

CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;
OR,
Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

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

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

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

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

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

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XIX.

Multipliez les fleurs, ornement du parterre ;
O ! si la fable encor venoit charmer la terre
Ces fleurs reproduiroient, en s'animant pour nous,
Et la jeune beauté qui mourut sans époux
Et le guerrier qui tombe à la fleur de son âge,
Et l'imprudent jeune homme, épris de son image.
Renaiss dans l'hyacinthe, enfant aimé d'un Dieu ;
Narcisse ; à ta beauté dis un dernier adieu.
Penche-toi sur les eaux pour l'admirer encore ;
D'un éclat varié, que l'œillet se décore ;
Et toi qui te cachas, plus humble que tes sœurs,
Violette, à mes piés verse au moins tes odeurs !

FONTANES.

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M DCCC IV.

CURRY'S

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE

Flower-Garden Displays

IN WHICH

The most interesting facts of the history of the
Garden, and the various methods of displaying
the plants, are described in a clear and concise
manner.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

The names of the plants, and the names of the
artists who have painted them, and the names of the
artists who have engraved them.

THE FIRST PART

OF THE HISTORY OF THE GARDEN

BY A. W. CURRY

Author of the "Garden of the Gods," and "The
Garden of the Gods," and "The Garden of the Gods."

CONTAINS

JOHN ALMS, M.D.

Author of the "Garden of the Gods," and "The
Garden of the Gods," and "The Garden of the Gods."

VOL. III.

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Printed

LONDON

Printed by the Author, at the "Garden of the Gods,"
and the "Garden of the Gods," and "The Garden of the Gods."

1850

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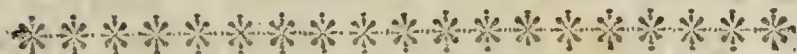
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N^o 693



Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent. Nov. 1. 1829. F. S. in form sculp.

MORÆA IRIDIOIDES. PERENNIAL-LEAVED
MORÆA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA · MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos.* 593, 613, & 695.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *iridioides* (*barbata*) radice fibrosa; caule compresso, rigido, virgatim et subcoarctatim ramosa (nunc etiam paniculato ramosissima); foliis perennantibus, flabellatim distichis, deorsum rigentibus; laciniis obovato-ellipticis, extimis duplo latioribus, obtusioribus. G.

MORÆA *iridioides*. *Mant.* 28. *Syst. Veget.* 79. *Murr.* 93. *Thunb. Diff. n.* 18. *Giseck. ic. fasc.* 1. t. 3. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 75. *Mart. Mill. Diæt. Lamarck Encyc.* 4. 274. *tab.* 31. *f.* 1. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 244.

MORÆA *iridioides*. *Gærtn. fruct. et sem.* 1. p. 40.

MORÆA *vegeta*. *Mill. Diæt. ed.* 8. *neve Linnæi.*

MORÆA *spatha uniflora* foliis gladiatis, radice fibrosa. *Mill. ic.* 159. t. 239. *f.* 1.

IRIS *compressa*. *Thunb. Diff. n.* 12. *prod.* 11. *Linn. Fil. Suppl.* 98. *Syst. Veg.* 89. *Mart. Mill. Diæt. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 230.

OBS. *Species ambigua, subtriformis, radice foliisque tenuis ARISTEAM, quoad capsulæ faciem IRIDEM referens, dum reliquis quidem signis cum MORÆA examussim convenit. Ejus patria certe Africa Australior, nequaquam Oriens et Byzantium uti voluit LINNÆUS Tillii IRIDE pro istius synonymo perperam habita seductus.* G.

Root fibrous, rootstock in old plants elongated into a short woody cicatrized caudex, upon which generally stand two or three fan-spread leaf-fascicles. Stem longer than the leaves, compressed,

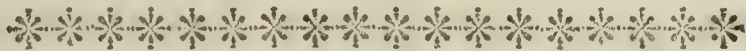
compressed, dark-green, rigid and somewhat woody downwards, smooth, furnished at the joints with many alternate, remote, stiffish, adpressedly convolute, spathe-like, stem-embracing Bractes, some of which are sterile, while from others issue an adpressed branch, and these are either simple or paniculately subdivided, lower ones longest and wand-like, all similar to the stem, but less flattened. Leaves many, perennial, from upright distichly diverging, linear-ensiform, acuminate, stiffish, dark-green, very smooth, nerveless, equitantly imbricate, and very rigid downwards. Involucres herbaceous, convolute, stiff, 2—4-flowered, flowers supported by a slender pedicle equal to the involucre and each separated from the other by a membranous spathe or valve. Corolla white, regularly patent, segments equal in length, connected at the base, outer ones twice the broadest, oblong-obovate, narrowed downwards into straight patent unguis nearly the length of their laminæ, with a longitudinal tomentose ridge on the inside, outwards furrowed down the middle, sides inflected; inner segments lanceolate-obovate, rather acute, with shorter, more patent, and less definite unguis: stigmas petaloid, bilabiate, about equal to the outer unguis, erect-patent, oblong with a blue longitudinal keeled ridge; inner lip bipartite, segments acuminate; style triquetral, short; filaments flat-subulate, standing on the bases of the segments, contiguous, but in general not connate, though they often are so. Capsule largish, cartilagineo-coriaceous, oblong, obsoletely triquetral, corrugately lineate, seeds very many, close, compressedly angular, their outermost side rounded to the valves. It has fruit nearly ripe and blowing flowers at the same time.

Found by THUNBERG in the interior of the Cape country in Hottentot's Holland, in a wood not far from Sea-Cow River, near a house called Kock's-Farm. Cultivated by MILLER in 1758, who received the seeds from the Cape, under the title of "White Water-Lily;" it is of the easiest culture, and will grow many years together (without parting or removing) in the same pot; requires plenty of water; blooms several weeks in succession during the Summer months; produces seed in abundance; owing to which and its long standing in the country it is now one of the commonest of its tribe in our collections; has no smell.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton. We are rather surpris'd it has not before been discovered to be the same with THUNBERG'S *IRIS compressa*; his description is full and correct. G.



MELANTHIUM SPICATUM. STAR-FLOWERED
MELANTHIUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 641.*

L. C. ADDENDA. Quibus petalorum unguis liberi, iisdem corolla cito decidua, quibus hi connati hic persistat usquedum ex ingrandescente germine difrumpitur tubulus. Species hæctenus observatæ sunt, *longiflorum* (WURMBEA *longiflora*, Willd.); *monopetalum* (WURMBEA *campanulata*, Willd.); *pumilum* (WURMBEA *pumila*, Willd.); *revolutum* (WURMBEA *revoluta*, Herb. Banks.); *inustum* (WURMBEA *inusta*, Herb. Banks.); *remotum* (WURMBEA *remota*, Herb. Banks.); *stigmatum* (WURMBEA *stigmata*, Herb. Banks.); *spicatum* (WURMBEA *purpurea*, Herb. Banks.); *triquetrum* (id. cum *juncea* ?); *secundum*; *ciliatum*; *capense* (id. cum *blando*, Herb. Banks.); *phalangoides* (id. cum *lucido*, Herb. Banks.); *viride*; *uniflorum*; *eucomoides*; his radix bulbosus, ovatus, acutus, sæpe subcompressus; nucleus amygdalino-carnosus; integumenta crustosa, subputaminea, fusca. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELANTHIUM *spicatum*; multiflorum, spica oblonga, sessiliflora; foliis remotiusculis, convolutocanaliculatis, ex latis subulatim attenuatis; tubo limbo 3—4 brevioribus; laciniis stellatopatientibus, lineari-subulatis, tandem involuto-marginatis. G.

MELANTHIUM *spicatum*. Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst. 11. p. 503. t. 85. f. 2. excluso Burmanni synonymo, MELANTHIO *revoluta* potius attributu.

WURMBEA *purpurea*. Herb. Banks.

WURMBEA *campanulata*. ß. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 265.

OBS. WURMBEA *campanulata* (α) Willdenovii eadem est ex Herb. Banks. cum MELANTHIO *monopetalo* speciesque a nostra satis distincta. G.

Bulb as usual in the genus, about the size of a large filbert. Leaves generally three, distich, rather distant, convolute-channelled,

channelled, from broadish, sheathing, subventricose bases, gradually attenuated upwards, rather longer than the scape, upper ones cauline; scape simple, subcompressed, from three to nine inches high; spike straight, sessile, sparse, many-flowered, clofish; Rachis but slightly flexuose, interruptedly angled, indented where the flowers sit; tube very short, hexagonously feamed, 3—4 times shorter than the limb; segments stellate, linear-subulate, flat when first expanded, afterwards involutely margined, purple with a darker edge; stigmas simple, obsolete; styles slender, subulate-triangular, becoming beaked continuations to the loculements of the capsule. Anthers yellow. Flowers without smell.

Found at the Cape, by MASSON, on the hills near Groene-Kloof; and probably introduced by him into Kew-Gardens, where it may have been deemed a variety of *MELANTHIUM monopetalum*. Requires the treatment of *IXIA*.

Our drawing was taken from a bulb imported from the Cape by Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kensington. G.

C O R R I G E N D A.

No. 581, l. 24, pro "hyalinis" "hyalina."

No. 593, l. 22, pro "IRIDI" "IRIDE."

No. 685, p. 2, l. 2, for "confidentially" "confidingly."

Eod. l. 40, for "but is" "and is."

Eod. l. 41, dele "also," and for "southernmost" read "southeasternmost."

No. 686, l. 17, for "Clift:" "Cliff:"

N^o 695



Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis St Geo Crescent Nov. 1. 1803. E. Savle m sculp.

MORÆA FLEXUOSA. FLEXUOSE MORÆA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 593 & 613.

OBS. L. C. ADDENDÆ. Radix in MORÆA iridioide de rhizomate fibrosa; folia plura, plana, perennia. Corolla generatim quam in IRIDE perfugacior; in paucis involutum simulque spirali-convolute marcescens, at paulo mox decidua, neutiquam ut in vicina sua proxima ARISTEA dura capsulæque cœva evadens; hic quoque stigmata in laciniis lineares, angustissimas, lamellose compressas et radiato-patentes ad stylum usque bipartiuntur necnon antheræ, incurvatæ, vagæ et filamenta stigmatum laciniis interjecta; in virgata et sisyrinchio corolla tubo instruitur; quare MORÆÆ et IRIDIS discrepantiæ jam pene ad utriusque mutuam faciei habitusve disparilitatem resecantur, ad summum ex his manente illius corollæ æquabiliore expansione vel forsan ejusdem tubulosarum tubo inani, qui in IRIDE factus; nequaquam ideo sunt commiscenda genera, ea enim ad naturæ normam concinnata, extimis ambiguis semper cohesura speciebus, strictiora frustra petentur; nedum libet ut adeo aperte affines in nova cæderentur genera, eo minus quod eadem in unius vel alterius arbitrarie præpositi et invalidi signi convenientiam, aliis pluribus, vel sigillatim forte æqualibus simul certe præstantioribus, neglectis, in longinquiora detruderentur; quomodo e. g. in LIL. a Redoute ad GALAXIAS relegatur IXIA monadelphæ, itidemque apud Willd. Sp. Pl. ad IXIAS MORÆA virgata; et ad SISYRINCHIA MORÆA collina; ubi posthabitis pluribus, manifestioribus, magisque stabilibus characteribus, istis obtemperatur paucioribus et e perquam inconstantiioribus temere selectis. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA flexuosa (imberbis) corolla subæquali; laminis cuneato-oblongis æqualiter explanatis; unguibus minimis erecto-conniventibus; filamentis horum longitudine connatis dein liberis patentissimis; antheris incurvatis; stigmatum laciniis gracillimis, radiantibus. G.

MORÆA flexuosa. Linn. Suppl. 100. Syst. Veg. 93. Thunb. Diff. n. 12. prod. 11. Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 243.

IXIA longifolia. Jacq. Hort. Vindb. v. 3. p. 47. t. 90.

Root and Herb as usual in the genus, the latter quite smooth. Stem branched, many-flowered, stiff, green; involucres

lucres some herbaceous, others becoming sphaelate. Corolla fugacious, decaying by rolling partly inwards and partly spirally together, regular, nearly equal, hypocrateriformly patent; ungues very small, several times shorter and narrower than the laminæ, converging close round the tubular base of the stamens, three quite within the others; outer laminæ cuneate-oblong, subacute, inner rather shorter, obovate-oblong; all of a bright yellow colour with a greenish stripe without. Style the length of the ungues, several times shorter than the stigmas, which are straight, radiately patent, with a sixfold appearance from their being parted their whole length into two narrow, slender, linear, lamellosely compressed, divaricate segments, slightly hiant at their tips; stamens connate into a round tube for the length of the style and ungues, thence parting into three ascendently patent filaments about equal to the stigmas, furnished with largish, oblong, incurved anthers. Germen narrow oblong, triquetral, above the involucre. Capsule coriaceo-membranous, a triquetral-oblong shaft; seeds many, brown, compressed, angular.

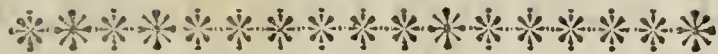
Found by THUNBERG, at the Cape, near Berg-River, the Twenty-Four-Rivers, Elephant's-River, and from Roode-Sand to Hauteniquas-Land, in the greatest abundance; and when dressed is used both by the Colonists and Hottentots for food. Mr. BARROW, in his very intelligent account of this colony, mentions a small yellow IRIS that furnishes a root for the table, not unlike a chesnut in size and taste; the small roots of which are called UYNTJES by the Dutch inhabitants; and in another place he observes, that a season is computed in that country from the time that these roots are fit to eat, which is called *Uyntjes tyd*, that they are eaten roasted, and that they formerly constituted a principal article of food among the Hottentots. But whether he means our plant or the one that is supposed by THUNBERG to be a yellow variety of *MORÆA edulis*, *supra* No. 613, figured by VAN HAZEN in his catalogue, and described by DE LA ROCHE under the name of *VIEUSSEUXIA fugax*, we cannot determine from the above description.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's, by whom the bulb was imported this Summer from the Cape. It continues a considerable time in bloom, owing to its numerous succession of flowers, several of which generally blow at the same time; has no smell whatever. G.

N^o 696



MORÆA TRICUSPIS (α). TRIDENT-PETALED
MORÆA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos.* 593, 613, & 695.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *tricuspis* (*barbata*) glabra; caule subramosa; unguibus turbinatim convergentibus; laminis extimis rotundato-ovatis; intimis perpubellis tridentatim partitis; filamentis unguibus 2—3plo brevioribus, connatis. G.

IRIS *tricuspis*. *Thunb. Diff. n. 15. prod. 11. Syst. Veg. Murr.* 89. *Hort. Kew. 3. 482. Jacq. Coll. 4. 99. Mart. Mill. Diet. Willd. Sp. 1. 231.*

IRIS *tricuspidata*. *Linn. Fil. Suppl. 98.*

(α) flore minore; laminis extimis haud ocellatis. G.

IRIS *tricuspis*. *Jacq. ic. rar. 2. tab. 222.*

VIEUSSEUXIA *spiralis*. *Decand. Ann. Mus. 2. 140. De la Roche Diff. 31. t. 9.*

VIEUSSEUXIA *aristata*. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst. 11. p. 105. t. 80.*

(β) laminis extimis ad basin ocellatim maculatis. G.

IRIS *pavonia*. *Curt. supra No. 168.*

IRIS *tricuspis*. *Jacq. Coll. 4. tab. 9. f. 1.*

VIEUSSEUXIA *glaucopis*. *Decand. Ann. Mus. 2. 141. cum tab. Redoute Lil. t. 42.*

VIEUSSEUXIA *aristata*. *De la Roche Diff. n. 2. 34. quo male invicem commutantur nomina trivialia duarum ultimarum specierum; postremæ ergo penultimæ redonetur titulus, et vice versa.*

Bulb-tuber and Herb as most usual in this genus, the last quite smooth; stem oftenest simple, sometimes with one or even

even two branches; corolla largish especially as to its outer segments; unguis straight, cuneate, concave, about the length of the germen, tomentose on the inner side, turbinately converging; laminæ much longer than these, ovately rounded, geniculate-recurved; inner segments about equal to the unguis of the outer, narrow, cuneate; laminæ very diminutive, tridentately parted, middle tooth linear, longest, straight or incurved, and sometimes twisted; stigmas petaloid, divergent, reaching beyond the unguis, 3—4 times longer than the style, spatulate-obovate or subcuneate, outer lip bipartite, subrecurved; filaments connate their whole length, and about the length of the anthers which are nearly three times shorter than the stigmas. Without scent.

The remarkable spot at the base of the outer laminæ of β , which bears some kind of resemblance to that on the tail-feathers of the peacock, probably led Mr. CURTIS into the mistake that this was THUNBERG'S *IRIS pavonia*, a beautiful species that has flowered with Mr. HIBBERT and at Kew, but of which we have never yet been able to obtain a drawing.

Found at the Cape, by THUNBERG, growing abundantly on the hills below Duyvelsberg, in Swartland, and near Berg-River: β was introduced into Kew-Gardens in 1776, by MASSON, and is now very common: α was imported this year with many other bulbs from the Cape, by Mr. COLVILLE of the King's-Road. Both blow freely when the bulbs are of proper age and propagate very abundantly. G.

*Some Additions to the Article MORÆA viscaria,
supra No. 587.*

MORÆA *viscaria (imberbis)* caule fusce viscoso, brachiatim polytachio; laciniis ovato-oblongis subconformibus; extimis in imo ungue scrobicula mellifera tranversa insculptis; filamentis connatis; stigmatibus acuminatis, subserratis. G.

Bulb and leaves as usual in the genus, the latter rather glaucous; corolla smallish; segments nearly of one shape and degree of expansion, outer broadest and denticulately widened at the bend; unguis turbinately connivent, nearly twice shorter than the laminæ; outer ones with a small tranverse melliferous excavation within their base: filaments cuniculately connate, equal to the unguis; outer lip dentately bifid, teeth recurved; segments of the inner lip acuminate, divaricate, ferrulate. G.

N^o 697



PROTEA ANEMONIFOLIA. FORK-LEAVED
PROTEA.



Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *anemonifolia*; foliis linearibus elongatis superne furcato-pinnatifidis: pinnis imis longioribus furcatis, capitulo globofo terminali.

DESC. *Stem* shrubby, three feet high, villous. *Leaves* scattered, rigid, nerved, smooth, erect, lengthened downwards so as to resemble a long footstalk, branched at the upper part into about three pair of pinnae, the lowermost of which are longest and variously forked at the end: points all armed with a callous reddish mucro or gland. *Common Flower* solitary, globose, sessile. *Calycine Scales* ovate-acuminate, very woolly except the margin, compactly imbricate, forming a globose cone stuffed with a fine white cottony substance. *Corolla* one-petaled, tubed: tube longer than limb, which is four-cleft, hairy, tortuose. *Anthers* linear, 2-lobed sessile. *Style* exerted, club-shaped. *Stigma* conical, acute; the style and stigma have a singular appearance in this species something like two cones with their bases applied together, but when the flower first opens, these parts are so entirely covered with the pollen as to appear four-sided.

Corresponds

Corresponds very nearly with LINNÆUS's original description of *PROTEA sphaerocephala*, and is not unlike HOUTTUYN's figure of that plant; it does not however agree with the description of THUNBERG, and being a native of New-Holland, differing from most of the Cape species in having a long tube to the corolla, and limb divided into four equal segments, is undoubtedly distinct. We have adopted the name of *anemonifolia*, though certainly not very appropriate, as it has been some time known by that name in several of our nurseries.

We were favoured with the specimen from which our drawing was made, by Mr. NAPIER, Nurseryman, near Vauxhall, a very successful cultivator of many rare articles, who raised it from seeds received from Port-Jackson.

Is a greenhouse plant, and requires the same treatment as the rest of the genus.



PROTEA SCOLYMUS. SMALL SMOOTH-
LEAVED PROTEA.



Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *scolymus*; foliis lanceolatis acutis capituloque terminali rotundo glabris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 522. *Thunb. Prod.* 26. *Diff. n.* 36. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 127. *Mart. Miller Diet. n.* 38. *Scrad. Sert. Hannov. p.* 4. t. 20.

PROTEA *scolymocephala*. *Reichard.* 1. 271.

LEUCADENDRON *scolymocephalum*; foliis lanceolatis floribus subrotundis, caule fruticoso ramoso. *Sp. Pl.* 135.

LEPIDOCARPODENDRON acaulon, ramis numerosis e terra excrescens; calyce floris immaturo extus ex rubro et flavo variegato, intus flavo. *Boerb. Lugd.* 2. p. 192. *cum icone.*

There is probably more than one variety of this species of PROTEA, for it is described by THUNBERG as having purplish corollas; in our plant the style only is purple. The corolla, which consists of two unequal petals connected together at the base, but easily separated, is a greenish yellow: one of the petals bears three anthers a little below the tip; the other, which is filiform, only one. There is, however, some little variety in this, some of the flowers separating spontaneously

taneously into three and even four petals. The germen is enveloped in a brown pappus arising from the base of the seed, the style is declined; stigma acute, though, when it first escapes from the corolla, it appears club-shaped, from the quantity of pollen that adheres to it. The receptacle is hairy. The rest of the plant will be easily understood from the figure. As SCHRADER'S figure is not quoted as a synonym of *PROTEA scolymus* by WILLDENOW or MARTYN, it is probable that these authors had some doubts about it.

Our plant is undoubtedly the same as his, and whoever will compare BOERHAAVE'S figure with both will, we apprehend, be convinced that they must all belong to the same species.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S in July last. Introduced according to *Hortus Kewensis* in 1780, by the Countess of STRATHMORE. Requires the shelter of a good greenhouse to protect it from frost. May be propagated by seeds or cuttings. Requires a light sandy loam and a free circulation of air.

N^o 699



CONVOLVULUS CAIRICUS. EGYPTIAN BIND-
WEED.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- CONVOLVULUS *cairicus* ; caule fruticoso volubili, foliis palmato-partitis mucronatis glabris integerrimis : foliolis posticis bilobatis, stipulis palmatis, calycibus lævibus, corollis subtus costatis : laciniis acutis.
- CONVOLVULUS *cairicus* ; foliis palmato-pinnatifidis integerrimis, pedunculis paniculatis. *Sp. Pl.* 222. *Syst. Nat. Ed. xii. p. 156.*
- CONVOLVULUS foliis palmato-pinnatis ferratis, pedunculis filiformibus paniculatis, calycibus lævibus. *Syst. Veg. Ed. xiii. p. 169. Ed. xiv. p. 202. ubi synonymon Boerhaavii male excluditur. Reich. Sp. Pl. 1. p. 441.*
- CONVOLVULUS foliis palmatis glabris ferrulatis, stipulis foliiformibus palmatis, axillis tomentosis, calycibus pedunculatis lævibus. *Vahl Symb. 1. p. 15. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. p. 863.*
- CONVOLVULUS quinquefoliis seu foliis laciniatis, flore purpureo cæruleo. *Baub. Prod. 134.*
- CONVOLVULUS foliis lanceolatis vel quinquefoliis. *Baub. Pin. 295. Barrel. Icon. 319 et 320. Raii Hist. 729. Moris. Hist. f. 1. t. 4. f. 5.*
- CONVOLVULUS *ægyptius. Vesling Ægypt. 73. t. 74.*
- IPOMÆA *palmata* ; foliis palmatis, lobis 5-lanceolatis, extimis bifidis, pedunculis dichotomis. *Forsk. Descr. 43.*

DESC. *Stalk* shrubby with many slender twining branches. *Petioles* very slender, the length of the leaves. *Stipules* two
at

at each footstalk, palmated, leaf-like. *Leaves* alternate, palmate, smooth, divided nearly to the base into five ovate-lanceolate leaflets, the two lowermost of which are two-lobed: they are terminated with a minute soft mucro, edges quite entire, but frequently minutely undulated, so as to give the appearance of their being ferrulate. *Peduncles* the length of the petiole, axillary, 1—3 flowered (according to FORSKALL, when very vigorous, dichotomous, thrice divided). *Pedicles* bracteated with two small ovate acute scales about the middle. *Calyx* five-leaved: *leaflets* short, ovate, acute, concave, smooth, very shining within. *Corolla* large, violet purple, tube nearly cylindrical, contracted as far as the calyx: limb spreading, faucer-shaped, cut at the margin into five acuminate points, strengthened by five pair of ribs prominent underneath, each pair separate at the bottom, but converging till they meet at the point of the segment of the corolla; the part between these ribs is whitish and somewhat channelled. These ribs, or rather the stripes occasioned by them, are rudely represented in VESLING's figure, and accurately described by FORSKALL. *Filaments* unequal, subfagittate longer than style, within the tube. *Stigma* divided into furrowed lobes.

This is most probably the plant originally meant by LINNÆUS, though perhaps afterwards confounded by MURRAY, in the *Syst. Vegetab.* We have little doubt of its being the same as described by VESLING and FORSKALL, and said by them to be a very common ornamental plant in the gardens of Egypt, but perhaps not indigenous there.

The Botanic Garden at Brompton, where our drawing was taken, is indebted for this beautiful plant to Miss GARTSIDE, of Lancashire, a lady eminently skilled in delineating botanical subjects.

It is easily increased by cuttings. Seems to love a light loamy soil. In the stove it flowered through the greatest part of the Summer, but Mr. SALISBURY thinks it will do still better in the greenhouse. Native country uncertain.

A specimen of a similar plant, apparently differing in nothing but the greater length of the peduncle, is preserved in the Bankian Herbarium, brought by the late Sir GEORGE STAUNTON from one of the Cape Verd Islands.

The tomentose axils, mentioned by VAHL, who described from FORSKALL's dried specimens, do not appear in our plant. We have often occasion to regret the alterations made in the specific character on the authority of dried specimens only. It is not impossible, but some mouldiness about the insertion of the peduncles, frequently occurring in specimens gathered in warm climates, may in this instance have been mistaken for a natural woolliness.

N^o 700



BETONICA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-
FLOWERED BETONY.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. aristatus. *Corollæ* lab. super adscendens, planiusculum :
tubus cylindricus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BETONICA *grandiflora* ; floribus verticillatis : verticillis
æqualibus distantibus.

BETONICA *grandiflora* ; spica foliosa interrupta, calycibus
margine villosis : dentibus subulatis, corollis
galea obcordata. *Willd. Sp. Pl. t. 3. f. 96.*
Stephan. in litt. ad Willd.

DESC. *Stalk* simple, erect, four-square, hairy especially upwards. *Radical Leaves* heart-shaped, obtuse, bluntly crenate, pubescent on both sides but much more so underneath. *Cauline* shorter, egg-heart-shaped, lower ones with short footstalks, upper ones sessile. *Flowers* in two or three equal whorls with 8—10 flowers in each with a pair of round sessile leaves longer than the flower-cups under each whorl, and within these about eight lanceolate, entire, ciliated bractes. *Calyx* teeth equal, awl-shaped, rigid, ciliated. *Corolla* four times longer than calyx : tube incurved : upper lip entire, middle lobe of lower lip entire, somewhat undulate ; side lobes reflected. *Stamens* exerted. *Style* hairy, somewhat shorter than stamens. *Stigma* bifid.

It is at once distinguished from every other known species by the large size of the flowers, and by the whorls being distinct and not forming a spike. Is a native of Siberia, and consequently perfectly hardy. Flowers in June and July. Easily propagated by parting its roots, and requires no particular treatment. Introduced by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurseryman, at Hackney, within these few years. Far exceeds in beauty all its congeners.

N^o 701



MARICA STRIATA. STREAKED-FLOWERED
MARICA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

OBS. *Haud pluris in ENSATIS facienda MONADELPHIA quam unguium petalorum vel limbi laciniarum brevior longiorve cohesio, aut illorum absoluta distinctio; in manifestissime ad idem genus pertinentibus speciebus nunc deest nunc reperitur hæcce vicissim, nec alterum reliquis haud æque commune præscribit signum; nulla certa porro astricta lege variat in diversis, modo filamentorum tantum basi, mox medio tenuis vel ultra, quandoque per totam eorum longitudinem prodiens: hinc nos a solo antherarum numero designamus Classem. G.*

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 654.

OBS. L. C. ADDENDÆ. *Hic species planifolio-fibrosæ et plicato-bulbosæ nec alio, his vel illis proprio atque seorsum communi, dotantur præterea caractere; contra adeo cæteroquin inter se ab invicem implicantur et permiscentur, ut nihil deinde ultra pro genere dividendo lucraretur; ita videmus paludosam, plicato-bulbosam, ad planifolio-fibrosas martinicensis et northianam propius accedere quam ad plicatam, etiamsi plicato-bulbosam; quin et istam rursus fructificationis organo tenuis proximioris esse striatæ, planifolio-fibrosæ, ac paludosæ; et hujusmodi quoque plura. G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MARICA *striata* radice, fibrosa; foliis ensiformibus; involucriis sessilibus, spicatum digestis; filamentis ultra medium connatis, inde divergentibus; corolla urceolato-rotata, laciniis obovato-cuneatis, mucronatis; stigmatibus filiformibus. G.

SISYRINCHIUM *striatum*. *Smith Ic. Piet. 1. 9. t. 9. Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. 580. Mart. Mill. Diet. n. 8.*

SYSYRINCHIUM *spicatum*. *Cavan. Ic. Plant. 2. 2. t. 104.*

MORÆA *sertata*. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 1. p. 6. t. 11.*

Root fibrous, perennial, fibres thickish, somewhat fleshy, tufted. Stem from one to two feet high, compressed-ancipital, leafy;

leafy; leaves many, ensiform, glaucous, radical ones equitantly imbricate towards their base, stem ones remote, stem-embracing, gradually becoming shorter. Flower fascicles many, sessile, lax, alternately and rather closely disposed on a somewhat flexuose rachis in a longish spike; involucre many-flowered; outer valve or spathe broad-ovate, largest, green, becoming membranous towards the edge, and generally purplish; inner ones membranous. Pedicles about equal to the outer spathe; corolla subcampanulately patent; segments uniform, cuneate-ligulate, obtuse, mucronate, outer ones twice the broadest; unguis urceolately convergent; laminæ rotately patent; filaments scarcely equal to the unguis, connate for nearly three parts of their length into a subtriquetral tube, beyond which they are distinct and diverge; anthers short, incumbent, round-oblong; style the length of the monadelphous part of the filaments, stigmas equal to about half the length of the style, very slender, straight, turbinately patent; germen short, obovate-triquetral, with a broad naked summit; capsule ovate-oblong, as are the valves; seeds from about six to eight in each cell, round and somewhat uneven.

Thrives in the open ground, but is usually treated as a hardy greenhouse plant, as which it flowers and seeds in abundance; through Dr. SMITH we learn, that it was sent to this country from Italy by Mr. P. STEPHENS, and that its habitat was then unknown; but from CAVANILLES we find that it is a native of Mexico, whence it was brought to the Botanic Garden, in Valencia, where it grows in the open ground with many other plants from the same parts. It has no scent. G.

C O R R I G E N D U M.

No. 654, l. 3, pro "*cæteris*" lege "*cætera*."

N^o 702



MORÆA TRIPETALA. THREE-PETAL-LIKE
MORÆA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 593, 613, & 695.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *tripetala* (*barbata*) pauciflora; caule subsimplice; extimis unguibus turbinatim divergentibus, foveola ima melliflua insculptis; laciniis intimis perexiguis, linearibus; filamentis longitudine brevissimi styli connatis. G.

IRIS *tripetala*. Thunb. *Diff. n. 14. Prod. 11. Linn. Suppl. 97. Jacq. Ic. rar. 2. t. 224. Coll. 3. 271. Mart. Mill. Diet. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 231.*

VIEUSSEUXIA *tripetaloides*. Decand. *Ann. Mus. 2. 138.*

Root and Herb as in MORÆA *tricuspis*, No. 696, but we have never seen the stem branched. Outer segments of the corolla subspathulate, divaricately patent, their ungues tomentose inwards, channelled-concave, linear, turbinately divergent, having a small honey-bearing excavation at their base; laminæ oval-lanceolate, recurved and about the length of the ungues; inner segments exceedingly small, linear, slender, shorter than the ungues of the outer one, patent; style shorter than the ungues; stigmas bilabiate, ligulate, inner lip bifid, segments approximating, linear-oblong; filaments connate for the length of the style into a very short tube.

As the flower was decayed before we obtained it for description, we have trusted in several parts of the above to THUNBERG and JACQUIN; in the description of the former of whom there must be a mistake in the words "*filamenta longitudine dimidia tubi, basi connata*;" there being no other tube than that formed by the connate filaments.

Found

Found at the Cape not far from Picketberg and in some other places, though not frequently: it seems indeed to be one of the rarer species, nor have we ever seen it in any other collection than in that of Mr. WOODFORD, where our drawing was taken. JACQUIN has figured two plants which he takes for varieties of this, in one the inner segments seem to be entirely obliterated; these, as also many others of this tribe contained in his splendid works, we have never seen in any of our collections.

In No. 593, we have said that *MORÆA unguiculata* differed from *tricuspis*, in not having bearded ungues; but upon lately re-examining a specimen that fell in our way, we did perceive a slight pubescence on the inside of the outer ungues, and which became very evident by the help of a glass; so that for "*imberbis*," in l. 27, read "*subbarbata*," and in the 15th line, for "in not being bearded and," read "in having the tube of the stamens equal to the ungues." G.

N. 703



IRIS VIRGINICA. VIRGINIAN FLAG,

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *virginica* (*imberbis*) caule subancipite; involucris 2—3 floris; tubo brevi; laminis extimis recurvato-déflexis, ungues æquantibus; stigmatibus lacinias intimas erecti-
usculas extimisque perangustiores æquantibus, labio in-
timo obtuso, dentato, laciniis divaricatis, revolutis. G.

IRIS *virginica*. *Gron. Virg.* 7. (11.) *Sp. Pl.* 58. *Reich.* 1. 108. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 72. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 90. *ed.* 13. 79. *Lamarck Encyc.* 3. 300. *Jacq. Coll.* 2. *Ic. rar.* 2. t. 223. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 232. *Thunb. Diff.* 20. *Michaux Flor. Bor-Amer.* 1. 22.

Rootstock fleshy, horizontal, covered with a dark brown skin, putting out many capillaceous tufted fibres. Stem about two feet or more high, downwards ancipital with one side sharper than the other, upwards roundish, leafy, branched. Leaves shorter than the stem, ensiform, smooth (as is the whole plant) the bundles growing cespitose. Involucres green, generally more or less sphacelate, 2—3 flowered; peduncles often longer than these. Germen an obtusely-trigonal, slender shaft, shorter than peduncle; tube trigonal-cyathiform, hollow, shorter than the germen and many times shorter than the segments, the outer ones of which are spathulate-obovate, twice the largest and more than twice the broadest, with revolutely deflexed laminæ; inner ones spathulately or oblanceolately oblong, straight and slightly diverging; outer ungues divaricately turbinate, equal to the laminæ, their sides towards the base revolutely depressed with a short longitudinal carinately prominent gland; inner ones far the narrowest, conduplicate-convolute,

twice

twice shorter than their laminæ: stigmas recurved patent, about equal to the inner segments, oblong-linear, outer lip obtuse, entire, inner one bifid, obtuse, segments crenately ferrate, revolutely erect, upwards divaricate, lapping slightly over towards the base only. Anthers blue-violet with yellow pollen. Flowers slightly fragrant. Comes very near to *versicolor*, but differs in colour and in having larger flowers, and particularly in the segments of the inner lip of the stigmas being divaricate upwards and not lapping all the way over as in that; besides in several slighter distinctions and general appearance.

Was cultivated by Mr. PHILIP MILLER in 1758, according to the Hortus Kewensis. A hardy plant. The leaves die in Winter. MICHAUX found it in the marshes of Virginia and Carolina, where it flowers in May and June. CLAYTON'S specimen, from which GRONOVIVS described this species in the *Flora Virginica*, is now, with the rest of the latter's Herbarium, in the inestimable collection of Sir JOSEPH BANKS.

Our drawing was made at the Nursery of Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME, at Old-Brompton, who inform us, that it seeds abundantly with them, is easily propagated by dividing the rootstock, and will grow any where; but that it succeeds best in a moist situation. G.



N^o 704



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, S^t Geo: Crescent Dec 1. 1803. F. Sanson. sculp.

TRITONIA FENESTRATA. OPEN-FLOWERED
TRITONIA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 609.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *fenestrata* spatha tubum æquante; fauce turbinate; laciniis regulari-patentibus, spatio interstinctis, basin usque mutuo discedentibus; unguium lateribus subdimidiatim pellucetibus; laminis rotundatis, his brevioribus; staminibus reclinato-assurgentibus. G.

IXIA *fenestrata*. *Facq. Ic. rar. 2. t. 289. Coll. 3. 269. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 110.*

This species differs from *squalida*, its nearest relative, besides in being of a different colour and without scent, in having a turbinate and not suburceolately campanulate faux; in having its segments more remotely separated and diverging with a considerable space between each nearly to their base; it has also longer ungues, narrower in proportion to their lamina; the whole plant is larger and stronger, with flowers more distantly arranged on the rachis. The stem is thicker and generally branched; nor are the outer root leaves quite so much blunted as in that.

Leaves about three times shorter than the stem, which is generally refractedly reclined and from a foot to a foot and half high. Corolla broad-funnelform, segments several times longer than the tube, which is about equal to the spathe; ungues longer than the laminæ with about one half of each side hyaline; laminæ rounded, entire, not notched as the same generally are in *squalida*. Organs of fructification declined-assurgent; stigmas overtopping the anthers, but shorter than
the

the segments. Corolla bright vermilion, varying to a deep fiery orange colour.

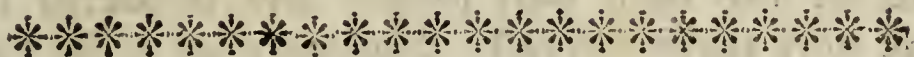
A native of the Cape, from whence the plant from which our drawing was taken had been imported, by Mr. SALISBURY, Nurseryman, at the Botanic-Garden, Brompton.

Flowers abundantly about June and is very ornamental, but not quite so common in our collections as *crocata*. We have seen several hundred specimens at different times, both cultivated and indigenous, nor have we ever found it vary from the above character; hence we have no difficulty of distinguishing it with JACQUIN from *crocata*; nor of differing from him in distinguishing it from *squalida*, which, in his *Fragmenta*, he has made a variety of it. G.

N^o 705



GENTIANA ADSCENDENS (*var. a.*) PORCE-
LANE-FLOWERED GENTIAN.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *adscendens*; corollis campanulatis quinquefidis inter lacinias dentatis, calycibus latere dehiscen-
tibus subtridentatis, foliis lanceolatis: radicali-
bus elongatis.

α . Caule ramoso erectiusculo.

β . Caule simplici decumbente.

GENTIANA *adscendens*; corollis quinquefidis campanulatis subsessilibus axillaribus, foliis acutis: radicalibus lanceolatis elongatis. *Froelich. Gent. p. 43. n. 14. Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 1. p. 1335.*

GENTIANA *decumbens*; corollis 5-fidis campanulatis, foliis radicalibus lanceolatis longissimis, caule decumbente. *Linn. Suppl. 174.*

GENTIANA *adscendens*; corollis quinquefidis campanulatis opposite sessilibus foliis radicalibus fasciculatis. *Pallas Ross. 2. p. 106. t. 94. Gmel. Sib. 4. p. 103. t. 51. falso pro Pneumonanthe.*

We have been favoured with two varieties of this plant from Mr. LODDIGES, whose Nursery at Hackney abounds with

N^o 706



**ERICA LONGIFOLIA, var. CARNEA. FLESH-
COLOURED LONG-LEAVED HEATH.**



Class. and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta.
Antheræ bifidæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *longifolia*; antheris muticis inclusis, [stylo incluso] corollis pubescentibus tubuloso-clavatis, floribus axillaribus verticillatis, foliis subdenis linearibus margine cartilaginiis scabris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 399.

ERICA *longifolia*; petiolis angustissimis; corolla 9—11 lineari, pubescente; tubo plus minus clavato: filamentis sæpius muticis: pericarpio superne sericeo. *Salisb. in Linn. Trans.* v. 6. p. 362.

Although we are inclined with the accurate Mr. SALISBURY to consider the *longifolia* and *vestita* as varieties of the same species, and have given already, in No. 402, one of these varieties under the latter name; yet, as the former is the one originally given at the Royal Garden at Kew, and adopted by Mr. SALISBURY, we rather give it under the present appellation; and this the more willingly, as, should it be found best to distinguish the several varieties into two species, after Professor WILLDENOW, this having nine leaves in each whorl will range with *longifolia*, though his character of

of the included style will not hold, for if within the flower when this first opens, it is soon somewhat protruded. The leaves are very slender and tremulous from the slight footstalks, are scabrous at the margin and sharp pointed. Peduncles not half the length of calyx with three linear bractes close beneath and nearly the length of calyx. Calycine leaflets ovate far acuminate and very minutely ferrated at the base. The germen turbinate, sides fulcate, top very woolly. Corolla less curved than in the drawing, and when closely examined, especially when dried, is evidently ribbed. Blossoms in May. Raised from Cape seeds by Mr. ROLLISSON, Nurseryman, Upper Tooting.

Grows freely, flowering sometimes when only two years old. Requires the same treatment as the rest of the Cape species.

N^o 707



CHIRONIA DECUSSATA. CROSS-LEAVED
CHIRONIA.



Class and Order,

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA,

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Pistillum* declinatum. *Stam.* tubo corolla in-
sidentia. *Antheræ* demum spirales. *Per.* 2-loculare,

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHIRONIA *decussata*; fruticosa subtomentosa; foliis con-
fertis decussatis oblongis obtusis, calycibus glo-
bosis quinquepartitis. *Ventenat Hort. Cels.* 31.

MONS. VENTENAT, in his accurate work, distinguishes this Chironia from the *frutescens*, No. 37 of the Botanical Magazine, by the stalk being more simple, the branches very short, the flowers larger, the calyx more globose and deeply divided into five segments, the leaves wider, more obtuse, growing in two ranks, and covered with a close short pubescence. There are however so many intermediate varieties as to leave room for doubt whether it be a genuine species or not.

It has been long known in our nurseries by the name of *latifolia*. Is a very ornamental greenhouse shrub, occupying but little space and continuing long in blossom.

CHROMA DEGRADATION GROSS-LAUB

CHROMA

1. Chroma

2. Chroma

3. Chroma

4. Chroma

5. Chroma

6. Chroma

7. Chroma

N^o 708



HEDYCHIUM CORONARIUM*. SWEET-
SCENTED GARLAND-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus rumpens. *Cor.* tubus longissimus limbus 2-plex
3-partitus. *Neet.* 2-phyllum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEDYCHIUM *coronarium.* Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 1. 10. Kœnig apud
Retz fasc. 5. p. 73. n. 20.

GANDSULIUM. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. p. 175. t. 69. f. 3. *Lamarck*
Encyc. 2. p. 603.

This very rare plant of the natural order of SCITAMINEÆ or CANNÆ of JUSSIEU, is not met with in MARTYN'S MILLER'S DICTIONARY, though fully described several years ago by KŒNIG. What this author calls calyx we should consider as a spathe involving the separate flowers. Tube of corolla very long and soon becoming flaccid, which occasions the flower to droop. Limb divided into six segments, the three outer ones linear-lanceolate, keeled, regular, one or two of them reflected: the three inner segments are irregular and subject to considerable variation in their form, the upper one is much largest and obcordate. The whole flower is snow-white, except sometimes a greenish spot in the centre of the largest segment.

* A word compounded of ἠδύς sweet and χιών snow, from two of the qualities of the plant. Our English name is adopted from the German.

segment. The filament, inserted in the faux of the tube, is linear and very deeply grooved, enclosing the style, of which the anther entirely surrounds the upper part. The stigma projects a little beyond. The stem is about three feet high, leaves alternate and distich.

This plant, probably of Chinese origin, is very much cultivated in the Malaccas for its fragrant flowers, and is frequently worn in the hair by the Indian belles, and, in the symbolical language so much used by the Malays, when sent as a present to a young man, is meant to reproach him with inconstancy in love.

Flowers in September, requires the heat of a stove, and is easily propagated by cuttings of its roots, in which way only it can be increased, even in the East-Indies, as it never produces seed there.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall, in September 1802. It flowered also at the same time at the Right Hon. Mr. GREVILLE's, at Paddington.

N^o. 709



HYPOXIS SERRATA. SAW-LEAVED
HYPOXIS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 662.*

OBS. L. C. ADDENDÆ. Americanis bulbis tunicatus, attenuatim elongatus, cuticulis membranaceis vestitus, fibris de margine basis orbiculatim erumpentibus ut in *Hyacintho*. Capentibus rhizoma in speciebus varium, ratione gemmæ aut larvati bulbilli magnum, undique fibratum. Scapi successive plures, in quibusdam pedunculi fistuloso-cavi, hinc facili gradu apud proximam Gethyllidem transeuntes in tubos corollaceos, cum germen a summo et pedunculato gradatim per species medias in imum radicale dilabatur. Folia communiter canaliculata vel exceptione rara cavo-teretia, subambientia, deorsum complicata vel convoluta. Corolla coriaceo-tenax, post anthesin perstanter connivens. Capsula in serrata verticali-oblonga, trigona, cujus diffluit portio superna instar operculi circumcisse disrupta, dum scinditur paries laciniatim et reflexo-revolvens sensim dimittit semina; ea numerosa, biserialia, scabrata, nigricanta, libera, receptaculo quoque libero, centrali, triquetro circumfunduntur. In fructu nondum plene maturato adsunt dessepimenta tria tenuissima, et semina a funiculo umbicali capillaceo detineri videntur. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPOXIS *serrata*; rhizomate subglobofo, annue renovato; scapis articulatim unipedunculatis; bracteis geminis, subulatis; foliis glabris, aculeolis remotis retrorsis denticulato-serrulatis vittaque argenteo-pallescente undata percursis; stigmatibus turbinatim secedentibus. G.

HYPOXIS *serrata*. Linn. *Suppl.* 197. *Syst.* 326. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 439. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* Thunb. *Prod.* 60. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. t. 369. *Coll.* 4. 134. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 109.

FABRICIA *serrata*. Thunb. in *Fabr. It. Norv.* 29.

Rootstock annually reproduced, dark-brown, subsphæroid, hollowed out on the upper part for the bulb, throwing out fibres

fibres from all parts of its surface. Leaves radical, from half to near a foot long, long-subulate, smooth, channelled, carinate, traversed at the bottom of the channel by a silvery waved or rugose stripe resembling that in the leaves of *Crocus*, edged ferrulately by minute distant cartilaginous prickly-like teeth which point downwards. Scapes several in succession, flat, in general shorter than their peduncle, which is solitary, one-flowered, roundish, fistular, supported by two smallish subulate opposite bracts springing from the joint that unites it to its scape, and after fructification has taken place are refractedly recumbent. Flowers stellate, yellow within, green outwards, scentless. Petals linear-oblong, acute, flat, twice longer than the germen, three outer ones broader, longer, submucronate, and more deflected. Parts of fructification far shorter than the corolla, deep yellow, nearly equal; anthers three times longer than the filaments; style round, thickish, three times shorter than the stigmas, which are cuspidate or subagittate, pubescent, and obconically divergent. Varies with tawny-coloured corollas.

Brought into Kew-Gardens from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON, in 1788; but we have never yet met with it in any other collection than that at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, who imported it this Summer from the Cape. Blooms about July.

Of easy culture, requiring protection from frost, but no artificial heat, a small pot of light sandy peat earth, and to be kept dry while in a quiescent state. G.

N^o 710



HYPOXIS ERECTA. UPRIGHT HYPOXIS.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 662 & 709.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HYPOXIS *erecta*; bulbo tunicato, elongato, membranaceo-larvato; foliis canaliculato-linearibus erectis scapis longe superantibus, pilis rarioribus utrinque adspersis; racemo 2—6 floro, terminali, bracteato, subfastigiate; stigmate subtrilobo-capitato, hirtulo. G.

HYPOXIS *erecta*. *Sp. Pl.* 439. *Syst.* 326. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 438. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* (excluso *Smith spicil.?*) *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 106.

HYPOXIS *caroliniensis*. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Amer.* 1. 188.

ORNITHOGALUM *hirsutum*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 1.* p. 306.

ORNITHOGALUM scapo bifloro. *Roy. Lugdb.* 31.

ORNITHOGALUM *vernum luteum* foliis angustis hirsutis. *Gron. Virg.* 1. 37. et 2. 51. *Raii Hist.* 1927.

ORNITHOGALUM *virginianum luteum*. *Pet. Gaz.* 1. t. 1. f. 11.

ORNITHOGALUM *herbaceum luteum parvum virginianum*, foliis gramineis hirsutis. *Pluk. Alm.* 272. *Phyt. t.* 350. f. 8. bona.

Trusting to the accuracy of the description and figure of *HYPOXIS juncea* in the *Spicilegium* by Dr. SMITH, there appear to us to be distinctions sufficient to require its specific separation from *erecta*; the plant is altogether slenderer; the scapes are one-flowered, ebracteate, longer in proportion to the leaves and reddish upwards; leaves not hairy on their inner side, petals of the corolla having a reddish streak on the outside, concave, and not flatly expanded; stigma feathery and longer

longer than the style; all marks in which it differs from our present subject; it is said to be a bog plant, while this, according to MICHAUX, is an inhabitant of dry cultivated pastures; possibly the differences may arise from these different places of growth only; if this proves to be the case, *juncea* with the synonym of CATESBY should be added to *erecta*.

Root an elongated, tunicated bulb, covered with dark brown membranous integuments or skins, throwing out fibres from the edge of its base circularly, in the manner of that of a Hyacinth; leaves dark-green, upright, channelled, carinate, linear, acute, with thinly scattered hairs on each surface, complicate at their bases, twice longer than the scapes, which are several in succession, strict, roundish, hairy, terminating in a 2—6-flowered, bracteate, subfastigate raceme; bractes small, subulate, convolute; corolla rotate, hirsute outwards; anthers sagittate, cloven from the base; stigma subcapitately three-lobed and pubescent. Flowers of a bright shining yellow inwards, subherbaceous outwards, and owing to a succession of scapes produced for several months together.

A native of Virginia, Carolina, and Pennsylvania. A specimen that appears to us a mere variety of this, with shorter leaves, the corolla far more hirsute and even woolly without, is added to the Banksian Herbarium by Mr. MENZIES, and is there said to be called by the Cherokee Indians *Chera Nowote* (i. e. fiery plant). The species was introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, in 1784. Begins to bloom about June.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. LODDIGE's Nursery, Hackney. *Juncea* was imported by Mr. FRASER, Nurseryman, in Sloane-Square. Both seem to be rare plants, at least we have seldom met with them. They appear to be perfectly hardy, but are seen to greatest advantage when cultivated in a pot and kept in the pit with alpine plants. Bog-earth with a small quantity of undunged loam suits them best. G.

N^o 711



HYPOXIS SOBOLIFERA. CREEPING HYPOXIS.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 662 & 709.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HYPOXIS *sobolifera* rhizomatibus supra convexis, infra in placentam solidam, crassam irregularem et torosomulticipitem coadunato-proreperentibus; caule compresso; foliis perennantibus hirsuto-villosis, canescentibus; racemo 4—6-floro divaricatum subbrachiatisque subfastigiato. G.

HYPOXIS *sobolifera*. *Jacq. Ic. rar. 2. t. 372. Coll. Suppl. 53. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 106.*

HYPOXIS *villosa*. *Hort. Kew. 1. 439. ut in ejusdem auctorum exemplario in Herb. Banks. videre est.*

HYPOXIS *Fabricia*. *Gærtn. fruct. et sem. 1. 33.*

FABRICIA *villosa*. Var. 3^{ta} scapis longissimis bifidis pedunculis iterum divisis foliis albido-hirsutis. *Thunb. in Fabr. It. Norv. 31.*

OBS. Tres species, a Jacquinio postquam apte discriminatas et seorsim exhibitas, sub sua villosa pro mutuis inter se varietatibus comprehendebat Thunbergius: eas, notis propriis adjectis, adponimus.

1. **HYPOXIS** *villosa*. *Jacq.* rhizomatis sobolibus haud placentiformiter confluentibus; foliis sericeo-villosis. G. quæ var. 1^{ma}. *Thunb. cui priscum servamus nomen.*

2. **HYPOXIS** *obliqua*. *Jacq. et Bot. Rep. t. 195,* foliis secundum dorsum villosis, villoso-ciliatis, subobliquis; scapis subtripedunculatis et subtribraçteatis. G. quæ ejusd. var. 2^{da}.

3. **HYPOXIS** *sobolifera*. *Jacq. supra. quæ sua var. 3^{ta}.*

Although this is certainly the *villosa* of the Hortus Kewensis, yet, as three distinct species were comprehended by THUNBERG in his *FABRICIA villosa* (adopted by the authors of that work as the synonym of their plant) all which have since

since been separately described and figured under their proper names by JACQUIN in *Plant. rar. Icon.* we adopt his titles for THUNBERG's second and third varieties, reserving the original one of *villosa* for the first, as JACQUIN has also done, but without having been aware that his *obliqua* and *sobolifera* had been included by THUNBERG in it; this we do both with a view to prevent any confusion from not conforming to names made more generally known by such plates as JACQUIN's, as also to avoid introducing a new specific appellation unnecessarily.

Root consisting of several bulb-bearing fleshy rootstocks not annually reproduced, about the bigness of walnuts, convex above, growing together below, as they are produced, into a thick, flattish, solid, knobbed, irregular mass; from which the herb springs tuftwise. Leaves radical from six to eight inches long, half an inch broad at the base, broad-subulate, channelled, carinate, shaggily villous, receiving a greyish appearance from the villi, which are thick, longish, and soft; scapes several in succession, strict, flat, hirsute, about the length of the leaves, terminated by a 4—6 or more flowered, bracteate, distich, subfastigate raceme of one-flowered peduncles. Flowers bright-yellow, scentless, upright. Petals lanceolate, hairy outwards, and subherbaceous, inner ones rather narrower and less pubescent. Filaments subulate, concrete at their bases with the glandular tumid base of the style that covers the germen; anthers ovate-sagittate, upright, not so long in proportion as in *serrata* and *stellata*, but coming nearer to those of *erecta*. Stigma ovate-oblong, three-lobedly-trigonal, lobes decurrent, slightly prominent, channelled, with pubescent edges, about the length of the style, which is round and thickish.

Flowers during most part of the Summer, of as easy culture as *serrata*, which see; propagated by dividing its rootstocks with a knife, and need not be shifted for several years, not indeed till it has filled the vessel in which it may be; not uncommon; we never saw it seed; introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774, from the Cape.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOODS and WYKES's Nursery at Kensington. G.

N^o 712



MORÆA LONGIFLORA. LONG-FLOWERED
MORÆA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 593, 613, & 695.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *longiflora*; caule simplicissimo, enodi; fasciculis geminis a bracteis confimilibus longioribus obvallatis capitatim terminato; tubo filiformi, longo, eminente; unguibus subcyathiformi-conniventibus, laminis inæqualibus, obovato-oblongis, recurvatis; germine incluso. G.

Bulb-tuber as most usual in the genus, as are the leaves; stem short, filiform, simple, not jointed, naked, terminated by a fascicle of several convolute, acuminate leaves, enclosing two sessile capitately terminal many-flowered involucre, the bractes or valves of which are shorter than the outer leaves of the surrounding fascicle. Corolla yellow; tube long, filiform, slender, projecting considerably beyond the involucre; segments unequal, recurved, outer ones nearly three times larger, obovate, blunt, inner ones of the same form; unguis upright, cyathiformly converging; stigmas petaloid, bifid, their segments linear-oblong, blunt, reflexedly connivent. The limb of the corolla decays by partly rolling inwards and partly by twisting spirally. Germen concealed within the involucre. As the flower was decayed before we could see it for description, we cannot say whether it is bearded, its filaments monadelphous, or what scent it may have; but the excellence of the draughtsman has left us only these three circumstances to regret.

We find no traces of this very rare plant in any book or herbarium within our reach, but have no doubt that it flowered last Summer at Mr. HIBBERT'S for the first time in Europe; it had been sent him from the Cape two years before by a collector that he employed there, along with the largest collection of this natural tribe, except perhaps that which was procured for the imperial garden at Schœnbrunn some years ago, of which so many have been recorded in the costly works of JACQUIN; and of which unfortunately so many are still strangers to our gardens.

Mr. HIBBERT has lately detected one of the species of WITSENIA in his garden, raised from seeds, and most probably the only one that ever vegetated this side the Cape. Till it flowers, which precise species it may be, we cannot say; we know of but four. It is an interesting genus, and seems to us to bear the same relation to the *Ensatæ* with regard to its shrubby or arboresecent character, that some of the Palms do to the *Liliaceæ* or Hexandrous portion of the vegetable kingdom. G.

C O R R I G E N D A.

No. 561, l. 10, *pro* "Ixixæ" *lege* "Ixia."

No. 600, l. 15, *pro* "que" *lege* "quæ."

No. 701, l. 19, *pro* "plicato bulbosam" *lege* "plicato-bulbosam."

———— l. 23. *post* "radice" *dele* comma.



DRABA PYRENAICA. MOUNTAIN WHITLOW-
GRASS.



Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Silicula integra ovali-oblonga: valvis planiusculis dissepimento parallelis. *Stylus* nullus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRABA *pyrenaica*; scapo nudo, foliis cuneiformibus palmatis trilobis, *Leoff. It.* 61. *Spec. Pl.* 896. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* v. 3. 428. *Crantz. Aust. fasc.* 1. p. 13. t. 1. f. 5. *Jacq. Austr.* t. 228. *Allion. Pedem.* t. 8. f. 1. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* a. 5.

ALYSSON *pyrenaicum* perenne minimum, foliis trifidis. *Tournef. Inst.* 217. *Allion. Rar.* t. 1. f. 1.

DRABA *pyrenaica.* *Fl. Danica* t. 143. non ad hanc pertinet.

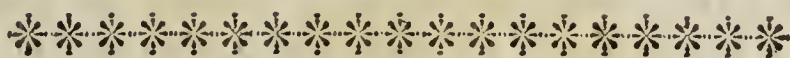
We received this little alpine plant from Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney. It possesses no great beauty, but being hardy and easily propagated by cuttings, may serve to ornament rock-work. The stalks are usually perennial, becoming woody, naked or covered with the decayed leaves, and bears nodules of leaves at the extremities of the branches, from the centre of which the peduncles grow, bearing usually two or three and sometimes more flowers, which are at first white, but afterwards change to purple.

A native of the mountains of the South of Europe. As yet rare in this country, not found in the catalogue of Kew plants. Flowers in May.

N^o 714



VALERIANA SIBIRICA SIBERIAN
VALERIAN.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Cor.* 1-petala, basi hinc gibba, supera. *Sem.* 1.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VALERIANA *sibirica*; floribus tetrandris æqualibus, foliis pinnatifidis, seminibus paleæ ovali adnatis. *Sp. Pl.* 48. *Hort. Ups.* 13. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 181. *Kniph. Orig. cent.* 5.

VALERIANA *rupestris*; floribus pentapetalis sæpius pentandris, foliis crebris pinnatifidis, seminibus folliculo paleaceo innatis. *Pall. Itin.* 3, p. 215.

FEDIA *sibirica*. *Gærtn. de fr. et sem.* 2. p. 37. 1. 86.

DESC. *Root* perennial. *Radical leaves* numerous, elongate-lanceolate, dentate-pinnatifid, glaucous and veined on the under side, with keeled footstalks, all similar: *Cauline* ones sessile, more rigid, horizontal, folded, the upper pair nearly entire, the lower dentate. *Stalk* erect, a little flattened, branches opposite, horizontal. *Bractes* three, unequal, subulate, immediately below the germen. *Flowers* paniced. *Corolla* yellow, one-petaled, faucer-shaped: tube rugose: limb five-cleft, segments rounded, quite entire. *Filaments* hairy, the length of corolla, invariably four. *Anthers* round, yellow. *Germen* inferior. *Style* simple, length of filaments. *Stigma* globose. *Seed* oval, attached to a chaffy leaflet which appears to us to be one of the bractes enlarged.

Seems

Seems to vary extremely in size and in the form of its radical leaves, as we judge from various dried specimens from different parts, as well as from the figures and descriptions of authors, though perhaps there are several permanent varieties, for at Hackney, where we have seen it some years, it seems to retain its original habit in every respect.

Flowers in June, and continues a month in blossom. The flowers have a slight scent of officinal Valerian in the evening, but none of the jasmine odour observed in *VALERIANA ruthenica*, with which we were likewise favoured by Mr. LODDIGES. Is propagated by seeds, which it produces with us, Hardy.



BAUERA RUBIOIDES. MADDER-LEAVED
BAUERA.



Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. inferus 8-fidus. *Cor.* 8-petala. *Caps.* 2-locularis. *Sem.* plurima.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BAUERA *rubioides.* *And. Bot. Repos. t. 198.*

DESC. *Stalk* shrubby, 3—6 feet high, branched. *Branches* opposite, patent, rigid. *Leaves* ternate, opposite; giving the appearance at first sight of six leaves growing in a whorl: *Leaflets* lanceolate, ferrate, rugose-veined, naked. *Peduncles* axillary, longer than the leaves, at first erect, afterwards frequently drooping. *Calyx* inferior, one-leaved and growing to the germen, deeply divided into eight slightly toothed, lanceolate segments, reflexed, persistent. *Corolla* rose-coloured, eight-petaled, but one is frequently deficient: *Petals* lanceolate, concave, patent, quite entire. *Filaments* many, shorter than petals, attached to the inside of the calyx, not to the receptacle, wherefore this plant belongs to the class ICOSANDRIA, not to POLYANDRIA, where it is referred in the Botanist's Repository. *Anthers* yellow, roundish. *Germen* roundish, somewhat flattened, emarginate. *Styles* two, filiform, divergent. *Stigmas* acute.

A handsome flowering shrub, without scent. Taste of the leaves bitterish, subastringent, not unlike Chinese Tea.

This plant, a native of New-Holland, received the above name in honour of the two BAUERS, natives of Germany, both very eminent botanical draughtsmen in the employ of this country; the elder brother at the Royal Garden at Kew, the younger now on a voyage of discovery in the South-Sea. The trivial name is derived from the resemblance which it bears, especially in its young state, to a RUBIA, not a RUBUS, as Mr. ANDREWS, with his usual accuracy, would have it. Flowers through the greatest part of the Summer.

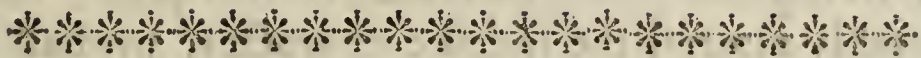
Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kensington, where, we are informed, it was first raised in this country. May be increased by cuttings.

N^o 710



Sed. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crofton! Jun 1 1821 P. Sanfr. sculp.

ATRAGENE CAPENSIS. CAPE ATRAGENE.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Petala* 12. *Sem.* caudata.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- ATRAGENE *capensis*; foliis ternatis; foliolis, incisus dentatis, petalis exterioribus quinque [rectius senis]. *Sp. Pl.* 764. *Reich.* 2. 640. *Berg. Cap.* 148. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* a. 3.
- ATRAGENE *capensis*; erecta, foliis biternatis, foliolis incisedentatis, petalis exterioribus numerosis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 1286. *Bot. Rep.* t. 9.
- PULSATILLA foliis trifidis dentatis, flore incarnato pleno. *Burm. Afr.* 148. t. 52.
- PULSATILLA apiifolio rigido, flore magno. *Herm. Afric.* 18.

DESC. *Scape* rigid, hispid, branched; each branch bearing one terminal flower. *Involucre* an ovate leafy stipule; generally more leafy than in the specimen figured; of these there is frequently one to every branch, an inch or two below the flower. *Calyx* or external series of petals constantly six, broader than the internal, hairy underneath, flesh-coloured. *Petals* or internal series about fourteen, white or slightly tinged with flesh colour. *Leaves* twice ternate: leaflets wedge-shaped, trifid, middle one elongated: *Segments* generally three-toothed.

LINNÆUS probably first formed his specific character partly from BURMAN'S figure, in which the external petals are only five; but in his accurate description, afterwards added, he says they are six. The internal petals seem to be very subject to multiplication;

multiplication; our specimen fortunately bore single flowers, corresponding exactly with the native ones that we have seen.

Prof. WILLDENOW, who, as appears from the want of the marks by which he denotes these circumstances, had seen neither a living nor dried specimen of this plant, has yet most unwarrantably altered the specific character, probably from the mere inspection of the figure in the Botanist's Repository, taken from a very imperfect abortive specimen.

The older Botanists considered this plant as a *Pulsatilla* or species of *Anemone*, to which it appears to us to be much more nearly allied than to *ATRAGENE alpina*, No. 530 of this work. But, as we have there stated, the latter plant is not necessarily separated from *Clematis*, the name of *Atragene* may therefore very well remain to the Cape species, of which there appears to be more than one.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WHITLEY'S, Old-Brompton. Flowers in March. Is propagated by seeds only. Requires the protection of a greenhouse.



N^o 717



TULIPA BREYNIANA. CAPE TULIP.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetala, campanulata. *Fil.* ad commissuram germinis et corollæ inferta. *Stigmata* ovario prismatico subcristato-adnata. *Capsula* supera. *Semina* plana, biserialia.

OBS. Genus MELANTHIO tam habitu quam charactere confine; radicatio in utroque omnino similis, foliatio itidem. In Tulipa vero semina plana, in eo rotunda; hic germen acute prismaticum, illic obtuse trigonum, hic stigmata adnato-sessilia, curtata, subcartilaginea, illic canaliculato-loratum et libere educata; hic denuo filamenta ad basin germinis inferta, illic petalis plus minus accreta. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TULIPA *breynianā* foliis lineari-lanceolatis, convolutis; scapo polyphyllo, 2-6 floro; petalis lanceolatis, extimis duplo angustioribus; filamentis basi pubescentibus, alternis brevioribus, gracilioribus; stigmatibus parum conspicuis. G.

TULIPA *breyniana*. *Sp. Pl.* 438. *Thunb. Prod.* 65. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 435. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 98.

SISYRINCHIUM ex phœniceo suaverubente flore æthiopicum. *Breyn. Cent. t.* 36.

Bulb exactly as in MELANTHIUM. Leaves several, conduplicate, and sheathing at their bases, cauline ones shorter, all convolute-channelled, quite smooth and edged with a narrow crimson border. Stem 2-6-flowered, upper ones 2 or 3 and sometimes sessile, when the plant can scarcely be distinguished at first sight from MELANTHIUM *uniflorum*. Corolla subcampanulate, outer petals nearly twice the narrowest, linear-lanceolate, inner

inner elliptically lanceolate. Stamens the length of the pistil filaments pubescent at their base, alternate ones shorter and slenderer. Germen an acute prism, somewhat attenuated upwards; stigmas three adnate sessile, forming an inconspicuous recurvedly subtrilobate termination to the germen; which becomes a ventricosely oval, acutely triangular capsule, with flat seeds. The present species and *MELANTHIUM uniflorum* appear to connect these two closely allied sections.—Our drawing was made at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, where the plant flowers in the greenhouse about May; the bloom is very sweet and like that of other tulips. Introduced from the Cape into Kew-Garden by MASSON, in 1787. It seeds freely and produces offsets; but is still a rare plant with us, though it does not appear to be so in Holland, from whence it is sometimes received by our Nurserymen under the name of *TULIPA persica*; its bulbs cannot be known from those of a *Melanthium*, except by their being larger; that of the smallest *MELANTHIUM* resembles that of the largest *TULIP* in every thing but size. G.

N^o 18



PANCRATIUM ILLYRICUM. ILLYRIAN
PANCRATIUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis limbo patentissimo, corona ad faucem 12-fida, cujus laciniæ 6 subulatæ antheriferæ. *Stigma* 1. *Spatha* 1-phylla, latere debiscens, 1 aut multiflora. *Juss.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- PANCRATIUM *illyricum* multiflorum; scapo varicose nervoso; foliis lineari-oblongis, obtusissimis; laciniis convexis, stellatis, tubo longioribus; corona staminilega his 3—4plo brevior, turbinatim patente, laciniis sex, bifidis; staminibus limbum subæquantibus. *G.*
- PANCRATIUM *illyricum*. *Roy. Lugdb.* 34. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 418. (excluso *Trew. Ehret. t.* 27.) *Murr. Syst. Veg.* 318. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. n. 2. *Ic.* v. 2. 132. t. 197. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 411. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 45.
- PANCRATIUM *stellare*. *Salisb. in Linn. Transf.* 2. p. 74. t. 14.
- LILIONARCISSUS *albus maritimus major*. *Morif. Hist.* 2. *sect.* 4. t. 10. f. 29. p. 366.
- LILIONARCISSUS *hemerocallidis facie*. *Clus. Hist. cap.* xix. 167. 168. *cum Ic. Hort. Eyst. Vern.* 3. t. 16. f. 1.
- NARCISSUS *illyricus liliaceus*. *Baub. Pin.* 55. *Seba Thes.* 17. t. 8. f. 1. *Raii Hist.* 1140. *Boerb. Lugdb.* 2. p. 122.
- PANCRATII *monspeliaci hemerocallidis valentinæ facie* *Lilionarcissus*, vel *narcissus tertius* *Mathioli*. *J. Baub.* 2. 613.
- NARCISSUS *marinus* seu 3 *Matth.* *Park. Parad.* 95. *Ger. emac.* 173.

Root a large tunicated roundish bulb, elongated upwards, covered with several black-purple membranous integuments. Leaves

Leaves bifarious, linear-oblong, very obtuse, somewhat channelled, rather fleshy. Scape upright, ancipital, varicosely nerved. Spathe bivalved, membranous, encompassing a many-flowered umbel, pedicles shorter than the germens, separated by linear bractes, the innermost ones of which become nearly obsolete. Flowers dull white, exceeding fragrant; tube filiform-trigonal, twice longer than the germen, but shorter than the limb, which is sexpartite, stellate; segments divergent, linear-oblong, rather acute, unguiculately narrowed downwards, longitudinally embossed, sides depressed. Stamens campanulately arranged, from triquetral elongately subulate, converging at their bases and filling the orifice of the tube, connected together downwards by a whitish turbinate web or pellicle, which is six-lacinate, segments alternating with the stamens and bifid: anthers linear-sagittate: style filiform, somewhat attenuate upwards, slightly curved, far slenderer than the stamens: stigma obsoletely depressed-trigonal, equal to the limb. The scent of the flowers, which expand in May, is not unlike that of the Musk Hyacinth. The leaves die down before Winter. It often ripens its seeds, which are black, roundish, angularly pressed from juxtaposition, contained in a trigonal capsule.

A native of Sicily, Corsica, Spain, and Sardinia; MORISON says he found it near Rochelle, buried very deep in the sand of the sea-shore. Thrives in the open ground when placed close to the foot of a wall in a dry southern border; so do *AMARYLLIS vittata*, *belladonna* and *formosissima*, as we have seen at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenfington, where our drawing was taken.

In *Hort. Kew.* it is mentioned as a greenhouse plant, but we never found it succeed with that treatment. Is generally mistaken among the Nurserymen for *PANCRATIUM maritimum*, a plant we have not yet found in bloom in our gardens.

The bulbs of our species are often imported from Holland with those of the Hyacinth. Cultivated by PARKINSON in 1615. G.

N^o 719



Syd. Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis, S^t Geo. Crescent Feb. 1.1804. F. Sansom sculp

**GLADIOLUS SEGETUM. ROUND-SEEDED
CORNFLAG.**

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *segetum.* Spica secunda, remotiuscula; limbo campanulato-ringente; lacinia superna majore lateralibus amote et incumbenter imminente; reliquis inter se subæqualibus; antheris filamenta superantibus; seminibus subbaccatis, globosis, deorsum productis. G.

GLADIOLUS *spicatus.* Ita signatur specimen e Delphinatu in *Herb. Banks.* cum specimine *Herb. Linn.* collatum cui idem datur titulus.

GLADIOLUS *communis.* Bulliard *Herb. de la France. Villars Dauph. 2. 223. Allioni Flor. Ped. 85. 311. Lamarck Encyc. 723. Tabl. Encyc. et Method. 116. 505. t. 32. Desfont. Fl. Atl. 1. 35. (excluso e synonymis GLADIOLO communi. Curt. Bot. Mag. 86.)*

GLADIOLUS vulgo **GHIAGGIULO.** Zannichelli *Ist. delle piante dei lidi Veneti p. 13. tab. 53. II.*

GLADIOLUS. *Tourn. Inst. p. 365. t. 190. Mor. Hist. sect. 4. t. 4. f. 4. tantummodo vero quoad figuram; descriptio enim simili notata numero alio spectat. Hall. Helv. 1262.*

VICTORIALIS *rotunda. Hort. Eyst. 4. Ord. Estiv. Pl. fol. 10. f. 2.*

GLADIOLUS sive **XIPHION.** *J. Baub. Hist. 2. 701. Garidelle Hist. 208.*

OBS. Nulla spondemus synonyma in auctoribus supra citatis ab ipsis adducta, quæ sæpius erronea vel ambigua. G.

The present species and *GLADIOLUS communis* (No. 86 of this work) have been usually reckoned varieties of each other,
at

at least by the more modern Botanists; but, as we think, without reason; for the differences are several and material, the proofs of the one having contributed in any way to the production of the other, none.

Our plant has a smaller bulb-tuber, slenderer leaves; the larger or upper segment of its corolla removed from between and suspended over its lateral ones, not enclosed by them as in *communis*; the upper lateral segments are about equal to or even narrower than the three lower ones, while in that they are far broader; the three lower ones are equal among themselves, or the middle may be a little narrower, but in *communis* this is twice the broadest; the anthers are also longer than their filaments in this, which is not the case there; and above all our species may be distinguished from the other by its round, solid, subbaccate seeds, having a thin lamina of reddish pulp between their coats, but which is not quite so thick as in *BABIANA*, while in that they are dry, chaffy, and flat, edged with a broad membranous wing or border, formed of the tunic, which is much larger than its small cartilaginous nucleus, round which its vacant portion is pressed quite flat, nearly as in the Cape species.

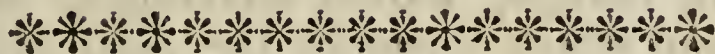
Whenever we have spoken of *GLADIOLUS communis*, this was the plant we had in view; but as the other has been already published, under that name, by Mr. CURTIS, in this work, and since it is often impossible to determine which is meant by many Botanists, we have thought fit to let the original name remain with that, though our plant is doubtlessly included by LINNÆUS in his books as a variety; or indeed may be the one he intends in his description.

A native of Dauphiny and most probably of other parts of South Europe. DESFONTAINES found it in Algiers. It grows among corn and in dry sunny exposures on low hills. In our collections it is not now nearly so common as the *communis*; we found it in the Botanic Garden of Mr. SALISBURY, Brompton, where the drawing was taken; quite hardy, flowering about May or June, and propagates abundantly both by seed and offsets. We have no doubt but that there are other European species, that have merged as varieties of each other under one title, but which we shall endeavour to detect and distinguish in our numbers. The Bankian Herbarium contains a seeded specimen, which seems to be our plant, brought from Madeira, by Mr. MASSON. According to ZANNICHELLI (who gives an accurate description of the plant) our species grows in the Venetian territory, and varies much in the number of flowers; it is called *GHIAGGIULO* by the inhabitants. G.

N^o 720



ALBUCA MINOR. LESSER ALBUCA.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ laciniaë 3 interiores conniventes apice crassiusculo, 3 extimæ patentes. *Stamina* 3 his opposita sterilia, cætera 3 fertilia? *Stylus* pyramidato-inversus. *Stigma* acutum, triplici mucrone cinctum. *Semina* plana. Juss.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALBUCA *minor* bulbo compresso-rotundo, subrapoide; foliis subulato-linearibus, canaliculatis, glabris, obtuse carinatis; floribus nutantibus, pedunculis erectiusculis, recurvatis, subadscendentibus; bracteis acuminatis, cito sphacelatis; stigmatibus trigono-obconicis, acutis, papilloso-hirtis. G.

ALBUCA *minor*. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2.* 438. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 326. *Dryand. Art. Holm.* 1784. p. 294. *Thunb. eod.* 1786. 58. *Prod.* 65. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 436. *Mart. Mill. Diet. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2.* 100. *Lil. a Redoute t.* 21.

ALBUCA *lutea*. β. *Lamarck Encyc.* 76.

ORNITHOGALUM *canadense*. β. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 1.* p. 308.

ORNITHOGALUM *africanum* flore viridi altero alteri innato. *Herm. Parad.* 209. t. 209.

Bulb round, compressed, in flesh and form not unlike that of a white turnep-radish. Leaves 3, about equal to the stem, subulately linear, upright, smooth, channelled, semicylindric outwards; stem from a foot to a foot and half high, round, glaucous; rachis flexuose; flowers green-yellow, scentless, scarcely an inch and half in diameter, arranged in an upright raceme; peduncles long, almost upright, recurved upwards, subascendent, upper ones gradually shorter; bractes ovate-acuminate,

acuminate, convolute, several times shorter than the peduncles, quickly withering. The three outer petals of the corolla rotate, linear-oblong, flattish, incurvedly hollowed at their tips and thickened, cohering at their bases beneath the inner ones, which are upright, closely converging into an oblong subventricose cup which envelops the parts of fructification, affording the appearance of a flower within a flower; these petals are broader than the outer ones, oval-oblong, concave, terminated by an inflected, subreniform, thickly glandular appendage, pubescent outwards, and under which the alternate fertile anthers are concealed; filaments flat, thong-shaped, about equal to the inner petals, the three that stand upon the outer ones of which are sterile and thicker; fertile ones dilated at the base and convolute; anthers many times shorter than these, small, yellow; pistil about equal to the corolla, forming a prismatic column somewhat obconic or vertical; styles very short, making with the three hirsute concrete stigmas a trigonally clubbed acute shaft about the length of the germen.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape growing in company with *ALBUCA major* in sandy wastes near Saldanha Bay, where it usually attains the height of a foot.

The drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kensington; it should be kept with the hardier Cape bulbs in the greenhouse planted in a small pot of light sandy peat-earth and the root protected from too much moisture while at rest. According to the Hortus Kewensis, it was cultivated by MILLER in 1768. Dr. DRYANDER'S specimen had all the filaments sterile, in ours only the alternate ones were so. It approaches very near to *ALBUCA fragrans*; but is quite scentless. G.

C O R R I G E N D A.

No. 711, l. 15, pro "in" lege "ex."

No. 712, p. 2, l. 6, after "tribe" add, "ever imported into Europe at one time."

No. 713, l. 22, for "nodules" read "rosules."

In the plate of *HYPOXIS erecta*, No. 710, a stamen has been accidentally omitted, as five only are there shewn instead of six;—and in that of *ATRAGENE capensis*, No. 716, the hairs on two of the external petals have been omitted by the engraver.



HILLIA LONGIFLORA. LONG-TUBED
HILLIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-plex : inferus 6-phyllus. *Cor.* longissima, contorta.
Caps. 2-locularis, 2-valvis, coronata. *Semina* papposa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HILLIA *longiflora*; corollis sexfidis: laciniis lanceolatis revolutis, foliis ovatis acutis. Swartz *Prod.* 58. *Obs.* 135. t. 5. f. 1. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* v. 2. p. 239. Mart. *Mill. Diet.* n. 1. *Bot. Repos.* 145.

HILLIA *parasitica.* *Sp. Pl.* 1662. Jacq. *Amer.* 96. t. 66.
FEREIRA. *Vandelli in Roemer Pl. Hisp.* 1. p. 98. t. 6. f. 8.

This very rare plant flowered in Mr. WOODFORD'S stove at Vauxhall, in November last, filling the whole house in the evening with its fragrance. It was imported from the West-Indies, where it is indigenous in several of the islands, growing on the mountains among the roots of trees, but not parasitical according to SWARTZ. JACQUIN says that it occurs likewise on old walls. SWARTZ places this genus in the natural order of *CONTORTÆ* between *Gardenia* and *Cerbera*, but JUSSIEU separates these two, placing the former in the order of *Rubiaceæ*, with which he joins this, the latter in that of *Apocineæ*, the *Contortæ* of LINNÆUS. It may be considered perhaps as a connecting link between the two orders, approaching nearer to *Contortæ* in the twisted segments of the corolla and the pappous seeds, and to *Rubiaceæ* in habit.

The name was given by JACQUIN in honour of Sir JOHN HILL, author of several voluminous but useless Botanical works.



TRICHOSANTHES ANGUINA. SNAKE-GOURD.

*Class and Order.*

MONŒCIA SYNGENESIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. Cal. 5-dentatus. Cor. 5-partita, ciliata. Filam. 3.
 FÆM. Cal. 5-dentatus. Cor. 5-partita, ciliata. Stylus 3-fidus.
 Pomum oblongum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRICHOSANTHES *anguina*; pomis teretibus oblongis incurvis. Hort. Cliff. 450. Sp. Pl. 1432.

Hort. Kew. 3. p. 379. Reich. 4. p. 199.

ANGUINA *sinensis*, flore albo elegantissimo, fructu oblongo intorto. Mich. Gen. 12. t. 9. Mill. Ic. 21. t. 32.

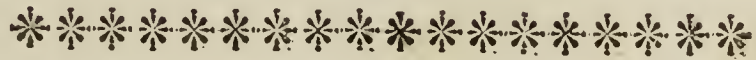
CUCURBITA *sinensis*, fructu longo anguino vario flore candido capillamentis tenuissimis ornato, Till. Dis. 49. t. 22. Sabbat. Hort. Rom. 1. t. 71.

The Snake-Gourd is a native of China, where its fruit is eaten. Was introduced into Europe about the year 1720, and seems at first to have attracted considerable attention from the singularity of its fringed flowers and snake-shaped fruit, which last is also curious from the rapidity of its growth. Was cultivated by MILLER in Chelsea Garden, in the year 1755, who published a figure of it, but not to be compared with that of MICHELI. Like many other annuals which excite but a short lived curiosity, this plant soon disappeared, and perhaps there are few persons now that have ever seen it in this country, though it will produce ripe seeds with us if sown on a hotbed early in the Spring and treated in the same manner as cucumbers and melons.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's, Old Brompton, where it was raised from seeds sent over by the amiable Lady of Sir HENRY GWILLIM, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, whose pencil delineates subjects of Natural History with unusual elegance and accuracy.



GENTIANA ADSCENDENS (*var. β.*) DWARF
PORCELAIN-FLOWERED GENTIAN.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *adscendens*; corollis campanulatis quinquefidis
inter lacinias dentatis, calycibus latere dehif-
centibus subtridentatis, foliis lanceolatis: radi-
calibus elongatis.

β. Caule simplici decumbente.

The foliage, the form of the corolla, and above all the sin-
gular calyx, leave no room to doubt that this is a variety of
the one figured No. 705, to which we refer for a more parti-
cular account of the species.

The description in the *Supplementum Plantarum* appears
to be from this, and the figures of PALLAS and of GMELIN
from an intermediate variety.

Introduced by Mr. LODDIGES from Siberia, by whom we
were favoured with the plant from which our drawing was
made.



STAPELIA REVOLUTA. REVOLUTE-
FLOWERED STAPELIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectarium* duplici stellula tegente genitalia,

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *revoluta*; ramis tetragonis erectis denticulatis: dentibus patentibus, corolla glabra, laciniis ciliatis acutis revolutis. *Mass. Stap.* 12. t. 10.

STAPELIA *revoluta*; corollis quinquefidis glabris, laciniis ovatis margine pilosis revolutis, pedunculis corolla brevioribus, caule tetragono basi ramoso erecto superne florifero. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* v. 1. t. 1277.

The *STAPELIA revoluta* is very little branched; branches quite erect, long, quadrangular, with the sides hollowed out: teeth obtuse, patent. Flowers subsolitary on very short peduncles. Segments of the calyx acute. *Corolla* smooth, very fleshy: segments revolute, margin fringed with club-shaped vibratory glands, quivering with the least breath of air. *Nectary* small, sunk in a hollow with a contracted opening: segments five, radiate, oval, ferrate at the tip; between each segment is a horn-like bipartite process, the internal branch of which is longer, erect, and dilated at the point; the external one is shorter, patent, and acute. Between each of these horns is placed a black shining gland to which the lobes of the anther or, as called by some, pollen masses, in every species of *Stapelia* we have examined, are attached. These lobes in most species lie concealed under the horn-like processes, but in this they seem exposed to the air, only covered with a thicker coat than usual of a dull purple colour. In some specimens the minute variegation below the segments of the corolla is not seen, but the whole of this part is of an uniform colour. A native of the Cape of Good-Hope, growing under shrubs in dry fields in Karro beyond Noord Olifant's River, flowering in September and October.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S, Vauxhall, in July 1801. We have likewise a drawing of the same species, taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES'S. Cultivation the same as for the other species.

STABELIA REVOLUTA. REVOLUTA.
TOWERS STABIL.

STABELIA REVOLUTA

STABELIA REVOLUTA

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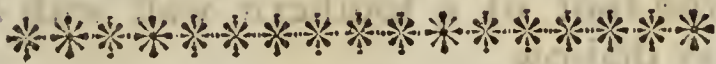
STABELIA REVOLUTA

STABELIA REVOLUTA

STABELIA REVOLUTA



AMARYLLIS CURVIFOLIA. GLAUCOUS-
LEAVED AMARYLLIS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 661.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *curvifolia* (*umbella multiflora*) convexa; foliis glaucinis, lineari-loratis, parum attenuatis, obtusatis, enerviis, subfalcatis una hinc cæsim deflexulis, concaviusculis, extus convexulis; laciniis regularibus obiter connexis, stellato-revolutis, lineari-oblongis, subundulatis; genitalibus fasciculatim erectioribus, longioribus; stigmatibus obscurius trinis. G.

AMARYLLIS *curvifolia*. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. p. 33. t. 64. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 59.

AMARYLLIS *Fothergillia*. *Bot. Rep.* t. 163.

Nomen vix retinendum uti parum constans, manifestum, aut privum; melius suppeditasset glauca foliorum facies. G.

Bulb tunicated, ovate, covered by integuments the textile part of which is finer than in those of *humilis* and *farniensis*, being nearly as fine as cobweb, but their coating thicker and more crustaceous. Scape round, longer than the leaves, which are glaucous, oblong-linear or thong-shaped, slightly attenuated, blunt, depressed along the middle, somewhat convex underneath and paler, nerveless, falcate edgeways and gently deflected in the same direction. Spathe as usual in the genus, containing a many-flowered convex umbel of bright glittering scarlet flowers, without scent. Corolla regular, revolutely stellate;

stellate; segments slightly cohering for a very short distance at their base, linear-oblong, subunguiculate, acute, subundulate. Parts of fructification fascicled, straightish, rather longer than the corolla. Stigma obsoletely trifid. Germen bright green, turbinate-sphæroid. Blooms at various seasons; is generally treated as a stove plant; though we should think it would do better at the foot of a southern wall with *belladonna*, but not planted too shallow.

According to the Bankian Herbarium, our plant was brought into the Kew Gardens about 1788, from the Cape; JACQUIN received it from the same place. There is a gardening tradition that it was likewise received from Japan by the late Dr. FOTHERGILL; if so, this, with *belladonna* and *sarniensis*, would make the third species of the genus that is common to the Cape as well as to countries immensely distant from it; but we confess that we place no reliance whatever on the story beyond its bare possibility.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kensington. G.

N^o 726



AMARYLLIS HUMILIS. DIVARICATE-
PETALED AMARYLLIS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 661.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *humilis* (*umbella multiflora*) foliis linearibus, subcanaliculatis, obtusatis; corolla recurvato-patentissima, subirregulari; laciniis ligulatis, unguiculatis, cæsim assurgentibus, sursum undulatum crispantibus, infimis binis divaricatis; genitalibus assurgentibus; stigmatibus trinis, patentibus. G.

AMARYLLIS *humilis*. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 1. p. 36. t. 69.*
Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 60.

Speciei titulus infelicioꝛ ob scapum non raro bipedalem. G.

This differs from *undulata* (No. 369) in having its leaves more bluntly pointed, the corolla more irregular, outer segments without the corniform mucro that exists in the other, the two lower of these divaricating edgewise; and further in having three very distinct filiform patent stigmas.

Bulb tunicate, ovate-oblong, enveloped by numberless very thin integuments, formed by an intermediate ductile web, of very slender silky tough fibres, coated with a glossy smooth cuticle or membrane. Leaves oblong-linear, somewhat channelled, rounded at their points. Stem round, longer than the leaves, terminated by a bivalved spathe, which surrounds an umbel with from six to twenty flowers, without scent, of a purplish rose colour variegated with paler tints; pedicles filiform and longer than the spathe. Corolla so deeply six-parted that

that the segments can scarcely be said to cohere; these are stellately recurved, somewhat irregular, linear-oblong, unguiculate, subligulate, affurgent, converging by their edges, two lower ones at length divaricately remote; laminæ undulately curled, acute; sides slightly reflexed. Germen green, depressed-sphæroid, tritorose, trifurcate; parts of fructification declined-affurgent, shorter than the corolla; stigmas three, patent, recurved. JACQUIN has figured two varieties, the smaller one of which approaches nearer to *undulata* in size than the other does; but is as distinct from it in every other part as this is.

Our drawing was made at Messrs. COLVILLE'S Nursery, in the King's-Road, where it flowers freely every year towards the latter-end of the Summer, is often taken for *undulata*, and in some gardens is called *crispa*, the name of a very distinct species. We know nothing of the time when nor by whom it was imported. JACQUIN received his bulbs from the Cape. G.

CORRIGENDA.

- No. 553, l. 10, pro "*stipantibus*," lege "*stipantia*."
 No. 569, l. 16, pro "*lateribus*," lege "*aciebus*."
 No. 571, l. 10, post "*coalitis*," infere "*gaudent*."
 No. 574, l. ultima, pro "*WATSONIA aletroides*," lege "*WATSONIAM aletroidem*."
 No. 597, l. 28, for "*characteristic*," read "*character*."
 No. 610, l. 17, post "*dum*," infere "*plantæ*."
 ——— 18, pro "*dilatatis*," lege "*latescensibus*."
 No. 641, l. 12, pro "*tunicatus*," lege "*vestitus*."
 No. 652, p. 2, l. ult. for "*the valve*," read "*a valve*."
 No. 709, l. 17, pro "*circumcisse*" lege "*circumscisse*."
 No. 709, p. 2, l. 10, for "*are*," read "*becomes*."
 No. 717, p. 2, l. 27, after "*many*," add "*individual plants*."

N^o 727



GLADIOLUS HIRSUTUS (β). VARIEGATED SHAGGY CORNFLAG.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

Specific Character.—*Vid. superius Num. 574, pro reliquis Synonymis. Infra de novo ordinantur varietates.*

(α) *aphyllus*; *florifer*, foliis totis vaginosis, remotis, cauli arcte adaptatis; *sterilis*, folio unico, acuminato-lineari, stricto, villoso, trinervio; spatharum valvulis integerrimis utrisque. *Inodorus. Præcox. G.*

GLADIOLUS *brevifolius*. *Jacq. ic. rar. 2. 249. Coll. 4. 156.*
Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 213.

GLADIOLUS *tristis*. (*i*) *aphyllus*: corollis albido-incarnatis, quaternis, secundis, scapo pedali. *Thunb. Diff. 8.*

(β) *brevifolius*; caulinarum foliorum altero fere semper nonnihil in laminam pubescentem producto; floribus aliquantum majoribus; utrisque valvulis integerrimis. *Inodorus. Præcox. G.*

GLADIOLUS *brevifolius*. *Jacq. Fragm. 3. 12. t. 2. f. 3. quem tamen fugiebat folii pubescentia.*

GLADIOLUS *carneus*. *Bot. Rep. tab. 240.*

GLADIOLUS *tristis*. (*k*) *ruber*. corollis albido-incarnatis, subsecundis, immaculatis; scapo subaphyllo, subpedali. *Thunb. loc. cit.*

(γ) *villosiusculus*; foliis caulinis linearibus, conspicuius villosis, ultra vaginosam partem longe productis; in univ. major. *Serior. G.*

GLADIOLUS *villosiusculus*. *Herb. Banks.*

GLADIOLUS *tristis*. (*l*) *purpureus*, corollis albido-purpureis; subternis, immaculatis, scapo folioso pedali. *Thunb. loc. cit.*

GLADIOLUS flore firme regulari miniato angustifolius. *Breyn. cent. 24. tab. xii. f. 1.*

(δ) *hirsutus*; tota planta prægrandior, firmior, foliis ensiformibus, hirsutis; corolla geniculato-recurva. *Odorus. Serior. G.*

GLADIOLUS *hirsutus*. (β) *roseus*, nobis superius in No. 574, quo petenda alia sua synonyma.

(ϵ) *merianellus*;

(ε) *merianellus*; corolla ea præcedentis graciliore; unguibus in faucem cylindrico-productam conferventibus; inde laminis curtatis. G.

GLADIOLUS *hirsutus*. (γ) *tenuiflorus*, nobis loc. cit. ubi priora istius synonyma querenda. G.

OBS. Jam tandem omisimus plures minus memorabiles varietates, ut et datas, ipsas quoque ludentes. Noluimus, cum Jacquino, in tanto totius adeo peculiaris habitus consensu, earum quampiam de aliis sejungere in speciem; parvi facientes (salva partium proportione) molis odoris vel præcocitatis differentias, ni istas aliqua specialior comitaretur ratio aliter jubens. G.

This small flowered variety blossoms as early as January. JACQUIN makes it a distinct species from the *hirsutus* of our No. 574; he had overlooked its pubescence, which when not searched for, by holding the plant against the light, is not easily perceived; but is so far material as it serves to confirm that close relation to the other varieties so strongly marked in all its other parts.

Bulb-tuber round, compressed, covered with smooth fibro-coriaceous, rind-like, brown integuments. Stem 1—2 feet high, round, jointed, upright, apparently naked, but closely enveloped, for more than half its height, by smooth, close-fitting, sheath-like leaves, ending in remote, short, acute points, the upper one being often extended for a short distance beyond the sheath; sterile bulbs produce from out a longish, compressed, coloured root-sheath a single, narrow, linear, acuminate, upright, stiffish, pubescent leaf, generally somewhat twisted and three-nerved. Both valves of the spathes quite entire, about equal with the faux. Limb of the corolla cylindro-campanulate, subringent, nodding; segments twice longer than the tubular part; upper one broadest, obovate-lanceolate, concave, enclosed between its lateral ones; these narrower and more acute; lower ones narrowest, conniving into a propendent nether lip; the middle segment is overspread by the sides of the other two, than which it is rather wider, and from which it is not so deeply divided as these from the rest; the under side of the faux is trijugose or streaked with three prominent ridges formed of the rachides of the lower concrete portion of the segments. Organs of fructification shorter than corolla. Anthers dark-coloured, 3—4 times longer than the filaments.

The drawing was made from a plant received from the Cape by Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES of Kensington. G.

N^o 728



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo. Crescent Mar 1 1804. E. Sanfem sculp

**ORNITHOGALUM ARABICUM. LARGE-
FLOWERED STAR OF BETHLEHEM.**



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 653.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *arabicum* corymbo simplici, multifloro; bracteis membranaceis, cordato-convolutis, rostrato-attenuatis, lente inflectentibus; laciniis de campanulatis rosaceo-patentissimis, ovato-oblongis, extimis indentato-obtusatis; filamentis plano-subulatis; germine turbinato-sphærico, obiter sexsulcato, toties toruloso; stigmate trilobo-capitellato. *G.*

ORNITHOGALUM *arabicum*. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 441. ? (Vix; sed synonyma sunt plantæ nostræ. *Sol. MSS.*) *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 123. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 412. *Lamarck* 4. 616. n. 19. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 296.

ORNITHOGALUM *umbellatum maximum*. *Baub. Pin.* 69. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. 130. f. 1.

LILIUM *alexandrinum*, sive *O. magnum*. *Baub. Hist.* 2. p. 629.

ORNITHOGALUM *arabicum multiflorum album umbilico interiore nigro*. *Swert. Fl. t.* 57.

ORNITHOGALUM *arabicum*. *Clus. Hist.* 1. p. 186. *Jacinto del Paternoster. id. app. alt. Park. Parad.* 134. t. 137. f. 1. *Hort. Eyst. Vern. Ord.* 5. tab. antepenult. optima.

MELANOMPHALE. *Renealme Sp. Hist. Pl.* 89. t. 90.

Cum Linnæus originem suæ stirpi tribuerit capensem, ejusque filamenta submarginata et connata vocaverit, aliam eum descripsisse speciem, thyrsoidem puta, haud dubitandum; cui male nostræ plantæ adposuit synonyma. G

We present our readers with a species of this genus that has been remarked, from the days of CLUSIUS and PARKIN-

son to our own, for an unusual reluctance to enliven the gardens, on this side the Alps and Pyrenees, with its gay fragrant blossoms: or if by chance a single root has been found to reward so far the assiduity of a cultivator, it has been but for once, and then freshly imported; when, most probably, the flower-bud had been formed in the country from which it was brought; this either rots immediately after the effort, or wastes itself in the producing an offspring that here continues sterile. Thus much is ascertained as to the Levant plant, and we fear, the same will be found to be true in regard to that from Madeira, whence our specimen was brought by Captain GREY of the Navy. As yet no difference has been detected between the individuals of this species from these mutually remote regions; though the whole habit is so very peculiar, that, did any really exist, it would not be difficult to be discovered. But we are the more inclined to believe them perfectly similar, since we know, beyond a doubt, that these countries do possess several other species of vegetables in common.

Bulb tunicate, white, about the size of a walnut. Leaves attenuately thong-shaped, lax, convex outwards, about an inch or more broad, shining, minutely ciliate, more or less caudate, in native specimens 1—2 feet in length. The beauty of the flowers is singularly increased by the contrast of their large, umbonate, black-green germen; whence RENEALME, who found it growing spontaneously in Egypt, near the town of Alexandria, named the plant MELANOMPHALE. Outer segments generally bearing a corniform mucro that issues from beneath the teeth. Filaments upright, slightly patent, twice shorter than the corolla. Germen turbinate-sphæroid, slightly six-fulcate; style straight, filiform-trigonal. Stigma capitate, trilobate, subpubescent.

CLUSIUS tells us that the bulbs were used to be brought from Constantinople to Vienna, and called by the Turks *Zunbul Arabi* or Arabian bulbs. In Italy it was named the Alexandrian Lily or *Jacintho del Paternoster*.

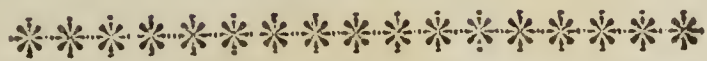
LAMARCK met with the plant in great abundance on the sandy plains of Barbary, especially in the country of the Zulmis, where it blooms in April. DESFONTAINES says, it grows in the fields round Algiers. The Levant plant was cultivated in this country by old PARKINSON, who seems to have made it flower, at least once, though MILLER never could. The Madeira plant was first introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. COLVILLE'S Nursery, Chelsea. G.

N^o 729



CHEIRANTHUS TRISTIS. DARK-FLOWERED
STOCK.



Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- CHEIRANTHUS *tristis*; foliis linearibus subfinuatis, flori-
bus sessilibus: petalis undatis, caule suf-
fruticoso. *Sp. Pl.* 925. *Willd.* 3. 522.
Reich. 3. p. 266. *Mart. Mill. Diet. a.* 15.
Allion. Ped. 3. 991. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 397.
- CHEIRANTHUS foliis lanceolato linearibus acutis glabris,
siliquis teretibus. *Hort. Cliff.* 332. *Hort.*
Ups. 188.
- LEUCOIUM minus. *Barr. ic.* 999. n. 1. 2. 803. (1019. ?)
Bocc. Mus. 148. t. 111.

A native of the South of Europe, and though marked in the Kew catalogue as hardy, is not sufficiently so to stand the severity of our Winters securely. It is better to consider it as a greenhouse plant, and so treated it has a shrubby stalk, and flowers early in the Summer. The whole plant is downy and the flowers have much the same sombre hue as *Hesperis tristis*, and when more nearly examined have the like beautiful veining; are scentless in the day time, but when the evening arrives exhale an odour to us very grateful; though LINNÆUS says, "*Flores tristes colore et odore.*" It is a curious fact, that most flowers having this peculiar melancholy aspect, possess a similar night-smelling quality.

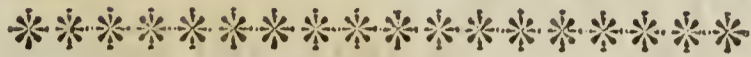
Cultivated by PHILIP MILLER, in 1768. May be propagated by seeds or cuttings.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

N^o 730



HESPERIS TRISTIS. NIGHT-SMELLING
ROCKET.



Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Petala oblique flexa. *Glandula* intra stamina breviora. *Siliqua* stricta. *Stigma* basi bifurca apice connivente. *Cal.* clausus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- HESPERIS *tristis*; caule hispido ramoso patente. *Sp. Pl.* 927. *Reich.* 3. p. 269. *Willd.* 3. 530. *Jacq. Fl. Aust.* 2. p. 1. t. 102. *Hort. Ups.* 187. *Jacq. Vind.* 118. *Crantz. Aust.* p. 31.
- HESPERIS caule hispido procumbente. *Hort. Cliff.* 335.
- HESPERIS *montana pallida odoratissima.* *Baub. Pin.* 202. *Morif. Hist.* 2. 252. f. 3. t. 10. f. 3. *Clus. Pan.* 333. *montana et prima,* *Clus. Hist.*
- HESPERIS *pannonica.* *Cam. Hort. t.* 18. *Park. Parad.* 262.
- VIOLA *matronalis* flore obsoleto. *Ger. emac.* 462. f. 3.
- LEUCOIUM *melancholicum.* *Hort. Eyst. Ger. emac.* 463. f. 4. ?

A hardy biennial plant of no shew, but worthy of cultivation for the sake of its agreeable scent, which however it does not give out in the day time.

MILLER says, that the ladies in Germany have pots of it placed in their apartments, from whence it obtained the appellation of DAME'S VIOLET; but this name seems not to have been exclusively applied to this species, perhaps more usually to the *HESPERIS matronalis*.

Is propagated by seeds, of which it produces abundance in very long straight pods slightly twisted. These growing at
right

right angles with the stem, give the plant when in fructification a very scrambling appearance. Requires a dry soil and a warm situation, being less hardy than the Garden Rocket, and more subject to rot in the Winter, on which account MILLER recommends that some plants should be kept under a frame during this season, as the sure way to preserve them. Flowers in May and June.

Cultivated by MILLER in 1739, and perhaps more than a century before, by JOHNSON the editor of GERARD'S Herbal, though the leaves of his figure of *Leucoium melancholicum* being jagged makes this doubtful.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES'S, Kenfington.

N^o. 731



NOLANA PROSTRATA. TRAILING NOLANA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata. *Stylus* inter germina. *Sem.* 5 baccata, 2-locularia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NOLANA *prostrata*. *Sp. Pl.* 202. *Linn. Dec.* 1. t. 2. *Mant.* 334. *Syst. Veg.* 191. *Reich.* 407. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 794. *Sabbat. Hort. Rom.* v. 1. t. 4. *Mart. Mill. Diet. Gært. Fruët.* 2. 242. t. 132. *Hort. Kew.* v. 1. p. 190.

ATROPA *foliis geminatis, calycibus polycarpis, caule humifuso.* *Gouan. Hort.* 82. c. tab. *Kniph. Orig.* x. n. 13.

WALKERIA. *Ebret. Aët. Ang.* 1763. v. 53. p. 130. t. 10.

ZWINGERA. *Aët. Helv.* 5. p. 267. t. 1.

NEUDORFFIA *peruviana repens, flore cæruleo.* *Adans. Pl. Fam.* 219.

TEGANIUM *procumbens.* *Schmidel. Ic.* 67. t. 18.

The *NOLANA prostrata* is a native of Peru, a country to which a large proportion of the tender annuals that ornament our flower gardens at the close of Summer owe their origin. The flowers are of a pale blue colour beautifully streaked from the centre with veins of dark purple, and when expanded are very pleasing to the eye; but unfortunately this is only while the sun shines.

There appears to have been some difficulty in determining the natural order to which this plant belongs; JUSSIEU considers it as nearest related to his *Borraginæ (asperifoliæ)* of LINNÆUS) to which order it is also added in the posthumous lectures

lectures of LINNÆUS, published by GISEKE, but GÆRTNER seems to have satisfactorily decided it to belong more properly to the *solaneæ* or *luridæ* of LINNÆUS. In habit it approaches to *Convolvulus*, and particularly to *Convolvulus tricolor*.

To have it flower early enough to ripen its seeds, it should be sown in March or April on a gentle hot-bed with other tender annuals, and may be planted in the open border by the latter end of May, or if intended to be kept in a pot, MILLER directs that they should be planted singly, when of a proper size, in a small pot filled with light earth and plunged into a fresh hot-bed to bring them forward. Cultivated by MILLER in the year 1761.

Has received a variety of names from different Botanists, but that given by LINNÆUS, from *Nola* a little bell, now universally prevails.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.



CONVOLVULUS SEPIUM (β) AMERICANUS.
AMERICAN GREAT BINDWEED.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *sepium*; foliis sagittatis postice truncatis, pedunculis tetragonis unifloris, bracteis cordatis calyci approximatis. *Smith Fl. Br.* 1. 233.

CONVOLVULUS *sepium*. *Sp. Pl.* 218. *Curt. Lond.*

α *Europæus*; corollis albis.

β *Americanus*; corollis incarnatis.

Synonyma authorum, utpote ad varietatem europæam pertinentia, vix hujus loci videntur.

This plant has been cultivated several years at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, and appears to differ very little, except in the colour of its flowers, from the common great Bindweed, which occurs in almost every hedge in the vicinity of London. The hinder lobes of the leaves are not indeed so decidedly truncate, but this circumstance being evidently somewhat influenced by culture in the common variety also, we dare not from thence form a specific difference.

It possesses all the elegance of the common sort, which appears so beautiful in its wild state, is equally hardy; and from the different colour of its blossoms, if mixed with that, cannot fail of having an exceeding good effect, where such plants are wanted to cover a dead hedge or decorate a living one.

The European *CONVOLVULUS sepium* sometimes bears flowers slightly tinged with red, but we never saw them approach the colour of the American variety.

N^o. 33



AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA (α). BELLADONNA
LILY.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 661.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *belladonna* (*fauce nuda, umbella multiflora*)
scapo solido, compresso, foliis præcociore; iis
lorato-linearibus, acuto-canaliculatis, obtuso-
carinatis; corolla infundibuliformi, subregu-
lari, recta, subnutante, sursum recurvato-
patente, deorsum breviter concreta, laminis
lanceolatis; stigmatibus obscurius trinis; fe-
minibus subglobosis. G.

AMARYLLIS *belladonna*. Linn. *Sp. Pl.* 421. *Syst. Veg. Murr.*
320. *J. Mill. illustr. ic. L' Herit. Sert. Angl.*
12. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 417. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*
Willd. Sp. Pl. 2, 54. exclusis passim Sloane,
Herman, Seba, Merian et Swartz AMARYL-
LIDEM *equestrem* volentibus.

AMARYLLIS *spatha multiflora* corollis campanulatis æquali-
bus genitalibus declinatis. *Mill. Dict.* 5. *ic.*
xxiv. (errore sculptoris, rectius xxiii.) 15.

LILIONARCISSUS *indicus* flore elegantissime purpurascens.
Weinm. Phyt. 3. p. 276. t. 653. f. A.

NARCISSUS *polyanthos* liliacino flore. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. p. 48.
f. 7. (fig. Ferrarii).

LILIONARCISSUS *rubeus indicus*. *Ald. Hort. farnes.* 83.
t. 82.

NARCISSUS *indicus liliaceus* diluto colore purpurascens.
Ferrar. Flor. 117. t. 121.

Cape Day-Lily with the blush flower. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 82. f. 5.

(α) autumnalis; corolla magis colorata.

(β) vernalis; corolla pallidiore.

Specimen spontaneum capense varietatis β . ipso R. S. Præsidi
lectum in suo herbario reponitur. G.

For the above complete synonymy we have to thank Dr.
DRYANDER.

Bulb about the size of a swan's egg, covered with numberless
integuments

integuments of the same nature as those we described in the article *AMARYLLIS humilis*. Scape solid, ancipital-compressed, of a cinnamon colour deeply tinged with carmine, preceding the leaves. Involucre bivalved, oblong, rather blunt, twice longer than the pedicles and nearly of the same colour, enclosing an 8—10 flowered umbel of large fragrant flowers, whose lower part is greenish white, upper suffused with rose colour or pale carmine and veined. Pedicles 2—3 times longer than the germen, with which they are so insensibly connected that the joint is scarcely to be discerned. Corolla subregular, funnellform, rather straight, nodding; segments shortly connate, unguiculately attenuate, laminæ lanceolate, slightly concave, recurved-patent, inner broadest, outer terminated by a membranously hooked cuspis. Organs declined-ascending; filaments adhering to the lower part of the corolla, alternately shorter; anthers incumbent. Germen bluntly trigonal, subturbinate, agreeing with pedicles and scape in colour. Style longer than the stamens, triquetral, gracilescens. Stigma obscurely lobed-trifid, deep carmine. Some flowers are quite regular, while others not unfrequently have the upper segments more reflex than the lower. According to the splendid plate in J. MILLER'S illustration, the seeds are few and subglobose, not flat, membranously winged and chaffy, as in *vittata* and *longiflora*. May not β (the Cape plant) differ in this respect and have flat winged seed; if so, can it be deemed a variety? We suspect in fact it is a distinct species.

(α) Was introduced into this country from Portugal in 1712, but where native is yet doubtful; the channel through which the plant has been received makes it more than probable that it is a Brazil vegetable. The older Botanists call its country India, which with them may mean the East-Indies, South-America, or even some parts of Africa: β , which MILLER tells us only differs in having paler flowers and blooming in the Spring instead of the Autumn, comes from the Cape of Good Hope, where it was found by Sir JOSEPH BANKS. This was also sent by VAN ROYEN from Holland to MILLER in 1754, and flowered in the Chelsea Garden: (α) is very common in the gardens near Lisbon and Florence, at the last of which places it is sold in the markets under the name of the *Belladonna Narcissus*. Our seedsmen receive the bulbs yearly in abundance from Portugal, and these when planted close to the foot of a southern wall will blow annually, after they are once settled, which they are not in less than two or three years; they then produce offsets in plenty: their time of expansion is October. This species is by no means so commonly cultivated as we should have imagined, from its beauty, fragrance, and easy culture, it would have been before this time. G.

N^o 734



Syd Edwards del Pub by T. Curtis, S^t Geo: Crescent. Apr. 11804: F. Sanfom sculp.

MUSCARI MOSCHATUM. MUSK GRAPE-
HYACINTH.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. monopetala, varie campaniformis, sexdentata. *Stigm.* 1.
Caps. trilobo-trigona (angulis alato-extenuatis?) *Sem.* plura,
subglobosa (columellæ affixa?) *Tournef.* *Linn. fil.* (ex MS^{to} ad
schedulas Banksianas transcripto) et *Desfont.*

OBS. Huc HYACINTHUS monstrosus, comosus (No. 133.) botry-
oides (No. 157.) racemosus (No. 122.) una cum MUSCARI maritimo et
parvifloro. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 308, 9. *Sectio percommoda et facilis, anti-*
quitas indigitata; plurimis hodiernis Botanicis equidem neglecta, Tournefortio
tamen, recentius juniore Linnæo, nuperrime Ustero atque Desfontaines in genus
evocata; ab ea HYACINTHORUM disgnosenda corolla haud sexpartita vel
longius fissâ; porro (ex Linn. fil.) capsula alatim trigona, seminibus non
membranaceo-planis, atque columellæ, nec utrinque interiori margini dissep-
imenti, annexis. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MUSCARI *moschatum*; racemo multifloro, oblongo-ovato;
corolla horizontali, urceolato-cylindrica, collo
arctato brevissimo fissili in coronulam mem-
branaceam laceram et limbum minutum sex-
fidum rotatum et cito sphacelatum soluto. G.

HYACINTHUS *Muscari. Sp. Pl.* 454. *Hort. Cliff.* 126. *Ups.*
85. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 458. *Mart. Mill. Diæt. Russel*
It. Alepp. 2. 250. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 169.

MUSCARI *muscarimi. Ust. Ann. St.* 2. p. 15.

MUSCARI *racemosus. Mill. Diæt.* 3. racemoso a *Willd.* in
Synonymo male adpositus.

MUSCARI *moschatum* griseo obsoleto flore. *Tournef.* 348.

HYACINTHUS *moschatus* odoratissimus. *Weinm. Phyt.* 583.
f. 6.

HYACINTHUS *racemosus* *moschatus. Baub. Pin.* 43. *Raii*
Hist. 1162.

MUSCARI *obsoletiore* flore. *Clus. Hist.* 178. *Mor. p.* 2. f. 4.
f. 6. 7. *Hort. Eyst. Ord. Vern.* 2. t. 13. f. 1.

HYACINTHUS

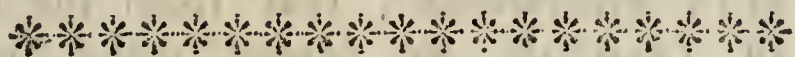
HYACINTHUS botryoides major mosch. f. Muscari flore
flavo et cineritio. *Park. Par.* 112. n. 1, 2. t. 113.
f. 3, 4.
MUSCARI flavum et Clusii. *Ger. emac.* 120. f. 1, 2.
NARCISSUS. 5. *Camerar.* 442. C.
BOLBO vomitorio. *Cast. Durant.* 81.

Bulb tunicate, ovate, white. Leaves four or thereabouts, lorate-linear, somewhat convolutely concave, 7—10 inches long and about half a one broad, bluntish, thickish, lax, surrounding the scape, which is weak, shorter, smooth, cylindrical; raceme clofish, oblong-ovate; flowers sparse horizontal; pedicles very short, issuing from hollows sunk in the rachis; bractes minute, still shorter, lacerate. Corolla narrow, ovate-urceolate, obscurely three-cornered, splitting at the neck into a minute, rotate, sexpartite limb, and a yet smaller prominent torn coronet terminating its very narrow orifice, the first the continuation of the outer cuticle, the second of the inner, both quickly fading, while the more substantial part of the flower remains for some time unchanged. Stamens twice shorter than the corolla, almost entirely adnate, alternate ones longer, anthers small, dark-coloured with yellow pollen. Germen ovate, acutely trigonal; style short; stigma obscurely trifid, capitate-trigonal. The flowers are larger than those of the other species, of little beauty, but amply recompensing the want of it by their extreme fragrance; from which circumstance the Turks have given it the appellation of MUSCARI, the scent resembling that of certain pastilles they use to perfume their chambers, which are known by the same name: it was brought from the gardens in the vicinity of Constantinople, according to CLUSIUS, about 1554. Dr. PATRICK RUSSELL found it growing wild near Aleppo, till when its precise habitat was not satisfactorily ascertained. The Italians call it *Muschio greco*. There is a yellow sort, called *Tibcadi Muscari* by the Dutch Florists, supposed to be a mere variety, the fragrance of which is still more exquisite, and we are told that fine roots of it sell for a guinea a piece in Holland. We never saw it. Our variety was cultivated by GERARDE in 1597. It is a hardy plant, thrives in a southern aspect, propagating abundantly both by seed and offsets. G.

N. 35



LACHENALIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-
LEAVED LACHENALIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 588.*

Corolla nunquam hexapetala. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *angustifolia*; foliis numerosis, crassis, canaliculato-semiteretibus, subulatum attenuatis, extimis circa scapum brevioribus projectis; racemo conferto, cylindraco, pedicellis capillaribus corolla crateroideo-campanulata duplo brevioribus. G.

LACHENALIA *angustifolia. Jacq. ic. rar. 2. t. 381. Coll. Suppl. 47. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 173.*

Root a small tunicated bulb. Leaves numerous, thick, fleshy, semicylindric, linear-subulate, depressed or slightly channelled, longer than the scape, round which the outer ones are laxly recumbent; scape compressed-round, 4—6 inches high, spotted; raceme cylinder-shaped, closely 12—20-flowered; bracts membranous, ovate, concave, acute, decurrent, twice shorter than the capillary pedicles, these again twice shorter than the corolla, which is six-parted, bowl-shaped or campanulate with an ample rounded base, outer segments ovate, rather acute, broader, but at the same time shorter, marked upwards on each surface with a longitudinal brownish stain; inner obovate-oblong; stamens even with these, gently incurved, conflex; anthers erect, hung inwards from their backs, of a colour between vermilion and brown; style equal to the stamens, rather curved. Stigma obsolete; germen green, trigonal.

trigonal-ovate, marked with three yellowish furrows. Flowers fragrant; expand about April; but are not produced every year with us; increases easily by offsets; should be kept with other Cape bulbs.

Our drawing was taken from a plant imported from the Cape by Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES. It comes so near to *LACHENALIA hyacinthoides*, that from the drawing and description of JACQUIN, we cannot make out a specific distinction; however, upon comparing living specimens of both plants, such may be found. G.

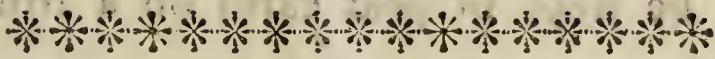
ADDENDUM.

No. 728, p. 2, l. 22. after "shining," insert "on their first emergence from the ground, but losing gradually all gloss."



Syd Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis, S^t Gec: Crescent Apr. 11804. F. Sanfem sculp.

MASSONIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. SWEET-SCENTED
MASSONIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 559.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- MASSONIA *angustifolia* (*acaulis*) foliis lanceolato-oblongis nudis; thyrsis congesto; tubo pedicellis duplo brevior, laciniis oblongo-ovatis reflexis longiore, filamentis æquali; ore ferme clauso. G.
- MASSONIA *angustifolia*. Linn. *Suppl.* 193. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 405. t. 4. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 28.
- MASSONIA *lanceolata*. Thunb. *Diff. Nov. Gen. Plant.* 2. 40. *Prod.* 60.

Root a tunicated bulb. Leaves two, smooth, opposite or lateral and contiguous with their inner edges parallel, generally upright and about three times higher than the sub-glomerated thyrsis, the base of which is even with the ground. Bractes shorter than pedicles and nearly of the same shape with the leaves, but smaller. Corolla tubular, twice shorter than pedicles, narrow cylindrical, with its orifice nearly closed by the style and tumid bases of the filaments; segments oblong-ovate, reflected to beneath the filaments, with a transverse plait at their base; filaments as long as the tube, campanulately confluent, subsessile, gracilescens; anthers small, incumbent. Germen trifurcate, cylinder-shaped; style equal to the filaments attenuated, obscurely three-channelled, angular; stigma obsolete, red. Flowers exceeding sweet, smelling something like the common single oriental Hyacinth; of a watery-white colour, greenish

greenish at the ends of the segments; the honey-like liquid that it secretes does not as in many species rise even with the brim of the tube, but is to be found only towards its bottom.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape of Good Hope on the summit of the Onderste Roggeveldt mountain, where it flowers in August; with us in January. Brought over by MASSON in 1775. To be kept in peat earth on a front shelf in the green-house.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kenfington. It propagates by offsets and feeds without much difficulty. G.



CERBERA AHOUI. OVAL-LEAVED
CERBERA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus patens. *Cor.* 5-partitus patens. *Cor.* infundibuliformis; tubo clavato, fauce 5-angulari 5-dentata: limbo magno 5-partito obliquo. *Antheræ* conniventes. *Stylus* 1. *Stigma* 2-lobum. *Drupa* magna latere sulcata ac 2-punctata, fœta nuce ossea 4-valvi 2-oculari 2-sperma. JUSSIEU.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CERBERA *Ahouai*; foliis ovatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 303. *Reich.* 1. 590.

CERBERA *Ahouai*. *Willd.* 1. 1222. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 293. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Bot. Repos.* t. 231.

THEVETIA. *Hort. Cliff.* 75.

AHOUI. *Thev. Antarct.* 66. *Tournef. Inst.* 658. *Raii Hist.* 1676.

AHOAI major. *Pis. Bras.* 308?

Arbor americana, foliis pomi, fructu triangulo. *Bauh. Pin.* 434.

A native of Brazil and of some of the West-Indian islands, where it grows to a tree ten feet high, having a crooked stem, and bearing, as is said, some resemblance to our apple-tree. In the stove it forms a handsome ever-green shrub and produces its flower in clusters at or near the extremities of the branches, and not, as represented in the miserable figure of PISO, in the axæ of the leaves. This figure is however most probably entirely imaginary and made from the description only. The wood when cut is said to have a very offensive smell, and every part of the tree abounds with a milky juice supposed to be highly deleterious. The hard shells of the

nuts are used by the Indians for the same purpose as morrisbells were formerly, and in some few places still are, applied in this country; a number of them, being strung together and fastened on a kind of bracelet, are thus tied round their arms and legs, both for the sake of ornament and of sound in dancing. Calyx divided half-way in five segments acute and reflected. Tube of corolla nearly straight, dilated at the upper part but closed at the mouth, where it is marked with five deep furrows: Limb divided into five oval segments, oblique or twisted, with undulated margins. Anthers five, on very short filaments, enclosed in the upper inflated part of the tube. Style the length of the tube: Stigma bifid, top-shaped, surrounded at the base by a circle of greenish glands, whence apparently distils a honey, with which, in the specimen we examined, the whole tube was filled; it was colourless, very sweet and perfectly free from any nauseous or acrid taste, notwithstanding the poisonous quality of the other juices of the plant.

CERBERA *Thevetia* and our tree appear to be congeners; but GÆRTNER observes that CERBERA *Manghas* will by no means unite in the same genus.

In natural order, JUSSIEU agrees with LINNÆUS in assigning it a station with the *apocineæ* (*contortæ*, Lin.) but thus separates it in his system from GARDENIA and HILLIA; with which, particularly the latter, it seems to us to have considerable affinity in the flower and habit, though not in the fruit. Propagated by cuttings or from imported seeds, as it never produces any with us. Cultivated by MILLER in 1739. Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S in May 1801.



BANKSIA ERICÆFOLIA. HEATH-LEAVED
BANKSIA.



Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Amentum squamatum. *Cor.* 4-petala. *Antheræ* in cavitate laminarum sessiles. *Caps.* bivalvis. *Sem.* bipartibile. *L. sup.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BANKSIA *ericæfolia*; foliis approximatis acerofis truncato-emarginatis glabris. *Linn. Suppl.* p. 127. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 536. *Bot. Repos.* 156. *Cavan. Icon.* vol. 6. t. 538.

The Banksia, a genus so named in honour of its first discoverer, the President of the Royal Society, in a voyage round the world with Captain Cook, is very nearly allied to Protea, and like that appears to contain a great number of species of very various forms and size. Our present plant forms a handsome shrub, thrives freely, and has flowered in several collections; our drawing was taken from that of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Esq. at Vauxhall, in April 1802.

The beauty of the flower consists very much in the length of the style; which, from the stigma being long retained within the anthers, is fancifully bent into a loop: when the efflorescence is complete, the petals expand and set the stigma at liberty. The flower is considered by some as monopetalous, but the petals, in *BANKSIA ericæfolia* at least, adhere so slightly at the base only, that they can hardly be kept from separating when removed from the receptacle. The germen in this species is surrounded with brown hairs very like that of many of the Proteæ. We could not discover any other calyx than the squama of the Amentum, in no respect like that described by GÆRTNER. A native of New-Holland. By no means tender, and may be kept in a greenhouse with Proteas and other Cape shrubs. Propagated by seeds and by cuttings.

N^o 739



SANSEVIERA SESSILIFLORA. CHINESE
SANSEVIERA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, monopetala, tubulosa, limbo sexpartito, revoluta. *Stam.* a laciniarum basi libera. *Bacca* trilocularis; loculis monospermis. *Thunb. Nov. Gen.* LIRIOPE. *Loureir.* SALMIA. *Cavan.* ALETRIS. *Gærtn.*

OBS. *Plantæ herbaceæ, perennes, soboliferæ. Radix crassa, carnosæ, transversim prærepens. Scapus simplex, medius, modo extrafoliaceus. Flores racemose vel simplicissime spicati. Folia omnia radicalia, bifaria, canaliculata, gradatim altiora, extima vaginæformia. Capsulæ loculamenta unum aut duo sæpius supprimuntur. G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SANSEVIERA *sessiliflora*; foliis subgramineis, e canaliculato-convolutis et rigidis lanceolato-explicatis et lentescens; erecto-reflectentibus, glabris, nervosis; scapo nudo, extrafoliaceo; floribus sessilibus, suberectis, subappressis, in spica solitariis; limbo tubum fere superante. *G.*

OBS. *Spica in nostro specimine polygama; superius masculina, abortantibus pistillis. An character perpetuus? Vix.*

LIRIOPE *spicata*. *Lour. coch. 201, etsi ab aliis SANSEVIERÆ zeylanicæ in synonymo adposita, nostræ plantæ, cujus itidem concivis, affnior videtur; attamen utrisque distincta satis, quantum liceat de adeo rudi adumbratione judicare.*

Sistitur in Icone foliorum fasciculus junior, tenerior; idem adultus triplo evadit procerior. G.

Herb soboliferous, growing in sparse, distant, fascicles. Root thick, fleshy, horizontal, creeping. Leaves about eight
in

in each fascicle, bifarious, convolute, sterile, outermost gradually shorter; from an upright, rigid, channelled somewhat petiol-like base, they gradually flatten into a lanceolate lamina, slightly channelled and keeled, with the sides more or less deflected; lucid, quite smooth, nerved, inner surface darker coloured; the full grown ones are nearly three times higher than the scape; those figured in the plate had scarcely attained one-third of their height; in this state are not unlike those of the Lily of the Valley. Scape extrafoliaceous, rising from its peculiar bud in the runner of the root, together with the rachis not more than 5—6 inches high, to the rachis from the ground about one and a half, gracilescens, upwards interruptedly angled and coloured, with longish excisions or niches, at the base of which sits the flower. Spike roundish, flowers many, 14—17, sessile, irregularly sparse, fragrant, of a dull flesh or pink colour, removed from each other about the distance of their own length; supported by broad-ovate membranous bractes, closely fitted to the tube. Corolla persistent, upright, adpressed, tubular, with a limb about equal to the tube, six-parted and recurvedly reflected; tube obscurely angled, slightly tumid at the base; segments linear-oblong, flat, rather pointed, outer somewhat broader, longer, and more obtuse. Filaments filiform, springing from the mouth of the tube, upright, scarcely divergent, about equal to the limb; anthers short, linear-oblong, erect. Germen superior, ovate, obsoletely trigonal, pinkish; style subpersistent, sharply triquetral, thicker than the filaments, clavately enlarged upwards, into a trialately three-lobed stigma, somewhat crest-shaped. In our specimens, the pistils on the upper two-thirds of the spike were abortive; possibly owing to the feebleness of the plant. The corolla has a strong *prima facie* resemblance to that of the oriental Hyacinth.

The species is quite new to us. Was introduced by Mr. EVANS of Stepney, who received it from China.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kensington, where it flowered for the first time, in the tan-pit of their stove, last January. Seems as if it would ripen the seeds; but at all events will be easily propagated by dividing the roots. An excellent account and figure of *SANSEVIERA zeylanica* will be found in the ensuing number of the *Coromandel Plants*. G.