No. 947) and the two varieties of *orientalis* already figured in Nos. 1011 and 1026. *Tazetta* was never among them. All four being so very closely allied, and having been usually considered as mere varieties of each other, we shall recapitulate such marks as we think are sufficient to distinguish them by, referring to the figures above quoted for their difference in colour. G.

Fol. lorata, planiuscula*; *Filam. ferme tota adnata*; *anth. alternæ intra, alternæ extra tubum positæ*. G.

Tazetta; scapo tereti, glabro; corona quam limbus subtriplo breviori; globofo-cupulata, repando-subtrifida, margine edentulo. G.

papyraceus; scapo compresso-ancipiti, nervoso-striato, corona quam limbus subquadruplo breviori, leviter trifida, margine eroso crenulato; stylo antheris tantum æquali. G.

italicus; stylo ultra antheras porrecto, coronam æquante; cætera antecedenti similis. G.

***Fil. ferme tota adnata*; *anth. alternæ e tubo partim emicantes, alternæ extra eum totæ exsertæ*. G.

orientalis; scapo subtereti, nervoso-striato, acie angusta utrinque marginato; corona quam limbus subtriplo breviori, subrotato-campanulata, trilobatim incisa, repando-dentata, rugosula. G.



NYMPHÆA VERSICOLOR. CHANGEABLE
WATER-LILY.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala. *Cal.* 4- seu 5-phyllus. *Bacca* truncata, multi-ocularis, loculis polyspermis.

CASTALIA. Salisbury in *Annals of Botany*, v. 2. p. 71.

Specific Character and Synonym.

NYMPHÆA *versicolor*; foliis suborbiculatis dentato-finuatis pustulatis: lobis approximatis rotundatis finuatis, stigmatate quindecim-radiato.

NYMPHÆA *diversicolor*. Roxb. MSS.

This very rare plant, which we believe has never been before figured, is readily distinguished from *Nymphæa Lotus*, and from every other species that we are acquainted with, by the lobes of the leaves being rounded, obtuse, approximating, and sinuated even to the bottom of the fissure, as well as by the glandular pustules on both surfaces.

Mr. SALISBURY has, in the *Annals of Botany*, separated the species hitherto arranged under NYMPHÆA, into two distinct genera; leaving the original name to *N. lutea*, *advena*, and *sagittifolia*, and applying that of CASTALIA to *N. alba*, *odorata* (No. 819) *cærulea* (No. 552) *Lotus* (No. 797) &c. It is to this last genus that our present plant belongs, but having already published several species under the name of NYMPHÆA, we think it best still to continue it, especially as we are not yet certain how far the change will be acceptable to Botanists in general. To us there appears to be a sufficient generic difference between the yellow-flowered species of

of *NYMPHÆA* and those named by Mr. SALISBURY, *CASTALIA*; yet we cannot accord with this author, when he states that the former has several nectaries, the latter only one; as this apparently marked distinction arises merely from his calling, in *NYMPHÆA*, the parts analogous to the internal petals of *CASTALIA*, the nectaries; whereas, in *CASTALIA*, he applies that name to the little knob in the centre of the cup-shaped stigma; which is to suppose that in two plants of the same natural order and closest affinity, an important organ shall not only not bear the smallest resemblance in form or number, but have a totally different insertion!

From the manuscripts of Dr. ROXBURGH, which we have had an opportunity of examining through the kindness of Mr. LAMBERT, we learn that the *NYMPHÆA versicolor* is a native of Bengal, and that there are two varieties; in one of which the flowers are perfectly white, in the other variously shaded with pink.

Is easily propagated both by seeds, which it ripens with us, and by its tubers, which it produces in a manner very different from its allied species, as we are informed by Mr. ANDERSON, the intelligent and skilful director of Mr. VERE'S garden, where our drawing was taken in July last. According to his observations during the vigorous growth of the plant, a numerous host of young bulbs or tubers issue from the parent stock, to which they adhere only by a slender thread. They are round and of very various sizes, from that of a hazel nut to a small seed, and when the leaves decay they fall off, and if properly treated will readily vegetate and produce as many young plants, many of which will blossom the next season. The original tuber, which is of a conical shape, though it appears sound for a length of time, does not put forth any fresh leaves, but gradually decays from the base inwards.

In a cistern placed on a hot-bed and covered by a two-lighted cucumber-frame, eight different species of Water-Lily were to be seen in flower at the same time.

VIMINARIA DENUDATA. LEAFLESS RUSH-
BROOM.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. angularis, simplex, quinquefidus. *Cor.* papilionacea. *Stylus* capillaris: *Stigma* simplex, acutum. *Legumen* coriaceum, fœctum, evalue, monospermum. *Smith.*

Specific Name and Synonyms.

VIMINARIA *denudata.* *Smith Exotic Botany, t. 27. Annals of Bot. v. 1. p. 507. Trans. Linn. Soc. v. 9. p. 261.*

DAVIESIA *denudata.* *Vent. Choix. t. 6.*

SOPHORA *juncea.* *Schrad. Sert. Hannov. t. 3.*

PULTENÆA *juncea.* *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p. 506.*

The rush-like branches or, more properly speaking, long petioles of this singular shrub, have been mistaken both by SCHRADER and WILLDENOW for the leaves, of which in its more advanced stages it is entirely destitute. The pod, when nearly ripe, contains only one seed, nor could we, in this state, discover the smallest rudiment of a second; nevertheless, upon its first intumescence, we could discover two ovula; so that, though constantly one-seeded, it appears to be such by abortion. The seed however entirely fills the cavity of the pod as described by Dr. SMITH.

That what SCHRADER took for leaves are really petioles, is confirmed by their being sometimes split into three teeth at the point, which may be supposed to be an abortive attempt to produce the three nerves which go off from the insertion of the footstalk. The flowering branches are frequently more than a foot in length without division.

Native of New-Holland in the neighbourhood of Port-Jackson, and was among the earliest importation of seeds from that country. Propagated by seeds, which it ripens with us, and may be treated as a rather hardy greenhouse shrub.

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney.

N^o 1190





GLOXINIA MACULATA. SPOTTED-STALKED
GLOXINIA.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. superus, 5-phyllus. *Cor.* campanulata limbo obliquo. *Filamenta* cum rudimento quinti receptaculo inserta. *Caps.* 1-locularis: *recept.* 2, biloba, lateribus inserta.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

GLOXINIA *maculata.* L'Herit. *Stirp. Nov.* 149. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 331. *Martin Mill. Diēt. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 229.

MARTYNIA *perennis*; caule simplici, foliis ferratis. *Sp. Pl.* 862. *Reich.* 3. 142. *Medic. Bot. Beob.* 1783. p. 238.

MARTYNIA *foliis ferratis.* *Hort. Cliff.* 322. t. 18. *Mart. Mill. Diēt.*

MARTYNIA *perennis folio subrotundo rugoso, flore cæruleo, radice dentariæ.* *Ebret Piēt.* t. 9. f. 2.

On account of the germen being below the calyx, JUSSIEU had observed that this plant must be removed from MARTYNIA and the order *Bignoniæ* to the *Campanulaceæ*, where he united it with GESNERIA. L'HERITIER made a distinct genus of it, which he named in honour of BENJAMIN PETER GLOXIN, a German Botanist.

But, notwithstanding the calyx is superior, neither this plant nor the genus GESNERIA appear to belong to *Campanulaceæ*; and JUSSIEU has since assented to the proposal of M. RICHARD to unite them, with a few other genera, into a distinct family. (*Vide Ann. of Bot.* v. 2. p. 264.)

The stamens of this plant are remarkable, the four anthers being all connected together at one extremity near the insertion of the filaments, from which point the lobes of the anthers diverge and form an eight-rayed star.

Prof. MARTYN, in his valuable edition of MILLER'S Dictionary, has inadvertently inserted this plant a second time under the name MARTYNIA *perennis*.

Native of Carthagenæ in South-America, whence the seeds were sent to Europe, by Mr. ROBERT MILLAR. It was cultivated in the Chelsea Garden in 1739. Requires the constant heat of the bark stove. Is easily propagated by its knobbed roots or by cuttings. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.



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FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXX.

Few self-supported flow'rs endure the wind
Uninjur'd but expect th' upholding aid
Of the smooth-shaven prop, and, neatly tied,
Are wedded thus, like beauty to old age,
For int'rest sake, the living to the dead.
Some clothe the soil that feeds them, far diffus'd
And lowly creeping, modest and yet fair,
Like virtue, thriving most where little seen:
Some more aspiring, catch the neighbour shrub
With clasping tendrils, and invest his branch,
Else unadorn'd, with many a gay festoon
And fragrant chaplet, recompensing well
The strength they borrow with the grace they lend.

COWPER.

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M DCCC IX.



*Edwards Del. Paris Com. Sculp.
Pub. by T. Fisher & Co. Philad. May 1800.*

TRADESCANTIA DISCOLOR. PURPLE-
LEAVED SPIDERWORT.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 105.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRADESCANTIA *discolor*; (*rhizoma caudescens*; *herba perennis*;) foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, canaliculato-explicatis, striatis, discoloribus, numerosis, sparsis, deorsum convoluto-semivaginantibus, accumbenter confertis, sursum erecto-divergentibus, supremis subcomosis; scapis quam hæc 3—4-plo brevioribus, pluribus, axillaribus, compressis, basi vaginis (1—3) membranaceis stipatis; involucro terminali, coriaceo-membranaceo, 2—3-valvi, multifloro, naviculari-campanulato, striato, margine repando, valvis rhombeo-cordatis, opposite conduplicatis, carinatis acuminatis; floribus has subæquantibus, subumbellato-aggregatis, curvulo-pedicellatis, per bracteas folliculosas pellucidas singulas interstinctis, ephemeris, successivis; calyce corollæ conformi, paulo minore, conniventer persistente, foliolis ovatis, concaviusculis; corolla teneriore, citius emarcescente, petalis rotato-explanatis, lato-ovatis, acutis; filamentis hæc æquantibus, filiformibus, erectis, infra pilis creberrime articulatis hirsutis; antheris compresse lunato-didymis, transversis, curvatura prona; germine ovato-globofo, trilobotrigono; stylo triquetro-setiformi, apiculo depressiusculo. G.

TRADESCANTIA

TRADESCANTIA *discolor*. L'Herit. Sert. Angl. 8. t. 12.
Hort. Kew. 1. 403. Smith Ic. Piñ. t. 10.
Swartz. Fl. Ind. Occ. 1. 607. Lil. a Red.
t. 168. Lam. Illustr. t. 226. f. 2. Willd.
Sp. Pl. 2. 18.

T. *spathacea*. Swartz. Prod. 57.

DESCR. Root fibrous; rootstock lengthened upwards into a short caudex; leaves from six inches to a foot long, green on the upper, crimson-coloured on the under surface, older ones more flatly expanded than the younger, upper forming a sterile coma; sheaths on the base of the scapes or peduncles 1—3, convolute conduplicate, of the same substance, and nearly of the same shape as the valves of the involucre, but elongated and somewhat narrowed downwards, while those are broader than they are long at the base, opaquely membranous, nerved-striate, often tinged with purplish red; receptacle of the inflorescence a spongy transversely enlarged, cristately compressed knob at the end of the scape; inflorescence of a circumference similar to that of the involucre, which it fills up; pedicles one-flowered, filiform, thickened towards their summit, about the length of the involucre, each sheathed by a transparent follicular bracte, in which it has been at first enveloped, gradually erected from an involute position, to which it reverts partially when the corolla decays; calyx of the same form and expansion as the corolla, leaflets membranous, of a watery semitransparent white colour, sometimes tinged with red; petals alternating with these, rather larger, opaquely white, far tenderer and more succulent; hairs on the stamens minutely and closely jointed in the manner of the antennæ of small insects; loculaments of the anthers saffron-coloured, linear-oblong, placed opposite to each other along the edge of the semicircularly lamellate receptacle, the chord of which is uppermost; pistil about even with these; lobes of the germen angularly compressed, with a depressed streak along the edge; style rather longer than germen. The fruit we did not obtain; but it has been minutely described by others. We did not perceive any scent in any part of the plant.

Brought from the countries bordering the Gulf of Mexico to Jamaica; whence it has been imported into this country. Requires to be kept in the stove. Propagates abundantly both by offsets and seed. Of easy culture. Our drawing was made from a plant that bloomed last February in Mr. VERE'S hothouse at Kensington-Gore. G.



WATSONIA ROSEO-ALBA (β .) VARIEGATED
LONG-TUBED WATSONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 1072.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *roseo-alba*; (*multiflora*; *stamina adscendentia*; *antheræ collaterales, parallelæ*;) foliis paucis, angustius lorato-ensatis, striatis, caule simplice brevioribus, (*ut plurimum tortiusculis*;) spica disticha, subimbricatim densata; spathæ valvulis tubo subduplo brevioribus, extima ventricoso-convoluta; corolla hypocrateriformi subrectangule refracta; limbo regulari, stellato-explanato; tubo erecto deorsum cucullate angustato, striato, in faucem horizontalem rectam explicato-cylindraceutam sibi subduplo brevioram ampliata; laciniis æqualibus, oblongiusculis, acutis, faucem æquantibus; antheris imo limbo astantibus; stigmatibus has excedentibus. G.

WATSONIA *roseo-alba*. *Supra No. 537.*

GLADIOLUS *roseo-albus*. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 1. 7. t. 13.*
Vahl. Enum. 2. 93.

(α) corolla ex roseo alba; laciniis acuminatis. G.

(β) eadem lituris rubris variegata. G.

(γ) hac uniformiter saturate rosea; laciniis rotundato obtusis cum brevi acumine. G.

We refer for further account of the species to No. 537 of this work. For the present variety we are indebted to Mr. WOODFORD, with whom it bloomed, some years since; as did variety (γ). Flowers 6—14; stem simple; no part of the plant has any scent. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. G.

N^o 1194



Pub by T. Carter S^r Geo. Geseent. May 1. 1809.

E. Sarsom Sculp.

WATSONIA MERIANA (γ.) LARGEST MERIAN'S

WATSONIA, OR SCARLET TUBEROSE.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 1072.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *Meriana*; (*pluriflora*; *stamina ascendentia*; *antheræ collaterales, parallelæ*;) *foliis paucis (4-5) lanceolato-loratis, caule subramoso brevioribus; spica remotiuscula, subdisticha; spathæ valvis, ovato-acuminatis, tubo brevioribus, intima quam extima circiter trientem longiore; corolla subhypocrateriformi, ascendente, subgeniculato-recurvula; limbo subbilabiato-rotato; tubo erecto, deorsum striato, in faucem cucullato-cylindræam obtuse hexagonam compressiusculam dorso angustiore curvulam sibi æqualem dilatato; laciniis fauce brevioribus, obovato-oblongis, obtusis cum acumine, subæqualibus, suprema antrorsum inclinata, infima propendule deflexa; antheris citra limbi medium prominulis; stigmatibus longioribus. G.*

WATSONIA *Meriana. Nobis in Ann. of Bot. v. 1. 230. Supra No. 1072, in Spec. Synth.*

WATSONIA. *Mill. Dict. ed. 7. Ic. tab. 276.*

GLADIOLUS *Merianus. Thunb. Glad. n. 12. Prod. 7. Jacq. Coll. 4. 150. Ic. Rar. 2. 230. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 214. Lil. a Red. tab. 11. Vahl Enum. 2. 94. (excl. passim var. β.)*

ANTHOLYZA *Meriana. Linn. Syst. Veg. 88. Hort. Kew. 1. 67. Curt. supra No. 418.*

MERIANA *flore rubello. Trew. Ehret. tab. 40.*

(α) *corolla cerasino-rubens. G.*

(β) *eadem*

(β) eadem inæquabiliter coccinea. G.

(γ) ista tota atque uniformiter saturate coccinea; major. G.

This splendid variety of *Meriana* was imported some years ago, by Mr. WYKES, from Holland. The species is native of the Cape; but this variety has been most probably obtained by the industry of the Dutch gardeners. We have never seen it in any herbarium, or importation of Cape Bulbs.

Flowers 5—8; about two inches and a half long; without any scent; stem from a foot to two feet or more high. G.

N^o 1195.



Edw. T. G. S. J. Geo. Crispent. May 21 1809.

Edwards. Del. Sanson. Sc.

WATSONIA HUMILIS (β.) LARGER LAKE-
COLOURED WATSONIA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1072.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *humilis*; (pauci-(4—5)-flora; stamina ascendentia; antheræ collaterales, parallelæ;) foliis paucis, lorato-ensatis, strictiusculis, nervofo-ftriatis, (solito tortiusculis) caule subramoso brevioribus; spica remota, subdisticha; extima spathæ valvula lanceolato-convoluta, carinato-acuminata, tubum exæquante; corolla recurvato-subhypocrateriformi, ascendente; tubo erecto in faucem explicato-cylindræam curvulam sibi isometram ampliata; limbo nutante, æquali, subirregulari, concavius rotato, faucem æquante; laciniis subobovato-oblongis cum brevi acumine, lateralibus 4 versus summam mediam obliquantibus, ima latius sejuncta, dependula; antheris ad medium circiter attingentibus limbum. G.

WATSONIA *humilis*. Vid. supra No. 631; ubi in oſtava linea, pro "laccatus" pone "humilis." Itidem in Synonymia adjice "GLADIOLUS laccatus. Vahl Enum. 2. 94. n. 33."

(α) corolla minor, immaculata; ſtigmata ultra antheras proſtantia. G.

(β) corolla major, limbi baſi maculis ſex atrofanguineis picta; ſtigmata nec citra antheras prominula. G.

For an account of the species, see above, No. 631, where, however, in describing the limb of the corolla, we have called it

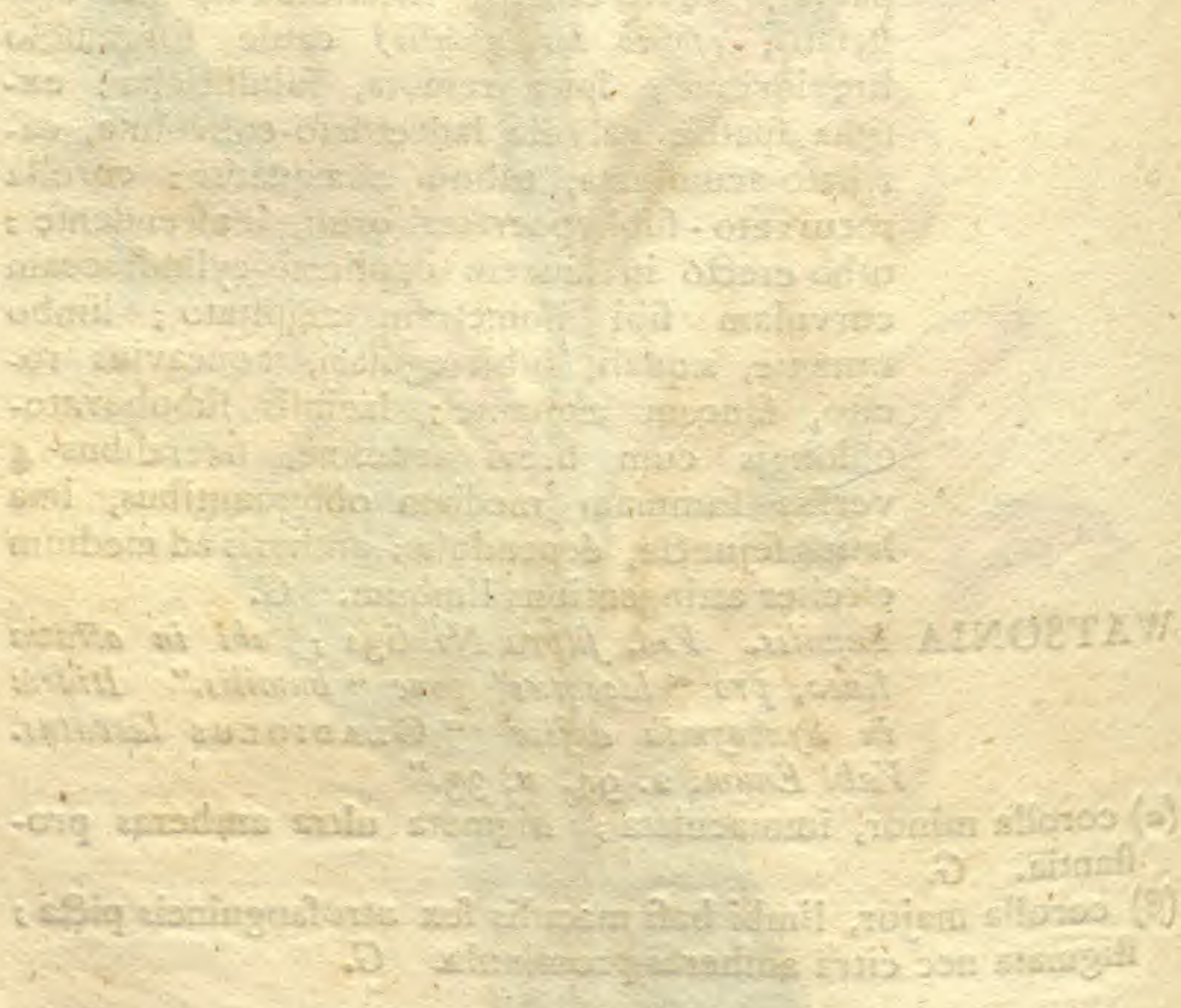
it regular; while, in fact, it is somewhat irregular, having the four lateral segments slightly converging towards the upper central one, leaving the lower central one separated from the immediate lateral pair by larger intervals.

The present variety, besides the colour and spots of the corolla, differs from (α) in having the stigmas not advanced beyond the anthers, which are also slightly divergent and not exactly parallel as there. But these are differences which, experience has shewn us, are not to be so safely relied on for specific separation in this tribe as in some others.

If the beauty of the three plants we have here offered to the public, should not be thought a sufficient excuse for giving more than one variety of a species; we might add that, in our opinion, the acquaintance with the remarkable modes of specific variation, is as essential to a complete knowledge of vegetables as any other part of their history.

Our drawing was taken from a specimen in Mr. WOODFORD'S collection. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Flowers in principal spike 4—5; nearly three inches long; scentless. G,



For an account of the flower, see above the page where
the flower is described, and the name of the corolla, we have called
it

N^o 1196.



ARNICA BELLIDIASTRUM. DAISY-LEAVED
ARNICA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. Pappus simplex. Cal. foliolis æqualibus. Corollulæ radii sæpius filamentis 5 absque antheris.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARNICA *Bellidiastrum*; scapo unifloro nudo, foliis petiolatis obovatis repandis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. 2109.*

ARNICA *Bellidiastrum. Villars Delph. 3. p. 212.*

ARNICA caule nudo unifloro, foliis ovato-lanceolatis. *Hall. Helv. n. 92.*

DORONICUM *Bellidiastrum*; scapo nudo simplicissimo unifloro. *Sp. Pl. 1247. Reich. 3. 836. Jacq. Austr. t. 400. Roth. Germ. 1. 358. Krock. Siles. n. 1422. Desf. Atl. 2. 278. Mart. Mill. Diet. n. 3.*

ASTER *Bellidiastrum. Scop. Carn. 1074. Hall. Opusc. 174.*

BELLIDIASTRUM alpinum, foliis brevioribus hirsutis caule palmari, flore albo. *Mich. Gen. p. 32. t. 29.*

BELLIS sylvestris media caule carens. *Baub. Pin. 261.*

BELLIS media. *Clus. Hist. 2. p. 44. Cam. Epit. 654. Cam. Herb. 312. C. Tabern. 708.*

BELLIS major sylvestris. *Lob. Ic. 476. Adv. 252.*

BELLIS sylvestris. *Dodon. Pempt. 265. quoad iconem tantum.*

This plant so nearly resembles the common Daisy in every part, except that the seeds are crowned with a sessile pappus, that the older Botanists unanimously referred it to the same genus. LINNÆUS joined it with his DORONICUM; SCOPOLI following HALLER, in his Opuscula, made it an ASTER. The latter author, in his great work on the plants of Switzerland, and

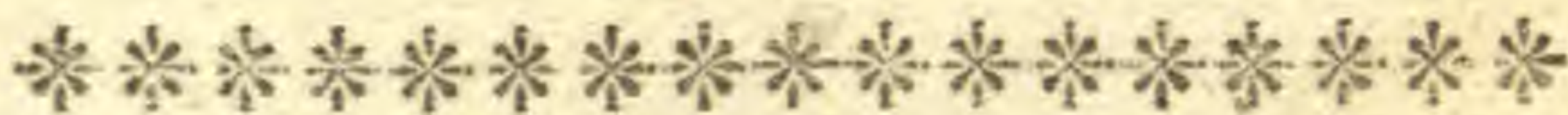
and VILLARS more recently, have referred it to ARNICA, in which they have been followed by WILLDENOW in his new edition of the Species Plantarum.

In our opinion, the extreme affinity in habit between this plant and BELLIS, makes it a question whether the seeds being crowned with a pappus be alone sufficient to disjoin it from this genus. And if it could not be united with BELLIS, we should have been inclined to have followed MICHELI in making a distinct genus of it, or to have added it to ASTER, rather than to either DORONICUM or to ARNICA, with the species of neither of which does it kindly associate.

A hardy perennial. Native of the Alpine regions of Switzerland, Italy, Austria, and Carniola. Propagated by parting its roots, and requires a shady moist situation. Flowers in the spring. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.



AUCUBA JAPONICA. JAPAN AUCUBA.

*Class and Order.*

MONOECIA TETRANDRIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. Cal. 4-dentatus. Cor. 4-petala. Recept. foramine quadrato pertusum. FEM. Neſt. o. Germen inferum. Nux. 1-ocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AUCUBA japonica. Thunb. Japon. 64. t. 12, 13. Kæmpf. Amæn. 775. Ic. Select. t. 6. Hort. Kew. 3. 335. Martyn Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 4. p. 328.

The AUCUBA, of which one species only is known to us, grows into a large tree, and is very much cultivated in Japan for the beauty of its foliage; for we do not know that it is applied to any use. We are informed by THUNBERG, that it varies with leaves of a plain brownish green colour, and of a lively green variegated with white. We have not observed the first variety in our gardens, but the blotches are more or less inclined to yellow.

It flowers with us from May to July, but does not produce fruit. This, according to KÆMPFER, is an olive-shaped berry (more properly a drupe) with thin sweetish-tasted flesh, enclosing a nut with a very nauseous kernel.

This shrub was for some years preserved in the stove, whence it was removed to the greenhouse or conservatory, and is now found to be as hardy as the Laurel or Laurustinus. It is however handsomer in the greenhouse, as the leaves generally have a larger proportion of green than when exposed to the cold of our winters. Though introduced no longer ago than 1783, by Mr. JOHN GRAEFFER, it is now become very common, being easily propagated by cuttings or layers, and requiring no peculiarity of management or soil.



GLYCINE APIOS. TUBEROUS-ROOTED
GLYCINE.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 2-labiatus. *Corollæ* carina apice vexillum reflectens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLYCINE *Apios*; foliis impari-pinnatis: foliolis ovato-lanceolatis glabris septenatis, racemis ovatis pedunculatis, leguminibus bilocularibus.

GLYCINE *Apios*. *Sp. Pl.* 1025. *Syst. Veg.* 660. *Reich.* 3. 455. *Sp. Pl.* 3. 1066. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 35. *Martyn Mill. Diet. n.* 9. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 2. p. 63.

GLYCINE radice tuberosa. *Hort. Cliff.* 365. *Gron. Virg.* 107.

APIOS americana. *Corn. Canad.* 200. *Stiffer Bot.* 29. *Raii Hist.* 937.

ASTRAGALUS perennis spicatus americanus, scandens caulis, radice tuberosa. *Morif. Hist.* 2. p. 102. *f.* 2. *t.* 9. *f.* 1.

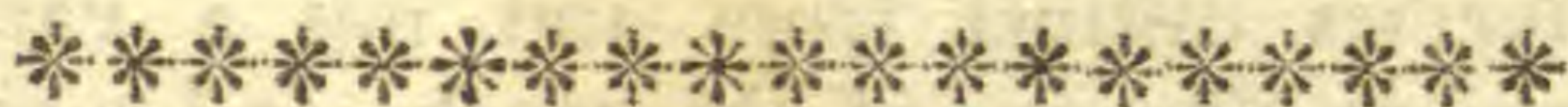
Virginian Earth-Nuts. *Park. Theat.* 1062. *f.* 9.

GLYCINE, as it now stands, certainly contains an assemblage of several distinct genera; but as a partial reform is apt to increase the confusion, we leave this as we found it, though a very doubtful species from the time of LINNÆUS himself.

Is considered as a hardy perennial, but it should be remembered that, being a native of the southern states of North-America, Carolina, and Virginia, it is liable to be destroyed by our winters, unless the roots are protected from the frost by a covering of tan or mulch, as recommended by MILLER, who observes, that when planted against a southern wall, and properly supported, it will rise ten feet high, and flower abundantly in August and September. Is propagated by its tuberous roots, which are sweet and edible. Drawn at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden, Brompton.



EPACRIS PUNGENS (*var.*) RUBRA. RED-
FLOWERED PUNGENT EPACRIS.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPACRIS *pungens* ; foliis cordatis pungenter acuminatis patentibus, floribus axillaribus solitariis subsecundis, foliolis calycis conniventibus, corolla hypocra-
teriformi, stylo hirsuto.

α. corollis niveis.

EPACRIS *pungens*. *Cavan. Ic. v. 4. p. 26. t. 346.* nec vero *Bot. Mag. No. 844.* quæ species est diversa, nondum alibi descripta.

β. corollis rubris.

DESC. A low shrub : *branches* rounded, clothed with a close white wool. *Inflorescence* in a spike of several inches towards the extremity of the branch : flowers looking chiefly one way, axillary, solitary, sessile. *Leaves* imbricated, sessile, cordate, acuminate, pungent, smooth, more or less three-nerved, very patent but scarcely recurved, crowded and reddish coloured at the extremities of the branches. *Calyx* pointed : internal leaflets 5, coloured, equal, the length of the tube of the corolla, external ones imbricated, shorter, all of them embracing the tube of the corolla tightly. *Corolla* of a bright red colour : *tube* cylindrical, *limb* patent, divided into five laciniaë, rotate, obtuse, frequently terminated with a thread-like mucro, undulated : *faux* closed. *Stamens* five, included : *filaments* very fine, frequently adhering to the tube, but to be traced down to the receptacle, where they are inserted below the germen, and frequently adhering so slightly, that upon drawing the tube out of the calyx some of the stamens will remain attached to the receptacle : *anthers* oblong, erectly-incumbent, purplish. *Germen* superior, subglobose, marked by five grooves at the upper

upper part. *Style* erect, hairy, scarcely protruded beyond the tube of the flower: *stigma* simple, truncate. *Nectary* five scales or barren filaments inserted below the germen, alternating with the real filaments, erect, rather longer than the germen. The flowers have a sweet but disagreeable scent.

This is a species distinct from and not a variety of the *EPACRIS* figured at No. 144 of this work, and which we supposed to be the *pungens* of *CAVANILLES*; not having at that time any idea of the number of species that this genus has been since found to contain, the plant from which that drawing was taken being the first *Epacris* which flowered in this country. Most or all of the specimens which we have seen, of the species now figured, have white flowers, but in no other respect can we trace any difference; so that we can but consider this as a variety of the *E. pungens* of *CAVANILLES*. It differs however in many very material points from that mistakenly so called by us. In the latter the *corolla* is more funnel-shaped, its tube inflated in the middle, the *laciniæ* narrower, sharper, and less patent, the *faux* more open, admitting the *stamens* to appear in sight; the *leaflets* of the *calyx* are more lax and do not embrace the tube of the *corolla* so tightly; the leaves are rather pointed than acuminate, and more recurved; the scales of the *nectary* are much shorter; the *style* naked; the *stigma* capitate; and the filaments connate with the tube, yet they may be traced if examined with a lens opposite the light.

This circumstance of the real insertion of the filaments below the germen, so evident in the present species, strengthens very much the affinity of this genus with the *ERICÆ*.

This beautiful *Epacris* is one of the most desirable that we have seen, the branches being more erect and less straggling than in either *EPACRIS grandiflora* or *pulchella*, though the flowers are much smaller than in the former, and not so agreeably scented as in the latter. Communicated by Mr. *LODDICES*, with whom it first flowered in the spring of 1808, and who also possesses the white-flowered variety.

May be increased by layers; requires to be protected from frosts; flowers in March and April.

CORRIGENDA.

No. 844. l. 1. pro "PUNGENS" lege "PURPURASCENS."

10. pro "pungens" lege "purpurascens."

13. dele "EPACRIS pungens," &c. et adde "EPACRIS purpurascens."

Banks. Herb. Vide No. 1199.



GAGEA LUTEA. YELLOW GAGEA.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. nuda, subcalycina, integrius persistens, infera, hexapetala, regularis, subæqualis, e deorsum breviter convergente recurvatim patens, laciniis oblongiusculis. *Fil.* ab istis penitus discreta, thalamea, germen a basi stipantia, compresso-subulata, erecto-divergentia, subæqualia. *Anth.* a basi infixæ, verticales. *Germ.* triangulare. *Stylus* a vertice aperte obtusato fimbriatulo deorsum gracilescens, triqueter, germine longior. G.

OBS. *Radix* bulbus ovatus, tunicatus, modo membrana vestitus, modo plexibus involutus fibroso-textilibus ulterius vaginantibus; modo simplicissimus, modo rhizomati grandiori fibris creberrimis implexis crinito insidens; folia canaliculato-ligulata; caulis centralis; infior. thyrsoido-umbellata pedicellis in idem punctum coeuntibus, gradatim brevioribus atque basi per folia disparia verticillatim cinctis; vel modo thyrsoido-racemosa pedicellis singulis singulis adfidentibus foliis. Differt ORNITHOGALO per caulem polyphyllum loco nudi scapi, per corollam subherbaceam tenaciorem in petala prorsus discretam post anthesin minime deformatam, per stylum ratione germinis longiorem subclavatum, vertice hiulcum nec capitellatim protuberantem aut trilobum. Fructum non vidi. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GAGEA *lutea*; (bulbus simplicissimus tegmine membranaceo;) folio radicali solitario (rarius 2) e canaliculato-conduplicato lorato-explicato, quam caulis longiore, recurvatim laxato, subcaudatim cuspidato, subtus nervose striato; caulinis (2-7) brevioribus, disparibus uno maximo, ciliatis, umbellam thyrsoidæ inæqualem laxam plurifloram cingentibus; caule e compresso sursum triquetro (rarius uniramoso;) corollæ petalis externis latioribus, acutulis, internis obtusulis, in unguiculum brevem stria mellifera inscriptum attenuatis; filamentis quam ista triente brevioribus, a basi complanata subulato-attenuatis; germine obconice triangulari, quam stylus brevior. G.

GAGEA

- GAGEA *fascicularis*. Salisbury in *Ann. of Bot.* 2. 555.—
braeteolaris. *Id.* l. c. 556.
- ORNITHOGALUM *sylvaticum*. Persoon in *Usteri. Ann.*
Stuck. 11. p. 7. l. 1. f. 1.—*pratense*. *Id.* l. c. p. 8.
 l. 2. f. 1.
- O. *luteum*. *Lin. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 439. *Fl. dan.* t. 378. *Hort.*
Kew. 1. 440. *Leers. fl. Herb.* 85. n. 253. *Smith. fl.*
Brit. 1. 362. *Eng. Bot.* t. 21. *Schmidt. fl. bohém.* n.
 337. *Lam. et Decand. fl. Franc.* 3. 214. *Willd. Sp.*
Pl. 2. 113.
- PHALANGIUM radice bulbosa, &c. *Hall. belv.* n. 1213.
- O. *pallidum majus*. *Rudb. elys.* t. 132. l.—*luteum*. *Id.* l. c.
 III. *Park. Par.* 140. T. 137. f. 7.
- O. *pallido flore*. *Clus. Hist.* 2. 188.
- PYRROCHITON *Renealm. spec.* 91. t. 90.
- BULBUS *sylvestris*. *Fuchs. Hist. Pl.* 169. cum Ic.

Bulb about the size of a filbert; *leaves*, especially the root-
 one, when closely inspected, will be found to be thickly beset
 with small prominent white points, communicating a whitish
 silvery hue; the larger of the stem-ones generally reaching
 much beyond the inflorescence; *stem* from 5 to 9 inches high;
pedicles triquetral, hairy upwards, one-flowered, varying from
 one to two inches in length, but in regular gradation, as if
 belonging to a thyrse, the rachis of which had been taken
 away; *corolla* inwards yellow, outwards green, the yellow
 colour changing at last into a silvery white; *petals* keeled,
 and may be entirely stripped off without deranging the
 stamens; *anthers* elliptic-oblong; *style* shorter than corolla.
 Blooms in March. Scentless. Native of England, as well as
 many other parts of Europe. According to LINNÆUS, the
 bulbs, in times of scarcity, have been used by the Swedes as
 food. Our specimen was communicated to us by Messrs.
 LEE and KENNEDY, of Hammer-smith. G.



DAMASONIUM INDICUM. EAST-INDIAN

DAMASONIUM.

*Class and Order.*

Ab Hexandria Hexagynia ad Polyandriam Polygyniam vel et in eadem specie ludens.

Generic Character.

Involucrum fructus herbaceo-membranaceum, monophyllum, oblongo-vaginale, molendinaceum laminis (5?) semiellipticis verticalibus inæqualiter? alatum, germen totum investiens, ore bi?-fido pervium. Cal. superus, subcorollaceus, triphyllus. Cor. isto peramplior, æqualis, tripetala, petalis a latiore lamina inverse angustatis, patentibus. Germ. columnare, hexangulose oblongum. Styli graciles, corolla breviores, furcilla stigmatosa bicruri terminati. Fil. gracilia, erecta, his breviora, summo germiini imposita. Anth. erectæ, lineari-oblongæ, a basi infixæ. Caps. coriacea, ovato-pyramidata, verticaliter sextorosa, incomplete sexlocularis, sexvalvis, medio vacua; dissepimenta duplicata ex introflexis valvarum lateribus marginem versus ab invicem connexis nec ad centrum ventrale productis formata. Sem. numerosa, biserialia, oblongiuscula, angusta, parva, horizontalia, utræque dissepimentorum margini internæ affixa. G.

OBS. Herba aquatica, perennes? Radix e rhizomate crassiore carnosofibrosa; folia plurima, radicalia, petiolata petiolis a deorsum membranaceo-dilatatis convoluto-compactis ambienter vaginantibus sursum triquetro-angustatis canaliculatis divergentibus, in laminas aqua haud innatantes abeuntibus; scapi plures, istis intermixti, radicales, uniflori, angulosi, altiores, nudi. Calycis foliola ordine proxime externo petalis alternantia. Cor. tenera fugax. Germ. in summæ areolæ ambitu excrescentiis sive paxillis senis brevibus carnosif subobconice prominulis, atque una serie proxime extra stamina alternatim constitutis consitum: anne staminum effætorum rudimenta? Caps. a ventre inflatiore sursum in collum attenuata, quasi crasse rostrata, jugis sex rotundatis sensim decrescentibus a canaliculis totidem interceptis exarata. STRATIOTI genus quam maxime affine. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DAMASONIUM *indicum*; foliorum laminis late ovatis, nervoso-costatis, venosis, ora sinuato-repandis, imis petiolorum lateribus membranaceis sensim decrescentibus, serratis; involucri alis flexuoso-undulatis; corollæ petalis rotundo-obovatis, undulato-striatis, calyce duplo longioribus. G.

DAMASONIUM

DAMASONIUM *indicum*. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 276. (*excluso*
Forsk.) Roxb. *pl. corom.* 2. 45. t. 185.
STRATIOTES *alismoides*. Lin. *fl. zeyl.* 223. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 2.
1. 754. *Mant.* 405. *Syst. Veg. Murr. ed.*
14. 506.
OTTEL-AMBEL. *Rheed. Hort. malab.* 11. 95. t. 46.
NEER VENEKY. *Telingaris.*

As we could only procure a very imperfect fragment of this rare plant for inspection, we have trusted for much of the above description, to a well preserved specimen in the Banksian Herbarium from Tranquebar, as well as to the description and figures of RHEEDE and ROXBURGH. The laminæ of the leaves are from three to six inches each way; and are said to be very brittle, like those of english water-Aloe. We suspect that Dr. ROXBURGH is mistaken in calling it an annual plant. The corolla is entirely white. The root-stock and fibres of a reddish yellow hue. A native of various parts of the East-Indies, growing in ponds and rivers. Sir JOSEPH BANKS has different species brought from China by Sir G. STAUNTON; and Mr. N. BROWN has one or two others found by himself on the island of Timor. Requires to be cultivated in a cistern or pan of water placed in the stove. Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD'S. G.

N^o 1202.



Edmund Del. Sculp.

Pub by T. Curtis 1860. Crescent June 1. 1809.

TULIPA SYLVESTRIS. WILD TULIP.



Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 717.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TULIPA *sylvestris*; (*bulbus prolem lateraliter evolvens*;) foliis 3—4, ovato-lanceolatis, glabris; caule glabro, unifloro (*nunc floribus 2—4 e pedunculis totidem basi fasciculatim connexis luxuriante*;) corolla de ante anthesin nutante arreeta, oblongius campanulata; laciniis (*sæpe octonis*) ovato-lanceolatis, apice puberulis; extimis subduplo angustioribus, superne recurvatis; intimis concavioribus, basin versus utrinque ciliatis; filamentis juxtim supra basin densissimo villorum flocculo barbatis, alternis longioribus pistillo subisometris; germine prismatico, quam corolla ter circiter brevior, vertice ob summos valvarum angulos in apiculos stigmatosos introrsum villosulos horizontaliter divergentes continuatos obsolete tricorni. G.

TULIPA *sylvestris*. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 438. Flor. Dan. t. 375. Gouan. Illustr. 25. Hort. Kew. 1. 435. Leers. Fl. Herb. 87. n. 259. Smith Fl. Brit. 1. 361. Eng. Bot. t. 63. Desf. Fl. Atl. 1. 294. Lil. a Red. t. 165. Lam. et Dec. Fl. Franç. 3. 199. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 96.*

T. *translagana*. Brotero *Fl. Lus. 1. 519?*

T. *turcica*. Roth. *Catalect. 1. 45.*

T. *Hall. Helv. n. 1236.*—*lutea bononiensis. J. Baub. Hist. 2. 678.*—*boloniensis fl. luteo. Park. Par. 51. t. 52. f. 2.*—*minor lutea gallica. Rudb. Elys. t. 110. f. V.*
—*apenninea. Clus. Hist. 150, 151.*

The above character will, we think, sufficiently distinguish this species from its congeners. The stem varies from eight inches to near two feet, leaves and flower varying in proportion. Herb glaucous, sometimes tinged with a brownish red

red colour. Corolla deep yellow, outer segments externally suffused with green. Native of the southern parts of Europe; and, as it is said, of Great-Britain. HALLER doubts its being spontaneous in Switzerland, although very common there. Blooms in April; slightly fragrant.

At the time we were treating of the Garden Tulip (*T. gesneriana*. No. 1135.), we had never seen or even heard of the existence of a spontaneous individual of that species in the possession of any one; nor had we satisfactorily ascertained any one spontaneous source of that plant. Since then we have been gratified by the inspection of the Herbarium of the Chevalier PALLAS, a portion of the fruits of extensive travels and years of unwearied industry in the various pursuits of natural history, now, fortunately for the English Botanist, the property of Mr. A. B. LAMBERT. It was here, we for the first time saw the wild brethren of this popular denizen of the gardens; they were taken from their native desert on the border of the Caspian-Sea; a spot which precludes all doubt as to aboriginal existence. The specimens have been prepared with extraordinary skill, and are in perfect preservation. They differ in no other point than size and sharpness of the petals of the corolla from the garden plant; are equally inconstant as to colour; three-leaved and scarcely three-quarters of a foot high. Here we also found in abundance *TULIPA celsiana*. No. 1135, page 2. (previously given as the *breyniana* in No. 717); a native of the Banks of the Wolga: likewise the "Cloth of Gold Crocus" (*susianus*. No. 652): with the "Scotch Crocus" (*biflorus*. No. 845): as well as *CROCUS serotinus* of the "Paradisus Londinensis, t. 30;" which last three are natives of the Crimea. *T. celsiana* differs from *biflora*, in never having less than three leaves and seldom more than one flower, as well as in colour of the corolla, and form of the stigmas and capsule; both differ from *sylvestris*, in producing their offsets perpendicularly from the bulb, sometimes forming a chain of several links, and not merely from the side as that does; there are besides other points of distinction. G.

SYNONYMA IN LOCO INSERENDA.

TULIPA celsiana. No. 1135. *T. sylvestris* v. *campestris*. Herb. Pall.

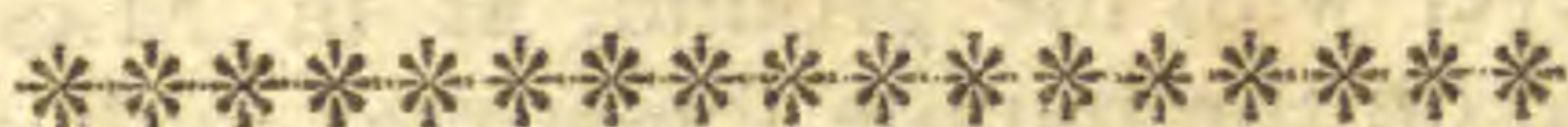
CROCUS biflorus. No. 845. *C. vernus*. Herb. Pall.

————— *susianus*. No. 652. *C. flavus*. Herb. Pall.

————— *serotinus*. Par. Lond. t. 30. *C. autumnalis campestris*. Herb. Pall.



ALLIUM CHAMÆ-MOLY. BASTARD GARLIC.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 869.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALLIUM *Chamæ-Moly*; (*bulbus ovatus, in individuis spontaneis maturioribus indusio in speciem putaminis tectus*;) foliis paucis (3—4), bifariam recumbentibus, gramineis, anguste loratis, acuminatis, canaliculato-explicatis, margine ciliatis, deorsum cucullato-convolutis, scapum longe breviorum subterraneum vaginantibus; spatha subæquivalvi, quam umbella brevior; umbella pluri—(4—10—) flora, laxiuscula, pedicellis flori subisometris; corolla æquali, subturbinatim expansa, laciniis ovali-oblongis, acutulis, sinu ad basin usque interceptis, extus nervo medio carinatis; filamentis quam hæc tertia parte brevioribus, æqualibus, semiadnatis, ligulato-subulatis; antheris ovatis; germine depresso-globofo, exsulco; stylo subulato, apiculo levissime trifido. G.

ALLIUM *Chamæ-Moly*. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 433. Cavan. Ic. 3. 4. t. 207. f. 1. Desfont. Fl. Atl. 1. 288. Lam. et Dec. Fl. Fr. 3. 224. Bot. Rep. t. 377. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 83.*

MOLY humile foliis hirsutis. *Rudb. Elyf. t. 166. f. xvi.*

M. humile folio gramineo. *Id. l. c. f. xv.*

CHAMÆ-Moly an Moly Dioscoridis. *Colum. Ecphr. 325. t. 326.*

SATURNIA. *Maratti Diss. de Rom. et Sat. p. 18. cum Ic. (in vol. 70. Opusc. Bot. Banks. vid.)*

Bulb about the size of a hazel-nut, sometimes covered with a soft membranous coat, at others by a brown crustaceous shell;

shell; *leaves* radical, of a dark green, faced broadways to each other in pairs of unequal lengths; scape about an inch and half high, almost wholly within the ground, and sheathed by the cowed-convolute bases of the leaves; *umbel* nearly on a level with the ground, as in *MASSONIA*; *corolla* white, suffused on the outside sometimes with green, at others with a purple tinge; *pedicles* about half an inch long, somewhat thickened upwards; *anthers* yellow; *germen* green, vertically striped by six pale yellowish fillets; *style* about the length of this, somewhat thicker than the filaments, upright; *capsule* globular, even, about the size of a pea; *seeds* many, black, angular. Flowers from January to March.

Our drawing was made from a specimen cultivated in Mr. GREVILLE'S greenhouse at Paddington. We did not perceive that it had any scent in any part. Native specimens are often still more dwarfish than the one we have figured.

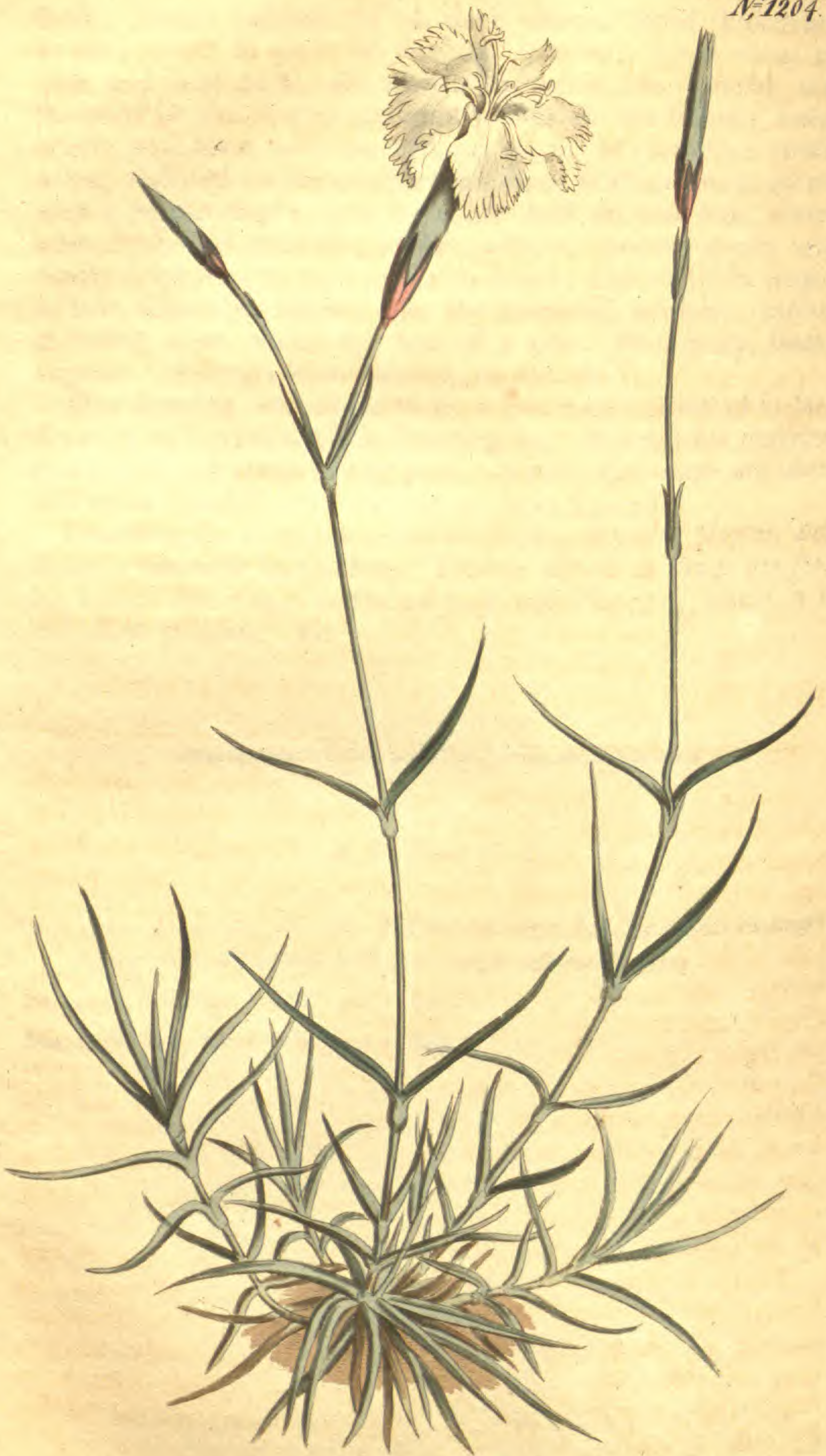
Found in the neighbourhood of Tunis, Seville, Naples, and Rome; likewise in Corsica. Nearly allied to *ALLIUM sub-hirsutum*. No. 1141, in the 2d page and No. 774, where it is miscalled *ciliatum*. G.

E R R A T A.

No. 1102. l. 14, 15, 17, 18. *Hallucinati fumus dum monuimus expungere synonyma Baubini Clusii Millerique; atque restituenda sunt.*

No. 1149. l. 6. for "868" put "869."

No. 1148. l. 6. for "868" put "869."



DIANTHUS PETRÆUS. ROCK PINK.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. cylindricus 1-phyllus : basi squamis 4—6. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Caps.* cylindrica 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIANTHUS *petræus* ; floribus solitariis, calycibus acutis striatulis cæsiis : squamis obovatis mucronatis tubo triplo brevioribus, petalis margine irregulariter laceris, foliis subulatis canaliculatis rigidis internodiis brevioribus.

DIANTHUS *petræus*. *Donn Hort. Cantab. ed. 4. p. 100.*

DESCR. *Herb* cespitous. *Stems* erect, slender, rounded, one or two-flowered. *Leaves* rigid, subulate, grooved at the upper part, shorter than the internodes. *Calyx* glaucous, long and slender, terminating before flowering in a sharp point, five-toothed : teeth acute, connivent. *Braçtes* (or scales at the base of the calyx) four, at least three times shorter than calyx, obovate, margined, striate, reddish, terminated with an awl-shaped somewhat spreading mucro, shorter than the lamina of the scale, the two inner ones rather larger and broader than the outward ; all larger and more obtuse than in the figure. *Corolla* white, without spots or hairiness : *limb* only half the length of the calyx, unevenly torn less than half way down into narrow, but not capillaceous, straps. *Stamens* ten, five longer and five shorter. *Anthers* pale yellow. *Styles* the length of the corolla. *Stigmas* finally revolute.

There is still great difficulty in ascertaining some of the species of *Dianthus*, notwithstanding Dr. SMITH'S valuable treatise on this genus, in the second volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, which has certainly thrown much light upon this perplexing subject. The plant here figured, a native of Hungary, was communicated to us by

Mr.

Mr. LODDIGES. In many respects it corresponds with Dr. SMITH's description of his *D. crinitus*, but the limb of the corolla in that is much more deeply and finely divided. From *DIANTHUS fragrans* of Mr. SALISBURY, in the *Paradisus Londinensis*, which is probably the same with *D. plumarius*? of BIEBERSTEIN, (vide *Annals of Botany*, vol. ii. p. 441.) it differs in a similar manner, and also in the number of the scales of the calyx. In *DIANTHUS serotinus* of the *Plantæ variores Hungariæ*, the calyx is more obtuse, the leaves shorter and less pointed, the stems more shrubby, the scales of the calyx less, generally more in number, and their mucro much shorter. At the same time all these four species appear to be very nearly allied. Flowers in August. May be cultivated and propagated in the same manner as Carnations. Is particularly liable to be destroyed by slugs in the winter.



DIANTHUS ALPINUS. ALPINE PINK.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. N^m. 1204.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- DIANTHUS *alpinus*; caule subunifloro, petalis crenato-dentatis barbatis, squamis calycinis exterioribus foliaceis tubum doliiforme æquantibus, foliis lineari-ligulatis.
- DIANTHUS *alpinus*; caule unifloro petalis crenatis, squamis calycinis exterioribus foliaceis tubum subæquantibus. *Smith in Transf. Lin. Soc. v. 2. p. 302.*
Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 682.
- DIANTHUS *alpinus*. *Lin. Sp. Pl. 590. Reich. 2. 338. Jacq. Aust. 1. t. 52. Krock. Siles. n. 656. Bot. Repos. 482. Villars Dauphin. p. 600.*
- CARYOPHYLLUS *pumilus latifolius*, *Baub. Pin. 209. Prod. 104.*
- CARYOPHYLLUS *sylvestris*, flore magno inodoro hirsuto. *Baub. Pin. 209. Raii. Hist. 987. 3.*
- CARYOPHYLLUS *sylvestris* 2. *Clus. Hist. 1. 283. f. 1. Clus. Dan. 319. f. 318.*
- CARYOPHYLLUS *alpinus* flore roseo subtus flavescente cum umbilico virescente. *Hort. Reg. Par. ex Plum, Msc.*

In its wild state, this beautiful little species of Pink, which is found on the highest mountains of Austria, Stiria, and Dauphiny, bears only a single flower upon each stalk; a character it loses by cultivation, in common with most other alpine plants. Dr. SMITH observes that it varies with obtuse
and

and acute leaves, but in all the specimens that we have observed, the leaves are broader towards the extremity and become narrower downwards, which affords a remarkable character in this genus. The calyx swelling in the middle, so as to give it something of a barrel shape, and its very long leaf-like lower scales afford good, but not exclusively appropriate characters. We have inserted the characters of this plant, as taken from the colour of the flowers, quoted from PLUMIER'S MS. by VILLARS, to shew how exactly these colours accord with our own figure: indeed the colour in this genus will often afford a permanent character.

We are indebted for this very rare plant to Mr. CHANDLER, Nurseryman at Vauxhall. Flowers in June, and is a hardy perennial, well worthy of cultivation.

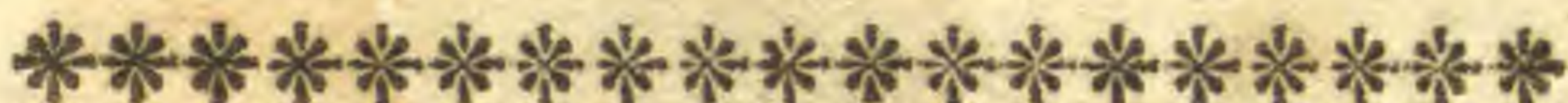
N^o 1206.



J. Edwards Del.
P. Janssen Sculp.

Bobby T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1, 1909.

MAGNOLIA AURICULATA. EAR-LEAVED
MAGNOLIA.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-phyllus. *Petala* 9. *Caps.* 2-valves, imbricatæ. *Sem.* baccata, pendula.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MAGNOLIA *auriculata*; foliis obovato-lanceolatis basi attenuatis auritis glabris subtus glaucis.

MAGNOLIA *auriculata*. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 1258. *Dufross* in *Encycl. Method.* 3. p. 645. *Bartr. Travels.* p. 339. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 1. 328. ?

MAGNOLIA *auricularis*. *Parad. Lond.* 43.

MAGNOLIA *Fraseri*. *Walt. Fl. Carol.* 159. *cum icone.*

It was long supposed that the auriculated leaves would alone distinguish this species of Magnolia from every other, but later observers have discovered two other species with auriculated leaves, the *macrophylla* of MICHAUX and the *pyramidata* of BARTRAM.

Though a native of the southern states of North-America, it bears our winters tolerably well, and flowers more early than the *grandiflora*. The petals of our plant were not narrow, as described and figured in the *Paradisus Londinensis*, from a specimen that appears to have been of a much weaker plant than ours, the drawing of which was taken in the nursery of Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME, at Old-Brompton, from whose collection we have often been favoured with plants of the greatest rarity and beauty. The highly sweet-scented blossoms are produced in July. This species is not inserted in Martyn's *Miller's Dictionary*.

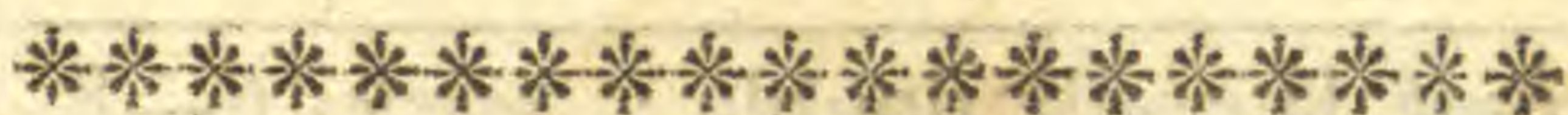
N^o 1207.



J. Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Carter St Geo. Crescent July 2 1809

FRITILLARIA LATIFOLIA (α). LARGEST
BROAD-LEAVED FRITILLARIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. N^m. 664.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRITILLARIA *latifolia*; (*subuniflora*;) foliis pluribus oblongo-lanceolatis, convoluto-concavis, sparsis, in caulem superne curvulum elevatius positus, superioribus confertis florem stipantibus; corolla ample elliptico-campanulata, in fundo ad flexuram scrobibus senis verticalibus ovato-acuminatis radiato-insculpta, summo ore incurvato-connivente; laciniis ellipticis obsoleto acumine, externis oblongis, internis ovatis atque duplo latioribus; filamentis quam eæ duplo brevioribus; germine istis subisometro, columnari, trigono-tereti; stylo parum angustiore, trigono-clavato; stigmatibus pallidis, continuis, obfusculis, compressis teretibus, leviter divergentibus, apice introrsum rimula puberula incisus. G.

FRITILLARIA *latifolia*. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 92. *Lil. a Redoute, tab. 51. Nobis supra No. 853.*

F. *esculenta*. *Herb. Bieberstein. in Mus. Banks.*—*lutea l. c.*

F. *persica*. *Herb. Pallas, penes Di. A. B. Lambert.*

F. V. VI. *Festus. Belinde. Trew. Flor. Imag. t. 41.*

F. *flore atrorubente*—*lutea lusitanica. Park. Par. tab. 41. f. 2. 10.—maxima purpurea sive rubra. Id. l. c. p. 42. absque Ic.*

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

MELEAGRIS *flos maximus italicus. Hort. Eyst. Vern. Ord. 3. fol. 8. f. I. F. fl. pl. Id. l. c. f. II.*

(α) *major*; corolla purpureo-fuscescens, una cum foliis rore cano obducta; stylus, computatis stigmatibus, germine isometrus. G. *Nisi insequenti diversa, certe memorabilis varietas.*

(β) *minor*;

- (β) *minor*; corolla prioris subconcolor, simul cum foliis vero nitore collustrata; stylus, computatis stigmatibus, germine duplo fere longior. G. *Supra No. 853.*
- (γ) modo dictæ similis, nisi corolla læte lutescens. G. *F. lutea. Herb. Bieberstein?*

DESCR. *Bulb* laterally double; *leaves* 6—8, placed in a remarkably elevated position on the stem, lower ones in some individuals five inches long and two broad, but commonly much smaller, upper ones gradually narrower and shorter; *stem* a foot or more high, bending towards the top; the nectaries are at an unusual distance (nearly a fourth of the length of the flower) from the base of the filaments, broader than in *Meleagris*, and not lengthening out into a narrow channel as there; *filaments* membranous, convex outwards, twice shorter than the corolla, standing in a perpendicular fascicle round the pistil, which is about one-third longer; *germen* green; *style* and *stigmas* whitish; pubescence in the chink of the last scarcely perceptible without the aid of a glass; *corolla* chequered; scentless.

When we gave an account of the lesser variety of this species in No. 853, its native source was unknown to us. Since then we have seen spontaneous specimens both among the plants sent by Marshal V. BIEBERSTEIN to Sir JOSEPH BANKS, as well as in the Herbarium of the Chevalier PALLAS, at Mr. A. B. LAMBERT'S; those of the former were gathered on Mount Caucasus; the names given by each of these gentlemen we have added to our synonymy.

The above collections contain likewise the *FRITILLARIA obliqua* of No. 857, to whose spontaneous abode we likewise were strangers. In the first it is called *caucasica* alias *tulipiflora*, and was also found on the above-mentioned mountain (*ad thermas constantino-montanas in Caucasi promontorio boreali.*) In the latter it has been mistaken for the Linnean *pyrenaica* (see No. 664;) under which name it is occasionally mentioned by PALLAS in his Travels, and was found by him in Eastern Siberia, in the deserts of the country of the Kirgees, and on the banks of the Wolga. G.

ERRATA.

No. 1026. l. 15. for "they" read "it."

No. 1201. p. 2. l. 14. before "English" put "the."

———— l. 18. before "different" put "a."



Pub. by T. Curtis St Geo: Crescent July 1. 1806.

GALAXIA OVATA (α.) LARGE-FLOWERED
GALAXIA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA, *ni mavis* MONADELPHIA
TRIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha monophylla, membranacea, lanceolata folliculosa, uniflora, sessilis, pedicellum includens. *Cor.* supera, infundibuliformis vel angustior tubæformis, e tubo gracili tereti pedunculoideo superne dilatescente in limbum sexpartitum regularem turbinato-campanulatum ampliata, laciniis a latiore lamina deorsum angustatis, subæqualibus, recurvatis. *Fil.* ori tubi continuum, tubulosum, tereti-pyramidatum, denticulis 3 antheriferis pervium, limbo longe brevius. *Germ.* oblongum, pedicellatum. *Stylus* triquetro-filiformis tubum discrete percurrens, superne incrassescens, in laminas abeuns 3 stigmatosas e deorsum cucullatis atque intricate coadunatis sursum discretas, explicatius divergentes, stamen exsuperantes, ambitu rotundatas ac multifido-fimbriatas. *Anth.* erectæ, a basi infixæ, sagittato-lineares. *Caps.* oblonga, trifulco-trigona, trilocularis, trivalvis valvulis septigeris. *Sem.* plurima, biserialia, globosa, loculamentorum angulo interno affixa. G.

OBS. *Plantulae pygmae.* Radix Bulbo-tuber ovato-globosum nucleo amygdalino annue renovato, plexibus fibroso-organicis persistentibus extensilibus cum ætate in conceptaculum corticosum crassum cancellatim vel reticulatim fatiscens excrescentibus; cauliculus teres, stipitiformis, parum, vel omnino non, extra terram prominens, membrana (modo gemina) radicali vaginatus, foliorum fasciculo terminatus; folia ligulata, semi-biuncialia, per paginam interiorem floribus obversata, e deorsum convoluto-compactis sursum explicatim divergentia, exteriora 2 opposita breviora, cætera angustiora subdiffusa; flores plures, fugacissimi a limbo involute collabentes, neque caduci, successivi, semi-triunciales, lutei, violacei, purpureive. Quasi monadelphum hic habemus CROCUM cum succrescente foliis stipite. Aliorsum cum MORÆA per illius longifoliam (supra sub No. 712) connectitur. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GALAXIA ovata; (bulbo-tuber globosum cortice testum cancellatim fissili;) foliis lineari-ligulatis, convoluto-concaviusculis, nitide glabratis, crassiusculis, rigidiusculis, per oram denticulis minutissimis crebris ciliato-scabratis, extimis duobus subovatis
duplo

duplo brevioribus; corolla infundibuliformi, limbo quam tubus brevior, e cucullato-connivente recurvatim expansa, laciniis interioribus a lamina subcordato-rotunda retusa deorsum longinquius unguiculatis, lateribus basin versus in brevem canaliculum inflexis; exterioribus integris, ima basi foveola guttula coronata mellea chrySTALLINA impressis. G.

GALAXIA *ovata*. Thunb. Diff. Nov. Gen. Pl. 2. 51. cum ic. Prod. 10. Cavan. 6. 341. t. 189. f. 2. Jacq. Coll. 4. 137. Ic. Rar. 2. t. 291. Bot. Rep. t. 94. Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. 583.

G. grandiflora. Bot. Rep. t. 164.

IXIA *Galaxia*. Linn. Suppl. 93.

DESCR. *Bulb-tuber* about the size of a large hazel nut, dark brown; the whole plant from three to four inches high; *flowers* 2—3, of a bright yellow colour, with little or no scent; *outer segments* dotted in streaks with green; lasting only from morning until about four o'clock in the afternoon; *filaments* two or three times shorter than the limb; *stigmas* of a deeper yellow colour.

Found by THUNBERG growing in abundance on the hills, near the town, at the Cape of Good Hope. Varies with purple and violet flowers.

Our drawing was made from a plant imported by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Hammersmith, who have also a purple-flowered variety.

Blooms in May; requires the treatment of other Cape Bulbs of this order. G.



IRIS PUMILA, var. LUTEA. YELLOW
DWARF FLAG.



Generic Character.—Vid. Nis. 787 et 986.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *pumila*; (*barbata*; rhizoma carnosum nodoso-oblongiusculum articulato-ramosum horizontaliter procrescens caespitose soboliferum; foliatura collateralis-disticha;) foliis paucis (3—4), lorato-ensatis, nervosis, imis radicalibus, brevioribus, caulinis in cauliculum uniflorum brevem vel subnullum tectum flori æqualibus vel longioribus; spatha bivalvi (ramentum membranaceum ligulatum angustissimum sæpius includente), oblongo-lanceolata, tubo rarius isometra sed breviori; germine sessili, ovali, obsoleto trigono, quam tubus subquadruplo breviori; tubo crasse stipitiformi, stricto, trigono-tereti, limbo æquali; laciniis turbinato-divergentibus, extimis obovato-spatulatis laminis revolutis-deflexis, parum latioribus, obtusatis; intimis elliptico-spatulatis, unguibus duplo exteriorum angustioribus, laminis obovato-ellipticis, extimarum latioribus, erecto-conniventibus; stigmatum labio intimo bipartito-ovato segmentis reflexis parallelis contiguis; extimo rotundato brevissimo integro recurvato. G.

IRIS *pumila*, Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 56. Syst. Veg. 59. Jacq. Austr. 1. 5. t. 1. Hort. Kew. 1. 70. Curt. supra No. 9. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 224. Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franç. 3. 237. Vahl Enum. 2. 135. Hayne Term. Bot. t. VI. f. 2.

CHAMEIRIS *latifolia minor alba*.—*purpurea*.—*suave-rubens*.—*lutea versicolor*. Park. Par. 186, 187.

C. *flavo et purpurascente flore*. Hort. Eyst. Vern. Ord. 8. fol. 2. f. IV.

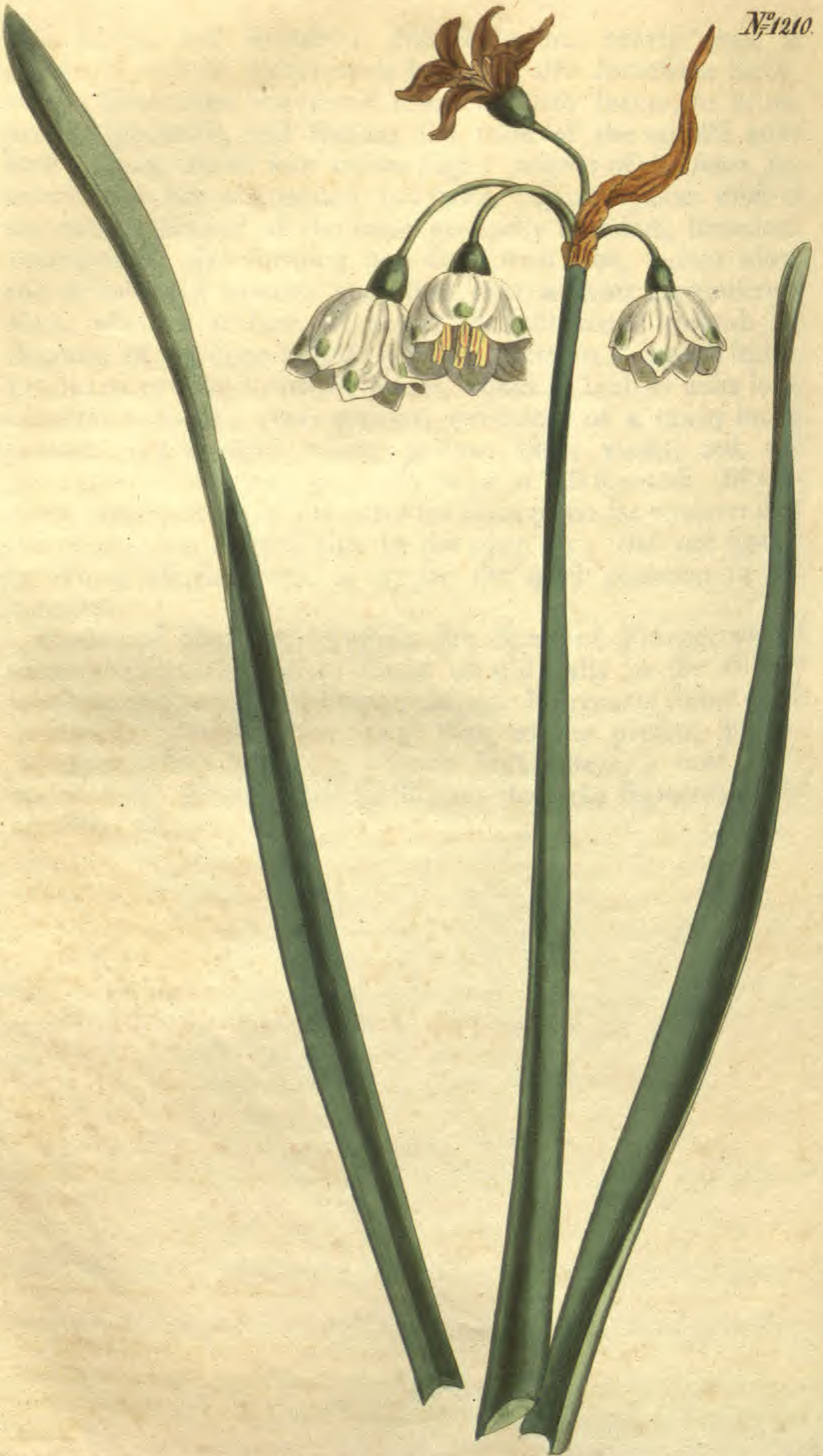
C. *latifolia minor*. Clus. Hist. 225. I. II. III. IV. V.

C. *latifolia minor IX*. Id. l. c. 227. — *lutea*. Ger. Em. 58.

DESCR. Leaves 3—4, lower two radical, others cauline, 3—4 inches high in the fertile fascicles, in the sterile ones both

both higher and broader; *stem* sometimes nearly none, at others an inch or rather more long; *spathe* somewhat herbaceous, sometimes converted into complete leaves, as in our present specimen, and leaving the tube of the corolla quite bare; *corolla* about four inches high; *ungues* of the *inner segments* convolute-channelled and twice narrower than those of the outer; *laminae* of the same generally undulate, sometimes emarginate; *style* forming one body with tube, except where this is hollowed towards the limb into a short stamiferous faux, when it is free, triquetral and thickened towards the stigmas, of the same length with the stamens; *capsule* seldom produced even in its native places, about an inch or more long, obtusely trigonal; *seeds* angular, wrinkled, of a tawny brown colour. Varies with white, yellow, blue, violet, red, and particoloured flowers; generally more or less scented. Blooms about April; some of the varieties seem to be far tenderer than the others, but all will live in the open air; the one figured in No. 9 of the work, is by far the most common in this country.

Native of Hungary, Austria, the South of France, and of other neighbouring parts; found on old walls in the villages in the neighbourhood of Fontainebleau. *I. arenaria* comes much nearer to *rutbenica* (No. 1123) than to the present species; *flavissima* differs in having a much higher stem, a tube about equal to the germen, and far shorter than the segments of the corolla. G.



LEUCOJUM ÆSTIVUM. SUMMER SNOW-
FLAKE.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No. 960.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LEUCOJUM *æstivum*; (*capsula herbaceo-virens*;) foliis pluribus (6—8), ab inferne fistuloso-vaginantibus longe canaliculato-ligulatis superne planis obtusulis, interioribus longioribus scapo sursum tereti-deorsum alato-ancipiti subisometris; spatha pluri-(4—8)-flora; germine viridi, exsulco; corollæ laciniis subæqualibus, lineis nervose prominulis parallelis creberrimis longitudinaliter striatulis; extimis subangustioribus apice tridenticulatis; intimis obovatis; filamentis capillaribus æqualibus erecto-divergentibus incrassato corollæ disco impositis; antherarum loculis a vertice hianter pervio secundum latus externum dehiscentibus; stylo clavato-elongato, obtuse trigono, cuspidate stigmatosa brevi triquetra gracillima recta præfixo. G.

LEUCOJUM *æstivum*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 414. Hort. Kew. 1. 406. Jacq. Austr. t. 203. Curt. Lond. t. 23. Smith Fl. Brit. 1. 353. Eng. Bot. t. 621. Lil. a Red. t. 135. Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franç. 3. 233. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 30.*

L. pulchellum. Parad. Lond. t. 74.

NARCISSO-*L. pratense multiflorum. Tourn. Inst. 387.*

L. bulbosum minus. Hort. Eyst. Vern. Ord. 3. fol. 17. f. III.

L. bulbosum ferotinum majus I. Clus. Hist. 170. Park. Par.

t. 107. f. 11.—bulb. maj. polyanthemum.

Ger. Em. 148. f. 4.

POLYANTHEMUM. *Reuealm. Spec. 99. t. 100.*

DESCR. *Bulb* tunicate, about the size of a pigeon's egg or larger, coating membranous; *root/sheaths* membranous, enveloping the lower part of the foliage; *leaves* bright-green, from

from a foot and a half to two feet high, about half an inch broad; *spathe* monophyllous, follicular, lanceolate-oblong; *pedicles* of the umbel lax, recurved; *corolla* hexapetalously parted, pendulous, glandularly thickened at its junction with the summit of the germen, white, with a green ovate spot beneath the tip of each segment, slightly fragrant when smelled to closely; *filaments* about the length of the anthers; *style* rather longer than stamens, generally marked with a green stain beneath the stigma; *capsule* obovate, largish, even; *seeds* roundish, black, shining, several in each cell. Native of Austria, Hungary, Tuscany, the South of France, and, as it is said, of England likewise. Hardy; blooms in May. G.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 872. For "LILIUM PENNSYLVANICUM. PENNSYLVANIAN LILY." read "LILIUM DAURICUM. SIBERIAN LILY."

Insert the following Synonyms:

LILIUM *bulbiferum*. Pallas. *Herb. penes Dom. A. B. Lambert*.
L. II. foliis angustioribus (α) flore miniato. *Gmel. Sib.* 1. 41.
L. *angustifolium* flore rubro singulari. *Catesby. Carol.* 3. p. 8.
t. 8. false ab auctore pro Americæ indigena datum;
tabula a planta in Horto Londini suburbano florida de-
sumpta fuit.

Subsequent to our having in No. 872, on the authority of CATESBY, stated this species to be a native of America; it will be seen by our observations in Numbers 1082 and 1165, that we had suspected the accuracy of that author as to this point. We have now verified our suspicion, and find that one of our guesses as to its country was right. In PALLAS'S Herbarium, at Mr. A. B. LAMBERT'S, there are several very perfect specimens of the species, gathered in the eastern parts of Siberia. By these we see that it has supported half a century of cultivation in our gardens, without any change in size or appearance. The corollas of the above specimens are all spotted as in our figure. G.



MIRBELIA RETICULATA. NETTED-LEAVED
MIRBELIA.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, bilabiatus. *Cor.* papilionacea. *Stylus* recurvus basi crassissimus, germine brevior. *Stigma* capitatum. *Legumen* ventricosum biloculare! dispernum. SMITH.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

MIRBELIA *reticulata*. Smith in *Ann. of Bot.* v. 1. p. 511.
Ventenat Malmais. t. 119. *Trans. Linn. Soc.* v. 9.
p. 265.

PULTENÆA *rubiaefolia*. *Bot. Repos.* t. 351.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, low, branched, spreading; *branches* generally by threes. *Leaves* usually ternate, sometimes only in opposite pairs, subsessile, linear-lanceolate, acute, smooth, reticulately veined, subrepand. *Inflorescence* verticillate: whorls 3—6 flowered. *Peduncles* shorter than calyx with two small *bractes*. *Calyx* bilabiate, punctate. *Upper-lip* two-lobed, lobes truncated. *Lower-lip* trifid, segments distant. *Corolla* papilionaceous, bluish purple. *Vexillum* nearly round with the apex reflexed: *claw* green, which colour is continued almost to the middle of the vexillum: *alæ* somewhat shorter than this, with their margins rolled inwards: *carina* of two distinct petals hardly longer than the claw of the alæ. *Germen* ovate, acuminate, grooved at the back: *style* short, recurved: *stigma* blunt, swelling after the efflorescence is past. *Legumen* somewhat inflated, with the dorsal margins so much inflexed as to divide the pod into two cells. We did not observe that both margins were inflexed as VENTENAT describes; to us the dissepiment appeared to be formed by the dorsal margins only.

This is a pretty delicate little shrub, and produces its bright purple flowers through most of the summer months. Is propagated by seeds, which it ripens with us. Is apt to perish in winter by damp, if not kept in a very airy part of the greenhouse. Native of New-Holland. Communicated by Mr. LODDICES.



STRUTHIOLA PUBESCENS. LONG-TUBED

STRUTHIOLA.

*Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* tubulosa ore glandulis plerumque 8. *Nux*
supera corticata, unilocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STRUTHIOLA *pubescens*; ramis virgatis pubescentibus, fo-
 liis lanceolato-subulatis ciliatis, corollis sub-
 secundis tomentoso-sericeis, glandulis octo
 binatis.

STRUTHIOLA *pubescens*; foliis linearibus ciliatis, bracteis
 germine longioribus. *Dryander in Hort.*
Kew. inedit.

STRUTHIOLA *pubescens*; foliis lineari-lanceolatis erectis,
 bracteis calycibusque ciliato-barbatis, co-
 rollis extus sericeis. *Retz. Obs. 3. p. 26.*

STRUTHIOLA *longiflora*; subpubescens, foliis oppositis
 breviusculis canaliculatis, corollis longissimis
 incano-tomentosis. *Lamarck Tab. Encyc. 1.*
p. 314. t. 78.

STRUTHIOLA *virgata*; foliis lanceolatis striatis ciliatis,
 ramis et floribus pubescentibus. *Smith Exot.*
Bot. 46.

STRUTHIOLA *virgata*; foliis lanceolatis striatis summis
 ciliatis, ramis pubescentibus. *Thunb. Prod.*
76. ?

STRUTHIOLA *rubra.* *Donn Hort. Cant. p. 31.*

THYMELÆA foliis oppositis, cruciatis, angustis; floribus
 tubulosis, spicæ in modum ex foliorum alis
 erectis. *Burm. Afric. p. 127. t. 47. f. 1.*

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, two or three feet high: branches four-sided, twiggy, nodding, hairy, especially towards their extremities. *Leaves* opposite crosswise, lanceolate, equal in length to the space between the two knots on the same side, awl-shaped, channelled above, striate and dotted underneath, the upper ones hairy on the margins. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, sessile, collected into a spike near the extremity of the branch, looking to one side, of a brickdust-red colour in our specimen, but varies with flowers paler and more inclined to yellow. *Braëtes* (*Calyx* of RETZIUS) two, similar to the leaves but smaller, twice the length of the germen, persistent, defending the seed after the flower is fallen off. *Calyx* none, except the corolla is to be so called. *Corolla* one-petaled, tube three or four times longer than limb, funnel-shaped, being more dilated towards the top than usual in this genus. *Neëtarium* eight glands in four pairs, yellow, half the length of the limb, connected at their base into a fleshy red coloured ring inserted into the mouth of the tube. *Stamens* four: *anthers* nearly sessile a little below the mouth of the tube, oval, yellow. *Germen* ovate: *style* half the length of the tube: *Stigma* capitate hispid. *Fruit* a single black seed enveloped in two coverings, the outer one membranous, shining, silvery brown, the inner one firmer, brittle, of a bay colour. We should rather call it a nut, than a dry berry. The flowers are very fragrant, especially after sunset.

A considerable difficulty attends the settling of the different species of STRUTHIOLA. LINNÆUS was acquainted with only two species, which he named *virgata* and *ereëta*, and distinguished them by a single word to each, one being pubescent the other smooth. We have no doubt but that our present plant is the *pubescens* of RETZIUS, the *longiflora* of LAMARCK, and the *Thymelæa* quoted above from BURMANN, which last synonym is applied by WILLDENOW both to *virgata* and *ereëta*. It is also the same species with the *S. virgata* of DR. SMITH, and probably of THUNBERG, but not of LINNÆUS.

What we with SCHREBER and SMITH call corolla, some authors call a calyx. That JUSSIEU should do so is perfectly consonant with his ideas upon this subject, but why MURRAY, and after him WILLDENOW, should name this part the calyx in STRUTHIOLA and the corolla in DAPHNE and PASSERINA we cannot understand. The glands, which differ in number, form arrangement and colour in the several species of this genus, afford excellent specific characters.

Flowers in May. Introduced, according to DONN, in 1800. May be propagated by cuttings or by seeds, which it ripens with us. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.



COLLINSONIA ANISATA. ANISE-SCENTED
COLLINSONIA.



Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA, *vel potius* DIDYNAMIA
GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. inæqualis : labio inferiore multifido, capillari. *Sem.* 1.
perfectum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COLLINSONIA *anisata* ; floribus tetrandris.

COLLINSONIA *serotina* ; foliis magnis oppositis ovatis,
petiolis longis, supremo pare unice sessili
cordato, panicula terminali ramosissima.
Walt. Carol. 65. ?

DESCR. *Stems* erect, two or three feet high, rounded, or very obsoletely quadrangular, slightly hairy but hardly rough. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, generally cordate, but sometimes ovate, acuminate, crenate-dentate, nerved, rugosely veined, scarcely hairy, but harsh and roughish, pale on the under surface and covered with minute pellucid dots, barely visible to the naked eye. *Inflorescence* a compound terminal racemus, with simpler axillary ones. *Braçtes* ovate, acute, ciliate, a pair at each division of the peduncle. *Calyx* persistent, bilabiate : upper lip three-toothed : teeth obtuse : teeth of the lower lip two, acute, a little longer than that of the upper. *Corolla* one-petaled, bilabiate : tube scarcely longer than calyx : lower lip long, fringed. *Stamens* four, didynamous : filaments very long, becoming spiral in drying : anthers roundish. *Germens* four, of which generally three, sometimes two, are abortive : style shorter than filaments, bent to one side : stigma subbid. Seed globular.

globular. The whole herb has a strong scent of aniseed when bruised.

We believe this to be distinct from both the species mentioned in the Hortus Kewensis, and from *COLLINSONIA tuberosa* of MICHAUX; but it is difficult to decide with certainty, from the insufficient descriptions hitherto given. In our plant the flowers were constantly didynamous, a circumstance not mentioned in the description of any of the others, and which affords an instance of the inconvenience arising from the separation of the diandrous *labiatæ* into a distinct class from those with four stamens; a separation which seems in every case to do violence to nature.

For this very rare plant we are indebted to JOHN WALKER, Esq. F. R. S. from whose collection at Southgate we received it in blossom in October 1806. It is a native of South-Carolina, and requires to be protected from severe frost.



ERICA THUNBERGII. GLOBULAR-TUBED
HEATH.



Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* bifidæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis. *Dissepimenta* e valvularum marginibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- ERICA *Thunbergii*; (mutica) foliis ternis linearibus glabris, floribus umbellatis, corollæ tubo globoso, limbo campanulato. *Thunb. Prod.* 69. *Diff. n.* 4.
- ERICA *Thunbergii*; antheris muticis mediocribus, corollis planis: tubo globoso, stylo exserto, foliis ternis *Linn. Suppl.* 220.
- ERICA *Thunbergii.* *Montin Act. Upsal.* 2. p. 290. t. 9. fig. 2. *Martyn Mill. Diet. n.* 50.
- ERICA *medioliflora*; calyce tetraphyllo: corolla 4-linearis, lævi; tubo medioliformi; limbo basi integro: antheris papulosis. *Salisbury in Act. Soc. Linn.* v. 6. p. 331.

This beautiful little Heath is at once distinguished from every other known species by its peculiar corolla. This singularity arises principally from the large size of the limb in proportion to that of the tube; for in fact, in all the globular-flowered Heaths, it is the tube of the corolla that is globular, but in these the limb is in general so minute that the tube is considered as the whole corolla; whereas, in *ERICA Thunbergii*, the limb is by far the most conspicuous part, and

and is deeply divided into four, round-ovate, concave, laciniaë, which standing nearly erect, with respect to the tube, form a bell-shaped cup of a deep scarlet colour, and produce a splendid appearance. So that Professor MONTIN, who first described this species in the Upsal Transactions, does not deviate from the usual language in describing the Heaths, when he says the corolla is globose with a campanulate limb.

We were favoured with the plant, from which our drawing was made, by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, who raised it from Cape seeds. It is one of the most rare species, and has never, we believe, been before propagated in this country, though we know that much pains have been in vain taken to obtain seeds of it from the Cape for several years together. Flowers in May.



FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS (β). YELLOW
CROWN IMPERIAL.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid.* No. 664.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRITILLARIA *imperialis*; (bulbus subsquamosus, simplex, ex laminis majusculis nec imbricatis: plurimiflora;) foliis numerosis, confertius sparsis, lanceolato-oblongis; racemo subverticillatim adducto, foliis comose interstincto, inferne longius nudo; corolla oblongo-campanulata, intimo fundo scrobibus fenis rotundatis candidis latice chrystallino coronatis ocellatim notata; laciniis apice pubescentibus, externis obovato-oblongis, angustioribus, acuminatis; internis rhombeo-obovatis acumine latiore; filamentis corollæ æqualibus; germine quam stylus duplo brevior; stylo sulcato-trigono; stigmatibus convoluto-laminosis hoc pluries brevioribus; capsula prismatico-hexagona, angulis alato-extenuatis. G.

FRITILLARIA *imperialis*. Linn. Sp. Pl. 2. 1. 435. Hort. Kew. 1. 432. Curt. supra No. 194. Lil. a Red. tab. 131. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 90.

CORONA *imperialis*. Trew. Flor. Imag. tab. 40, 50, 66, 97. Park. Par. 27. tab. 29. f. 1.

TUSAI five lilium persicum. Clus. Hist. 127. I. II.

(α) corolla fulva striis pallidioribus variegata. G.

(β) corolla sulphureo-lutescens. G.

For an account of this species we must refer back to No. 191, where a reduced figure of the variety (α) will be found.

In

In the already so often cited Pallasian Herbarium, at Mr. A. B. LAMBERT'S, there are many specimens of *verticillata* (*Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 91*) under the name of *altaica*, collected in Asiatic Russia and Southern Siberia; in these we find so close a resemblance to *imperialis*, that we strongly suspect that they are but one and the same species; and that the differences, which chiefly consist in the number and size of the flowers and leaves, have been merely produced by culture; in *verticillata*, however, the foliage is whorled and very regularly so, which is only partially and very inconstantly the case in *imperialis*. G.



FRITILLARIA RACEMOSA (a). ORIENTAL
FRITILLARY.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. N^m. 664.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRITILLARIA *racemosa*; (1—9-flora;) foliis anguste lanceolato-ligulatis, convoluto-explicatis, glauciusculis, subtus nervose striatis, sparsis, in summo caule confertioribus; corolla elliptico-campanulata; laciniis subæqualibus, intus scrobiculo rotundato-oblongo insculptis; extimis ellipticis parum angustioribus cum brevi acumine; intimis obovato-oblongis, apice rotundatis; staminibus quam hæ duplo brevioribus; germine filamentis isometro; stigmatibus viridibus, stylo æqualibus, tereti-linearibus, recurvato-divergentibus, introrsum rimula longitudinali incisus, apice minutissime puberulis. G.

FRITILLARIA *racemosa*. *Vid. supra No. 952; ubi allegatis synonymis adde insequentia.*

F. orientalis. *Herb. Marsch. v. Bieberstein in Mus. Banks.*

F. Meleagris. *Pallas Herb. penes Dum. A. B. Lambert. Id. in it. passim. Georgi Besch. Russ. R. 3. 4. 900.*

F. viperino flore. *Trew. Flor. Imag. t. 7.*

(a) *minor*; 1—2-flora. *Spec. Spont. in Herb. Bieberst. et Pallas. l. c.*

(β) *major*; flores 4—9, modo in racemum producti, modo subverticillatim approximati. *Supra tab. 952. Spec. hortens. in Herb. Pallas l. c.*

DESCR. *Bulb* laterally double; *leaves* 5—10 or more, lower ones longer, about four inches in length and the third of an inch broad; differs from *Meleagris* in having a different coloured and generally smaller corolla, with the segments less acuminate, a germen equal to, and not half the length of the

the filaments, with nectaries of a roundish oblong shape and not fusiform or lengthening into a long narrow furrow upwards.

We were unacquainted with the habitat of this species at the time we published our account of the variety β in No. 952; but since then we have found, by the Herbariums above cited, that it is a native of Mount Caucasus, New Russia, the Crimea, and of various places on the Banks of the Wolga. Frequently mentioned by PALLAS in his Travels, under the specific name of *Meleagris*, for which he mistook it. In his Herbarium there are numerous spontaneous specimens of (α) as well as a garden one of (β) corresponding in every point with our two plants. Had we seen the one-flowered specimens before we named the species, we should certainly not have called it *racemosa*. Our drawing was made at Mr. WILLIAMS'S, Turnham-Green. G.

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

- imperialis. *Supra tab. 194* ♂ 1215.
verticillata. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 91.*—altaica. } caps. prismatico-
Herb. Pall. penes Dum. Lambert; } hexagona, angulis
anne precedenti vere diversa? } alato extenuatis.
G.
- persica. *Supra tab. 962.*
obliqua. *Supra tab. 857.* tulipiflora alias caucasica. *Herb.*
Bieberst. pyrenaica. Pall. l. c.
racemosa. *Supra tab. 952* ♂ 1216.
Meleagris. *Engl. Bot. tab. 622.*
latifolia. *Supra tab. 853* ♂ 1207.
pyrenaica. *Supra tab. 664.*
camschatcensis, nobis. (LILIUM.) *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 89. Specim.*
Spont. in Herb. Banks.



HÆMANTHUS TOXICARIUS. FAN-LEAVED
HÆMANTHUS, OR THE POISON-BULB.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1075.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HÆMANTHUS *toxicarius*; (*bulbus tunicatus, oblongo-ovatus, plexubus multiplicibus subcrustaceis superne squarroso-laxatis tectus, rhizomate cylindraceo, subtus prominente*;) foliis plurimis, lorato-lanceolatis, glaucis, tortiusculis, bifariis, erecto-divergentibus, post inflorescentiam venientibus; scapo tereti-compresso; spatha bivalvi, arrecta, lanceolato-ovata, subherbacea, pedicellis filiformibus breviori; umbella subhemisphærica, densa; corolla hypocrateriformi, quam pedicellus breviori; tubo quam germen pluries longiori, laciniis isometro; laciniis lanceolato-oblongis, subæqualibus, concaviusculis, rotato-patentibus; filamentis capillaribus, limbo æqualibus, erecto-divergentibus; antheris oblongis, vibratili-incumbentibus; stylo setaceo; stigmate simplicissimo. G.

HÆMANTHUS *toxicarius*. Hort. Kew. 1. 405. Thunb. Prod. 59. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 27.

AMARYLLIS *disticha*. Linn. Suppl. 195. Paterson's Travels, 51. cum tab. pessima.

This very curious plant flowered in the collection of the Bishop of Durham at Mungewell, Oxfordshire, as far as we can

can ascertain, for the only time in Europe; although it has been cultivated in our gardens ever since 1774, when it was imported by Mr. MASSON, as it has been by many others at various subsequent periods. For the acquisition of the drawing we are entirely indebted to Mr. A. B. LAMBERT.

The scape and inflorescence are represented in our plate of their natural dimensions; but the size of the bulb and foliage is considerably reduced. *Bulb* nearly as large as an ostrich's egg; *leaves* two feet or more high; *spathe* with only two valves, on which account it should not strictly belong to this genus; but as the nature of the fruit is as yet unknown to us, we have not ventured to remove it elsewhere.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was found abundantly by Mr. PATERSON, in the Rogge-Veld district. The horned cattle are said to be exposed to great danger from this plant, being exceedingly fond of the leaves; but which, when eaten by them, generally prove fatal. The bulb furnishes the poison used by the natives for their arrows. G.



HIBBERTIA GROSSULARIÆFOLIA. GOOSE-
BERRY-LEAVED HIBBERTIA.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus in fructu connivens. *Petala* 5, decidua. *Cap-
sulæ* plurimæ glomeratæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- HIBBERTIA *grossulariæfolia*; caule decumbente, foliis sub-
orbiculatis crenato-dentatis, pedunculis foli-
tariis flore longioribus.
- HIBBERTIA *grossulariæfolia*. *Salisb. in Parad. Lond. n. 73.*
ubi *Burtonia* prius appellata fuit, postea, reim-
pressa pagina, ad *Hibbertiam* melius relata.
- HIBBERTIA *crenata*. *Bot. Repos. n. 187.*

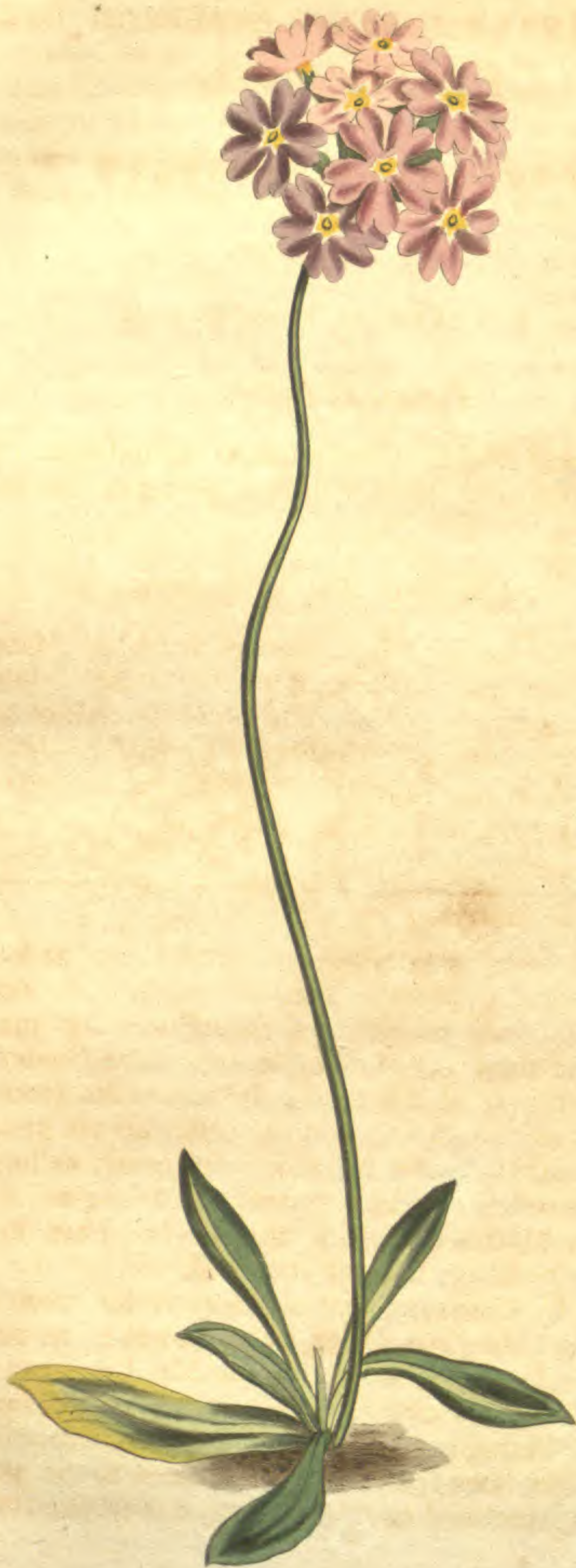
HIBBERTIA is a genus of plants, all natives of New-Holland, to which this name has been given in honour of GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. to whom our gardens are indebted for the introduction of several new plants, particularly from the Cape of Good Hope. The species first raised here, and which was the only one known for several years after, was figured at No. 449 of this work, under the misapplied name of DILLENIA *speciosa*, which is a very large and lofty tree; a native of Ceylon, Java, and some other parts of the East-Indies, and is remarkable for the thickening of the calyx, after the fall of the flower, into a large fleshy fruit.

The *Hibbertiæ* are all low shrubs, but resemble *Dillenia* in the form of the flower, though the fruit is very different. Mr. SALISBURY has arranged both genera under a new natural order, to which he has given the name of *Dillenææ*. JUSSIEU referred

referred Dillenia to the Magnoliæ. To us Hibbertia appears, through Pæonia, to have some relation to the Ranunculaceæ; but it is a difficult subject, and Mr. SALISBURY is probably correct in what he has done.

DILLENIA *speciosa* of the Botanical Magazine (D. *scandens* of WILLDENOW) is a species of HIBBERTIA, and does not appear to be different from HIBBERTIA *volubilis* of VENTENAT and the Botanist's Repository.

The plant here figured, HIBBERTIA *grossulariæfolia*, is a low trailing shrub, with bright yellow solitary flowers, which are produced through the greatest part of the summer. In appearance it is not much unlike a Potentilla, but with simple leaves. Discovered by Mr. ROBERT BROWN, near King George's Sound. Our figure was taken from a plant communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, Nurseryman, King's-Road, Chelsea, late Gardener to Mr. HIBBERT, and the present possessor of that gentleman's valuable collection.



PRIMULA INTERMEDIA. SIBERIAN BIRDS-
EYE-PRIMROSE.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus cylindricus: ore patulo. *Caps.* 1-locularis, teres, dentibus 5—10 dehiscens. *Sem.* plurima.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- PRIMULA *intermedia*; foliis ovato-lanceolatis subcrenatis utrinque viridibus depresso, umbella subnutante corollis hypocrateriformibus: laciniis obcordatis.
- PRIMULA foliis utrinque viridibus. *Gmel. Fl. Sibir. v. 4. p. 8. t. 44. f. 3.* (in textu figura secunda duplici errore, ni fallimur, citatur).

This plant, which was raised by Mr. LODDIGES from seeds sent from Siberia, appears to be intermediate between PRIMULA *farinosa* and *nivalis* (*longifolia* Bot. Mag. 392.) The scape is longer than that of *farinosa* and more slender than in either of the other allied species; the leaves are green on both sides without any mealiness, and lie flatter on the ground than in both the others; the calyx is very nearly as long as the tube of the corolla, and its segments are more acute than in *farinosa*; the bractes composing the involucre are shorter by half than the pedicles, and are incurved.

We learn by GMELIN, that this sort is far more common in Siberia than the *farinosa*, of which however he considers it as a variety; but to us, as well as to Mr. LODDIGES, who is in the habit of cultivating all three, it appears to come as near to *nivalis*. Perhaps all three may be considered as only varieties of the same species, yet they seem to be permanent, and not at all inclined to change from one to another.

In GMELIN'S Flora Sibirica, vol. iv. tab. 44, the figures two and three seem to have been misplaced by the engraver; the former, which represents the leaves with a white under surface and shorter scape, being quoted in the text for the taller variety, with leaves green on both sides.

Flowers in May. Propagated by seeds or parting its roots, but is much more difficult to be preserved than either of the other, being very impatient both of wet and drought.



MESEMBRYANTHEMUM DENSUM. GREAT
BEARDED-LEAVED FIG-MARIGOLD.



Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa, linearia, basi cohærentia.
Caps. carnosâ, infera, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *densum*; foliis semicylindricis apice barbatis confertis, pedunculis hispidis, foliolis calycinis subæqualibus petalis bis brevioribus.
- MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *densum*; subacaule foliis densissime imbricatis connatis semicylindricis, supra concavis apice barbatis, calycibus hexaphyllis subæqualibus hispidis. *Haworth Mesem. p. 302. n. 94.*
- MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *radiatum* humile, foliis majoribus. *Dill. Elth. 248. t. 190. f. 236.*
- MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *barbatum*. γ . *Sp. Pl. 691. Willd. v. 2. p. 1046.*

MR. HAWORTH, the author of a monograph upon this genus, has, in our opinion, very properly separated the three varieties of *M. barbatum* in the Species Plantarum, into as many distinct species. The first of these is figured above (No. 72) and is at once distinguished from both the others by the leaves being generally so remote, as to shew a considerable space of stalk between each pair, and by the peduncles and calyxes being destitute of hairs.

The second variety, the *M. hirsutum* of HAWORTH, comes much nearer to our present plant, but has smaller leaves and flowers,

flowers, and, which affords a good specific difference, has the leaflets of the calyx of unequal length, and much longer in proportion to the corolla than in *M. densum*.

This plant, though not of difficult cultivation, is extremely shy of flowering; so much so, that Mr. HAWORTH, to whom we are indebted for the living specimen here figured, informs us that it is one and twenty years since he has seen it in blossom.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires the same treatment as other succulent plants from that country; which consists chiefly in taking care that they are not injured by damp in the winter, and in protecting them from frost.



**AQUILEGIA HYBRIDA. TWO-COLOURED
COLUMBINE.**



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 5. *Nectaria* 5, corniculata inter petala.
Caps. 5, distinctæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AQUILEGIA *hybrida*; nectariis incurvulis, foliis subtilissime pubescentibus.

AQUILEGIA *vulgaris* var. *n. speciosa*; nectariis cæruleis apice luteis. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 247.?

AQUILEGIA *bicolor*; perigoniis et pistillis glabris, nectariis incurvis. *Ehrh. Beitr.* 7. 146.?

AQUILEGIA *sibirica*. *Donn Hort. Cantab.* p. 127.?

This beautiful COLUMBINE came up in considerable numbers, among the seedlings of *AQUILEGIA canadensis*, and may perhaps be a hybrid production between that species and *vulgaris*. It appears to us however to be the same as the Siberian variety of *A. vulgaris* in Hortus Kewensis, which is said to be permanent. If so, it might be considered as a valuable acquisition; but as some of the flowers came entirely blue, and others altogether white, it is to be feared that it may not be easy to preserve its peculiarities, and that further experience may not justify our having made a distinct species of it.

The leaves have none of the purplish hue of *A. canadensis*, and are more pubescent, feeling very soft on both sides; on which

which account the seedling plants were readily distinguished as they grew together; they do not however appear to be materially different in form. The stem is somewhat taller, and the whole plant larger. The nectaries of the flowers are incurved, but not so much so as in *vulgaris*.

Communicated by Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME, Old-Brompton. Is a hardy perennial. Flowers in May and June. Propagated by seeds or parting its roots.

Col. J. G. Whitley

PLANTAE BRITANNICAE

Genus: *Aquilegia*

Col. J. G. Whitley & Col. J. G. Whitley
Col. J. G. Whitley & Col. J. G. Whitley

Species: *Aquilegia vulgaris*

AQUILEGIA vulgaris, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, *Aquilegia vulgaris*

AQUILEGIA vulgaris, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, *Aquilegia vulgaris*

AQUILEGIA vulgaris, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, *Aquilegia vulgaris*

AQUILEGIA vulgaris, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, *Aquilegia vulgaris*

The present *Aquilegia* is in the same manner as among the seedlings of *Aquilegia vulgaris*, and may perhaps be a hybrid produced between that species and another. It appears to us to be the same as the shorter variety of *A. vulgaris* in the Herbarium, which is said to be common. If in its origin it is considered as a variety of *A. vulgaris* but as some of the flowers are entirely blue and others altogether white, it is to be feared that it may not be easy to preserve its purity, and that further experience may not justify our having made a distinct species of it.

The leaves have none of the purple hue of *A. vulgaris*, and are more pubescent, being very soft on both sides, on which



ALLIUM VICTORIALIS. LONG-ROOTED
GARLIC.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 869.

ALLIUM *Victorialis*; (bulbi aggregati, ex ovatis cylindraco-elongati, deorsum plexibus reticulato-fibrosis laxius involuti;) foliis paucis, longinque fistuloso-vaginantibus, inde in laminas elliptico-lanceolatas subcoriaceas nervosas carinato-costatas bifarias remotas inferne plicatim contractas abeuntibus; caule tereti-ancipiti, striato; spatha sphacelata quam umbella rotundato-congesta breviori; pedicellis quadrangularibus; corolla campanulato-patente, laciniis interioribus lanceolato-ovatis, latioribus, planioribus, tertia parte longioribus, obtusulis; exterioribus naviculari-convolutis; filamentis has exsuperantibus, æqualibus, alternis deorsum latioribus; germine subclavato-turbinato, superne trilobato-trigono viridi; stylo setaceo quam istud duplo longiori; stigmate simplicissimo. G.

ALLIUM *Victorialis*. Linn. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 1. 424. Jacq. *Aust.* 3. t. 216. Gærtn. *Sem. et Fr.* 1. 56. Hort. Kew. 1. 424. Zorn. *Pl. Med. Cent.* 1. t. 12. Blackw. t. 544. Flor. Arrag. 296. Lam. et Decand. *Fl. Franç.* 3. 224. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 65.

A. *Victoriale*. Allion. *Pedem.* n. 1860.

A. *plantagineum*. Lam. *Encyc.* 1. 65.

A. radice oblonga, reticulo obducta, foliis ovato-lanceolatis, umbella sphaerica. Hall. *Helv.* n. 1220. de All. 20. *Opusc.* 375. n. 17.

A. montanum latifolium maculatum. Baub. *Pin.* 75.—alpinum. *Hist.* 2. 566. Raii *Hist.* 1122.—anguinum. Camer. *Epiet.* 329. Matth. 559.

VICTORIALIS longa. Clus. *Hist.* 1. 189.

DESCR. *Bulb* within the loose outer netted coverings of a deep purple colour, growing out into long thick fleshy fistular stem-sheathing *petioles*, which terminate in broad flattish elliptically-lanceolate green blades, from four to six inches long, from half an inch to near two in breadth; *corolla* of dirty sub-diaphanous white colour, sometimes suffused with red; the whole plant, when bruised, has a very rank scent of Garlic. Native of Spain, Italy, France, Switzerland, and Germany. The root was considered by the Bohemian miners, when worn as an amulet, to be a safeguard against the attacks of certain impure spirits, to which they deemed themselves exposed; among them it was surnamed *Siegwurz* (Root of Victory); hence *Victorialis*. By the shepherds of other districts it has been used internally as a preservative against the effects of fogs and noxious exhalations; a purpose to which every species of Garlic is more or less adapted.

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



J. S. Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis SF Geo Crescent Sep^r 2. 1809.

F. Sanson Jun^r Sculp.

HYPOXIS STELLATA (β). WHITE-FLOWERED
STAR HYPOXIS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. supra N^{is}. 662 et 709.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPOXIS *stellata*. *Vid. supra No. 662. β . Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. t. 368.*

For an account of this species, we refer to No. 662 of this work; where the variety (α) is treated of. The present specimen of (β) was sent us by Mr. ANDERSON, from Mr. VERE'S collection at Kenfington; it has been received the year before from the Cape of Good Hope. G.

CHLOROPHYTUM *inornatum*. *Supra No. 1071.*

When we published the account of this plant, its spontaneous abode was unknown to us; we have since learned that it comes from Sierra Leone; has been most probably introduced by Professor AFZELIUS. G.

N^o 1224.



Pub by T. Curtis Sc
Geo. Grafton Sep 7. 1809.

Josh. Edwards Del.
F. Sarrasin Junr. sculp.

PANCRATIUM AMANCAES. GOLDEN
PANCRATIUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 718.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PANCRATIUM *Amancaes*; foliis paucis, bifariis, alternis, deorsum fistuloso-vaginantibus, reticulato-venosis, verticaliter dimidiato-sphacelatis, lamina lanceolato-oblonga, canaliculato-explicata; spatha scarioso-membranacea, quam umbella pluriflora sessilis breviori; corollæ tubo erecto, cylindrico, obtuse hexagono-fulcato, laciniis isometro; limbo nutante, radiato-explanato, laciniis lineari-lanceolatis, angustis; corona limbum subæquante, dentato-lacera, duodecimfida fissuris alternis linearibus marginibus contiguis, alternis acute sinuato-excisis, patentibus, staminigeris; staminibus corona præbrevioribus infraque ejus oram infracto-conniventibus; stylo declinato-assurgente, tereti-trigono, parum attenuato, magis minusve exserto; stigmatibus trinis, lineari-lobatis, canaliculatis, breviter divergenti-discretis. G.

NARCISSUS *Amancaes*. Ruiz et Pavon. Flor. Per. et Chil. v. 3. 53. tab. 283. f. a., magnitudine naturali minor.

Bulb tunicate, ovate, leaves 3—5, more than two feet high, reticulately veined, downwards fistularly sheathing for about half
half

half the length of the scape, where they are halved-sphacelate on the side opposed to their lamina; from the sheathing part they expand into oblong-lanceolate *laminae*, which are smooth, bifariouly divergent, distant, lower ones shortest, 1—2 inches broad; *scape* about two feet high, compressed ancipital, even; *spathe* bivalved, sphacelately membranous, ovate-acuminate; *umbel* 3—6-flowered, higher than the spathe; *germen* sessile, several times shorter than the tube of the flower, with which it is continuous, trigonal-oblong, trifurcate, green; *corolla* large, bright yellow, nutant-hypocrateriform; *tube* upright, about equal to the segments of the limb, thick, fleshy, obtusely hexagonal, sulcate, nearly of the same size all its length, green downwards, yellow upwards; *limb* nutant; *segments* linear-lanceolate, narrow, distant, stellately expanded; *crown* turbinate-campanulate, equal to the limb, dentately jagged, with twelve deeper clefts, the alternate ones of which are linear with parallel contiguous sides, while the others are acutely sinuate, patent, and have the stamens placed at the base of their fork, below each of which on the inner side is a green vertical glandularly thickened fillet, making together six green radii that converge towards the mouth of the tube; *stamens* deep yellow, round-subulate, far shorter than the crown but longer than the clefts, inflexedly connivent below the rim of the crown; *anthers* linear-sagittate, upright, appended from the centre of their back; *style* whitish, not adhering to the bore of the tube, rounded-triquetral, thicker than stamens, declined-assurgent, terminating in three very short lobe-shaped *stigmas*.

A species that has not yet found its way into any general enumeration of vegetables known to us, and a stranger to our collections till lately imported from the Brazils, by Messrs. MIDDLEMIST and Co. Shepherd's-Bush, in whose hot-house it flowered, for the first time, this summer. Most probably a native of the Brazils, but certainly of Peru, where it is known by the appellation of *Amancaes* or *Hamancaes*, and is found in abundance on hills in the neighbourhood of Lima that bear the same name. The flowers, which are exceedingly fragrant, are used by the women of those parts by way of ornament for their hair. The figure in the *Flora Peruviana*, is considerably less than nature, but characteristic. G.



TRICHONEMA ROSEUM. ROSE-COLOURED
TRICHONEMA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha terminalis, uniflora, bivalvis, valvis convoluto-lanceolatis, conduplicato-oppoſitis, integris. *Cor.* turbinato-patens; tubus limbo brevior, ſæpius breviffimus vel ſubnullus; limbus ſexpartitus, regularis, laciniis ſubæqualibus, ovali-lanceolatis, deorſum coarctatis, ſuſſum patentibus. *Fil.* brevia, erecta, lineari-subulata, pubeſcentia, tubo impoſita. *Anth.* oblongo-fagittatæ, ſcicilato-arrectæ. *Stigm.* 3, capillaria, recurvato-divergentia, bipartita. *Caps.* membranacea, ovato-rotunda, ſubtritoroſa. *Sem.* numeroſa, biſerialia, globoſa, loculorum angulo interno affixa. G.

OBS. *Radix* Bulbo-tuber ovato-acuminatum, baſi oblique depreſſum, tunicis cruſtaceo-coriaceis ac fere putamineis veſtitum, ſibram principalem craſſam ſubfuſiformem demittens. *Folia* duo-plura, anguſta, linearia, ob coſtam mediam craſſam majuſculam utrinque quadrato-prominentem ſubtetraquetra. *Caulis* florifer intra terram occultatus, frugifer ſupra eam prolatus, teres, ſæpius in pedunculos binos ſemiteretes ultra medium diviſus, ad diviſuram foliis duobus ſtipatus; rariuſ pedunculo atque folio unico dotatus; dum caulis terra hæret, pedunculi ſcapoſ unifloroſ aphyllor ſimulant, ac folia cuncta radicalia diceretis. CROCO perquam affine genus. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRICHONEMA *roſeum*; corollæ tubo fere obſoleto; filamentis quam antheræ ſubduplo brevioribus; ſtigmatibus antheras parum excedentibus. G.

IXIA *roſea*. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed. 12. 2. 75. Syſt. Veg. ed. 13. 75. (in edit. 14. de novo cum Bulbocodio confuſa eſt.) Hort. Kew. 1. 56. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 196.*

I. *campanulata*. *Lam. Illuſtr. 1. 109.*

I. *Bulbocodium*. *Thunb. de Ix. p. 6. n. 3. Lam. Encyc. 3. 335.*

BULBOCODIUM pedunculis nudis unifloris; foliis ſubulatis, linearibus. *Mill. Ic. 160. t. 140.*

CROCUS triflorus; floribus violaceis.—triflorus. *Burm. Prod. cap. 2.*

(β?) *lutea*. G.

I. *recurva*. 1. *filifolia*. 2. *Lil. a Redoutè, t. 251.*

I. *bulbocodioides*. *De la Roche. Diſſ. Nov. Pl. 19. n. 6.*

In our observations on *TRICHONEMA cruciatum*, No. 575 of this work, we have stated that the figure which had been given in No. 265, by Mr. CURTIS, for that of *IXIA Bulbocodium*, had been done from a Cape specimen, and was the Linnean *rosea*. Since then however, we have assured ourselves, by means of the gentleman who made the drawing from which that plate was engraved, as well as from the present possessor of Mr. CURTIS'S Botanic Garden, that we were mistaken, and that that figure really represents the European species; we have been likewise shewn some of the progeny of the very parcel from which the specimen for that plate was taken, and which are still flourishing in the above garden. It is however difficult, if not impossible, to give any sufficiently precise definition of the marks that distinguish the two species; in our present plant, the stigmas do not appear to be so long nor extended so far beyond the anthers as in the European; the filaments here also appear to be proportionately shorter; both vary much in colour; but *Bulbocodium* is perfectly hardy, and grows luxuriantly in the open border, soon forming a large tuft which blooms as early as April; while *roseum* requires the shelter of a greenhouse and does not flower till about June. Our present specimen was received from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. VERE, in whose garden it flowered last July. The leaves in both species are sometimes twice or three times longer, and sometimes shorter than the stem. *Cruciatum* differs from both in having stigmas that do not overtop the anthers. G.

SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

- Bulbocodium. nobis in Annals of Bot. 1. 223. (IXIA.) supra tab. 265; a nobis in loco primum citato erroneè pro roseo habita.*
- elongatum. nobis (IXIA.) Vahl. Enum. 2. 51.*
- roseum. Supra tab. 1225.*
- cruciatum. Supra tab. 575. (IXIA.) Vahl. l. c.*
- chloroleucum. nobis. ochroleucum; nobis in Ann. of Bot. l. c. (IXIA.) chloroleuca. Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. 270. ochroleuca; Vahl. l. c. 50.*
- speciosum. nobis in Ann. of Bot. l. c. I. Bulbocodium; Bot. Rep. tab. 170.*
- pudicum. nobis Ann. Bot. l. c. (IXIA.) Soland. Herb. Banks.*

VERBASCUM CUPREUM. COPPER-FLOWERED
MULLEIN.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata, subinæqualis. *Caps.* 2-locularis, 2-valvis.

Specific Character.

VERBASCUM *cupreum*; caulibus virgatis simplicibus, foliis cordato-ovatis rugosis crenatis subtus lanatis, pedunculis unibracteatis solitariis.

Cultivators find, that wherever different species of Mullein grow near together, they are so apt to mix, that it is impossible to preserve them distinct, when propagated by seeds. And our present plant, though apparently possessing characters sufficiently marked to distinguish it as a species, is probably the product of VERBASCUM *ovalifolium* (No. 1037) impregnated with the pollen of *V. phæniceum* (No. 885). At least we are informed by Mr. GEORGE LODDIGES, that it came up from seeds of the former; from which it nevertheless differs remarkably in having pedunculated flowers, furnished with a single bracte to each, the length of the peduncle, which it embraces; whereas the flowers in *ovalifolium* are sessile, and have three bractes to each. Like *phæniceum*, it has the three shorter filaments covered with long glandular purple hairs, and the two longer ones naked except on the upper side: the anthers of the former are nearly circular, and are in part clothed with similar hairs, but chiefly white; those of the longer filaments are moon-shaped and naked: all the filaments are naked at the lower part.

It is a hardy biennial, and having long, undivided stalks, with the flowers in a lengthened raceme, is handsome, and grows less straggling than the branched species. If blown within doors, the flowers lose the copper colour and become of a pale yellow with a purple eye in the centre. Flowers in July and August.



STAPELIA CAMPANULATA. BELL-FLOWERED
STAPELIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectarium* duplici stellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *campanulata*; corollis decem-dentatis infundibuliformibus: limbo verrucoso: tubo barbato: nectarium laciniis obtusissimis apice crenatis.

STAPELIA *campanulata*; ramis pluribus simplicibus erectis tetragonis dentatis, dentibus patentibus acutis, corolla decemfida campanulata scabra, tubo barbato. *Masson Stap. p. 11. n. 6. t. 6.*

STAPELIA *campanulata*. *Willd. Spec. Pl. 1293. Martyn Mill. Diet. n. 43.*

The *branches* of this species are simple, erect, four-sided, with teeth patent and sharp-pointed. The *peduncles* issue from near the base, and bear sometimes two or three flowers in succession. The segments of the *calyx* are linear, and project beyond the base of the corolla. *Corolla* funnel-shaped: *limb* divided into five broad triangular sharp-pointed laciniæ, with a much smaller one between each, sulphur-coloured with raised purple irregular spots: *tube* nearly cylindrical, clothed within with glandular hairs. The *nectarium* lies flat at the very bottom of the tube, is five-parted: laciniæ very obtuse, scolloped at the point, with five simple horn-shaped appendages rising above the stigma and bent back at the point. Native of the dry country at the Cape of Good Hope. Flowers in July and August.

Our drawing was taken at the copious collection of the late JOHN WALKER, Esq. at Stockwell; but the description from a flowering plant sent us last month by Messrs. LODDIGES.

CONVOLVULUS CANARIENSIS. CANARY
BINDWEED.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- CONVOLVULUS *canariensis*; foliis cordatis pubescentibus,
caule perenni villosa, pedunculis multi-
floris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 858. *Mart. Mill.*
Dict. n. 20. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 210.
- CONVOLVULUS *canariensis sempervirens*, foliis mollibus
et incanis. *Comm. Hort.* 2. p. 101. t. 51.
- CONVOLVULUS *canariensis*, foliis longioribus mollibus in-
canis. *Pluk. Alm.* 114. t. 325. f. 1.
- CONVOLVULUS *pannifolius*. *Salisb. Parad. Lond.* 20. ?

This immense genus very much needs revising and requires dividing into several, which might be conveniently done, as proposed by Mr. SALISBURY, from the various structure of the filaments, stigmas, and seed-vessel.

In our plant the *stigmas* are fully as long as the style, and entirely divaricate, filiform, and obtuse; ovary conical and covered with soft hairs; the *filaments* are beset at the lower part with glandular hairs, and are united together at the base; the fasciæ of the *corolla* hairy. The *leaves* vary from ovate-cordate to oblong-cordate, and are sometimes acute, sometimes obtuse, and sometimes quite rounded at the point; all of them pubescent on both sides; soft, and, upon the upper surface especially, feel like a piece of fine cloth. The peduncles are from one to six-flowered.

Mr.

Mr. SALISBURY's *pannifolius* agrees in so many points with our plant, that we have been led to doubt whether it does not belong to the same species, though the flowers of that are larger than in *canariensis*; and Mr. SALISBURY describes the stems as angular, which in our plant are perfectly rounded.

It is an evergreen with shrubby stems, and, if properly supported, will climb to a great height. Native of the Canary Islands. Requires the protection of a greenhouse. Propagated by cuttings or seeds; but MILLER remarks, that those propagated in the former method, rarely bear seeds, whilst in the latter they seldom fail. Cultivated by the Duchefs of BEAUFORT in 1690. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES.



GENTIANA SEPTEMFIDA. CRESTED
GENTIAN.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *septemfida*; corollis hypocrateriformibus 5—7-fidis: laciniis intercalaribus laceris, foliis cruciatis trinerviis.

GENTIANA *septemfida*; corollis campanulatis septemfidis quinquefidisque, laciniis intermediis ciliatis. *Froelich Gent. p. 47. n. 16. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1333.*

GENTIANA *septemfida*; corollis septemfidis quinquefidisque, laciniis intercalaribus ciliatis. *Pall. Fl. Ross. 2. p. 101. t. 92. f. 3.*

DESCR. *Stems* erect, rounded, simple, herbaceous, smooth, in our specimens only six or eight inches high, but reaching in its native soil, according to PALLAS, to nearly a foot and half. *Leaves* opposite and crossed, crowded, ovate-lanceolate, three-nerved, smooth, paler underneath. *Flowers* terminal, 1—6, sessile. *Calyx* tubular, truncated, obsoletely angular: angles continued into awl-shaped teeth the length of the tube of the calyx. *Corolla* bell-shaped: tube nearly cylindrical, somewhat dilated upwards, of a greenish brown colour on the outside, spotted within: *limb* flat, for the most part divided into five, sometimes six, and rarely seven ovate acute laciniaë, of a beautiful blue on the inside, with smaller laciniaë between each, erect, fringed, of the same colour, and continued down the

the tube, being let in between the laciniaë like gores, not badly expressed by PALLAS by the term *intercalares*. *Stamens* the same number as of the laciniaë, half the length of the tube, swollen in the middle. *Germen* spindle-shaped, the length of the stamens: *stigma* two-cleft, finally revolute.

Approaches nearest to *GENTIANA asclepiadea*, but the corolla is still more beautiful in form and colour. PALLAS describes the flowers as axillary, as well as terminal, but in our specimens as well as those from the same country in Sir JOSEPH BANKS'S museum, they were altogether terminal.

The whole plant is intensely bitter, mixed with a sweetish taste, something like that of pea-shells.

Native of the Persian Alps near the Caspian Sea, the Crimea, and of Mount Caucasus. Mr. LODDIGES had the seeds from the latter country, and we received flowering specimens from him in the summer of 1808. Flowers in July. Is a hardy perennial, and may be propagated by parting the roots.



ALLIUM FISTULOSUM. WELSH ONION.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 869.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALLIUM *fistulosum*; (bulbus oblongo-pyramidatus angustior;) foliis inflato-cylindricis, ventricosis, sursum attenuatis, basi vaginantibus, scapum similem adæquantibus; spatha sphacelato-membranacea, tenerrima, quam umbella ovato-capitata congesta breviori; pedicellis brevibus; corolla triquetro-ovata (baid raro laciniis octonis tetraquetro-ovata), fundo staminigero glanduloso-incrassato fovente germen; laciniis sursum convergentibus, extimis ovatis acutis cymbiformi-convolutis brevioribus angustioribus, intimis ovato-oblongis planioribus; filamentis corolla duplo longioribus, filiformibus, æqualibus, diffuso-exsertis, citius emarcescentibus; germine depresso trilobo-globofo, viridissimo; stylo setiformi, cuspidate stigmatosa simplicissima. G.

ALLIUM *fistulosum*. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 432. Syst. Veg. Murr. 14. 323. Hort. Kew. 1. 428. Georgi Besch. des Russ. R. v. 4. ps. 3. p. 894. n. 22. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 81.*

A. *altaicum*. Pall. *It. 2. App. n. 108. tab. R.—Voy. de Pall. par de la Peyronie. v. 8. app. p. 299. tab. 59.*

A. *staminibus simplicibus, caule medio ventricoso*. Hall. *Opusc. 360.*

CEPA *rupestris radice turbinata dulci Stelleri*. Gmel. *Flor. Sib. 1. 64. n. 24.*

CEPA *oblonga*. Dodon. *Pempt. 687. Park. Par. t. 511. f. 4.*

Kamenoï Luk (Rock-Onion) et Kalba. *Russic.*

The only, as yet ascertained, native sources of this vegetable (known in our gardens from the days of PARKINSON) are
Siberia

Siberia and certain deserts of both Asiatic and European Russia. But whence it has obtained the name of "Welsh Onion," we can form no conjecture. By the Russians it is called "Rock Onion" or "Stoneleek;" and is a very favourite article of food with them. In this country it seldom finds a place among our culinary vegetables; but is sometimes given to young poultry mixed with their other food. The bulb is small in proportion to the rest of the plant; the smell and taste very powerful. We do not see why WILDENOW has divided *fistulosum* and *altaicum* into α and β ; to us they appear precisely the same. G.

CORRIGENDA.

No. 1141, l. 11, pro "cyathiformi-campanulata" lege "ex cyathiformi-campanulata rotato-patente."

— l. 13, pro "alternis carinatis," lege "costato-carinatis."



ARISTEA PUSILLA. FLAT-STEMMED

ARISTEA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. supra No. 605.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ARISTEA *pusilla*; (*planta cespitosa; radix fibrosa;*) foliis in quoque fasciculo pluribus, disticho-collateralibus, equitantibus, gramineo-angustatis, lineari-ligulatis, obiter plano-convexis, striatis, acuminatis, rigidulis; caule compresso-ancipiti, plano-convexo, subarticulato, stricto, striato, foliolis 2—3 stipato; spatha terminali, solitaria (*vel modo altera simili sessili axillari paulo infra collocata*), uni-biflora, plurivalvi; valvis binis extimis herbaceis, grandioribus, naviculari-conduplicatis, germen adæquantibus, reliquis minoribus scariofo-sphacelatis inclusis; pedicellis inclusis; germine istis continuo, longiori, lineari-prismatico; corolla rotato-explanata, deorsum breviter coarctata; laciniis interioribus ellipticis, fere duplo latioribus; extimis oblongo-lanceolatis; staminibus pluries brevioribus, breviter adnatis, antheras erectas parum divergentes subæquantibus, fasciculato-convergentibus; stylo his 2—3plo altiori, subclavato-triquetro, erecto; stigmatibus cucullatim laminatis, divergentibus, ora rotundato-patula, erosulo-dentata. G.

ARISTEA *pusilla*. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot. v. 1. 236.*

MORÆA *pusilla*. *Thunb. Diss. de Mor. n. 4. Prod. 11. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 241. Vahl. Enum. 2. 154.*

DESCR. *Herb growing into a tuft; stem 3—7 inches high; leaves generally shorter than this, grasslike, of a very deep blackish*

blackish green; *corolla* scentless, of a uniform deep blue colour, an inch or more in diameter; *filaments* whitish; *anthers* yellow; *style* and *stigmas* deep blue; *capsule* of the circumference of a common quill, an inch and half long, columnar, rounded-trigonal, three-furrowed, crowned by the persistent hardened spirally-twisted decayed corolla.

This very rare plant has been in the possession of Messrs. WHITLY and BRAME of Old-Brompton, for many years past; but has never bloomed with them till July last, although it has grown luxuriantly in their greenhouse and formed large tufts. Easily propagated by parting the roots. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was found by THUNBERG; but has never before (as far as we can discover) bloomed or even been cultivated in any European garden, or figured in any botanical work. G.

SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

cyanea. *Supra tab.* 458. *Vabl. Enum.* 2. 123.

pusilla. *Supra tab.* 1231. (MORÆA). *Vabl l. c.* 154.

melaleuca. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 236.— *Ic. Plant. Cap. Cod. Banksian.* (MORÆA). *Vabl. l. c.* 153.

capitata. *Supra tab.* 605. *cærulea*. *Vabl. l. c.* 124.

spiralis. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot. l. c.* *Vabl. l. c.* 124. (MORÆA).
Supra tab. 550. G.



CRINUM ERUBESCENS. BLUSH-COLOURED
CRINUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. supra No. 1034.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRINUM *erubescens*; (*umbella pauci-pluriflora*); foliis lanceolato-loratis, margine cartilaginea denticulato-ciliata; floribus subsessilibus; tubo quam limbus longiori; laciniis lineari-lanceolatis, planiusculis, revolutis-patentibus. G.

CRINUM *erubescens*. Hort. Kew. 1. 413. Jacq. Hort. Schoen. 4. t. 30. Lil. a Redoutè. tab. 27. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 46.

CRINUM *americanum*. β. Sp. Pl. 419.

By LINNÆUS, if he really meant the same plant, this was thought to be a variety of *CRINUM americanum* given above, No. 1034; by his son it has been separated into a distinct species, and so continued from his manuscript in the *Hortus Kewensis*. But we doubt if LINNÆUS had this plant in view.

A native of Spanish America. Requires to be kept in the hothouse. Differs chiefly from *americanum* in the colour of the bloom and the cartilaginous toothed edging of the leaves. Our drawing was made from a plant in the collection of Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME of Old-Brompton.

Blooms at various seasons. G.

THE BOTANICAL MAGAZINE certainly owes its reputation, in great measure, to the excellence of the figures, *nearly the whole* of which have been executed by Mr. SYDENHAM EDWARDS.

As it has appeared to him that attempts have been repeatedly made to deprive him of his due share of the credit arising from these figures,—at one time by representing that *a large proportion* of them were drawn by Mr. SOWERBY,—and at another by insinuating that such only as have his name affixed to them were drawn by SYDENHAM EDWARDS, it is with pleasure that we comply with his request of laying before our readers an accurate statement of the whole of the figures that were not executed by himself.

It appears that twenty-four have Mr. SOWERBY'S name affixed to them, but of this number twelve were in reality drawn by Mr. EDWARDS, viz. N^{os} 18, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 38, and 43.

But, in the early volumes, a considerable number of the figures have not the name of the draughtsman affixed. All of these were drawn by Mr. EDWARDS, except the fifty-five following, by Mr. SOWERBY, viz. N^{os} 1, 4, 10, 11, 17, 28, 42, 44, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 58, 61, 67, 70, 72, 76, 79, 80, 85, from 87 to 109 inclusive, 111, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 121.

The last-mentioned number, which occurs in vol. iv. and was published in June 1790, is the last figure drawn by Mr. SOWERBY. All posterior to this (except eight by Mr. SANSUM, in the sixth volume, to which his name is affixed) were executed by Mr. EDWARDS.

From the above statement it appears, that of upwards of twelve hundred figures, only sixty-seven were drawn by Mr. SOWERBY. It must therefore have arisen from some strange misconception of the facts, that any friend of his could represent him as “the designer of *a large proportion* of the figures in the Botanical Magazine.” At the same time we are far from thinking, that this eminent botanical draughtsman, who needs no support but his own acknowledged abilities, would ever entertain a wish to assume to himself the credit due to a brother artist.

We take this opportunity of stating that the Colouring of this work has, from its commencement, been conducted by Mr. WILLIAM GRAVES, *Newington Butts*.

LOTUS ODORATUS. SWEET-SCENTED
BIRDS-FOOT TREFOIL.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Legumen cylindricum, strictum. *Filam.* cuneiformia. *Alæ*
sursum longitudinaliter conniventes. *Cal.* tubulosus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOTUS *odoratus*; (hirsutus) capitulis dimidiatis, bracteis
monophyllis, stipulis ovatis folioliformibus, legumi-
nibus strictis subtorulosis mucronatis.

LOTUS *odoratus.* *Donn Hort. Cant. 173?*

This plant bears considerable affinity to *Lotus corniculatus*, but is much more hairy in every part, especially the *calyx*, which is deeper divided, with long awl-shaped segments. *Bractæ* generally one-leaved. *Legumens* straight, very patent, somewhat torulose, and terminated by the rigid persistent style. *Peduncles* twice the length of the leaves. *Stems* frutescent.

The flowers, which are deep yellow sometimes streaked with red, are very sweet-scented, something like violets or orris root, and continue in succession through the summer.

It is also very like the *Lotus parviflora* of DESFONTAINES, but this last is an annual plant with smaller flowers. We suppose our plant to be the same with the *Lotus odoratus* of DONN, though he has marked it as annual, which ours is not. Received from Mr. LODDIGES, who raised it several years since from seeds sent to him from Vienna, under the name we have adopted, and said to be a native of Barbary.

Propagated by seeds, which it ripens with us. Is chiefly valuable for its agreeable scent.





STAPELIA VETULA. DINGY-FLOWERED
STAPELIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectar.* duplici stellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- STAPELIA *vetula*; ramis pluribus erectis tetragonis glabris, angulis dentatis, dentibus apice incurvatis, corolla plana glabra quinquefida, laciniis lanceolatis obtusis. *Masson. Stap. p. 15. n. 16. t. 16.*
- STAPELIA *vetula.* *Willd. Spec. Pl. 1. 1291. Martyn Mill. Dict. n. 38.*

WILLDENOW, who, in this genus, without seeing the plants himself, has changed all the specific phrases of MASSON, chiefly from the figures, is often unfortunate in his assumed characters; so in this instance he has expected to distinguish the species by the laciniaë of the flowers being three-nerved, which in our specimen were obscurely five-nerved.

It has great affinity with STAPELIA *gemmaeflora* of MASSON, but the corolla is not ciliated as in that. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES. Requires the same treatment as the rest of the genus.



BOSSIÆA SCOLOPENDRIA. FLAT-STEMMED
BOSSIÆA.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus: labio superiore bifido retuso. *Legumen* pedicellatum, compressum, margine utroque incrassatum, [intus spongiosum, multiloculare,] polyspermum. *Smith.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BOSSIÆA *scolopendria*; ramis compressis alatis dentatis denudatis foliis ovato-ellipticis. *Smith in Trans. Lin. soc. v. 9. p. 303.*

PLATYLOBIUM *scolopendrium*. *Venten. Malm. 55.*

PLATYLOBIUM *scolopendrum*. *Bot. Repos. 191.*

In the seedling plant the stalk is rounded and clothed with alternate leaves, at first orbicular, afterwards oval, and finally wedge shaped, upon short *petioles* jointed at both ends, but as the plant grows the leaves fall off and no more are afterwards produced: the *branches* become broad and flat with alternate indentations along the margin, of a black colour, from these the flowers afterwards come out solitarily upon short peduncles, which have from three to five awl-shaped *bractes*. The *calyx* is bilabiate: *upper lip* broad, very obtuse, emarginate, the *teeth* quite divaricate: *lower lip* 3-toothed, *teeth* lanceolate. *Corolla* papilionaceous: *vexillum* 2-lobed, reflexed, internally of a purplish yellow colour, with a bright yellow spot bordered with red at the base; externally chiefly red, with a lunar-shaped greenish yellow spot. *Alæ* shorter than *vexillum*, reddish with bronze tips. *Carina* very short, truncated, united at the tip into one petal. *Stamens* diadelphous 1 and 9. *Germen* linear: *style* reflexed: *stigma* villous. *Legumen* large compressed, with both margins thickened and rounded, one celled. *Seeds* several attached by longish pedicles to the upper margin.

BOSSIÆA and PLATYLOBIUM are, as we have before observed (No. 1144) very nearly allied; and unfortunately Dr. SMITH's principal generic character, derived from the Legumen, does not hold true; consisting, in this species at least, of one cell, perfectly free from every sort of division, and only differing from that of PLATYLOBIUM *formosum*, in having both margins thickened and the want of any wings.

We are however inclined to believe that the genera are really distinct; for all the species of Bossiæa have alternate leaves with articulated petioles without very evident or permanent stipules: whilst the leaves of Platylodium are opposite with stipules longer than the petiole.

Native of New Holland, and is a rather hardy greenhouse shrub. Is propagated by seeds, but not easily in any other way.

Our drawing was made from a very fine living specimen communicated by Mr. LODDIGES, with whom this shrub sometimes produces perfect seeds.



Baby. T. Curtis S^r Geo. Crescent Oct 1 1809. Syd Edwards Del. F. Sanson Jun 10.

MYRTUS PIMENTA, *var. α.* LONGIFOLIA.
LONG-LEAVED PIMENTO.



Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- MYRTUS *Pimenta*; floribus trichotomo-paniculatis, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 160. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 36.
- MYRTUS *Pimenta*; foliis alternis. *Spec. Pl.* 676. *Willd.* 2. 973. *Reichard* 2. 480. *Swartz Obs.* 202.
- MYRTUS calycibus absque appendiculis. *Hort. Cliff.* 501.
- MYRTUS *Pimento.* *Gærtn. Fruet.* 185. t. 38.
- MYRTUS arborea aromatica, foliis laurinis. *Sloane Fam.* 161. *Hist.* 2. p. 76. t. 191. f. 1.
- CARYOPHYLLUS foliis oblongo-ovatis glabris alternis, racemis terminalibus et lateralibus. *Browne Fam.* 247.
- CARYOPHYLLUS aromaticus americanus, lauri acuminatis foliis, fructu orbiculari. *Pluk. Alm.* 88. t. 155. f. 4.
- PIPER jamaicense. *Blackw.* t. 355.
- BAY-BERRY-TREE. *Hughes Barbado.* p. 145. t. 10*. fig. bona.
- AMOMUM quorundam odore Caryophylli. *Clus. Exot. lib.* 1. c. 17. *Baub. Hist.* 2. p. 194. cum fig. Clusiana. *Raii Hist.* 1507.
- MYRCIA *Pimento*; foliis oppositis oblongo-lanceolatis floribus trichotomo-paniculatis. *Solander MSS. apud Banks.*
- α.* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis acuminatis: acumine obtuso.
β. foliis ovalibus obtusis.

LINNÆUS appears to have been deceived by the examination of dried specimens, when he supposed that the leaves of this tree were alternate: their natural situation is undoubtedly opposite, though it sometimes happens towards the extremities of the branches, and especially in such shoots as are made after the branches have been cut off, that the leaves deviate more or less from a directly opposite position, yet, still the approximation of the pairs shows their natural tendency to being opposite.

It was chiefly on account of the double calyx that Dr. SOLANDER separated this species from the genus *Myrtus*, but SWARTZ in his *Observationes* remarks, that several species have this inferior calyx; but it is not, he says, sufficient to separate them from the rest, being more of the nature of a bractea than a calyx. In the flower this supposed inferior calyx is so minute as not to be observable, but perhaps increases in the fruit.

The dried fruit of this tree is imported in large quantities from the West-India islands, and sold in the shops under the name of ALLSPICE or JAMAICA PEPPER.

The figure in HUGHES'S history of Barbadoes is a very good representation of our plant, though referred by Martyn in his edition of Miller's dictionary to *MYRTUS acris*; and considered even by Browne as a distinct species. But Dr. SOLANDER was of opinion that the latter author might, after his return to England, accommodate his figure and description to the LINNEAN character. There is however some difficulty still remaining to be cleared up respecting *MYRTUS acris* of SWARTZ, the *caryophyllata* of JACQUIN; for the latter author expressly says, that the fruit contains seven or eight seeds; whereas figure 3 of plate 155 of PLUKENET, referred to both by JACQUIN and SWARTZ, is described and figured as containing two seeds only. In our opinion it really represents variety β of *MYRTUS Pimenta*.

The ALLSPICE of our shops is a round fruit varying much in size, but in the larger ones, which alone approach to maturity, we have generally found two distinct cells, with one hemispherical seed in each.

The fresh leaves are pleasanter to the taste than the dried berries, and abound with a highly aromatic essential oil, which appears in innumerable pellucid dots.

Is propagated by layers. Our drawing was taken from a fine flowering plant in Mr. VERE'S stove in May.

I N D E X.

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

Pl.

- 1203 *Allium Chamæ-Moly.*
- 1230 ——— fistulosum.
- 1222 ——— Victorialis.
- 1221 *Aquilegia hybrida.*
- 1231 *Aristea pusilla.*
- 1196 *Arnica Bellidiastrum.*
- 1197 *Aucuba japonica.*
- 1235 *Bosfiæa scolopendria.*
- 1213 *Collinsonia anifata.*
- 1228 *Convolvulus canariensis.*
- 1232 *Crinum erubescens.*
- 1201 *Damasonium indicum.*
- 1203 *Dianthus alpinus.*
- 1204 ——— petraeus.
- 1199 *Epacris pungens, var. rubra.*
- 1214 *Erica Thunbergii.*
- 1215 *Fritillaria Imperialis (β).*
- 1207 ——— latifolia (α).
- 1216 ——— racemosa (α).
- 1200 *Gagea lutea.*
- 1208 *Galaxia ovata (α).*
- 1229 *Gentiana septemfida.*
- 1198 *Glycine Apios.*
- 1277 *Hæmanthus toxicarius.*
- 1218 *Hibbertia grossulariæfolia.*
- 1223 *Hypoxis stellata (β).*
- 1209 *Iris pumila, var. lutea.*
- 1210 *Leucojum æstivum.*
- 1233 *Lotus odoratus.*
- 1206 *Magnolia auriculata.*
- 1220 *Mesembryanthemum densum.*
- 1211 *Mirbelia reticulata.*
- 1236 *Myrtus Pimenta.*
- 1224 *Pancratium Amancaes.*
- 1219 *Primula intermedia.*
- 1227 *Stapelia campanulata.*
- 1234 ——— vetula.
- 1212 *Struthiola pubescens.*
- 1192 *Tradescantia discolor.*
- 1225 *Trichonema roseum.*
- 1202 *Tulipa sylvestris.*
- 1226 *Verbascum cupreum*
- 1195 *Watsonia humilis (β).*
- 1194 ——— meriana (γ.)
- 1193 ——— roseo-alba (β).

I N D E X.

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

Pl.

- 1231 *Aristea, flat-stemmed.*
- 1196 *Arnica, daisy-leaved.*
- 1197 *Aucuba, Japan.*
- 1228 *Bindweed; Canary.*
- 1233 *Birds-foot Trefoil, sweet-scented.*
- 1235 *Bosfiæa, flat-stemmed.*
- 1213 *Collinsonia, Anise-scented.*
- 1221 *Columbine, two-coloured.*
- 1232 *Crinum, blush-coloured.*
- 1215 *Crown-imperial, yellow.*
- 1201 *Damasonium, East-Indian.*
- 1199 *Epacris, red-flowered, pungent.*
- 1209 *Flag, yellow dwarf. [leaved.*
- 1220 *Fig-marigold, great bearded.*
- 1207 *Fritillary, largest broad-leaved.*
- 1216 ——— oriental.
- 1200 *Gagea, yellow.*
- 1208 *Galaxia, large-flowered.*
- 1203 *Garlic, bastard.*
- 1222 ——— long-rooted.
- 1229 *Gentian, crested.*
- 1198 *Glycine, tuberous-rooted.*
- 1217 *Hæmanthus, fan-leaved, or Poison-bulb.*
- 1214 *Heath, globular-tubed.*
- 1218 *Hibbertia, gooseberry-leaved.*
- 1223 *Hypoxis, white-flowered star.*
- 1206 *Magnolia, ear-leaved.*
- 1211 *Mirbelia, netted-leaved.*
- 1226 *Mullein, copper-flowered.*
- 1230 *Onion, Welsh.*
- 1224 *Pancratium, golden.*
- 1236 *Pimento, long-leaved.*
- 1205 *Pink, alpine.*
- 1204 ——— rock.
- 1219 *Primrose, Siberian Bird's-eye.*
- 1210 *Snow-flake, summer.*
- 1192 *Spiderwort, purple-leaved.*
- 1227 *Stapelia, bell-flowered.*
- 1234 ——— dingy-flowered.
- 1212 *Struthiola, long-tubed.*
- 1225 *Trichonema, rose-coloured.*
- 1194 *Tube-rose, scarlet, v. Watsonia.*
- 1202 *Tulip, wild.*
- 1195 *Watsonia, larger lake-coloured.*
- 1194 ——— largest Merian's, or scarlet Tube-rose.
- 1193 ——— variegated long-tubed.