

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, Clafs, 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. XXV.

Soft roll your incense, Herbs, and Fruits, and Flowers!
In mingled clouds to him, whose fun exalts,
Whose breath perfumes you, and whose pencil paints.

THOMPSON.

L O N D O N :

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M DCCC VII.

PULTENÆA VILLOSA. VILLOUS PULTENÆA.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus utrinque appendiculatus! *Cor.* papilionacea: alis vexillo brevioribus. *Stylus* subulatus. *Stigma* simplex, acutum. *Leg.* 1-loculare dispermum. SMITH.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PULTENÆA *villosa*; foliis oblongis pilosis, floribus solitariis axillaribus, caule villoso. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 507. *Smith in Ann. of Bot.* v. 1. p. 503. *Dryander in Ann. of Bot.* v. 2. p. 519. *Poiret in Encyc. Meth.* 738.

The PULTENÆA *villosa*, of which we believe no figure has been before given, is at first sight easily distinguished from *LOTUS villosa* (No. 949) with which it has been confounded, from the corolla being of a plain yellow colour without streaks. A more attentive observation will shew the two additional leaflets to the calyx, and the brown harsh stipules at the base of every leaf, both which parts are entirely wanting in *Lotus*; nor do the flowers grow in whorls as in the latter.

A low branchy greenhouse shrub; native of New-Holland; flowers in April and May, communicated by Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney.





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RHEXIA VIRGINICA. VIRGINIAN RHEXIA.

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 4, calyci inserta. *Antherae* declinatæ.
Caps. 4-locularis, intra ventrem calycis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- RHEXIA *virginica*; foliis sessilibus lanceolatis trinerviis ferrato-ciliatis, calycibus glanduloso-ciliatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 301.
- RHEXIA *virginica*. *Sp. Pl.* 491. *Reich.* 2. 146. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 2. *Mart. Mill. Diet. a.* 1. *Gronov. Virg.* 41. *Michaux Flor. Bor.-Am.* v. 1. p. 222.
- RHEXIA *Alisanus et septemnervia*. *Walt. Flor. Car.* p. 130. ?
- ALISANUS *vegetabilis carolinianus*. *Pluk. Amaltb.* 8.
- LYSIMACHIA *non papposa virginiana*, *Tuberariæ* foliis hirsutis, flore tetrapetalo rubello. *Pluk. Alm.* 235. t. 202. f. 8. *Raii Hist.* 3. p. 426.

A hardy perennial, native of Virginia, Carolina, and Maryland, growing most luxuriantly in marshy ground, and in such situations, as we are informed by MICHAMX, the leaves become seven-nerved. The number of stamens and petals is not constant in the different species of this genus; in several respects it approaches in affinity to *Melastoma*, with which it is united, by JUSSIEU, in the same natural order. Flowers in July and August. Propagated by seeds, which are rarely brought to maturity with us.

Communicated by Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME, Old Brompton.

SPHÆROLOBIUM VIMINEUM. TWIGGY
SPHÆROLOBIUM.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, irregularis. *Cor.* papilionacea. *Stigma* carinatum, membranaceo-dilatatum! *Legumen* pedicellatum, turgidum, obliquum, monospermum. *Stam.* 2 suprema distantia.
SMITH.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

SPHÆROLOBIUM *vimineum*. Smith, in *Ann. of Bot.* v. 1. p. 509. Dryander, *ibid.* v. 2. p. 509.

Dr. SMITH, who had not seen a living plant, observes, that he could find no trace of leaves, but suspects that the seedling plants may probably have them; we find however that the sterile branches or young shoots, which produce no flowers the same year, are clothed with small lanceolate leaves. In cultivation we have generally found two kidney shaped seeds in each pod, one attached to the dorsal margin of each valve. The pod is inflated, nearly globular, but the back almost straight; the peculiar oblique twisting, mentioned by Dr. SMITH, is probably the effect of drying. In other respects we find the Doctor's description to correspond with our own observations: we did not indeed advert to the distance of the two upper stamens from each other, but it may be so.

Our plant was communicated by Mr. LODDIGES. Flowers in May, June, and July, and ripens its seeds in August.





ANDROMEDA CASSINEFOLIA. SHINING
OVAL-LEAVED ANDROMEDA.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata, ore 5-fido. *Caps.* 5-ocularis, valvulis medio septiferis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANDROMEDA *cassinefolia*; pedunculis aggregatis rameis axillaribusque, corollis globofo-campanulatis, foliis ovalibus subserratis nitidis.

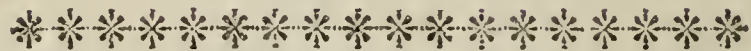
ANDROMEDA *cassinefolia*, var. α . *Ventenat Hort. Cels.* 60.

ANDROMEDA *speciosa*, var. α nitida. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am.* 1. p. 256.

Whether this plant and the ANDROMEDA *pulverulenta* (No. 667) ought in reality to be considered as distinct species, or merely varieties, may be doubted: they are certainly very nearly related, but this is a smaller, less robust shrub, the leaves are not so bluntly crenated, but rather ferrate, and quite entire at the base. At the time the *pulverulenta* was published we had not seen MICHAX's work, or we might have been induced to have adopted his name. Yet his assertion that the mealy appearance on the leaves is certainly the effect of disease, may be rendered dubious by the consideration, that the *pulverulenta* is a much larger and every way more robust plant, bearing flowers of greater size and more in a bunch, than the *cassinefolia*, circumstances difficult to be attributed to any malady.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. FRASER's, in Sloane-Square, who we believe first introduced it into this country. We received specimens also from Messrs. MALCOLM's Nursery, at Kenfington. Native of North-Carolina, about Fayette-Town and Wilmington. Flowers in June.

LILIUM POMPONIUM (*α*). SCARLET POMPONE
LILY.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. supra Num. 798.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

LILIUM *pomponium*, var. *α*. *Vide supra Num. 798, ubi inter synonyma inferi potest.*

LILIUM *pyrenaicum*. *Lil. a Redoutè, t. 145.*

This is the variety of *LILIUM pomponium* so generally confounded with *LILIUM chalcidonicum* (*supra Num. 30*).

We have before observed, that in the splendid work of REDOUTE, the last-mentioned species has been mistaken for the plant here figured; since which, in the same work, the yellow variety of this has made its appearance, under the title of *pyrenaicum*; one error leading to the other. G.

N^o 971







T. Curtis Sc. Geog. Crescent Nov. 1. 1806. F. Baylon sculp.

ORNITHOGALUM JUNCIFOLIUM. RUSH-
LEAVED STAR OF BETHLEHEM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character. Vide Nos. 653 & 746, OBS.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *juncifolium*; filamentis sublanccolatis, racemo longissimo, foliis subulatis plurimis. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. p. 46. t. 90.

ORNITHOGALUM *juncifolium*: *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 102, 123.

All that we know of this plant is, that Mr. LODDIGES received it, some years ago, among other Cape bulbs, from Holland, under the name of ORNITHOGALUM *rupestre*, which is a very humble plant, with only two or three flowers on the scape. This appears to us to be the same with JACQUIN'S *juncifolium*, although both the flowers and leaves are much less numerous than in his figure, and the segments of the corolla somewhat broader and more blunt. The filaments are narrow-lance-shaped, alternate ones rather broader. Flowers in July and August. Requires the protection of a greenhouse or glass frame.

ALLIUM PANICULATUM. ROSE-COLOURED
GARLICK.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 869.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *paniculatum*; caule subteretifolio, umbellifero, pedunculis capillaribus effusis, staminibus simplicibus, spatha longissima. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 425. *Sp. Pl.* 428. *Scop. Carn. ed.* 2. n. 398. *Gærtn. Sem.* 56. t. 16. *Host Pl. Austr.* 184. n. 6. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 73.

ALLIUM, &c. &c. *Hall. Helv.* n. 1225. *Opusc.* 386. *All.* 22. *cum Ic.* — *Mich. Nov. Gen. tab.* 24. f. 4.

ALLIUM five Moly montanum. *III. Clus. Hist.* p. 194.

ALLII montani. *III. Spec. I.* *Id. eod.*

ALLII montani. *III. Spec. II.* *Id. eod.*

A native of the South of Europe and the Levant; introduced into our gardens by Signor G. FABRONI in 1780. The present specimen was raised by Mr. LODDIGES from seeds received from Austria. We shall take some future opportunity of attempting an arrangement of this too extensive genus, the specimens of which are so difficult to be met with in our gardens. The plant figured by HALLER has segments of the corolla far more blunt than those of the present; but we can scarcely think it a distinct species on that account. It is sometimes bulbiferous, at others entirely without bulbs, as was the case in our present specimen. G.



VACCINIUM ARCTOSTAPHYLOS. MADEIRA
WHORTLE-BERRY.



Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. superus. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta.
Bacca 4-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VACCINIUM *Arctostaphylos*; floribus racemosis, foliis crenulatis ovatis acutis, caule arboreo. *Sp. Pl.* 500. *Reich.* 2. 106. *Willd.* 2. 353. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 13. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 21. *Bot. Repos.* t. 30. *Ejusdem Recens.* p. 20. *Pall. Ross.* v. 1. part. 2. p. 45.

VITIS IDEA orientalis maxima, cerasifolio, flore variegato. *Tourn.* *Cor.* 42. *it.* 2. 223. *c. icone.*

A handsome greenhouse shrub, native of Madeira, the Levant, and Mount Caucasus. Flowers from May to July. Introduced by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in 1777. The specimen from which our drawing was taken was communicated by Mr. LODDIGES, in whose garden there appears to be two varieties; but as the other has not yet flowered, we can say nothing certain with regard to them. This is one of the species which has ten stamens and the calyx and corolla divided into five segments. The berries are black, five-celled, with several seeds in each.

TOURNEFORT imagines this shrub may be the *Arctostaphylos* or Bear's-berry of GALEN, and hence this name was adopted by LINNÆUS.



Hydrangea sub by T. Curtis. St. Ger. Orient. 11800. Folia et fl.

HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA. OAK-LEAVED
HYDRANGEA.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. superus, 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Caps.* 2-locularis, 2-rostris, foramine inter cornua dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYDRANGEA *quercifolia*; foliis lobatis subtus tomentosis, floribus paniculatis: terminalibus sterilibus maximis.

HYDRANGEA *quercifolia*; cymis radiatis, foliis oblongis sinuato-lobatis dentatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 2. p. 634. Bartram Trav. p. 382.*

HYDRANGEA *radiata*; foliis lobatis, subtus tomentosis. *Smith Ic. Piet. p. 12.*

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby: bark brown, deciduous. *Leaves* opposite, generally seven-lobed: lobes pointed, toothed, tomentose on the under side, especially when young. *Inflorescence* a compound panicle: flowers white, growing on short pedicles collected into small cymes on the sides of the branches of the panicles; many of the branches are terminated with one, two, sometimes three large sterile flowers, on long pedicles; but from the shape of the panicle these sterile flowers do not form a radius, as in *HYDRANGEA radiata*. The fertile flowers consist of a superior small five-parted *calyx*; a *corolla* of five petals larger than the calyx, deciduous; *stamens* ten, inserted into the crown of the germen: *anthers* white, roundish; *germen* nearly globular, two-celled, with many ovula in each; *stigmas* two, rarely three, large, obovate, obtuse. In the sterile flowers the *calyx* is very much enlarged, and consists of four

four flat, petal-like, somewhat unequal leaflets, in the centre of which is a small globular imperfect *corolla* with a few stamens. Flowers sweet-scented.

Dr. SMITH appears to have had a specimen of this plant before him when he framed his specific character of what he supposed to be the *radiata* of WALTER. But the *HYDRANGEA radiata* of MICHAUX, probably the same as that of WALTER, has entire, not lobed leaves, and flowers growing in a cyme, the sterile ones in the circumference, and by cultivation, according to MICHAUX, sometimes loses its white woolliness on the under side and ceases to produce sterile flowers, when it can hardly be distinguished from *HYDRANGEA arborescens*, with which this species can never be confounded.

The propriety of Dr. SMITH's reference of the *HORTENSIA* of JUSSIEU to this genus is certainly strengthened by the consideration of this species, in which three stigmas sometimes occur and the change in the sterile flowers exactly corresponds; the expanded calyx in both being more usually divided into four petal-like, flat segments, containing an imperfect, globular corolla in the centre. The number ten appears to us the most natural in the stamens of both, though Dr. ROTH always observed eleven in *Hortensia*. See his observations on this subject in *Annals of Botany*, vol. ii. p. 31.

Our drawing was made from a fine plant, sent us in flower, by Mr. LODDIGES, in June last. As many living specimens were brought from America last year, by Mr. LYONS, and have been dispersed by his sale, this *Hydrangea* will soon become common, should it fortunately be found to resist the cold of our winters; but being a native of Florida, where it was first discovered by Mr. WILLIAM BARTRAM, it may probably require the protection of a greenhouse.

In its native soil it is found growing in clumps, on the banks of rivers; putting out many stems from the same root, five or six feet high, and spreading itself greatly on all sides by offsets. Mr. BARTRAM describes the flowers as being at first of a crimson colour, changing more purple with age, and finally turning brown, but not falling off. In our plant and in another we saw at Mr. HIBBERT'S, the flowers were white with a greenish tinge when young.



STACHYTARPHETA MUTABILIS.
CHANGEABLE STARPHETA.



Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. tubulosus, 4-dentatus, fovea pedunculi nidulans. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis, inæqualis, 5-fida, curva. *Stam.* 4. 2-sterilia. *Sem.* 2.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- STACHYTARPHETA *mutabilis*; foliis ovatis serratis rugosis cauleque subincanis, bracteis lanceolatis calyce brevioribus. *Vahl Enum. p. 208.*
- ZAPANIA *mutabilis.* *Lam. Illust. Gen. p. 59.*
- VERBENA *mutabilis.* *Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. p. 115. Jacq. Coll. 2. p. 334. Ic. Rar. Vent. Jard. Malm. 36. Mart. Mill. Dict. a. 4.*
- CYMBURUS *mutabilis.* *Parad. Lond. 49.*
- SHERARDIA *Teucrifolio, flore coccineo. Vaill. Sex. p. 49.*
- VERBENA *Orubica, Teucrifolio, Primulæ veris flore. Herm. Prodr. p. 388.*
- VERBENA *Americana flore coccineo spicato. Breyn. Prod. 2. p. 104.*

Stem woody at the lower part, branches four-cornered, villous. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, egg-shaped, sawed, very rugose and downy on the under side. *Flowers* produced in spikes, which lengthen as the flowers open. *Calyx* compressed, minutely four-toothed, longer than the bractes, embedded in a niche excavated in the spike. *Corolla* tubular, funnel-shaped: limb five-lobed, somewhat irregular.

The

The genus VERBENA as it formerly stood was divided into two sections, the one containing such species as have only two stamens and two seeds, the other those with four stamens and four seeds. But as these plants differ also in their inflorescence and other respects, they have of late been properly separated; for, as Mr. SALISBURY remarks, not two plants in the same natural order can be more distinct than the present one and VERBENA *officinalis*. Plants differing in genus must necessarily be distinguished by different generic names; and we have, without attempting to defend it, adopted that already established by VAHL in his *Enumeratio Plantarum*, rather than encourage any further innovation. If English tongues should hesitate at its length, we have shewn them how it may be corrupted without much injury, for in truth, even to the most learned, a word signifying a crowded-spike or a boat's-tail (Cymburus) can convey no idea whatever of the plant. From right of priority the name of SHERARDIA should have been restored, and a new one applied to the Sherardia of LINNÆUS; but the confusion occasioned by such changes is ever to be deplored.

A native of South-America, and with us an inhabitant of the stove. Flowers throughout the summer. Is propagated by cuttings.

Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by the Comtesse DE VANDER, in May last: we have been since favoured with a fine specimen, by Mr. WOODFORD, of Springwell.



MAGNOLIA PUMILA. DWARF MAGNOLIA.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-phyllus. *Petala* 6—9. *Capsf.* 2-valves imbricatæ. *Sem.* baccata, pendula.

Specific Character and Synonym.

MAGNOLIA *pumila*; floribus globosis hexapetalis nutantibus, foliis ellipticis utrinque acuminatis undulatis.

MAGNOLIA *pumila*. *Bot. Rep.* 226.

As no author has given us any information respecting the fruit of the Chinese Magnolias, it is impossible to ascertain whether they really belong to this genus or not. We have been informed that some Botanists in Madras, considering this plant as a new genus, named it GWILLIMIA in honour of Lady GWILLIM, the patroness of the science in that Presidency; but as it cannot be separated from Magnolia, unless the fruit should be found to be different, we do not feel ourselves at liberty to adopt the alteration, though desirous of paying every respect to this amiable lady.

The flowers, though unfortunately of very short duration, are so powerfully fragrant, that a single one will perfume a whole apartment, in the evening. To some persons however the scent is not agreeable.

Said to have been introduced by the late Mr. SLATER, to whom we are indebted for so many of the curious plants of China. The first we remember to have seen was imported from thence by Mr. EVANS, of the East-India-House.

In the stove it is an evergreen shrub, but appears to be naturally deciduous, and is better preserved in the greenhouse, or perhaps may soon be as much naturalized to our climate, as the MAGNOLIA *glauca*.



11978



ALLIUM ROSEUM (β). ROSE-COLOURED
GARLIC.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 869.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- ALLIUM *roscum* ; foliis attenuato-loratis, levissime concavis, scapo tereti brevioribus ; floribus umbellatis, majusculis ; laciniis ovato-oblongis, patentibus ; staminibus ipsis duplo brevioribus, subulatis. G.
- ALLIUM *roseum*. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 432. *Mill. Dict.* 9. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 423. *Villars Dauph.* 2. 253. *D'Affo Stirp. Arrag.* 43. n. 300 (Ajo di Culebra). *Desfont. Fl. Atl.* 1. 287. *Lam. et Decand. Flor. Franç.* v. 3. p. 221. n. 1957. *Brotero Flor. Lusit.* 1. 547. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 68.
- ALLIUM caule planifolio umbellifero, umbella fastigiata, filamentis simplicibus basi dilatatis. *Ger. Prov.* 150. *Gottan. Hort.* 166.
- ALLIUM fol. ensiformibus, radice bulbillis stipata, floribus amplis umbellatis. *Sauv. Mons.* 42.
- ALLIUM sylvestre seu Moly minus, roseo amplo flore. *Magn. Monsp.* 11. t. 10. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. 166. fig. 17. *Quer Flor. Espan.* 2. 232. n. VII.
- (α) Bulbo bulbillis numerosis supra stipato. G.
- (β) Scapo bulbifero. *Desfont. Cat. Hort. Paris.* G.

This ornamental species is a pretty general inhabitant of the southern parts of Europe, and recorded in the various FLORAS of Spain, Portugal, Italy and France. DESFONTAINES found it in the Algerine territory ; he also mentions the present variety in his catalogue of the Parisian garden.

garden. Cultivated by Mr. PHILIP MILLER, in 1752. The flowers are often of a deeper rose-colour than in the present specimen.

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

The usual subdivision of this genus into *bulbiferous* and *capsuliferous* is by no means to be relied on; we frequently see specimens of the same species *capsuliferous* under some circumstances and *bulbiferous* under others, nor do we doubt of this being the case with the greater part, if not all of them. G.

ERRATA.

No. 953, l. 9, pro "subcylindraco, multifloro, conferto," lege "subcylindraco, multiflora, conferta."

No. 971, l. 9, post "potest," dele punctum.

No. 972, l. 12, pro "102," lege "2."



N^o 979



Svd. Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis S^t. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1806. F. Sanson sculp.

ALOE LINGUA (α). NARROW-LEAVED
TONGUE ALOE.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 765.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- ALOE *Lingua*; (*acaulis, curviflora*) foliis distichis, basi imbricato-conduplicantibus, linguæformibus, punctulis instar aranææ cuticulæ pruinatis, variegatis; corolla subampullacea, laciniis breviter coalitis. *G. Vid. supra Num. 838, ubi adjicienda synonyma sequentia*
- ALOE *africana* flore rubro, folio maculis ab utraque parte notato. *Knorr Thes. Rei Herb. v. 3. A. t. 14. Comm. Hort. Amst. 2. 15. t. 8.*
- ALOE *africana maculata* flore rubro, secunda species. *Weinm. Phyt. Icon. t. 57.*
- ALOE *africana* foliis linguam vitulinam exprimentibus. *Sabbat. Hort. Rom. 6. t. 71. (ALOE a lingua di vitello).*
- (β) foliis latioribus obscurius variegatis. *G.*
- ALOE *obliqua*. *Jacq. Hort. Schænb. 4. t.*
- ALOE *nigricans*. *Haworth Linn. Transf. 7. 13.*

For our observations on this species see above, No. 838. Why the flowers are described as "erecti" in most books, we are at a loss to say. *G.*

N^o 980



JASMINUM SIMPLICIFOLIUM. SIMPLE-
LEAVED JASMINE.



Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus, vel 5—8-fidus. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis, 5—8-fidus. *Bacca* 2-cocca, vel 2-ocularis. *Sem.* solitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- JASMINUM *simplicifolium*; foliis ovatis acuminatis venoso-nervosis, calycibus glabris laciniis subulatis, pedunculis terminalibus trichotomis.
- JASMINUM *simplicifolium*; foliis oppositis ovato-lanceolatis simplicibus, pedunculis terminalibus trichotomis.
Roth in Ann. of Bot. v. 1. p. 135.
- JASMINUM *simplicifolium*; foliis ovatis acuminatis, calycibus glabris laciniis subulatis. *Vahl Enum. v. 1. p. 27.*
- JASMINUM *simplicifolium*; foliis oppositis ovato-lanceolatis.
Forst. Prod. 3. n. 7.
- JASMINUM *simplicifolium*. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. p. 38.* excluso synonymo Burmanni.

When FORSTER described his *JASMINUM simplicifolium*, he did not know of any other species with simple leaves, except the *Sambac*, which was at that time referred to the genus NYCTANTHES. Several have been since discovered, and it is now no easy matter to distinguish them from one another. M. VENTENAT flattered himself that he had found a character peculiar to one of the species, and accordingly applied to it the

the name of *geniculatum*; but our friend Mr. KÖNIG observes in the second volume of the Annals of Botany, page 358, that a geniculated footstalk is common to the whole of them, and shews that they are simple-leaved from abortion only, and consequently liable to become compound.

We have examined a native specimen from the Friendly Isles, in the Bankian Herbarium, and see no reason to doubt but that our plant is the same.

Communicated by Mr. WHITLEY, Old-Brompton, who had it originally from the late Duke of PORTLAND'S, at Bulstrode.

Cultivated in the stove, and may be propagated by cuttings. Flowers in June and July.



ANDROSACE LACTEA. GRASS-LEAVED
ANDROSACE.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vide Num.* 868.

Specific Character and Synonyms.—*Vide Num.* 868.

We have to beg the indulgence of the Subscribers to the Botanical Magazine, for having here given a second figure of the same plant, an oversight which unfortunately was not detected until the whole of the impression was worked off, and the greater part coloured.

The present drawing, being made from a more vigorous plant, and further advanced, has the advantage of shewing the shape of the seed-vessels, and confirms our former observation, that the number of leaflets of the involucre corresponds with that of the pedicles.

Communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, from his Botanic garden, Brompton.



EPACRIS GRANDIFLORA. CRIMSON EPACRIS.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. imbricatus. *Cor.* 1-petala, tubulosa. *Stam.* fauce inserta. *Germ.* cinctum squamulis 5. *Caps.* 5-locularis, 5-valvis: valvulis medio septiferis. *Sem.* plurima, acerosa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- EPACRIS *grandiflora*; foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis pungentibus patentibus, corollis cylindricis pendulis: laciniis pluries tubo brevioribus obtusiusculis.
- EPACRIS *grandiflora*; fruticosa, foliis ovatis acuminatis mucronatis recurvatis, floribus axillaribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 834.
- EPACRIS *grandiflora*; foliis cordatis pungentibus recurvatis petiolatis, floribus pendulis. *Smith Exot. Bot.* 39.
- EPACRIS *longiflora*. *Cav. Ic.* v. 4. p. 25. t. 344.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, woolly, branches long, straggling. *Leaves* evergreen, alternate, subimbricate, somewhat egg-shaped, rounded at the base and drawn out at the point into a rigid, sharp, coloured mucro, not really heart-shaped (although by being a little bent at the insertion of the short flat footstalk they sometimes appear so) patent, not recurved except when very young. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, pendulous, scentless. *Peduncles* short, recurved, with two or three minute adpressed bracts. *Calyx* imbricated at the base, but terminated in five regular, lance-shaped leaflets. *Corolla* tubular: tube five times longer than the calyx, cylindrical, a little curved, crimson except towards the tip, which, with the limb, is white: Limb expanded, divided into five segments, obtuse
with

with a little point. *Stamens* five, filaments very short, inserted near the upper extremity of the tube: anthers oblong, brown: pollen white. *Germen* globose, with five furrows: style the length of the tube: stigma globular, green.

This beautiful *Epacris* was sent us in blossom, by Mr. LODDIGES, in May last; the first time perhaps that it has been seen in Europe. It seems to be the freest grower of any of the species that we have seen, and may be propagated by layers as well as from seeds.



MARICA CALIFORNICA. YELLOW-
FLOWERED MARICA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 654 & 701.*

OBS. *Rectius foret SISYRINCHIUM cum hoc genere unitum. G.*

Specific Character.

MARICA *californica*; foliis lineari-ensatis, planis; scapo simplicissimo, foliiformi-alato, unifasciculato; corolla explanata, laciniis obovato-oblongis, subæqualibus, muticis; filamentis tantum basi coalitis; antheris incumbenter versatilibus; stigmatibus setiformibus, fissura summa obliqua, glanduloso-puberula. G.

DESCR. *Herb* perennial. *Root* fibrous. *Leaves* several, distich, edges opposite, from one to near two feet high, about half an inch broad; linear-ensiform, striatulate. *Scape* central, foliaceous, round and alately ancipital, quite simple, longer than leaves, curved, terminated by a lanceolate, compressed, many-flowered *fascicle* of navicular, conduplicate, one-flowered *valves*, the outer one a general *involucre*. *Pedicles* filiform, length of the valves. *Flowers* many in succession, decaying by rolling inwards, soon dropping off; of a uniform yellow colour, scentless. *Corolla* explanate, *segments* obovate-oblong, obtuse, inner ones something narrower. *Filaments* more than twice shorter than these, standing on a fleshy receptacle, fascicled, upright, subulate, slightly connate at their base. *Anthers* orange-coloured, linear-sagittate, incumbent, balancing. *Germen* green, oval, prismatic. *Stigmas* setiform, diverging, with a glandularly roughened oblique fissure

fissure at their summit, equal to stamens, longer than their style. *Capsule* about the size of a hazel nut, oblong, triquetral, bluntly angular, nodulose; *seeds* numerous, roundish, not much larger than those of mustard.

In an essay on this natural order, published in the *Annals of Botany*, we so far yielded to established sections, as to continue *SISYRINCHIUM* distinct from the present genus; but we are now fully persuaded, that there exists too great a coincidence of character and habit among their mutual species to require, or even admit of, such separation, at least according to our notions of generic boundary.

The subject of this article is a native of the coast of California, from whence it was imported, according to a note in the *Bankian Herbarium*, some years ago, by Mr. A. MENZIES.

A hardy greenhouse plant, blooms in the autumn, and is propagated with ease both by seed and parting the roots.

In the third volume of the invaluable *Sketches* of Mr. FRANCIS BAUER, we found a drawing of the whole vegetable, without name, but accompanied by a highly magnified dissection of the parts of fructification. It was here that we first noticed the cohesion of the stamens at their base, a circumstance that had entirely escaped us, while examining the flowers with the naked eye, at Mr. SALISBURY'S botanic garden, where our drawing was made.

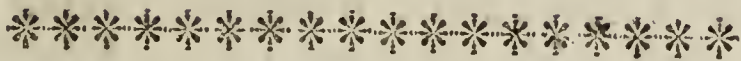
The *prima facie* likeness between this vegetable, and the *SISYRINCHIUM convolutum* of REDOUTE'S *LILIACEES* is very remarkable; but that has a round branched scape, and is said to be a native of the Cape of Good Hope. G.

N^o 984



Syl. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1806. F. Sanson sculp.

ASPHODELUS FISTULOSUS. ONION-LEAVED
ASPHODEL.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 799.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- ASPHODELUS *fistulosus*; radicibus fibrosis; foliis subfistulosis, obtuse subtriquetris, longinque attenuatis, striatis, scabridiusculis, strictiusculis. *G.*
- ASPHODELUS *fistulosus*. *Linn. Sp. 444. Gærtn. Fruct. 1. 68. t. 17. f. 1. Hort. Kew. 1. 447. Cav. Ic. 3. t. 202. Decand. et Lam. Fl. Franç. 3. 204. n. 1906. Brot. Flor. Lusit. 1. 525. Desf. Fl. Atl. 1. 303. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 133.*
- ASPHODELUS *minor*. *Clus. Hist. 197. cum Ic.*
- ASPHODELUS *foliis fistulosis*. *Bauh. Pin. 29.*
- Gamonçillos. *Valentinis*. Cebolla de Culebra. *Granatensibus*.
- (α) caule ramoso. *G.*
- (γ) caule simplici. *G.*

DESCR. *Root* fleshily fibrous, perennial; *leaves* many, tufted, ambient, erect, subfistulose, bluntly triquetral, far-acuminate, striated, somewhat rough; *stem* central, about two feet high, longer than the leaves, upright, divergently branched, paniced, or simple, fleshy, naked; *inflorescence* racemose; *corolla* explanate, segments lanceolately oblong; *filaments* subclavate, divergent, alternate ones shorter; on broad membranous shaggy bases, which meeting together enclose and adapt themselves to the *germen*; *stigmas* capitellate; *capsules* coriaceous, transversely wrinkled, about as big as a pea; *seeds* brown, two in each cell, one often abortive, oblong, triquetral, attenuated downwards.

A native

A native of Provence, Greece, the coast of Barbary, Spain and Portugal. By MILLER and other cultivators, it has been mistaken for an annual plant, owing to its dying in the open ground during our winters; but is truly perennial, and may be preserved in a common greenhouse, if removed early in the autumn, when it will ripen the seed abundantly. Seems now to be a scarce plant, though cultivated by GERARD so far back as 1596. Blooms from July to October.

Our drawing was made from the Nursery of Messrs. GIBBS and Co. Nurserymen, at Brompton. G.

N^o 985



Syd. Edwards, del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1806. E. Sarsom sculp.

HELONIAS VIRGINICA. VIRGINIAN
HELONIAS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, hexapetalo-partita, rotata, æqualis, basi flaminigera, persistens. *Stam.* setacea, divergentia *Pist.* oblongum, tricocco-trigonum, ex stylis stigmatosis persistentibus subulatis recurvis cuique lobo continuis trirostris. *Caps.* 3, membranaceæ, oblongo-ovatæ, rostratæ, deorsum junctæ, introrsum dehiscentes. *Sem.* pauca, biferialia, situ erecta, ex rotundioribus varie pressa, modo complanata, alata. G.

OBS. *Plantæ herbacæ; radix perennis, fibrosa, rhizomate bulbicipite; folia annua, sæpius a basi sursum attenuata, canaliculato-triquetra, deorsum conduplicantia, rarius lanceolata, perraro angustissima scarioso-rigentia atque confertim numerosissima. Caulis foliosus vel modo laxè squamatus; inflorescentia simpliciter subspicatum vel erecto-racemosa atque conferta, vel composito-racemosa laxaque, membranaceo-bractæolata. Corolla tandem coriaceo-tenax. In quibusdam racemi floribus sterilefcit vel deest omnino pistillum, inde, si vis, genus polygamum.—Nec alius generis VERATRUM. G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELONIAS *virginica*; caule villoso, pyramidatim paniculato; floribus laxè racemosis, laciniis unguiculatis, spathulatis, extus inferius puberulis; laminis ovatis, basi glandula didyma depressa notatis; staminibus per totos ungues adnatis, erectis, confluentè affurgentibus. G.

MELANTHIUM *virginicum*. Linn. *Sp. Pl.* 483. Gron. *Virg.* 55. Hort. Kew. 1. 488. Mart. Mill. *Diet.* Lam. *Encyc.* 4. p. 24. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 266. Michaux *Flor. Bor-Amer.* 2. 251.

ASPHODELUS *elatior floridanus* gramineis foliis, floribus parvis ex herbaceo-pallescentibus. Pluk. *Amaltb.* 40. t. 434. f. 8.

A native

A native of the moist meadows of Pennsylvania and Carolina. Cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1768. At present rather a scarce plant; hardy; will grow in any moist border of light mould; seldom feeds, and is not easily multiplied by parting the roots. Generally kept in a pot with Alpine plants. The drawing was made at Mr. LODDIGES'S.

BARTRAM (according to a note on his specimen in the Bankian Herbarium) says it grows in America to the height of five feet, and observes, that the flowers which are at first cream-coloured become red as they decay; Mr. LODDIGES has remarked the same. MICHAUX mentions it as attaining the length of only two or three feet; why he thinks the above synonym from PLUKNET'S work does not agree, we cannot conceive, unless he has some other plant in view. This species alone is sufficient to disturb the serenity of the stoutest Linnean; since from recorded varieties its presence is required in three different orders and classes; by some it has been observed to belong to Hexandria Trigynia, as having all hermaphrodite flowers, by others to Polygamia Monœcia, the flowers being hermaphrodites mixed with males; and again by another, to Diœcia Hexandria, as having all female flowers on one plant and all male on another.

We ourselves have never yet met with any plant of the genus that was Diœcious nor one which had all hermaphrodite flowers. Why should VERATRUM be kept distinct? G.

ERRATA.

No. 747, l. 7, pro "sexpartita," lege "partita."

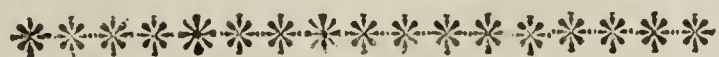
No. 748, p. 2, l. 2, for "three pulvinately," read "pulvinately."

No. 803, l. 24, for "of those," read "as the Calixes,"





IRIS LURIDA. DINGY-COLOURED FLAG.



Vid. Nos. 669 & 787 : in ultimo loco ad quartam lineam pro " involutum," lege " revolutum;" deque observationis quarta, dele " perraro." G.

That the representation of a Genus, on which we have already dwelt so much, may be as complete as we can make it, we offer another plate of this species, the colouring of that before published (No. 669) not being sufficiently characteristic of the plant.

We take this opportunity of arranging such species as have come to our knowledge.

IRIS.

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

Radix rhizoma elongatum, crassum, solidum, horizontaliter procreescens; folia ensiformia, disticha aciebus adversis. G.

IMBERBES*.

- pseud-Acorus. *Engl. Bot. tab. 578.*
 ochroleuca. *Supra tab. 61. I. tripolitana. Clus. Hist. 227. ?*
 orientalis. *Vahl Enum. 2. 127.*
 halophila. *Supra tab. 875.*
 spuria. *Supra tab. 58.*
 foetidissima. *Engl. Bot. tab. 596.*
 graminea. *Supra tab. 681.*
 enfata. *Vahl Enum. 2. 148.*
 biglumis. *Pall. It. 3. App. 26. tab. C. f. 1. Herb. Banks.*
 tenuifolia. *Pall. It. 3. p. 714. tab. C. f. 2. Herb. Banks.*
 ventricosa. *Pall. It. 3. p. 712. tab. B. f. 1. Herb. Banks.*
 fibirica. *Supra tab. 50.*
 virginica. *Supra tab. 703.*
 versicolor. *Supra tab. 21.*
 verna. *Vahl Enum. 2. 147. Pluk. Phyt. tab. 196. f. 6.*
 unguicularis. *Vahl Enum. 2. 143. stylosa. Desf. Fl. Atl. 1. tab. 5.*

BARBATAE**.

- fusiana. *Supra tab. 91.*
 cristata. *Supra tab. 412.*
 pumila. *Supra tab. 9.*
 lutescens. *Vahl Enum. 2. 134.*

arenaria.

- arenaria. *Kitaib. Pl. Rar. Hung. 3. tab. 220.*
 flavissima. *Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. tab. 220.*
 biflora. *Vahl Enum. 2. 132. I. latif. xxii. Clus. Hist. 222. Ic.*
 variegata. *Supra tab. 16.*
 lurida. *Supra tab. 669 & 986.*
 sambucina*. *Supra tab. 187, & var. squalens, tab. 787.*
 japonica. *Vahl Enum. 2. 129.*
 bengalensis. *Ic. Piet. Pl. Beng. v. 1. t. 11. in Bibl. Banks.*
 florentina. *Supra tab. 671.*
 germanica. *Supra tab. 670.*
 bohemica. *Schmidt Flor. Bohem.*
 pallida†. *Supra tab. 685.*
 aphylla. *Supra tab. 870, cujus varietates sunt I. Swertii atque
 plicata Vahl Enum. 2. 130, 131.*
 flexuosa. *Vahl Enum. 2. 131.*
 dichotoma. *Pall. It. 3. p. 712. tab. A. f. 2. Herb. Banks.*
 chinensis. *Supra tab. 373. (Vix ex genuinis barbatis).*

IMBERBES.

- Radix rhizoma subbulbiforme; folia quadrangula. G.*
 tuberosa. *Supra tab. 531.*
Radix bulbus tunicatus; folia canaliculata. G.
 xiphioides. *Supra tab. 687.*
 Xiphium. *Supra tab. 686.*
 lusitanica. *Supra tab. 679. juncea. Brot. Fl. Lus. ?*
 juncea. *Vahl. Enum. 2. 145. Planta Tournefortii et Poireti;
 ab insequenti tamen distincta satis. Exemplar nati-
 vum est videndum in Herb. D. Lambert.*
 mauritanica. *Nobis.—Clus. Cur. Post. 24. juncea. Desf. Fl.
 Atl. t. 4. Hujus quoque specimen spontaneum habet
 D. Lambert.*
 microptera. *Vahl Enum. 2. 142. scorpioides. Desf. Fl. Atl.
 tab. 6. Nobis in Ann. Bot. vol. 1. p. 244.
 Differt insequenti laciniis minoribus erectis. G.*
 alata. *Lam. Diët. 3. 303. Clus. Hist. 210. f. 1. transtagana.
 Brot. Fl. Lus. 1. 52. ?*
 persica. *Supra tab. 1. Prope Aleppo a Russel detecta; præce-
 denti vix discriminanda. G.*

OBS. Quæ supersunt Vahlianæ species (excepta inter incertas *tripetala. Walt.*) MORÆIS adnumerandæ. G.

* Hæc est genuina Linnæana squalens, cujus evidentissima varietas ea Hort. Kew. Willd. Sp. Pl. et aliorum; conjunximus ergo, abrogato Linnæano nomine squalentis. G. Vid. Num. 685.

† Hæc porro vera Linnæi sambucina; licet sua squalens tamdiu tot tantisque viris pro ista data sit. Haud credidimus quod rem utiliter resarturi fuisset priscis reconcinnandis titulis. G. Vid. Num. 685.

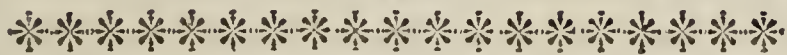
N^o 987



Syd. Edwards del. Bib. by T. Curtis, S. Grac. Crescent Jan. 1807.

F. Sargolom sculp

CORTUSA MATTHIOLI. BEAR'S-EAR
SANICLE.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis : fauce annulo elevato. *Caps.* 1-locularis, ovalis, apice 5-valvi, polysperma. *Receptac. sem.* columnare, liberum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORTUSA *Matthioli*; calycibus corolla brevioribus. *Sp. Pl.* 206. *Reich.* 1. 413. *Willd.* 1. 807. *Hort. Cliff.* 50. *Allion. Act. Helv.* 4. p. 271. *Fl. Ped.* n. 340. t. 5. f. 3. *Krock. Siles.* n. 297. *Gært. Fruet.* v. 1. p. 231. t. 50. *Mattusch. Sil.* t. 1. n. 126. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 194. *Wulf. in Jacq. Icon. Rar.* 32. *Collect.* 1. p. 236. *Mart. Mill. Diet. Bot. Repos.* t. 1. *Ejusdem Recens.* 12. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. p. 79.

CORTUSA. *Matth. Comment.* 698. *Compend.* 653. *J. Bauh. Hist.* 3. p. 499. *Dalech.* 1269. *Raii Hist.* 1084.

CARIOPHYLLATA *Veronensium flore saniculæ ursinae.* *Lob. Adv.* 309. *Obs.* 397. *Icon.* 699. *Camer. Herb.* 337. *Epitom.* 728. *Boerb. Ind. Alt.* 1. p. 206. *Herm. Parad.* 129.

SANICULA *montana* five *Cortusa Matthioli.* *Clus. Pan.* 443. *Hist.* 1. 306 & 307. *Tabern.* 248. *Ger.* 645. f. 3 & 4. *Emac.* 788. f. 8. *Park.* 533. f. 4. *Bauh. Pin.* 243. *Moris. Hist.* v. 2. p. 558. f. 5. t. 24. *fig. ult. et penult.*

AURICULA URSI *laciniata*, five *Cortusa Matthioli*, flore rubro. *Tourn. Inst.* 121.

This plant, though not unknown to Botanists since the days of MATTHIOLUS, and cultivated in this country, by GERARD, above

above two hundred years ago, appears to have been at all times rare. It was named by MATTHIOLUS after his friend CORTUSUS, Professor of Botany at Padua, who first discovered it in the Valle-Stagna, in the territory of Vicenza. It has been found also in the mountains of Carinthia, Stiria, and Silesia, and more plentifully by ALLIONI in Piedmont; but its most natural habitation appears, from GMELIN'S account, to be to the eastward of the Yenisei in Siberia. Although figures of this plant occur so frequently in the older authors, yet, before that of ALLIONI we have observed only three original ones, those of MATTHIOLUS, CLUSIUS, and the diminutive one of CAMERARIUS, to which last is added a leaf and detached flower of the natural size from GESNER.

There occurs not a little contradiction in the different descriptions given of this plant. The segments of the calyx are figured by ALLIONI as three-toothed, and his character has been adopted in the latter editions of the Genera Plantarum; but, according to our observation, they are simply acute and not reflected at the point. The corolla is generally said to be wheel-shaped, but is better described by GÆRTNER as funnel-shaped; the tube is the length of that of the calyx, and gradually widens upwards. The latter author says the faux is naked, while by LINNÆUS and JUSSIEU this part is said to be furnished with a ring; we have found a membranous ring, formed as appears to us by the coalescence of the filaments. GÆRTNER describes the capsule as two-valved, with valves often bifid at the point, but according to all other authors, and even his own figure, it divides into five segments.

This plant is recorded by MATTHIOLUS to possess a virtue, which, though of little use to the mountain nymph, may perhaps recommend it to the notice of the pale-faced belles of crowded cities: the leaves applied to the cheeks, and shortly removed, occasion a beautiful colour, resembling that from the finest rouge, which after some time disappears without injury to the skin.

The specific character was formed to distinguish it from *CORTUSA Gmelini*, which however, according to GÆRTNER, is a true *Androsace*.

Is a hardy perennial; requires a shady and moist situation. Flowers in May and June. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.



SALVIA FORSKOHLI. FORSKOHL'S SAGE.

*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. subcampanulatus, 2-labiatus: labio superiore tridentato.
Cor. ringens. *Filam.* transverse pedicello affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SALVIA *Forskohlei*; foliis lyrato-auriculatis, caule subaphyllo, corollæ galea bifida. *Linn. Mant.* p. 26. *Vahl. Enum.* 1. p. 275. *Etling. Salv.* n. 45. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 151. *Reich.* 1. p. 72.

SALVIA *bifida*; foliis radicalibus hastato-lyratis dentatis hispida. *Forsk. Desc.* p. 202.

SALVIA *Forskælei*. *Sibth. Fl. Græc.* 21. *Donn. Cant.* p. 7.

SCLAREA *orientalis*, folio subrotundo, flore magno, partim albo, partim purpurascente. *Tourn. Cor.* 10. *ex auct. Sibth.*

When LINNÆUS published his third edition of the *Species Plantarum*, he had ascertained only thirty-two species of Sage. In Prof. MARTYN'S elaborate edition of MILLER'S *Dictionary*, this number is increased to seventy-nine; and the much lamented VAHL has enumerated and described no less than one hundred and thirty-seven species. This may serve as an instance of the prodigious accession that has been of late years made to the number of known vegetables, chiefly by the researches of Botanists in distant parts of the world.

This Sage is considered as a hardy perennial, it will be prudent however to preserve some plants from the severity of our winters by artificial protection. It is a native of the Levant, where it was first discovered by TOURNEFORT, and
 after

after him by FORSKOHL; was introduced into our gardens, according to Mr. DONN, about the year 1800, we suppose by means of the late Prof. SIBTHORPE, who made two voyages into Greece for the express purpose of studying the Flora of that interesting country, and the fruit of whose labours is now publishing under the care of Dr. SMITH.

The figure in the *Flora Græca* is taken from a much more robust plant, with many whorls and about six flowers in each; but FORSKOHL describes the whorls as two-flowered and stems a foot high, which corresponds better with our figure. Flowers in July and August; propagated by dividing the roots. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.



CROWEA SALIGNA. WILLOW-LEAVED
CROWEA.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Pet.* 5, fessilia. *Stam.* plana, subulata, pilis intertextis connexa. *Anth.* longitudinaliter filamentis e parte interiori adnatæ. *Stylus* e basi germinis. *Caps.* 5, coalitæ. *Sem.* arillata. SMITH.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

CROWEA *saligna*. Smith in Linn. Trans. v. 4. p. 222.
Dryand. Ann. of Bot. v. 2. p. 520. Bot. Repos.
79. Ejusdem Recens. 25.

CROWEA *saligna*; caule ramisque triquetris, glabris; foliis alternis lanceolatis, integerrimis; floribus solitariis, axillaribus. Venten. Malm. 7.

This genus was established by Dr. SMITH and named in honour of the friend of his youth and early instructor in the science of Botany, JAMES CROWE, Esq.

We have given M. VENTENAT'S specific character at length, for the sake of remarking our surprise that so good a Botanist should fall into an error, not uncommon indeed with his countrymen, that of giving a specific character when the genus contains only one known species. The whole purport of the specific phrase is to distinguish the individual species from the rest of the genus, and is of course liable to be altered upon the discovery of every new species. It is therefore totally inadmissible, indeed impossible to be framed to any useful purpose, whilst the genus consists of one known species only. Some further strictures on Mr. VENTENAT'S account
of

of this plant, by our friend Mr. KÖNIG, may be seen in the first volume of Annals of Botany, p. 173.

The *Crocea* is a native of New-Holland, and one of the handsomest flowering shrubs that has been as yet introduced from that country.

Our drawing was made some years since in the garden of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Esq. then at Vauxhall. Requires to be preserved in the greenhouse during the winter, but should have plenty of air in mild weather. May be propagated by cuttings. Flowers the greatest part of the year.



PSORALEA GLANDULOSA. STRIPED-
FLOWERED PSORALEA.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. longitudine leguminis. *Stam.* diadelpa. *Legum.* monospermum, subrostratum, e valve.

Specific Character and Synonymis.

PSORALEA *glandulosa*; foliis ternatis: foliolis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis, petiolis scabris, racemis axillaribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 3. p. 1349. Syst. Veg. 686. Reich. 3. 543.*

PSORALEA *glandulosa. Sp. Pl. 1075. Gouan. Illust. p. 50. Hort. Kew. 3. 80. Regn. Bot. Mart. Mill. Dict. a. 16.*

PSORALEA foliis omnibus ternatis caule erecto arborecente, pedunculis spicatis, bracteis minimis ciliatis. *Arduin. Animadv. 24. t. 11.*

BARBA JOVIS triphylla, flore albo et cæruleo. *Feuill. Per. 7. t. 3. ?*

That our plant is the same as that of ARDUINO, REGNAULT, and GOUAN, is we think indubitable; but we cannot be equally satisfied with respect to FEUILLEE'S, which is both figured and described by him as always having terminal flowers, whereas in ours, they are constantly axillary. We are the more inclined to doubt the identity of these plants from GOUAN'S remark that it is a native of Spain and the Islands of Majorca and Minorca, as well as of Peru and Chili; for such very distant habitats, when attributed to the same species, although possibly correct, are ever to be suspected.

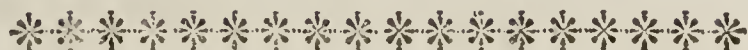
There

There is, however, in the Bankian Herbarium, a specimen from Valparaíso in Chili, having flowers both terminal and axillary, which, though not entirely resembling our plant, does not afford any characteristic difference.

Is to be treated as a greenhouse shrub; flowers from May to September; and, whether we regard its foliage or variegated blossoms, is one of the handsomest in the genus. Introduced about the year 1770. Is readily propagated by cuttings. Communicated by Mr. WHITLEY, Old-Brompton.



MASSONIA CORYMBOSA. CAPE HYACINTH.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, regularis, æqualis, erecta, ab hexapetalo-divisa recurvata ad diversimodo tubulosam, limbo sexpartito recurvatim stellatim refracteve patente. *Stam.* erecta, hic imis laciniis adnata, illic tubum decurrentia. *Stylus* fetaceo-elongatus. *Stig.* punctum hirtulum, obtusatum, vel obiter trifidum. *Capsf.* membranacea, scariofo-rigens, subdiaphana, a parva varie ovata acutius trilobo-trigona ad grandem turbinato-vel obovato-molendinaceam lobis alatim complanatis. *Sem.* biferialia, plura, globosa. G.

OBS. *Plantæ tunicato-bulbosæ ; scapus centralis plerumque subterraneus inclusus, vel supra terram exsertus elevatione ad summum biunciali ; folia hoc longiora, communiter gemina opposita, rarius plura, semel unicum, carnosæ, crassa, ab angustissimis linearibus erectis ad usque latissima orbiculato-ovata plana humi adpressa : Inflor. erecta, corymboso-congesta, vel racemoso-subcapitata, semel uniflora ; bracteis de exiguis membranaceis ad magnas, herbaceas, lato-lanceolatas, corollas obvallantes. Haud raro produci videmus parietem internam staminigeram ultra limbi basin, indeque exoriri cyathum crystallino coronatum humore. Stam. plerumque longinque exserta. Replicantur denuo capsulæ intus splendentes valvæ. Sem. atra, funiculo filiformi pedicellata. Hinc collinet HÆMANTHUM, inde BRUNSVIGIAM, per illius pusillam LACHENALIAM quoque. G.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

MASSONIA *corymbosa* ; foliis linearibus, extus convexis, angustissimis, erectis ; scapo exserto his brevioribus ; racemo subcapitato-congesto ; corolla hexapetalo-divisa, turbinato-campanulata, recurvo-patula ; staminibus subinclusis, alternis brevioribus ; bracteis minutis. G.

HYACINTHUS *corymbosus*. Linn. Mant. 223. Thunb. Prod. Pl. cap. 64. Jacq. Coll. 3. 230. tab. 19. f. 2. Mart. Mill. Dict. Bot. Rep. tab. 345. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 168.

A native

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was found by Mr. MASSON, whose specimens are to be seen in the Banksian Herbarium. Not enumerated in the *Hortus Kewensis*. The drawing was made from an imported plant sent us by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Turnham-Green, who is, we believe, the only person that has it in this country.

DESCR. *Root* a tunicated Bulb, about the size of a cherry; *leaves* three to six, three to four inches high, suberect, very narrow, linear, thick, fleshy, concave inwards, outwards convex, purple-red at their base; *Scape* coloured, roundish, at last nearly twice shorter than those; *raceme* few-manyflowered, capitately heaped; *pedicles* adpressed, upright, shorter than corolla, longer than the small *bractes*; *corolla* turbinately campanulate, hexapetalously parted, of a palish rose-colour, with six deep violet streaks, scentless; *segments* about half an inch long, oblong-lanceolate, recurved upwards, converging downwards cylindrically, base narrow, gibbously angular; inner segments unguiculate with a somewhat broader lamina; *stamens* setiform, divergently upright, alternately shorter, about a third shorter than segments to which they adhere for about a third or fourth of their length; *anthers* oblong, short, upright; *style* upright, slender, attenuated, equal to stamens; *stigma* a glandularly roughened blunted point; *germen* round-ovate, trigonal; *capsule* membranous, scariose, transparent, ovate, trifurcate, sharply triquetral, lobed, pointed; *seeds* several, globular, black. A greenhouse plant; blooms in the autumn. G.

SPECIES.

- corymbosa. *Supra tab.* 991.
 ensifolia. *Supra tab.* 554. } *distinctæne?*
 uniflora. *Herb. Banks.* }
 angustifolia. *Supra tab.* 736.
 undulata. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 28. (*pusilla. Herb. Banks.?*)
 echinata. *Willd. l. c.*
 pauciflora. *Dryand. MSS. Mus. Banks. quo spec.* $\frac{v.}{s.}$ *serv.*
 pustulata. *Supra tab.* 642.
 muricata. *Supra tab.* 642.
 latifolia. *Supra tab.* 848. α (*sanguinea. Jacq. Ic. Schænb. 4. t.*)
 coronata. *Jacq. Hort. Schænb. 4. tab.*
 obovata. *Jacq. l. c. tab.*
 longifolia. *Jacq. l. c. tab.*
 lanceæfolia. *Jacq. l. c. tab.*
 cordata. *Jacq. l. c. tab.*
 grandifolia. *nobis.* (*latifolia. Jacq. l. c. tab.*)

OBS. MASSONIA *nodicarpa* C. F. Gartn. *Sem. v.* 3. p. 13. t. 182. f. 2. *nec hujus generis, sed MOREÆ species.* G.

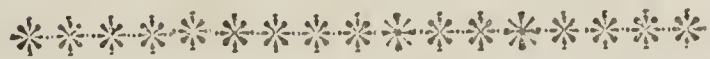
Anne cunctæ Jacquinianæ species mutuo satis inter se distinctæ? G.

15792



Del. Pub. by T. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1802. P. S. 1802.

GLADIOLUS HIRSUTUS (α). LEAFLESS-FLOWERING
SHAGGY CORN-FLAG.



For Generic Character, see Nos. 538 and 566; for an account of the Species, see Num. 727; and for the other varieties, Nos. 574 and 823. This flowers in December. G.

(α) *aphyllus*; *floriger* foliis totis vaginosis coloratis; *sterilis* folio ensato-lineari, strictiusculo, trinervio, villosa. *Inodorus*. *Præcox*. G.

SPECIES.

- Cunonia*. *Supra tab.* 343. (ANTHOLYZA.)
watsonius. *Supra tabs.* 450, 569.
quadrangularis. *Supra tab.* 567.
permeabilis. *De la Roche. Diff. n.* 1. *tab.* 2.
viridis. *Vabl Enum.* 2. 96. *n.* 37. *Herb. Banksf.*
viperatus. *Supra tab.* 688.
alatus. *Supra tab.* 586.
namaquensis. *Supra tab.* 592. (*equitans*. *Vabl Enum.* 2. 91. *n.* 28.)
hirsutus (δ). *Supra tab.* 574, (γ) 823, (β) 727, (α) 992; *hujus*
meræ varietates merianellus Vabl l. c. 95. *n.*
85. *et brevifolius ejusd. l. c.* 80. *n.* 8. G.
versicolor (α). *Bot. Rep. tab.* 19, (β) *supra tab.* 556, (γ) *Jacq.*
Ic. Rar. 2. *t.* 245, (δ) *quorum prior grandis*
Vabl l. c. 87. *n.* 20, *postremus ejusd. elongatus*
l. c. 81. *n.* 9. G.
tristis (α). *Supra tab.* 272. (β) *concolor. Parad. Lond. tab.* 8.
hyalinus. *Jacq. l. c. t.* 242.
tenellus. *Jacq. l. c. t.* 248. (β) *ejusd. coll.* 4. *t.* 3. *f.* 1.
fetifolius. *Vabl l. c.* 100. *n.* 46.
gracilis. *Supra tab.* 562, (β) *lævis Vabl l. c.* 83. *n.* 13. ?
recurvus. *Supra tab.* 578. *huc carinatus Vabl l. c.* 82. *n.* 12.
nostrum quoque erronee in Ann. of Bot. v. 1.
p. 231. *l.* 13. G.
carneus. *Supra tab.* 591.
cuspidatus. *Supra tab.* 582. *qui etiam genuinus Linnæi undu-*
latus. G.
blandus (α). *Supra tab.* 625, (β) 648, (γ) 645. *iidem cum albido*
trimaculato et inflato Vabl l. c. 85. *n.* 17, 87.
n. 21, 84. *n.* 15. G.
angustus. *Supra tab.* 602.

involutus.

involutus. *De la Roche Diff. n. 2. t. 3. Mill. Ic. t. 286. f. 1.*
huc quoque hastatus Vahl l. c. 86. n. 18. G.
 flexuosus. *Thunb. Diff. de Glad. t. 1. f. 1.*
 exscapus. *Vahl l. c. 80. n. 7. qui flexuosus Linn. Suppl. 96.*
nec vero Thunbergii. G.
 undulatus (α). *Supra tab. 647, (β) 538.*
 floribundus. *Supra tab. 610.*
 Milleri. *Supra tab. 632.*
 cardinalis. *Supra tab. 135.*
 byzantinus. *Supra tab. 874.*
 communis. *Supra tab. 86.*
 segetum. *Supra tab. 719. (communis Flor. Græc. Sibth. tab. 37.)*
 triphyllus*. *Sibth. MSS. cujus exemplar in Herb. Banks. asser-*
vatum est; (communis, var. Flor. Græc. Sibth.
1. 28. t. 38.)

OBS. *Reliquæ Vahlis enumeratæ species ad WATSONIAM, TRITONIAM, BABIANAM, MELASPHÆRULAM, SPARAXIDEM, LAPEYROUSIAM et ANOMATHECAM sunt respectivè referendæ. Vid. Ann. Bot. v. 1. p. 225. cum insequentibus passim. G.*

* *Differre videtur proximo antecedenti antheris filamentis 2—3plo brevioribus, bulbo ovato-pyramidato plexu fibroso reticulatim textili tecto; est præterea omni parte minor cum floribus paucioribus. Memoratur occurrere Cypri campestribus fertilioribus, uti et Venetorum maritimis. Huc revocandus GLADIOLUS (GHIAGGIULO) Zannichelli Ist. delle piante dei lidi Veneti, p. 113. t. 58. a nobis (supra No. 719) minus rectè GLADILO segetum pro synonymo adjectus. Semina proculdubio globosa ut in eo ex quibus is omni alio suo congeneri facile est discriminandus. G.*

ERRATA.

No. 719, l. 24, pro "13," lege "113."

No. 556, a pag. calce l. 4, pro "458," lege "158."



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Feb. 1. 1806 F. Sarsom sculp

LACHENALIA RUBIDA (α). DOTTED-
FLOWERED LACHENALIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 745 & 854.*

OBS. *Ægre a SCILLA distinguenda; illic vero corollæ lacinia longitudine pares conformes; hic extimæ breviores subcalycinæ. Per pusillam MASSONIA, per lanceæfoliam (supra No. 854. l. 14 male angustifoliam dictam) Drimia connexa. G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *rubida* (*floribus majoribus*) foliis lanceolatis pervaria macularum aspersione; corolla pedicellis pluries longiore, pendulo-nutante, trigono-cylindrica, subbilabiata; lacinibus huic subæqualibus, imis tribus deflexo-convergentibus; stylo deflexo exserto; laciniiis intimis subquarta parte longioribus, quarum infima e suis subbrevis subdifformi; extimarum summa suarum longiore, truncato-retusa. G.

LACHENALIA *rubida*. *Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. t. 398. Coll. 5. 60. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 179.*

(β) LACHENALIA *tigrina*. *Jacq. l. c. t. 399. Coll. 5. 67. rubidæ. β . Willd. l. c. 180*

(γ) LACHENALIA *punctata*. *Jacq. l. c. t. 397. Coll. 2. 323. Willd. l. c.*

ORCHIS *hyacinthoides* foliis caule et floribus maculatis. *Buxb. Cent. Plant. 3. p. 12. t. 20. Olim perperam a Linnæo in Mantissa ALETRIDI (VELTHEIMIÆ) capensi pro synonymo adscripta.*

For this scarce species we are indebted to Mr. WILLIAMS, of Turnham-Green, to whom we already owe many other

this natural order. We received it likewise from Mr. WOODFORD, of Spring-Grove. A native of the Cape of Good Hope; should be kept in the greenhouse with other bulbs from the same country and planted in a small pot, with a mixture of three-fourths peat earth to one of loam; blooms in the autumn.

DESCR. *Bulb* tunicated, oblong-ovate, about the size of a pigeon's egg, base umbilicately hollowed; *leaves* two to four, lanceolate, varying much in the spotting, having however the stains always round, sometimes very strongly marked and thickset, at others thinly sprinkled and faded, sometimes appearing on one surface only, at others on both; *stem* at first higher than the leaves, more or less coloured by close and often confluent blood-red dots; *raceme* lax, few-manyflowered; *bractes* small ovate, acuminate, decurrent, membranous; *corolla* an inch or more in length, trigonal-cylindric, subbilabiate patent, pendulous, several times longer than pedicles, receiving a carmine hue from numerous thickset dots of that colour, which are spread over a transparently whitish ground; *segments* distinct quite to their base, outer a fourth shorter, adpressedly incumbent on the inner, cuneate-oblong, concave, thicker, subcalycine, upper one the longest of the three truncately retuse and glandularly thickened at the top; inner ones obcuneate-oblong, patulous upwards, convolutely concave downwards, lower one rather shorter and somewhat differently shaped; *stamens* fixed to the bottom of the corolla, to which they are about equal, compressed-filiform, three upper a little the longest, diverging, lower ones deflex, converging, resting on the lowest segment; *anthers* reddish, oblong-sagittate; *style* slender, deflex, protruded considerably beyond the stamens, attenuated; *stigma* obsolete, when magnified appearing blunted-triquetral and glandularly pubescent; *germen* pale, ovate, trifurcately three-lobed, trigonal, lobes pulvinate.

We cannot think *punctata* distinct from the present species: (β) is the handsomest variety of the three; but sometimes degenerates into (α). G.



MELANTHIUM VIRIDE. BRANCHING
MELANTHIUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Braeteæ nullæ. *Cor.* infera, regularis, æqualis, ex hexapetalopartita varie patente ad hypocrateriformem, unguibus in tubum angulosum coalitis, laminis stellatim aut rotatim solutis. *Stam.* aut immediate hypogyna, aut adnata unguibus, aut per tubulum decurrentia. *Styli* 3, stigmatosi, rostratim continui, persistentes, raro filiformes, decidui. *Caps.* coriacea, varie pulvinatim trigona. *Sem.* plurima, subglobosa vel compresso-orbiculata. G.

OBS. *Radix* bulbus solidus, ovato-pyramidatus, hinc basi oblique depressus, membrana sæpius crustacea vel subputaminea tectus; a se ipso quotannis renascens frugifer, dum ille precedentis anni (functæ modo vice matricis, cæteroquin sterilefcens) totus emarcescit. *Folia* tria-plurima disticha canaliculato-lanceolata, vel angustiora convoluta-concava, rarius subsistulosa, deorsum vaginantia, conduplicantia. *Scapus* de subnullo bipedalem usque. *Inflor.* 1-multiflora, vel spicata, vel racemosa-paniculata pedunculis magis minusve decurrenter adnatis, modo subcorymbosa. *Stigmata* parum manifesta, ad lentem rimulæ oblique dehiscentes. *Filam.* setaceo-subulata. Quando laciniæ ad infra usque germen sint distinctæ perstat corolla, dum vero cohærescunt istæ, ut quomodocunque dictum cingant organum, per ejusdem incrementum tandem dejicitur. Genus TULIPÆ adeo propinquum ut vix detur unde distinguere. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELANTHIUM *viride* foliis canaliculato-lanceolatis; caule folioso paniculato-racemoso, pedunculis unifloris deorsum decurrenter-adnatis; corolla persistente, cernua, laciniis reflexis juxtim supra genu areola colorata cum disco scrobiculatim depresso notatis; stylis deciduis, filiformibus, stamina exsuperantibus, divaricatis. G.

MELANTHIUM *viride.* Linn. *Suppl.* 213. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 488. *Thunb. Prod.* 67. *Bot. Rep. t.* 233. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 269.

ORNITHOGLOSSUM *glaucum.* *Parad. Lond. t.* 54.

Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered in December last, at Mr. HIBBERT'S garden, Clapham. The species was brought into this country from the Cape of Good Hope, by

by Mr. MASSON, about 1788. It should be kept in the greenhouse and treated like other Cape Bulbs.

DESCR. *Bulb* solid, about an inch and half high, ovate-pyramidal, flattened obliquely on one side of the base, covered with a somewhat crustaceous membrane like that of a tulip root; *leaves* opposite, alternate, radical ones close, largest, channelled-lanceolate, far-acuminate, recurved; *stem* leafy, angular, somewhat taller than root-leaves, branched downwards, upwards paniculately racemose; *peduncles* divergent, numerous, one-flowered, from the axils of the leaves (which become gradually smaller) more or less decurrently adnate to the stem, recurved, thickening at their top; *corolla* cernuous, hexapetalously divided, persistent; *segments* green, edged with purple-brown, equal, subulate-lanceolate, reflex, convolutedly concave, shortly unguiculate, marked just above the bend with a roundish spot, the disk of which is slightly hollowed; *filaments* exactly hypogynous, subulate-fetiform, one-third shorter than segments, divergent, recurved; *anthers* small, sagittately ovate, brown; *germen* obconic-globular, rounded-trigonal; *styles* three, green, filiform extending by half their length beyond the stamens, urceolately divergent, not beakedly continuous with the germen, deciduous; *stigmas* inconspicuous, obliquely slit, hiant, brown. The whole plant scentless. G.

SPECIES.

- longiflorum. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 266. (WURMBEA.)
monopetalum. Linn. Suppl. 2. 31. (WURMBEA campanulata α .
Willd. l. c. 265. WURMBEA capensis β . Bot.
Rep. t. 221.)
spicatum. Supra tab. 694. (WURMBEA campanulata β . Willd.
l. c.)
pumilum. Nobis. (WURMBEA pumila. Willd. l. c.)
revolutum. Herb. Banksf. (WURMBEA.)
inuustum. Herb. Banksf. (WURMBEA.)
remotum. Herb. Banksf. (WURMBEA.)
stigmofum. Herb. Banksf. (WURMBEA.)
junceum. Supra tab. 558. (idem cum triquetro.)
secundum. Lam. Encyc. 4. 29. ill. t. 269. f. 2.
ciliatum. Willd. l. c. 267.
capense. Willd. l. c. (idem cum blando. Herb. Banksf.)
luridum. Herb. Banksf. a nobis (supra No. 964) dictum minus
recte lucidum; itidemque male pro eodem cum
phalangoide (quod HELONIE species) datum. G.
uniflorum. Supra tab. 767. (ciliatum. Jacq. fragm. t. 3. f. 3.)
eucomoides. Supra tab. 641.
viride. Supra tab.
indicum. Willd. l. c. 268. (Herb. Banksf. exempl. à Tranquebar.)



Ed. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis Sc. Graec. Crescent Feb. 1. 1817. E. Sayer sculp.

POINCIANA PULCHERRIMA. BARBADOES
FLOWER-FENCE.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus: inferiore majore. *Petala* 5, summum difforme. *Stam.* longissima; omnia fœcunda, discreta. *Legumen* compresso-planum, bivalve, pluriloculare. *Sem.* unicum in singulis loculamentis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- POINCIANA *pulcherrima*; aculeis geminis. *Spec. Pl.* 554. *Reich.* 2. p. 258. *Hort. Ups.* 101. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 54. *Jacq. Amer.* 122. *Id. Pi&T.* 62. t. 120.
- POINCIANA. *Tourn. Inst.* 619. t. 391. *Brown Fam.* 225. *Hughes Barbadoes.* p. 201.
- CÆSALPINIA *pulcherrima*; foliolis oblongo-ovalibus emarginatis calycibusque glabris, corymbis simplicibus, petalis fimbriatis, flaminibus longissimis. *Swartz Obs.* 166. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 531. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* a 2.
- SENNA spuria arborea spinosa, &c. *Sloane Fam.* 2. p. 49.
- CRISTA PAVONIS flore elegantissimo variegato. *Burm. Zeyl.* 79.
- CRISTA PAVONIS, Frutex pavonius. *Brcyn. Cent.* 61. t. 22. *Raii Hist.* 981.
- ACACIA orientalis gloriosa, coluteæ foliis, ad genicula spinis gemellis aculeata. *Pluk. Alm.* 5.
- FLOS PAVONIS. *Mer. Sur.* 45. t. 45.
- TSIETTI mandaru. *Rheede Mal.* 6. p. 1. t. 1.

The name of POINCIANA was given to this splendid shrub by TOURNEFORT, in commemoration of M. DE POINCI, Governor

Governor of the Antilles. Its English appellation denotes the use to which it is frequently applied in the West-Indies, and JACQUIN remarks that a hedge made of this plant, especially when mixed with *PARKINSONIA aculeata*, forms the most beautiful fence imaginable; indeed few flowers have been described in more enraptured language. Although long since widely diffused through the West-India isles, and frequently found of spontaneous growth, it is doubtful whether it be originally indigenous there. LIGON says expressly that it was imported into Barbadoes from the Cape de Verd Islands. It is cultivated through all the tropical countries of the East, especially wherever any Chinese are settled, by whom it is called the Peacock's Crest. Was introduced into Holland from Amboyna about the year 1670, and cultivated in Chelsea Garden, by Sir HANS SLOANE, in 1691; but as it cannot be preserved out of the stove, nor propagated except by seeds, it must ever remain a rarity in our northern climes.

The flowers are said to be sweet-scented; but the whole plant, when bruised, diffuses a disagreeable smell, very like that of SAVIN, which it appears to resemble in virtue, being considered, in the West-Indies, as a powerful emmenagogue.

Our drawing was made from a fine plant which flowered in the collection of the Comtesse DE VANDES in July last.

SWARTZ has thought proper to unite *POINCIANA* with *CÆSALPINIA*, in which he has been followed by WILLDENOW and our MARTYN; but, notwithstanding these authorities, we are deterred from adopting this change, by observing that, according to the accurate GÆRTNER, the seed-pod of *CÆSALPINIA Sapan* is one-celled, which in our plant is divided by a transverse septum between each seed; and in respect to the form of the flower, *POINCIANA* seems to have a nearer affinity with *PARKINSONIA*.



HEDYSARUM ROSEUM. ROSE-COLOURED
HEDYSARUM.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* carina transverse obtusa. *Leg.* articulis
1-spermis compressis.

Specific Character.

HEDYSARUM *roseum*; caulescens, assurgens, foliis pinnatis
septemjugis: foliolis ellipticis, racemis ca-
pitatis axillaribus pedunculatis, vexillo striato
emarginato carina longiore.

We received this elegant Hedyfarum from Mr. LODDIGES,
of Hackney, last July, who raised it from seeds sent to him
from Mount Caucasus, under the name which we have adopted.
It is probably biennial, as some of the plants, but not all,
flowered the same year they were sown.



THYMUS GRANDIFLORUS. LARGE-FLOWERED
THYME.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calycis bilabiati faux villis clausa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

THYMUS *grandiflorus*; verticillis subdecemfloris distantibus, calycibus angulato-striatis nudis, galeis fornicatis, foliis petiolatis rhombeo-ovalibus basi integerrimis.

THYMUS *carolinianus*; erecto-caespitosus: foliis glabris, ovalibus, subintegris; verticillis e binis fasciculis substipitatis: calycibus sub 3-fido-bilabiatis. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am. v. 2. p. 9. ?*

THYMBRA? *caroliniana*; caule angulato villosa, foliis oppositis villosis subdentatis lanceolatis, calycibus nudis, floribus verticillatis subrubris. *Walt. Flor. Carol. p. 162.*

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, erect, opposite-branched, branches roundish, villous. *Leaves* opposite, petiolated, rhomboid-oval, irregularly and rather obsoletely toothed towards the point, but the lower half quite entire, studded with pellucid points, smooth, or at least clothed with so minute a pubescence as to be only felt, not seen. *Flowers* shewy, pale purple, growing in equidistant whorls about ten in each, shortly peduncled. *Braçes* leaflike, quite entire. *Calyx* ten-cornered, tubular, bilabiate, smooth without, within filled with hairs: upper lip three-toothed, teeth small; lower lip two-toothed, more deeply divided, teeth awl-shaped, not projecting beyond the

the upper lip. *Corolla* ringent, upper lip arched, emarginate, very obtuse, lower lip three-lobed: lobes equal, obtuse, reflexed, middle one spotted within; throat inflated, depressed underneath, tube very short. *Filaments* four, incurved, shorter than corolla. *Anthers* somewhat moon-shaped, two-lobed, bearing pollen at the extremities only. *Germens* four, egg-shaped, seated on a thick fleshy receptacle. *Style* longer than filaments. *Stigma* bifid, one segment only revolute at first, afterwards both.

Notwithstanding the size of the flowers, this plant possesses the true characters of a *Thymus*, and in habit is not very different from *THYMUS* (*MELISSA* L.) *Calamintha* of SMITH, which it may immediately precede in a systematic arrangement.

We have very little doubt but that WALTER'S plant is the same with ours, but are not sufficiently certain with respect to MICHAUX'S, to dare to adopt his specific name.

It is a native of Carolina. Will be most safely sheltered in a greenhouse during the winter. Communicated by our friend JOHN WALKER, Esq. from his collection at Southgate.



THEA CHINENSIS, var. β . BOHEA TEA-TREE.*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5—6-partitus, *Cor.* 5—9-petala. *Styli* 3 *coaliti*. *Caps.* 3-locularis. *Sem.* solitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

THEA *chinensis*; floribus subhexapetalis axillaribus subsolitariis erectis, fructibus nutantibus.

α . THEA *viridis*. *Sp. Pl.* 735. *Willd.* 2. 1180. *Reich.* 2. 589. *Hill Exot.* t. 22. *Gært. Fruct.* 2. p. 83. t. 95. *Letts. Monog.* t. 1. *Woodv. Med. Bot. Suppl.* 116. t. 256.

THEA *Bohea* β . *stricta*. *Hort. Kew.* vol. 2. p. 230?

THEA *sinensis*. *Blackw.* t. 351.

β . THEA *Bohea*; *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 734. *Hort. Cliff.* 204. *Amæn. Acad.* 7. p. 239. t. 4. *Hill Exot.* t. 22. *Blackw.* t. 352. *Thunb. Jap.* 225. *Willd.* 2. 1180. *Hort. Kew.* v. 2. p. 230. var. α *laxa*. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* *Lettsom Mon.* ed. 2. p. 41. *Ic.*

THEA *cantonensis*. *Lour. Cochin.* 339.

THEE. *Kæmpf. Amæn.* 605. t. 606.

THEE frutex. *Barth. Act.* 4. p. 1. t. 1. *Bont. Fav.* 87. t. 88. *Barrel. Rar.* 128. t. 904.

THEE *Sinensium*. *Breyn. Cent.* 111. f. in pag. 112. *Ic.* 17. t. 3. *Boc. Mus.* 114. t. 94. *Raii Hist.* 619.

CHAA *Baub. Pin.* 147. *Baub. Hist.* 3. l. 27. c. 1. p. 5.

EUONYMO affinis arbor orientalis nucifera, flore roseo. *Pluk. Phyt.* t. 88.

There is no reason whatever to believe that the varieties of this celebrated plant, sold by our Nurserymen, under the names of THEA *viridis* and THEA *Bohea*, are really distinct species.

species. Indeed it is now nearly ascertained, that all the different sorts of tea, prepared in China, are the produce of the same species; and that the colour, form, and qualities, depend chiefly upon the climate, soil, age, modes of preparation, and various manipulations that the leaves are subjected to. What is known respecting these has been so frequently repeated, that we shall only refer our readers to Prof. MARTYN's edition of MILLER's Dictionary. The *Bohea* variety appears, however, to be more tender than the *Green*, and will not endure the severity of our winters, which the latter bears with impunity.

According to our friend and coadjutor Mr. KER (late GAWLER) *THEA* and *CAMELLIA* cannot be kept apart, but must be united into one genus; and our own observations go to confirm this idea, but we are unwilling to change the generic name until all the allied plants shall have been more accurately examined. The imbricated calyx of the latter may be thought to keep them distinct, though the former has likewise a few scales at the base, which soon fall off. Most certainly, however, even in the Linnean system, *CAMELLIA* and *THEA* ought not to have been placed in different classes, for the filaments and petals of the *TEA* all coalesce at the base, and always fall off united in one piece, though, if examined when the flower first expands, the filaments will be seen firmly attached to the receptacle.

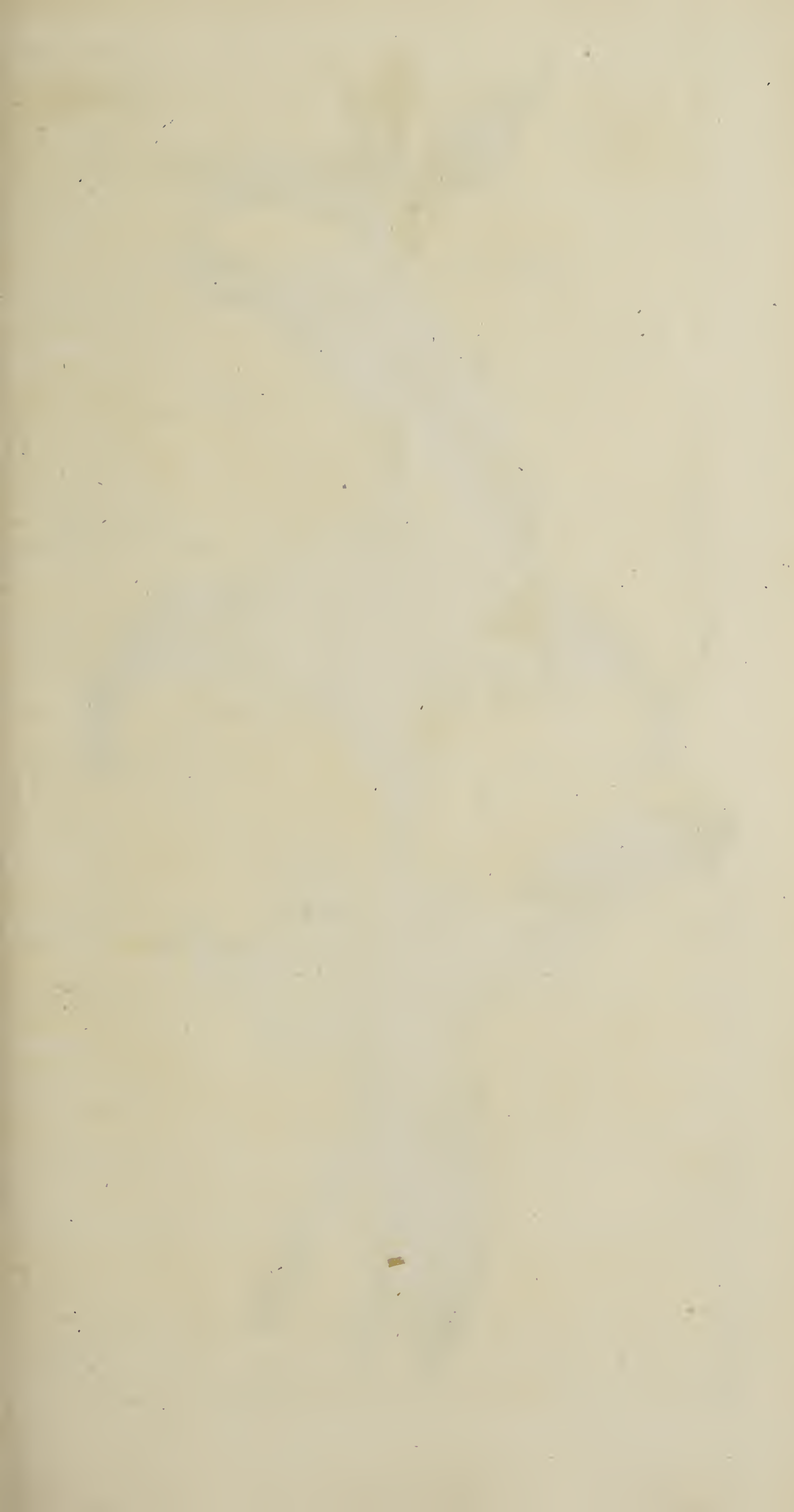
In his natural orders, LINNÆUS refers both *CAMELLIA* and *THEA* to a distinct section at the end of his *columniferæ*, or *malvaceæ* of JUSSIEU. The latter author hesitatingly and perhaps with less propriety has added them to his *Aurantia**

The variety here figured, according to LOUREIRO, grows in the province of Fo-kien, in China; and, if our synonym be right, occurs also, both indigenous and cultivated, in the province of Canton.

Flowers with us in the autumn, and when planted in the open ground not at all, except in the most favourable seasons. May be propagated by cuttings. Introduced about the year 1768, by JOHN ELLIS, Esq.

Our figure was taken in MALCOLM's Nursery, Kenfington, at that time in the possession of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES.

* According to our observation, made in a recent and mature seed, the radicle of the embryo is reflected towards the base, while the plumula, not mentioned by GÆRTNER, is ascendant or centripetal; but we do not venture to lay any stress upon a single experiment, made too without reference to prior observations, and therefore perhaps with too little attention.

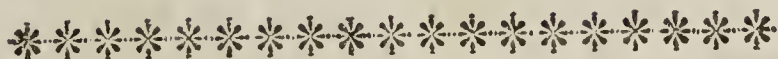


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Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis Sc^o Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1807. F. Sanson sculp

PHLOMIS LYCHNITIS. LAMP-WICK
PHLOMIS.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. angulatus. *Corollæ* labium superius incumbens, compressum, villosum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHLOMIS *Lychnitis*; foliis lanceolatis tomentosis, floralibus ovatis, involucris fetaceis lanatis. *Sp. Pl.* 819. *Reich.* 3. p. 70. *Mill. Ic.* 204. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* n. 5. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 308.

PHLOMIS *Lychnitis.* *Clus. Hist.* 379. *Hist.* 2. 27. *Tourn. Inst.* 178. *Pena in Hist. Lugd.* 1303. *Ed. Gallic.* 2. p. 194. *D'Asso. Arrag. n.* 536. *Ger. Prov.* 264. 2. *Villars Dauph.* 2. p. 393. *Quer. Flor. Espan.* v. 6. p. 95. *Allioni Fl. Ped.* 121. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 119. *Brot. Flor. Lusit.* v. 1. p. 166.

PHLOMIS foliis ligulatis utrinque tomentosis, radiis involucris fetaceis villosis. *Sauv. Monsp.* 143.

VERBASCUM angustis salviæ foliis. *Baub. Pin.* 240. *Ger. emac.* 767. *Raii Hist.* 511.

VERBASCUM sylvestre foliis salviæ tenuifoliæ. *Lob. Ic.* 558. f. 1. et 2. *advers.* p. 241.

VERBASCUM sylvestre monspeliense, flore luteo hiante. *J. Baub. Hist.* 3. p. 307, quoad descriptionem.

STACHYS prælongo angustoque folio, flore luteo. *Barrel. Ic.* 1321.

SALVIA fruticosa lutea angustifolia. *Park. Theat.* 51. f. 10.

Among the figures above quoted, those of CLUSIUS and PENA, BARRELIER and PHILIP MILLER, are the only original

ginal ones. Of these, that of PENA expresses the habit of the plant the best, but was taken after the flowers had dropped off, in which state the specimens in herbariums are frequently found. Perhaps it was this circumstance that misled LINNÆUS when he describes the corolla "as scarcely larger than the calyx."

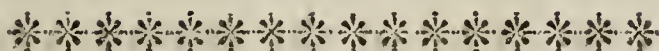
A native of the Southern parts of France, Spain, and Portugal; growing chiefly on dry gravelly hills; is said to be particularly abundant about Montpelier, and in similar soils in other parts of Languedoc.

It owes its specific title of *Lychnitis*, as well as its Spanish name *Candelera*, to the use to which the long slender radical leaves are applied, as wicks for lamps, which purpose they are said to answer very well, even in their recent state.

Cultivated by MILLER in the Physic-Garden at Chelsea, in 1731, but may be considered with us as a very rare plant. Is generally treated as a greenhouse shrub, but in a sheltered situation and dry gravelly soil, it would probably do much better in the open air. Flowers in July. Our drawing was made in the garden of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Esq. late at Vauxhall.



PENTAPETES ERYTHROXYLON. ST. HELENA
RED-WOOD.



Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA DODECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Stam.* 10—20, quorum 5 castrata, longa.
Caps. 5-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PENTAPETES *Erythroxyton*; foliis cordatis subcrenatis sub-
tus tomentosus rugoso reticulatis, floribus
subumbellatis decandris. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p.
438. *Forster in Comm. Goett.* 9. p. 61. *Lamarck*
Encyc. Meth. v. 5. p. 161.

DOMBEYA *Erythroxyton*; foliis subpeltatis ovatis acuminatis
cordatis crenulatis subtus tomentosus reticu-
latis, pedunculis tubifloris, floribus pen-
tandris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 725.

DOMBEYA *Erythroxyton.* *Bot. Repos.* 389?

ALCEA arborea populi nigri foliis prona parte albicantibus;
flore amplissimo rubicundo. *Pluk. Mant.* 6.
t. 333. f. 2.

According to LAMARCK, CAVANILLE'S genus DOMBEYA is not to be separated from PENTAPETES. We have therefore retained the appellation given to this shrub in the Hortus Kewensis, though it is at present better known in our nurseries by that of DOMBEYA, a name applied by LAMARCK to the Norfolk-Island Pine, in which he has been followed by Professors SCHREBER and MARTYN, as also by Mr. LAMBERT, who has lately added figures of that beautiful tree to his splendid Monograph on Pines.

If this plant be separated from PENTAPETES, and really belong to DOMBEYA of CAVANILLES, it should be called

ASSONIA

ASSONIA *Erythroxyton* (*Vide Gen. Plant. ed. Schreb.*). But having our doubts whether it ought to be joined with that genus, we rather restore the original name given to it in the Hortus Kewensis.

It has only five fertile stamens, alternating with these are five tongue-shaped bodies, of a black purple colour, more erect, and twice the length of the stamens, perhaps more properly called nectaries, than barren filaments. The external calyx consists of three small bractes, which fall off as soon as the flower opens.

Native of St. Helena, where there occurs another species with leaves quite entire at the margin, called BLACK-WOOD or EBONY (*PENTAPETES Melanoxylon, Soland. MSS.*) which is an undoubted congener of our plant, and perhaps the one figured in the Botanist's Repository.

Introduced by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, in 1772. Cultivated in the stove. Flowers in May, June, and July. Propagated by cuttings. Communicated by Mr. WHITLY, Old Brompton.



CYCLAMEN HEDERÆFOLIUM. IVY-LEAVED
CYCLAMEN, OR SOW-BREAD.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata, reflexa, tubo brevissimo: faucē prominente.
Bacca tecta capsula.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- CYCLAMEN *hederæfolium*; foliis cordatis angulatis denticulatis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 196. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 810.
- CYCLAMEN *europæum.* *Mill. Diet.* 1.
- CYCLAMEN folio hederæ et vernum. *Lob. Icon.* 605.
- CYCLAMEN romanum foliis hederæ, flore carneo et flore purpureo. *Swert. Florileg.* t. 59.
- CYCLAMINUS orbicularis. *Dod. Pempt.* 337.
- CYCLAMINUS verno tempore florens. *Clus. Pan.* 234. *Hist.* 265.
- CYCLAMEN *hederæfolium.* *Bauh. Pin.* 308. *Ger. emac.* 844. 2. f. 5. *Raii Hist.* 1206.
- CYCLAMEN vernum flore purpureo. *Park. Parad.* 195. t. 197. f. 1.

The ivy-leaved Cyclamen is said to be a native of Italy; is a very valuable plant, on account of its early flowering, sweet scent, and beautiful foliage. It is not so hardy as *europæum*, but can be cultivated in the open ground. May be propagated by cuttings of the root. Cultivated by GERARD, in 1596.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT



The diagram illustrates the layout of a physical system, showing the arrangement of components and their interconnections. The central vertical axis represents the main structure, with horizontal branches indicating the placement of various elements. The yellow star marker highlights a specific point of interest or a critical junction within the system. The overall design is symmetrical, suggesting a balanced or uniform configuration. The technical nature of the drawing indicates it is intended for a specialized audience, such as researchers or engineers in the field of physics.



VERONICA GENTIANOIDES. VEINED-
FLOWERED SPEEDWELL.



Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. limbo 4-partito: lacinia infima angustiore. *Caps.* 2-
locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- VERONICA *gentianoides*; caule ascendente, racemo terminali, calycibus 4-partitis inæqualibus, foliis radicalibus angulatis basi elongatis.
- VERONICA *gentianoides*; corymbo terminali hirsuto, foliis radicalibus lanceolatis acutis subcrenatis nudis. *Smith in Act. Soc. Linn.* 1. p. 194.
- VERONICA *gentianoides*; corymbo terminali, foliis lanceolatis margine cartilagineis: inferioribus connatis vaginantibus; caule ascendente. *Vahl Symb.* 1. p. 1. *Enum.* 1. p. 62.
- VERONICA *orientalis*; erecta, gentianellæ foliis. *Tourn. Cor.* 7.
- VERONICA erecta blattariæ facie. *Buxb. Cent.* 1. p. 23. t. 35.

DESCR. *Root* creeping. *Stem* ascending, round, hairy. *Radical leaves* half a foot long, tongue-shaped, decurrent down the footstalk, obsoletely toothed, imperfectly three-nerved, somewhat villous and soft to the touch on both sides: *cauline leaves* hairy, elliptic, attenuated at both extremities, lower ones opposite, upper alternate, gradually diminishing in size, with margins more entire, till they become mixed with the flowers, and form lanceolate quite entire *bractes*. *Flowers* crowded in a terminal raceme, pale with deep blue veins. *Pedicles* erect hairy. *Calyx* 4-cleft: segments unequal, obtuse, hairy.

hairy. *Corolla* one-petaled, four-cleft; *laciniæ* unequal, lowermost white, not one-third the size of the upper and lateral ones, which are beautifully streaked with dark blue veins on a whitish ground. *Filaments* two, divaricate, inserted into the margin of the *tube*, which is very short, villous and green within: *anthers* blue, heart-shaped: *pollen* white. *Germen* roundish, very hairy: *style* the length of the filaments and corolla, declined: *stigma* capitate, purple.

Our plant differs from Dr. SMITH'S description, in having its radical leaves not altogether without pubescence; flowers not deep blue, but only streaked with that colour; and especially in having the segments of the calyx not equal, the two lower ones being considerably the largest, as described by VAHL.

This ornamental species of *Veronica* is a hardy alpine plant, of easy culture, and readily propagated by parting its roots: was found by TOURNEFORT and FORSKOHL in Cappadocia, by BUXBAUM in Armenia by the way-side and the margins of fields, and by SIBTHORP on his journey to the East.

Flowers in May and June. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES in 1805, who raised it from seeds received from Mount Caucasus.



LYTHRUM VIRGATUM. FINE-BRANCHED
WILLOW-HERB.



Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 6—12-fidus. *Petala* 6, cum *staminibus* 6-12, *Calyci* inferta. *Caps.* 2-locularis: *Recept.* *Sem.* septo adnatum. *Semina* numerosa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- LYTHRUM *virgatum*; foliis oppositis lanceolatis, panicula virgata, floribus dodecandris ternis. *Syst. Veg.* 446. *Sp. Pl.* 642. *Willd. Sp.* 2. p. 865. *Reich.* 2. p. 426. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 128. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 2. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. p. 175. *Hoffm. Germ.* 162. *Gærtn. Fruet.* 1. 296. t. 62. f. 5.
- LYTHRUM *austriacum*; foliis oppositis lineari-lanceolatis subsessilibus nitidis. *Jacq. Austr.* 1. p. 8. t. 7. *Vind.* 243. *Krock. Siles.* n. 717.
- SALICARIA glabra ramosissima, longissimis et angustissimis foliis. *Amm. Ruth.* 89.
- LYSIMACHIA rubra non filiquosa. *Baub. Pin.* 246.
- LYSIMACHIA rubra 2, feu minor. *Clus. Pan.* 477. *Hist.* p. 51. *Raii Hist.* 1036.
- LYSIMACHIA purpurea minor. *Ger. emac.* 478. f. 13.

There is a considerable affinity betwixt this species and the LYTHRUM *Salicaria*, or Purple Willow-Herb, a common British plant, growing by the sides of rivers, ditches, and ponds, and seldom seen in our gardens, though well worthy of a place there; but the *virgatum* is smaller, more divided, and somewhat more elegant in its growth, though less crowded
with

with blossoms, which however are of a bright purple colour, and produced plentifully from June to September.

Found by CLUSIUS in moist meadows in several parts of Austria, and particularly in the isles of the Danube. Described and figured by JACQUIN in his *Flora Austriaca*, by whom also it was introduced into the Kew Gardens in 1776.

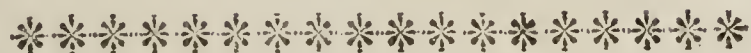
Is a hardy ornamental herbaceous plant; requires little or no trouble in its culture, growing in almost any soil or situation, not occupying much room, nor trespassing on its neighbours; and is easily propagated by parting its roots in the spring or autumn.

Drawn at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.



Syl. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, S^t. Geo: Crescent Mar. 11 1807. F. Sanson sculp.

GARDENIA THUNBERGIA. STARRY
GARDENIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GARDENIA *Thunbergia*; inermis, foliis ellipticis, corollis hypocrateriformibus, calycibus latere rumpentibus: laciniis apice dilatatis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 294.

THUNBERGIA *capensis*. *Montin in Act. Holm.* 1773. p. 289. t. 11.

GARDENIA *Thunbergia*. *Thunb. Diff. n.* 3. *Prod.* 41. *Linn. Suppl.* 162. *Syst. Veg.* 251. *Thomps. Bot. Disp. n.* 10. *Icon.*

GARDENIA *verticillata*; inermis, foliis ternis ovatis acuminatis, ramis unifloris, calyce spathaceo appendiculato uno latere dehiscente. *Lam. Encycl.* 2. p. 607.

GARDENIA *crassicaulis*; foliorum laminis rhombeo-lanceolatis, undulatis; calyce spathaceo, hinc fisso, laciniis cucullatis; pericarpio lignoso. *Salisb. in Parad. Lond.* 46.

BERGKIAS. *Sonnerat It. Nov. Guin.* p. 48. t. 17, 18.

CAQUEPIRIA *Bergkia*. *Gmel. Syst. Veg.* p. 651.

The GARDENIA *Thunbergia* is a fine flowering shrub, which thrives with great luxuriance in the Right Hon. Mr. GREVILLE'S conservatory at Paddington, where our drawing was taken.

The flowers are very fragrant and produced in succession during the summer months.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope and Guinea.

Introduced to the Kew Gardens by Sir JAMES COCKBURN, Bart. in 1773. May be propagated by cuttings, but will not blossom while young.



CONVOLVULUS PURPUREUS, *var.* ELATIOR.
TALL SPOTTED-FLOWERED BINDWEED.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

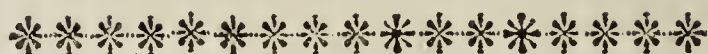
CONVOLVULUS *purpureus*; foliis cordatis indivisis, fructibus cernuis, pedicellis incrassatis. *Sp. Pl.* 219. *Vide supra Num.* 113.

δ. elatior; caulibus altissimis, foliis orbiculato-cordatis, floribus ocellatim maculatis.

From the great height which this plant will attain in a favourable soil, the rounder and more distinctly veined leaves, the delicate, white flowers, marked with five spots, elegantly shaded with blue and carmine, somewhat in the manner of the eyes, in the centre of certain feathers, we were at first persuaded that this was a distinct species from *purpureus*. We cannot, however, find characters sufficient to establish a specific difference. It seems nevertheless to be permanent, and not at all disposed to change to the common purple flowered sort.

Is a hardy annual, should be sown where it is intended to remain, and will succeed best in a warm sheltered situation and rich light soil. This is by far the handsomest variety we have seen, and particularly suited as an ornamental covering for trellis-work. Communicated by Mr. WHITLEY, Nurseryman, Old-Brompton.

POLYGALA ALOPECUROIDES. FOX-TAIL
MILK-WORT.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus: foliolis 2 alæformibus, coloratis. *Legum.* obcordatum, 2-loculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POLYGALA *alopecuroides*; floribus imberbibus, pedunculis solitariis axillaribus, foliis fasciculatis lanceolatis mucronatis villosis. *Thunb. Prod.* 121.

POLYGALA *alopecuroides*; floribus imberbibus sessilibus, foliis confertis ovatis acutis carinatis pilosis. *Linn. Mant.* 260.

POLYGALA *alopecuroides.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 890. *Reich.* 3. 388. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 27. *Bot. Repos.* t. 371.

Prior to his sixth edition of the *Genera Plantarum*, LINNÆUS had established a genus, under the name of HEISTERIA, of which he at that time was acquainted with one species only (No. 340 of this work). Had he known that there were several others which have great affinity with this, and are equally distinguished from the other species of *Polygala*, by the form of the calyx and corolla, as well as habit, he would probably have continued *Heisteria* as a distinct genus, with which in that case our present plant must have been arranged.

In its blossoms it is very similar to *POLYGALA Heisteria*, but is a smaller shrub, very pubescent, and partakes very little of that inflexible rigidity, which occasioned the former species to be compared to Furze. A hardy greenhouse shrub; native of the Cape; propagated by cuttings; flowers through the whole of the summer. Our drawing was taken in the collection of GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. at Clapham-Common.





STAPELIA DIVARICATA. STRADDLING
STAPELIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. Nectar. duplici stellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *divaricata*; ramis pluribus tetragonis divaricatis glabris dentatis, dentibus parvis suberectis, corolla glaberrima quinquefida: laciniis lanceolatis patentibus, margine revolutis ciliatis.

Mass. Stap. 17. t. 22.

STAPELIA *divaricata. Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 1. p. 1280. Mart. Mill. Diet. n. 10.*

The branches of this very distinct species of STAPELIA, going off almost at right angles, and being long and tapering, at once mark it from every other, even when out of bloom. Communicated by J. WALKER, Esq. of Stockwell-Common, whose valuable collection contains a great many species of this very singular genus, all of which are natives of the Cape of Good-Hope.

Flowers the latter-end of the summer, and requires the same treatment as other succulent plants from the Cape.

MAGNOLIA FUSCATA. BROWN-STALKED
MAGNOLIA.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-phyllus. *Petala* 6—9. *Caps.* 2-valves, imbricatæ.
Sem. baccato, pendula.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MAGNOLIA *fuscata*; floribus hexapetalis erectis, calycibus pedunculisque pubescentibus.

MAGNOLIA *fuscata*. *Bot. Repos.* 229. *Donn Cat. Cant.* 104.

MAGNOLIA *annonæfolia*. *Salisb. in Parad. Lond.* 5.

MAGNOLIA *versicolor*. *Idem l. c.*

The MAGNOLIA *fuscata* is nearly allied to the *pumila* (No. 997) and is like it cultivated in China, both on account of its beauty and fragrance. Is readily distinguished from the latter by its erect peduncles, which, as well as the calyx and neighbouring part of the stem, are clothed with a brown glandular pubescence.

From its habit, it appears to be a shrub of humble growth, and, on that account, the better adapted to ornament our houses. Is naturally deciduous, but in the stove becomes ever-green. It is however by no means tender, and at most requires only the protection of a greenhouse.

Mr. SALISBURY considers his MAGNOLIA *annonæfolia* as a distinct species, but for this we can see no reason; the specimen figured in the *Paradisus Londinensis* appears to have been far less vigorous than that from which our drawing was taken, and the colour of the flowers varies much in intensity, in proportion as the plant is more or less exposed to the influence of the light. Our drawing was made at the collection of Mr. HIBBERT, of Clapham. Flowers from June to September, and, if kept in the stove, more early in the spring. Is propagated by cuttings. Introduced to this country from China, by Mr. EVANS, of the India-House, in whose valuable collection at Stepney it first bloomed in 1802.





DRACOCEPHALUM GRANDIFLORUM. BE-
TONY-LEAVED DRAGON'S-HEAD.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ faux inflata : labium superius concavum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRACOCEPHALUM *grandiflorum* ; foliis crenatis : radica-
libus cordatis ; caulinis orbiculatis
sessilibus, bracteis acuminato-dentatis.
Linn. Sup. 274. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 319.
Mart. Mill. Dict. n. 12.

DRACOCEPHALUM *altaïense*. *Laxman in Act. Petrop.* v.
15. 1770. p. 556. t. 29. f. 3. *Syst. Veg.*
454. *Reich.* 3. p. 89. *Willd.* 3. p. 155.

DRACOCEPHALUM floribus verticillatis, foliis oblongis
obtusis sinuato crenatis, bracteis ob-
longis. *Gmel. Sib.* 3. p. 233. n. 56.

MOLDAVICA *orientalis*, *Betonicæ folio*, flore magno vio-
laceo. *Tourn. Cor.* 2. ?

BOGULDEA erecto flore magno purpureo-cæruleo, *Betonicæ*
foliis, longis pediculis infidentibus.
Stell. irc. n. 173.

The younger LINNÆUS united LAXMAN'S DRACOCEPHALUM *altaïense* with *grandiflorum*, considering them as the same species ; and this has been adopted both in the Hortus Kewensis and MARTYN'S MILLER'S Dictionary. WILLDENOW has endeavoured again to separate these plants, considering them to be very different ; as however we have no doubt but that GMELIN'S plant was the same as LAXMAN'S, we see no reason to make two species : we are indeed more inclined to consider the *palmatum* of WILLDENOW as likewise a mere variety of this. Like most alpine plants, it varies much in stature, from a finger's length, to a foot, and in a vigorous state produces a great number of flowers both in whorls and in a terminating head. Our specimen was probably very much stunted, from having been eaten down in the early part of the spring by slugs, from whose devastations it is preserved with extreme difficulty ; otherwise it is a hardy herbaceous perennial. Native of the summits of the Altaïsch Alps, growing in the shade in a northern aspect. Flowers with us in May and June. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES in 1801.



HYPOXIS OVATA. SMOOTH-LEAVED
HYPOXIS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 662 & 709.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPOXIS *ovata*; rhizomate annuo, depresso-rotundo, tunicato-gemmifero, subtus nudo, convexo; foliis angusto-lanceolatis, acuminatis, canaliculatis, nudis integerrimis, striatulis; scapis unifloris; bracteis solitariis, angustissimis; stylo subnullo; stigmatibus basin usque discretis, erectis, linearisagittatis, glanduloso-puberulis. G.

HYPOXIS *ovata*. Linn. *Suppl.* 179. Thunb. *Prod. cap.* 60. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 108.

OBS. *Flos a Linnæo filio male albus dicitur.* G.

DESCR. *Rootstock* annually reproducing itself, depressed-orbicular, crowned by a bulb or bud covered with fibrous coats, underneath convex, smooth, naked; *leaves* seven to eight, ambient, from upright recurved, narrow-lanceolate, far-acuminate, channelled, carinate, quite smooth, streaked, entire; outer ones the shortest, inner about four inches high; *scapes* about three, nearly equal to these, round, slender, one-flowered, one-jointed; at the joint a single very narrow recurved *bractee*, about half an inch long; *corolla* stellate; *segments* elliptic-lanceolate, flat, outwards green, subcalycine; inwards yellow, corollaceous, alternately somewhat narrower, sharper and subunguiculate; *stamens* about a third shorter than the segments, erectly patulous; *filaments* subulate, shorter than *anthers*,

anthers, which are sagittate-oblong; *pistil* about equal to stamens; *style* nearly obsolete; *stigmas* upright, distinct and diverging to their base, cuspidate-sagittate, glandularly roughened; *germen* continuing the scape, from which it can scarcely be distinguished, short.

By the kind assistance of Mr. DRYANDER, we have assured ourselves of this being THUNBERG'S species, notwithstanding the very slender account of it, and an erroneous observation of the younger LINNÆUS "that the flower is white:" a guess most probably formed from the dried plant, the corolla of which he supposed to have merely turned yellow in drying, as is most usual with white flowers when so treated. Named *ovata* from the two outer leaves, which are shorter and broader in some specimens than in the present, and may then be properly enough termed "lanceolately ovate."

The whole plant is scentless. Blooms in February. Should be kept in the greenhouse.

Our drawing was made from the collection of Messrs. KENNEDY and LEE, HammerSmith, where most likely it has now made its first appearance in Europe. From the above garden we hope for many new and rare African vegetables, it being frequently supplied by a person employed by the proprietors, at the Cape of Good Hope, for that purpose. G.

N^o 1011



Edw. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis Sc. Gen. Crispent. April 1807. E. J. Smith sculp.

NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS (*var. fl. pleno*). The
CYPRUS OR DOUBLE ROMAN NARCISSUS.



For specific character, description and synonymy see above
Nos. 940, 946, and 948.

NARCISSUS *orientalis*, flore pleno. G.

NARCISSUS pleno flore. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 160. *Ic. I. II.*

NARCISSUS nobilis orientalis polyanthos mixtus. *Best. Hort.*
Eystet. Vern. Ord. 3. fol. 14. fig. 1.

NARCISSUS chalcedonicus flore pleno polyanthos. *Park.*
Parad. 84. t. 85. f. 4.

CYPRUS NARCISSUS. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. See the observations on the eighth species of the Art. NARCISSUS.

In the last part of our account of *NARCISSUS papyraceus*, (No. 947) we have spoken of the present plant as being a double flower of the variety β of that species; which, under that impression, we have called in the synonymy "Roman Narcissus." We then judged from distant recollection, not having been able to procure a specimen for several seasons before. This year we have obtained them in abundance; and have been shewn others, that by cultivation in our climate have returned to their single state. Thus we have discovered our mistake; and assured ourselves that the plant is a legitimate variety of *orientalis* (see Nos. 940, 946, and 948). The Bulb has been long since annually imported from Italy, by the proprietors of Italian warehouses; together with that of the Paper or Italian species (see 947); and a still more double variety of the present with fewer flowers, a shorter tube, and a greater number of yellow segments. This last bears a strong resemblance to the variety of *NARCISSUS incomparabilis* (see No. 121) known among florists by the name of "The Butter and Egg Flower." According to *CLUSIUS*, both the double varieties of the present species were originally introduced into our parts of Europe, from Constantinople by the way of Vienna. They have since continued

tinued to be cultivated in Italy, where they preserve that doubleness for which they are in such request; but which we suspect they soon lose to the northward of that country, as we never receive it in that state from Holland. The roots generally arrive in England late in the autumn; and if then planted will flower in January. They may be put into pots of earth, or into flower-glasses with water only; should be kept sheltered, as the weather at that season soon defaces their bloom when they are set out of doors. But the cooler and more airy they are kept, the stronger they bloom. The roundest, hardest roots, with the fewest offsets are to be preferred. Their beauty, fragrance, easy culture and cheapness, seem to us to make them the most desirable flowers imported for the ornament of our rooms. G.

CORRIGENDA.

No. 947, l. 24, dele "Roman Narcissus."

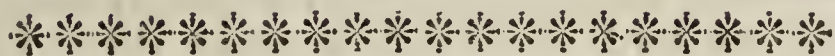
No. 871, page 2, l. 5, 6, for "roots; sheaths," read "root-sheaths."

N^o 1012



Syl. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. James Crescent Apr. 2. 1807. F. Sanson sculp.

MORÆA CILIATA (γ). CILIATE-LEAVED
MORÆA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. supra Nos. 593, 613, et 695, et Annals of Botany, vol. 1. p. 238.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *ciliata*. (*Cor. iridioidea. Barbata.*) Scapo brevifimo; foliis subquinis, terminalibus, fasciculatis, angusto-lanceolatis, convoluto-concavis, nudis, ciliatis, fursum triquetro-caudatis; pedunculo unico, unifloro, brevioris; bractea una; laminis extimis unguibus (qui imo scrobiculati) brevioribus, patentissimis; intimis subtriplo angustioribus, divergenter-erectis; stigmatibus petaloideis, acuminatis; filamentis basi connatis. G.

MORÆA *ciliata*. *Nos in Ann. of Bot. v. 1. p. 241.*

IRIS *ciliata*. *Linn. Suppl. 98. Thunb. Diff. n. 1. Prod. 11. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 224. Vahl Enum. 1. 137. n. 24.*

(α) corolla lutea. *Thunb. l. c.*

(β) eadem cærulescens; folia undulata; bractea pubescens. *Ic. pict. plant. capens. Bibl. Banks. cujus exempl. in Herb. asservatur.*

(γ) corolla purpureo-rubens. *Supra.*

DESCR. *Bulb-tuber* about the size of a hazel nut, ovate-globular, coats of coarse hard fibres, netted, meshes longitudinal; the outer coat generally elongated into a root-sheath; *scape* short, often subterraneous, entirely simple, and terminated by a fascicle of five leaves, about three or four inches long, narrow-lanceolate, convolute-concave, naked, edges ciliate, sometimes undulate, downwards conduplicate-sheathing, upwards

wards caudately attenuated and carinate-triquetral, with a keel generally ciliate, outer ones shorter; *spathe* convolute, one-valved; *peduncle* solitary, one-flowered, shorter than leaves; at the joint connecting scape and peduncle one or two small bulbs; *corolla* largish, Iris-like, bearded, hexapetously parted; *segments* alternately larger; *ungues* longer than *laminæ*, turbinately convergent, outer broader, shaggy inwards, having a small nectariferous hollow near their base; outer *laminæ* recurved-patent, treble the broadest, round-ovate, shaggy at their base; inner upright, diverging, obovate-elliptic, together with the unguis of a spatulate form; *style* very short; *stigmas* petaloid, upright, about equal to inner segments; inner *lip* bipartite, segments narrow, acuminate; outer *lip* entire, rounded, very small; *filaments* connate at the base for the length of style, then separate and diverging, about the length of the *anthers*; *germen* oblong, continuous to the peduncle, not one-third the length of the unguis, slender, rounded-trigonal.

The whole plant is scentless; and the flower, with us, lasted but one day. THUNBERG speaks of roots which produced several stems in succession.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is found near the town in dry stony spots, flowering in August. Our specimen was sent us by Messrs. KENNEDY and LEE, of Hammer-smith, in whose collection it has now flowered, probably, for the first time in Europe. Closely allied to *MORÆA papilionacea* (see above, No. 750) as well as to the European *MORÆA Sisyrrinchium*, of which last excellent figures may be seen in REDOUTE'S *Liliacées* and SIBTHORPE'S *Flora Græca*, under the name of *IRIS Sisyrrinchium*. G.

N^o 1013



Byd Edwards del Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo. Crescent Apr 1 1817

IXIA CAPILLARIS (var. γ .) AULICA. ROSE-COLOURED IXIA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 789; quo in loco post “*Fil.*” in lin. 10. infere “*tubum adnato-decurrentia,*” et ante “*Caps.*” in lin. 11, adde “*Stigm. 3, angusta, recurvo-patentia.*” G.

For description, specific character and synonymy see Nos. 570 and 617.

IXIA *capillaris*. γ . (*aulica Hort. Kew.*) G.

This is a mere variety of the above species, though made a distinct one in the *Hortus Kewensis*, under the name of *aulica*. The Bulb-tubers of the several varieties differ much in the thickness of the fibres, of which their reticulated coverings are composed, as well as in the size of the meshes. Our specimen had been very recently imported from the Cape of Good Hope, for the collection of Mr. HIBBERT at Clapham. The leaves are usually much longer than in our figure, and their cartilaginous edge often very conspicuous, but sometimes again quite obsolete. G.

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

pendula. *Vabl Enum.* 2. 66. n. 37. *Exempl. in Herb. Banks.*
capillaris. *Supra tab.* 570, 617, et 1013. *Eadem cum incarnata*
Vabl l. c. n. 25 et striata ejusdem l. c. n. 35.
aristata. *Supra tab.* 589.
patens. *Supra tab.* 522. *Eadem cum filiformi Vabl l. c. 63. n.*
31. et ejusdem leucantha l. c. n. 33.
flexuosa.

flexuosa. *Supra tab. 624.*
hybrida. *Supra tab. 128. (flexuosa).*
conica. *Supra tab. 539.*
monadelpha. *Supra tab. 607. (Quæ GALAXIA! Ixiæflora
Liliac. a Redoutè, tab. 41.)*
columellaris. *Supra tab. 630.*
maculata. *Supra tab. 749, et 789.*
erecta. *Supra tab. 623, et 846.*
crateroides. *Supra tab. 594.*
polystachia. *Supra tab. 629.*
scillaris. *Supra tab. 542, quæ pentandra Vahl l. c. 67. n. 39.*
crispa. *Supra tab. 599.*

OBS. *Reliquæ Vahlis huic generi adnumeratæ species GALAXIÆ,
MORÆÆ, TRICHONEMATI, GEISSORHIZÆ, SPARAXIDI, TRI-
TONIÆ, LAPEROUSIÆ, HESPERANTHÆ, ANOMATHECÆ, WAT-
SONIÆ, et BABIANÆ respective subjiciendæ. Vid. passim in diff. nostra
apud ANNALS OF BOTANY, vol. 1. 219.*