

March 1833.

Part 191,

Price Two Shillings and Sixpence,

TO BE CONTINUED MONTHLY,

OF THE

Botanical Cabinet,

CONSISTING OF

COLOURED DELINEATIONS

OF

PLANTS

FROM ALL COUNTRIES:

WITH

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MANAGEMENT, &c.

BY

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS.

—
THE PLATES BY
GEORGE COOKE.
—

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JOHN AND ARTHUR ARCH, CORNHILL;
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AND C. LODDIGES AND SONS, HACKNEY.

—
1833.

Rape Book
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1833
V. 20

THE
BOTANICAL CABINET

Consisting of
Coloured Delineations

OF
Plants
from all Countries,

with a short Account of each.
Directions for Management &c. &c.

By
CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. XX.

The Plates by
GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

London, Published by John & Arthur Arch, Cornhill;
Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, Paternoster Row;

and C. Loddiges & Sons, Hackney.

1833.

NO. BOT. GARDEN

1911



Euphorbia punicea.

No. 1901.

EUPHORBIA PUNICEA.

Class.	Order.
<i>DODECANDRIA.</i>	<i>TRIGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of Jamaica, whence it was introduced in 1778. It is a handsome, erect, shrubby species, growing sometimes to the height of six or seven feet. It flowers freely, and at various seasons, when its appearance is very splendid.

With us it is necessary to preserve it constantly in the stove. It may be increased, although with difficulty, by cuttings, and sometimes bears seeds. The soil should be light loam.



Hedychium stenopetalum.

No. 1902.

HEDYCHIUM STENOPETALUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>MONANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This was introduced lately by Dr. Wallich, from India. It grows to the height of six feet or more, having leaves about a foot and a half long, and flowered with us in the month of March, 1832.

Like the other species, it requires the stove, and to be cultivated in perfection should have a large sized pot and rich loamy soil. It will increase by separating its knobby roots early in the spring.



C. Ledebour del.

Sparaxis tricolor.

No. 1903.

SPARAXIS TRICOLOR.

Class.	Order.
<i>TRIANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced in 1789. Its flowers are most splendid in their vividly contrasted colours, and it is a great ornament of the greenhouse when in perfection; or it may be kept very well in a border close to the front of a stove, with no other protection. It increases by offsets from the bulbs, or by seeds, which are often produced. The soil should be sandy peat.



Maxillaria ochrolenca.

No. 1904.

MAXILLARIA OCHROLEUCA.

Class.	Order.
<i>GYNANDRIA</i>	<i>MONANDRIA.</i>

... ..

A native of Brazil, lately introduced : it grows vigorously, and flowers during summer and autumn. It is not so splendid as some of this genus, yet well deserves cultivation, which is not difficult planted in moss and vegetable earth, with fragments of pot intermixed.

It will occasionally admit of separation for increase, and must be always kept in the stove.



Widdoway del.

Blechnum gracile.

No. 1905.

BLECHNUM GRACILE.

Class.	Order.
<i>CRYPTOGAMIA</i>	<i>FILICES.</i>

.....

This pretty little fern is a native of Brazil : we received it in 1830 from our friend, Mr. Otto, of Berlin, and have kept it in the stove, in which it appears to thrive. The drawing was made in December.

It should be potted in sandy peat, and will occasionally increase by dividing the roots.



B. Adinger del.

Clivia nobilis.

No. 1906.

CLIVIA NOBILIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>HEXANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This splendid plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was discovered and introduced by Mr. Bowie, as we are informed by Mr. Lindley, who has given an elegant figure of it in the Botanical Register, and named it in compliment to her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland, in whose princely garden at Syon it first flowered.

Our plant was in perfection in the months of June and July, and appears likely to ripen its seeds, by which of course it may be multiplied: it does also occasionally produce offsets. We have hitherto kept it in the stove, potted in sandy peat earth, in which it thrives very well.



Meibomia pulifolia Nutt.

Walters 497

No. 1907.

MENZIESIA POLIFOLIA *nana*.

Class.

OCTANDRIA

Order.

MONOGYNIA.

.....

The original species is a native of Ireland. The present beautiful variety has been in cultivation for a considerable time, constantly retaining its close dwarf character, being rarely above six inches from the ground. It is not known whether it has been found any where in a wild state, or whether it was first raised in a garden from the seeds of the common kind.

It is tolerably hardy, and will thrive either in a pot or border in peat earth. It is propagated freely by cuttings.



Pleurothallis prolifera.

Loddiges del.

No. 1908.

PLEUROTHALLIS PROLIFERA.

Class.	Order.
<i>GYNANDRIA</i>	<i>MONANDRIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of Brazil: according to Mr. Lindley it was received by the Hon. Mr. Herbert, from Boto Fogo, where it was found in shady places, upon steep rocks.

It grows with us very slowly, not having made more than two leaves in four years: the leaves are very concave, and the flowers were produced in November: they lie quite close in the hollow part, in a very curious and unusual manner. But every thing which is created has something in it to excite our admiration of its Glorious Author, that most Beneficent God, who “causeth it to rain on the earth where no man is; on the wilderness where there is no man; to satisfy the desolate and waste grounds, and to cause the bud of the tender herb to spring forth.”



Liatris gracilis.

No. 1909.

LIATRIS GRACILIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>SYNGENESIA</i>	<i>ÆQUALIS.</i>

.....

A native of Georgia: we received it in 1830 from our kind friend Dr. Wray, and it flowered in October 1832. Elliott informs us that it is found growing in dry pine barrens.

It is probably a little tender, therefore it will be prudent to afford it the shelter of a frame in winter. Like the other kinds, it may be increased by dividing the root or by seeds. The soil should be loam and peat.



Salvia fulgens.

G. L. L. del.

No. 1910.

SALVIA FULGENS.

Class.	Order.
<i>DIANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of Mexico, where it is found on mountains : it was introduced in 1829, and with us it flowers in the month of September and sometimes October.

It is necessary to preserve it in winter in a greenhouse, but being a showy free-growing plant, it is very suitable for planting out in summer ; it will then display its beauties to great advantage during the autumnal months, especially should they be free from frost, which of course would destroy it.

It is easily multiplied by cuttings, and will grow in any soil.

April 1833.

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1833.



Barleria mitis.

B. Lindley del.

No. 1911.

BARLERIA MITIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>DIDYNAMIA</i>	<i>ANGIOSPERMIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of India, introduced about 1816. It is a small upright shrub, and flowers freely in spring and autumn.

It must be protected in the stove, is easy of cultivation, and may be propagated by cuttings, which should be planted in loam and peat earth.



C. Collins del.

Billbergia zebrina.

No. 1912.

BILLBERGIA ZEBRINA.*

Class.	Order.
<i>HEXANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This elegant plant is a native of Rio de Janeiro, where it is found growing upon trees. With us it flowered in the month of January. It is cultivated without difficulty in the stove, potted in vegetable earth with a portion of sand, and but little water in the winter season. It will sometimes increase by suckers.

* We have been obliged to reduce the figure to about half its natural size, in order to give a suitable representation of its proportions.



Thunbergia longuila

W. & A. G. Smith del.

No. 1913.

THUNBERGIA FRAGRANS.

Class,	Order,
<i>DIDYNAMIA</i>	<i>ANGIOSPERMIA.</i>

.....

A delicate stove climber: it has been long in cultivation, and is well deserving a place, being almost perpetually adorned with its snow white blossoms. It is said to have been introduced in 1796 by the late Lady de Clifford.

It may be increased with facility by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam.



Maxillaria punctata.

No. 1914.

MAXILLARIA PUNCTATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>GYNANDRIA</i>	<i>MONANDRIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of Brazil, and was introduced a few years since. Its flowers come out in November and December: they possess a very delicate and agreeable fragrance.

It requires the usual treatment of these charming plants, with constant stove heat, and will sometimes admit of separation for increase. It should be potted in vegetable earth with moss and pieces of broken pot intermixed.



Justicia speciosa.

No. 1915.

JUSTICIA SPECIOSA.

Class.	Order.
<i>DIANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of India, growing in forests in the interior of Bengal, where it is very ornamental.

It was first raised in this country by Sir Henry Bunbury, of Barton Hall, Suffolk.

It is necessary to preserve it in the stove. With us it flowers during the winter. It is easily increased by cuttings, and should be potted in rich loam.



at. radig. det.

Psilotum triquetrum.

No. 1916.

PSILOTUM TRIQUETRUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>CRYPTOGAMIA</i>	<i>LYCOPODINEÆ.</i>

.....

This is a native of the West Indies, also, it is said, of the Mauritius and of New Holland. We once had a plant which lived many years, growing out of a trunk of *Cycas revoluta*.

It requires the stove, and is a singular looking plant. The capsules are produced at various seasons. It may be potted and preserved in the same way as the tropical ferns.



Oncidium Harrisonii

ONCIDIUM HARRISONIÆ.

Class.	Order.
<i>GYNANDRIA</i>	<i>MONANDRIA.</i>

.....

A native of Brazil: we received it from our valued friend Mr. F. Warre. When it arrived it had scarcely a remaining spark of life, but by little and little it has recovered, and produced its graceful flowers in October and November 1832. It requires the heat of the stove, and appears to flourish in a pot, with peat and vegetable earth, intermixed with fragments of pot. It was named by Mr. Lindley, after Mrs. Harrison of Liverpool.

This elegant plant is another choice example of the power and goodness of its Divine Author, of whom indeed "we may speak much and yet come short; wherefore in sum He is All. How shall we be able to magnify Him? For He is great above all His works. The Lord is terrible and very great, and marvellous is His power. When you glorify the Lord, exalt Him as much as you can; for even yet will He far

exceed ; and when you exalt Him, put forth all your strength, and be not weary, for you can never go far enough. Who hath seen Him, that he might tell us? and who can magnify Him as He is? There are yet hid greater things than these be, for we have seen but a few of His works : for the Lord hath made all things.”



Erica penicillata.

W. Gilpin del.

No. 1918.

ERICA PENICILLATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This pleasing species is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It has an affinity to the *Plukenetiana*, but sufficiently distinct. We raised it originally in 1792, and after a time lost it for many years. In 1829 we obtained a few seeds of it again from its native country, from the produce of which our present drawing was made in December 1832. It flowers at various seasons, and ought to have the usual airy greenhouse treatment. It is exceedingly difficult to strike by cuttings, consequently, if it does not ripen its seeds, which is very unlikely, will probably be soon again lost.



Luculia grandis.

W. & A. G. S. del.

No. 1919.

LUCULIA GRATISSIMA.

Class.

Order.

PENTANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of Napal and Silhet, orginally classed with Cinchona. According to Dr. Carey, in Flora Indica, it is a small branching tree, growing to the height of sixteen feet, found on the smaller hills in exposed situations, where it flowers nearly all the year. He says it is impossible to conceive any thing more beautiful than this tree, when covered with its numerous rounded panicles of pink, very fragrant, large blossoms.

Our plant flowered in September. It is difficult of cultivation, the stove being too close for it, and the greenhouse too cold. It may be increased by cuttings or layers, and should be potted in loam and peat soil.



Rhipsalis Mesembryanthemoides.

No. 1920.

RHIPSALIS MESEMBRYANTHEMOIDES.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This curious little plant has been lately introduced from South America. It flowered with us in the month of December, in the stove, which is necessary for its preservation.

It is multiplied without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam, with about one-third of decayed mortar.

May 1833.

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1833.



Justicia callitricha.

JUSTICIA CALLITRICHIA.

Class.	Order.
<i>DIANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This singular species is believed to be from Brazil: it was received at the Liverpool Garden in 1826, from Mr. Otto, of Berlin.

It flowers during the winter season, and constantly requires the warmth of the stove, in which it is very ornamental during the dull period of the year.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam.



Mimulus Sanblas Poir.

J. G. Smith del.

No. 1922.

JASMINUM SAMBAC *pleno.*

Class.	Order.
<i>DIANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of India, where it is much cultivated for the delicious fragrance of its pure white flowers, which are produced in succession for a great part of the year. They are used by the Hindoos in their ceremonies, and are universally esteemed.

With us it requires the stove: it flowers freely at various seasons, and is well deserving a place.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in rich loam.



Zygopetalum stenochilum. J. L.

W. L. C. del.

No. 1923.

ZYGOPETALUM STENOCHILUM.

Class.

GYNANDRIA

Order.

DIANDRIA.

... ..

We received this fine plant in 1828, from Mr. Warre, who discovered it and sent it home from Brazil. It flowered with us in the month of October. The blossoms are of long duration, like the others of this beautiful genus, of which there appear to be many kinds, differing slightly from each other, but all very beautiful.

It thrives in the stove potted in vegetable earth, intermixed with broken pieces of pots, and will occasionally increase by off-sets.



Maranta bicolor minor

W. & A. G. S. del.

No. 1924.

MARANTA BICOLOR *minor*.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a native of South America: we received it a few years since from our good friend, Mr. Shepherd, of Liverpool. It is a neat little stove plant, not growing much more than six inches high. The leaves are very richly and beautifully tinted, and the simple flowers are produced in February and March. It should be potted in rich loam, and will increase freely by separating the roots.



No. 1925.

EPACRIS CAMPANULATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

We raised this elegant plant from New Holland seeds in 1830. It flowered in February and March 1833, and we think does not yield in beauty to any of this fine family.

It will increase by cuttings, and should be kept in the greenhouse, and potted in sandy peat earth.



Primula Sinensis alba

W.C. 221

No. 1926.

PRIMULA SINENSIS *alba*.

Class.

Order.

PENTANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a variety raised from seeds of the *Primula Sinensis*, differing from the original kind in the colour of the flowers, and the leaves being more deeply divided. It is very showy, and producing its flowers in great abundance in January and February, is very ornamental in the greenhouse.

It is readily raised from seeds, and should be potted in rich light soil.



Daphne odora.

M.C. del.

No. 1927.

DAPHNE ODORA.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of China: it has been long cultivated in England, and well deserves a place in every greenhouse. Its foliage is glossy and rich, and the flowers are produced very early in the year: their odour is peculiarly grateful, which adds much to its other attractions.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat earth.



Acacia dealbata

No. 1928.

ACACIA DEALBATA.

Class.
POLYGAMIA

Order.
MONÆCIA.

.....

A native of New Holland: it has been cultivated for several years, and flowers in February and March. It is fragrant, and the whole plant, with its delicate foliage and splendid flowers, is exceedingly ornamental. It grows freely, and is well adapted for a conservatory.

It is increased by seeds, which are often brought from its native country, where its branches and bark are used in tanning leather.

The soil should be loam and peat.



Wrightia pubescens.

WRIGHTIA PUBESCENS.

Class.

Order.

PENTANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a native of the India islands, and also of the Tropical parts of New Holland. It is a small shrub, with loose branches, flowering with us in February and March.

It requires the protection of the stove, and may be increased by cuttings or layers, which should be potted in loam and peat earth.

No. 1930.

ACROTRICHE OVALIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This was discovered by Dr. Brown on the south coast of New Holland, and has been lately introduced. It is a very low shrub, not exceeding a few inches in height, and flowers in February and March. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat soil, and preserved in the greenhouse.

At first sight the flowers of this curious plant appear so minute as to excite little interest, but when we avail ourselves of the help of a magnifying glass, they are found to be exceedingly beautiful in form and the arrangement of their parts. Thus many of the wonderful works of our Glorious Creator do indeed remain hidden, from the weakness of our vision, but are not the less replete with proofs of His infinite skill and transcendant power, which are as marvellous in these minute objects as in those of greater magnitude, and stupendous in all!!

June 1833.

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1833.



Epacris campamilata alba

W. C. C. C.

EPACRIS CAMPANULATA *alba*.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA</i> .

.....

This is a native of New South Wales. We raised it from seeds in 1830, and it flowered in March 1833. It is a very lively and beautiful plant, growing to the height of from one to two feet, and requiring the protection of an airy greenhouse. It should be potted in sandy peat soil, and will propagate by cuttings.



Melastoma Malabathrica

MELASTOMA MALABATHRICA.

Class.	Order.
<i>DECANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of India, introduced about 1793. It is a moderately-sized branching shrub, producing its flowers at various seasons: our drawing was made in March.

It requires the heat of the stove, and flourishes best where plenty of air is admitted, especially in summer. It is multiplied without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat.



Prockia crucis

PROCKIA CRUCIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>POLYANDRIA</i>	<i>POLYGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of the Havannah: it was brought to the Horticultural Society in 1823, by Mr. J. Don. It is a low bushy shrub, and flowers very freely, in long-continued succession: our drawing was made in March. The flowers are neat, but not shewy: they are most agreeably scented, smelling exactly like mignonette.

It requires constant stove heat, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.



Pholidota imbricata.

PHOLIDOTA IMBRICATA.

Class.

GYNANDRIA

Order.

MONANDRIA.

... ..

A native of Napal, where it grows upon trees. It flowered in the Glasgow Garden in 1824, according to Dr. Hooker. It grows very slowly, and continued flowering with us from February to May, or later, in succession. It has been long known by the figure in Hortus Malabarius, vol. xii. t. 24.

It requires the stove, and may be cultivated in a pot in vegetable earth. It will sometimes admit of being increased by dividing the root.



Dendrobium pulchellum

No. 1935.

DENDROBIUM PULCHELLUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>GYNANDRIA</i>	<i>MONANDRIA.</i>

.....

This superb species is a native of India : we have cultivated it for three or four years. It appears to grow upon trees, and flowered with us for the first time in February and March 1833. The flowers are exceedingly beautiful in form and colour : they remained several days in perfection.

We have found this plant to thrive best in a small pot of moss, kept moist, and suspended from a rafter in the stove : it makes many branches, with numerous little roots pushing out in all directions.



Hypoxis ramosa.

No. 1936.

HYPOXIS RAMOSA.

Class.

Order.

HEXANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope : we received it some years since. It flowers in June and July. After flowering, the bulb remains dormant, sometimes for one or two years. It appears to be very slow of increase, not producing offsets. The soil should be sandy peat ; and it is necessary to preserve it in the greenhouse.



Malpighia fucata.

No. 1937.

MALPIGHIA FUCATA.

Class.
DECANDRIA

Order.
TRIGYNIA.

.....

This is supposed to be a native of the West Indies. It grows erect to the height of three or four feet, and flowers at various seasons: our drawing was made in April. The leaves are covered, especially underneath, with numerous stings, nearly half an inch in length, which have their attachment in the middle, and are sharp at both ends: when touched they enter the skin, and produce considerable irritation.

It requires the protection of the stove, and may be propagated by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.



Styphelia tubiflora.

W. G. D. 1858

STYPHELIA TUBIFLORA.

Class.

Order.

*PENTANDRIA**MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This beautiful plant is a native of New South Wales ; and, although it has long been known by descriptions, and to collectors of dried specimens, we never saw it in a living state till we raised it from seeds in 1830. In March 1833, it produced its elegant flowers : the plant was erect, about two feet in height, with many stiff small branches.

It thrives in sandy peat earth, and should be kept in the greenhouse. It will probably increase by cuttings, although it belongs to a difficult family.

Admiration of the works of our glorious Creator, appears to be a principle which is not subject to decay or to satiety ; though it be perpetually indulged by His great goodness, with the enjoyment of new wonders, it is still thirsting and panting after more, and shall be so doubtless till that blessed period, when the Lord shall give us “ to eat of the Tree of Life, which is in the midst of the Paradise of God.”



GESNERIA DOUGLASSII.

Class.	Order.
<i>DIDYNAMIA</i>	<i>ANGIOSPERMIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of Rio Janeiro, where it was discovered in 1824, by the indefatigable traveller whose name it bears; who, with most active zeal and industry, has done, and is doing, so much for botanical science—not merely by accumulating for the dead gardens of dry collectors, but for the living splendour of almost every garden in Europe, through the whole of which the beautiful plants which he first discovered have been disseminated.

Our present subject requires the stove: it flowers in the spring, continuing long in succession. It may be increased by dividing the root, which is tuberous; and should be potted in rich light earth.



W. L. G. del.

Kennedia longicaulis

No. 1940.

KENNEDIA LONGIRACEMOSA.

Class.	Order.
<i>DIADELPHIA</i>	<i>DECANDRIA.</i>

.....

A native of New Holland, first raised by Mr. Rollison. It is a pretty climber, and, as Mr. Lindley observes, so similar to *monophylla* as hardly to be deemed a species; yet that inconvenience, in a genus so circumscribed in number, is less than such a very long name as it would have as a variety.

It requires the greenhouse, and flowers in spring; may be increased by cuttings; and will thrive in peat earth and loam.

July 1833.

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—
1833.



Berberis buxifolia.

W. & A. G. Smith del.

BERBERIS BUXIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
<i>HEXANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of the Straits of Magellan, and other southern parts of America, and has been lately introduced by Captain King. It forms a low straggling shrub, and flowered with us in April, protected by a cold frame, but in all probability it will prove to be quite hardy enough for our winters. It may be increased by cuttings or layers, and thrives in light loamy soil.



No. 1942.

CYCLAMEN REPANDUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This pleasing little plant is a native of Greece, and is said to have been introduced in 1816. It produces its flowers in the month of May: they last a considerable time, and will occasionally bear ripe seeds, by which alone it can be multiplied.

The soil should be rich loam: very old rotten dung is excellent for Cyclamens in general. They should be preserved in a greenhouse, near the glass.



Erica quadrata.

Adligor del.

No. 1943.

ERICA QUADRATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope; introduced in 1829 by Mr. Lee. It flowered abundantly with us in May. The flowers are very angular in their form, and the opening is perfectly four square, which has suggested its name.

It requires the usual greenhouse protection, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be peat.



Rhododendron campanulatum.

Waldges del.

No. 1944.

RHODODENDRON CAMPANULATUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>DECANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

We raised this beautiful plant in 1825, from seeds. It is a native of Napal, and grows, as we were informed by Dr. Wallich, in elevated situations, so that he had no doubt of its bearing our winters uninjured. This has been confirmed by actual experience during the two last seasons, in which several plants remained perfectly well out of doors with us. The young leaves are at first purplish underneath; they then become milk white, and afterwards, when quite hardened, change to a kind of tan colour. It flowered with us in April, kept in a cold frame.

We have succeeded in propagating it by layers, as well as by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.

Few plants are so magnificent in flower as the Rhododendrons; few also are so widely diffused over the globe, though

none have yet been found south of the Equator.

We have great pleasure in being enabled to present our friends with this, which is quite new, feeling also a little partiality for the family, as our late revered parent was the first in this country who had for sale the *Rhododendron ponticum*, (then the only species) which is now so common in every garden, and almost in every window. He also introduced the *Chamæcistus*, *Caucasicum*, and *Chrysanthum*, and lately we have added to the number *Barbatum*, *Camtchaticum*, and *Lepidotum*, with the present, and one other unknown species from *Napal*, none of which have yet flowered with us.



Cyrtanthus spiralis.

Fröden

No. 1945.

CYRTANTHUS SPIRALIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>HEXANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of South Africa, near Algoa Bay. We received bulbs of it in 1831, and it flowered in March 1833, continuing several weeks.

It requires the protection of a greenhouse, and may be potted in sandy peat earth. We have not yet observed any appearance of increase from it, and probably it will therefore continue to be a scarce plant.



Andromeda hypnoides.

Walden del.

No. 1946.

ANDROMEDA HYPNOIDES.

Class.	Order.
<i>DECANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of Canada, as well as Lapland and Siberia. It is a minute but elegant plant, growing among moss, to which it very much assimilates itself. It flowered in April and May. It is somewhat difficult of cultivation, succeeding best potted in black peat earth, covered with a bell-glass, and kept in a shady place. It may be increased by cuttings.



Oxylobium Pultenae.

No. 1947.

OXYLOBIUM PULTENEÆ.

Class.	Order.
<i>DECANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of New Holland: we received seeds of it in 1829, and it flowered in May last, being about a foot high. It forms a neat little shrub, with rigid branches. The leaves vary greatly in their insertions, on some of the shoots being in fours, on others in threes, and on others scattered.

It requires the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.



Hemanthus puniceus

Liljeus del.

No. 1948.

HÆMANTHUS PUNICEUS.

Class.

Order.

HEXANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

This plant has been long in cultivation in this country. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and will live in the greenhouse, but appears to thrive most if preserved in the stove. It flowered in May. The roots will bear dividing occasionally, whereby it may be increased. The soil should be loam and sandy peat.



Gladiolus Watsonius.

Loddiges del.

No. 1949.

GLADIOLUS WATSONIUS.

Class.	Order.
<i>TRIANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It grows about a foot in height, and flowers with us in May, planted in a border in front of a greenhouse, without any covering or shelter except the wall, which transmits a little warmth, sufficient to preserve the earth in general from freezing.

It increases by offsets, and the soil should be sandy peat.

Although our climate is so different from that whence this beautiful plant is derived, it nevertheless grows and flowers here in great luxuriance. This facility of plants accommodating themselves to such opposite treatment is a great advantage, admitting of so many more kinds being kept in our gardens. It also is another proof of the great goodness of the Almighty Creator, in adapting His works to such varied situations, and giving them the pro-

perty of thriving in them all ; thus vastly extending these sources of innocent delight, and multiplying occasions for cheerful gratitude, and humble love to our Heavenly Father, for his never-ending beneficence !!



Canna pallida, var.

Del.

No. 1950.

CANNA PALLIDA var.

Class.

Order.

MONANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

Our highly-valued friend, the late Mr. Roscoe, in his splendid work on the Scitamineæ, has figured this plant, and describes it as being from the West Indies. We raised ours from seeds received from Mr. Deppe, at Xalapa. It flowered in the month of May. Like the other Cannas (which it much resembles in habit and growth) it will increase by separating the roots, which ought to be planted in rich loam, and kept in the stove.

Aug. 1833.

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1833.



W. Woodhouse del.

Hesperis matronalis.

No. 1951.

HESPERIS TRISTIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>TETRADYNAMIA</i>	<i>SILIKUOSA.</i>

.....

This plant is a native of Germany and Switzerland: it is hardy, but usually considered only biennial. It has been long cultivated. The flowers are very fragrant in the night: in the day they are quite scentless. It is necessary to raise it from seeds, as it requires renewing often. It will grow in any good garden soil, either in a pot or in a border.



Hyacinthus amethystinus.

Walters del.

No. 1952.

HYACINTHUS AMETHYSTINUS.

Class.

Order.

HEXANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

This pleasing little plant is a native of the South of Europe: it grows about six inches high from the bulb, and flowers in April and May. It should be potted in sandy loam, and may be increased occasionally by offsets.



No. 1953.

CHORIZEMA SPARTIOIDES.

Class.	Order.
<i>DECANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of New Holland : we raised it from seeds in 1832, and it flowered in abundance the following spring. The plants were not more than two or three inches high. The flowers are large, and splendid in colour. We have kept it in the greenhouse, potted in sandy peat earth. Its minuteness has hitherto prevented us from any attempts at propagating it, but it will probably, like others of the same genus, strike by cuttings.



Elichrysum filiforme.

Edg. et. G. 1827

No. 1954.

ELICHRYSUM FILIFORME.

Class.	Order.
<i>SYNGENESIA</i>	<i>SUPERFLUA.</i>

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about the year 1799. It is a bushy low shrub, and flowers in May. It may be propagated by cuttings freely, and should be potted in sandy peat earth, and preserved in an airy greenhouse. When near flowering care should be taken to prevent any wet from getting into the buds, which invariably spoils them.



Orobus aureus

W. & A. G. Smith del.

No. 1955.

OROBUS AUREUS.

Class,	Order.
<i>DIADELPHIA</i>	<i>DECANDRIA.</i>

.....

A native of the northern parts of Europe : it is perennial and of course quite hardy, and produces its flowers in abundance in May. The stems are not more than a foot in height. The root may sometimes be separated for increase, although seeds are by far the more preferable way, and we have no doubt they will occasionally be ripened in this country. It will grow in any good garden soil.



Cattleya labiata.

No. 1956.

CATTLEYA LABIATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>GYNANDRIA</i>	<i>MONANDRIA.</i>

.....

This superb plant is a native of Brazil, where it was first discovered and sent home by Mr. Swainson. It requires the stove, and usually flowers in the latter part of summer. It will now and then admit of separation, although it multiplies but slowly. The soil should be sandy peat, with moss and a good proportion of small fragments of broken pots. Great care is requisite to keep the wood-lice from it, as without this precaution these destructive vermin will absolutely destroy it.



Sarracenia flava.

Wm. J. Cooper del.

No. 1957.

SARRACENIA FLAVA.

Class.

Order.

POLYANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of Carolina and Florida, growing in swamps. Its leaves, which are often more than a foot in length, form a long attenuated tube: this is frequently found to contain a quantity of dead small flies and gnats. The top or lid of the leaf never closes, yet the insects seem to be effectually imprisoned therein. It must be kept in the greenhouse, in a small pan of water. The soil should be sandy peat. We have sometimes, though rarely, been able to separate the root, and thus make two plants out of one.

This is a most extraordinary plant: the uses of its curiously-formed leaves are not at all understood. But when such poor short-sighted creatures as we are strive to dive into the motives and designs of our Great and Glorious Creator, in His marvellous works, alas! how soon are we lost in astonishment; how sensibly do we im-

mediately feel our own nothingness and incapacity to understand even the simplest of the doings of Almighty Wisdom. We can, indeed, but fall down in silent rapture, and gaze, and wonder, and adore!



No. 1958.

GNIDIA IMBERBIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced in 1792, and flowers most part of the summer. Like most of this family, the flowers are fragrant in the night, but scarcely so at all in the day-time. It requires the greenhouse, and may be readily increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.



Solanum elaeagnifolium

No. 1959.

SOLANUM CRISPUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of Chili, very lately introduced. It has been known for many years, from the figure in the *Flora Peruviana*. With us it flowers in May and June, and is supposed to be hardy enough to bear our winters. It grows fast in almost any soil, and will increase by cuttings without difficulty.



No. 1960.

ROSA BANKSIÆ *lutea*.

Class.

Order.

ICOSANDRIA

POLYGYNIA.

.....

This is a very pretty climbing rose: it was introduced in 1824 by the Horticultural Society, and being very freely increased by cuttings, has already become most extensively diffused throughout the country. It usually flowers earlier than most of the roses, and with the shelter and support of a wall will flourish almost in any soil or situation.

Sept. 1833.

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1833.



Erica cantharæformis.

No. 1961.

ERICA CANTHARÆFORMIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced not long since: it is of upright growth, and flowers in May and June: the flowers in shape resemble a little can. It requires the usual treatment of an airy greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy peat earth. It may be propagated by cuttings.



No. 1962.

OXALIS BRASILIENSIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>DECANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of Brazil, roots of which we received in 1829 from Mr. Warre, who collected them himself. It flowered in May 1833, and is a very pleasing plant, as indeed are most of this extensive genus.

We have kept it very well in the greenhouse, potted in light loam and peat : it increases itself freely by offsets.



Solanum ligustrinum.

A. Loudon del.

No. 1963.

SOLANUM LIGUSTRINUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of Chili: we received seeds of it from Mr. Cuming, in 1831, and it flowered in May 1833: it is a free growing shrubby plant, with slender branches, and may be easily preserved in a greenhouse.

It will propagate readily by cuttings, which should be potted in rich loamy soil.



Ixia curta

Wool. del.

No. 1964.

IXIA CURTA.

Class.	Order.
<i>TRIANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This splendid plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it grows to the height of about six inches, and flowers in May and June: we find it to succeed best in a border close to the front wall of a stove, where it has the advantage of the open air, yet is very rarely frozen: the soil should be sandy peat. It increases itself freely by offsets from the bulbs, or by seeds.



PIMELEA SYLVESTRIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>DIANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of New Holland : it has been lately raised by Mr. Knight : it flowers in May and June, and appears to be a small shrub with few branches.

It requires the protection of an airy greenhouse, and will increase by cuttings or seeds, which appear likely to ripen in this country : the soil should be sandy peat.



Pimelia hispida.

No. 1966.

PIMELEA HISPIDA.

Class.	Order.
<i>DIANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This, like the preceding, was raised in 1830, also by Mr. Knight: its growth and habit appear very similar, and it flowers likewise in May and June. It is from New Holland, and must be preserved in a light airy greenhouse.

It should be potted in sandy peat earth, and may be increased by cuttings or seeds.



Cirrhæa viridipurpurea

No. 1967.

CIRRHÆA VIRIDIPURPUREA.

Class.	Order.
<i>GYNANDRIA</i>	<i>MONANDRIA.</i>

.....

This curious plant is a native of Brazil, and has been lately introduced. It flowered with us in May: the flowers open all at once, and continue for a considerable time.

It requires the stove, and succeeds very well potted in vegetable earth with moss and fragments of broken pot, increasing occasionally by separating the bulbs.



No. 1968.

BLETIA HYACINTHINA.

Class.	Order.
<i>GYNANDRIA</i>	<i>MONANDRIA.</i>

.....

A native of China, introduced in 1802 : its flowers are exceedingly beautiful ; they are produced during the spring months.

It has been usual to keep this plant in the stove, but we find it to grow and thrive in a far superior manner in the greenhouse : it should be potted in vegetable earth with a portion of sand, and increases itself freely by offsets from the bulbs.

The colour of this flower baffles art more than many others, its clearness and brilliancy in the living specimen being absolutely inimitable. But this is only one of the innumerable instances of the utter imperfection of human performances when brought into comparison with the works of our Great and Glorious Creator, the wonders of Whose Wisdom, and Power, and Goodness, are so marvellously displayed through such myriads of beautiful examples, adorning and covering the whole earth !



edwards. del.

Hoya Pottsii.

No. 1969.

HOYA POTTSII.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>TRIGYNIA.</i>

.....

This was introduced in 1824, from China, to the garden of the Horticultural Society, by their collector, Mr. Potts, after whom it has received its name. It has been kept constantly in the stove, and flowered in the month of May.

It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in rich loam.



W. L. L. del.

Iris Hungarica.

No. 1970.

IRIS HUNGARICA.

Class.	Order.
<i>TRIANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of Hungary : it has been lately introduced, and is quite hardy of course, with us. It produces its pleasing flowers in the months of April and May, and is well worthy of a place in any garden. There is no difficulty of increasing it by dividing the roots. It will thrive in any good soil, either in a pot or in an open border.

Oct. 1833.

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1833.



ANISANTHES CUNONIA.

Class.	Order.
<i>TRIANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This splendid bulbous plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope : it has been long known and cultivated, but never has become common.

It should be potted in sandy peat earth and kept in a light airy greenhouse, with plenty of water in the growing season, but very little at any other time : it increases itself by offsets from the bulbs.



Campanula grandiflora

W. Lindley del.

No. 1972.

CAMPANULA GRANDIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of Siberia and Tartary : it was introduced in 1782, and was formerly common in many collections, but has since been almost wholly lost, as it is very difficult to propagate, and does not bear seeds here.

It flowers in July, and appears to thrive pretty well in light loamy soil, preserved in winter in a frame.



No. 1973.

ERICA SORDIDA.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced in 1810, and is of free growth, flowering in June and July with us.

It requires the usual airy greenhouse treatment, and is increased with facility by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat.



No. 1974.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *imbricata*.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	POLYANDRIA.

.....

A native of China, introduced to the garden of the Horticultural Society in 1824, by their collector, Mr. Parks. It is a free growing kind, with rather lax branches: it flowers early, and is among the finest of the varieties, being very large and double, also in some instances beautifully marked, although this is not always the case. In management it requires the same care as has been recommended for the others, and is also increased by grafting upon the single stock.



Sollya heterophylla.

L. Douglas, del.

No. 1975.

SOLLYA HETEROPHYLLA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is from the south-west coast of New Holland, and has been lately introduced: it was named by Dr. Lindley in compliment to A. H. Solly, Esq. and is a very pretty climbing greenhouse plant, almost hardy enough to bear the open air.

It flowers in June and July, and may be increased by cuttings or seeds: it should be potted in loam and peat.



Mimulus roseus.

No. 1976.

MIMULUS ROSEUS.

Class.	Order.
<i>DIDYNAMIA</i>	<i>ANGIOSPERMIA.</i>

.....

A native of Northern California, sent in 1831, by Mr. Douglas, to the Horticultural Society: it is perennial, and flowers in July and August, sometimes perfecting its seeds here, by which, as also by cuttings, this elegant plant will increase, and probably soon become universally diffused.

It is well to set the pot in a pan of water, which will make it grow and flower much better: the soil should be light loam.



Bletia gracilis.

No. 1977.

BLETIA GRACILIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>GYNANDRIA</i>	<i>MONANDRIA.</i>

.....

This is believed to be a native of Mexico: we received it in 1830: it is exceedingly slender in all its proportions; the leaves are of a purplish red colour, and the scape is about a foot in height, producing two or three flowers: ours came out in June.

We have preserved it in the stove, potted in sandy peat and vegetable earth. It will occasionally admit of increase, by separating the bulbs.



Salpiglossis integrifolia

No. 1978.

SALPIGLOSSIS INTEGRIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
<i>DIDYNAMIA</i>	<i>ANGIOSPERMIA.</i>

.....

This shewy plant was raised at the Glasgow Botanical Garden, from seeds received from Buenos Ayres, in the neighbourhood of which it is found wild.

It flowers during great part of the summer, and grows freely either in a pot or in the full ground, increasing by cuttings, and requiring greenhouse protection in winter.



W. Goussier del.

Sisyrinchium iridifolium

SISYRINCHIUM IRIDIFOLIUM.

Class,	Order,
<i>TRIANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of Chili: we raised it from seeds received from Mr. Cuming, but it had already been introduced.

It produces its flowers in May; they last but a few hours, but a succession of them come out for a considerable time: they sometimes perfect their seeds, and may be increased also by dividing the roots.

It should be preserved in a greenhouse, and potted in light loamy soil.

It has been observed that flowers of short duration are usually splendid in colour; but however we may trace some general rules for this as for other things, still none are universal; exceptions being constantly found, shewing how little we are able to understand about the laws of the beautiful works of God, each of which has some perfection, some excellence in form or colour, or some admirable quality to commend it to our notice, and to excite our gratitude to the Glorious Author of our being, the Fountain of all real unfading Happiness and Joy.



Lupinus lepidus.

No. 1980.

LUPINUS LEPIDUS.

Class.	Order.
<i>DIADELPHIA</i>	<i>DECANDRIA.</i>

.....

A very pretty little perennial species, a native of the North-West of America, introduced by Mr. Douglas to the garden of the Horticultural Society. It flowers during the summer months, and does not often exceed six or nine inches in height.

It produces its seeds in this country, by which it is readily increased, and appears to be quite hardy.

Nov. 1833.

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1833.



No. 1981.

FUCHSIA GLOBOSA.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This has been lately introduced, probably from South America ; but its history is unknown. It produces its beautiful flowers during the whole of the summer, kept in a greenhouse, with plenty of air. It appears to be more robust in its habit than most of the kinds, retaining its leaves better in winter.

It will increase abundantly by cuttings, and grows well in rich garden soil.



Erica hispidula

No. 1982.

ERICA HISPIDA.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: we raised a single plant of it from seeds received thence in 1792, and it flowered within two years afterwards.

It is a slender quick growing kind, making many loose branches, which produce flowers near their tops in June and July.

It requires an airy greenhouse, increases freely by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.



Callistachys retusa

No. 1983.

CALLISTACHYS RETUSA.

Class.	Order.
<i>DECANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of New Holland: it has been lately introduced, and flowered with us in succession from June to August. It appears to grow to three or four feet in height, with a few strong branches, each producing a head of flowers. It requires the greenhouse or conservatory, and is readily propagated by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.



Oncidium pulchellum

A. Lindley del.

ONCIDIUM PULCHELLUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>GYNANDRIA</i>	<i>MONANDRIA.</i>

.....

This delicate plant is a native of Demerara, growing on trees. We have had it several years, but it was not strong enough to bloom till March last. In cultivation the flower stem has been tied up to a stick, but we have no doubt its true mode of growth in the natural situation is hanging down, which is far more elegant.

It continued in flower nearly two months, and has a delicious fragrance. We have preserved it of course constantly in the stove, in a pot with vegetable earth and pieces of broken pot, but have not yet been able to increase it.



Stanhopea insignis.

STANHOPEA INSIGNIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>GYNANDRIA</i>	<i>MONANDRIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of South America. Dr. Lindley, who suggested to us the name of *Ceratochilus* to another species, having since discovered that the name had been already applied by Blume to a different plant, has now placed it to the genus *Stanhopea*, as originally constituted by Dr. Hooker, in Curtis's Magazine. It appears to grow naturally upon trees, with the flowers hanging down, as depicted in our reduced figure: the other two flowers are of the natural size. It requires the stove, should be potted in vegetable earth, and flowers in October.

Seldom have we witnessed a more extraordinary subject in the size and form of its flowers, as well as in the curious markings of their different parts; but really both the number and the magnificence of the plants of this class become every day more and more astounding: they actually comprise

a botanical world in themselves. Dr. Lindley, in the first three parts of his elaborate *Genera and Species*, has described upwards of a thousand, and this is to be considered only as the beginning of the work, for new genera and species are constantly pouring in from all quarters.



Thysanotus plumbeus

No. 1986.

THYSANOTUS JUNCEUS.

Class.	Order.
<i>HEXANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of New Holland, growing near Port Jackson: it was introduced in 1820, but has been lost for several years, till we received roots and seeds of it again in 1832: some of the former flowered in June and July following: the flowers open only once, remaining for a few hours, but more are produced for a considerable time in succession.

The plant must be kept in an airy greenhouse, potted in sandy peat earth: it does not appear likely to increase, unless seeds will ripen, which has not hitherto been the case.

The delicacy and splendour of these flowers is surprising; their colour also peculiarly pleasing and attractive; all produced from a little tuft of herbage, which when not in bloom it is difficult to distinguish from common grass. Overflowing with elegance and brilliancy, and exquisite

skill, are all the works of the gracious Creator, in variety constantly new, in beauty always charming, awakening the mind to cheerful praise of our most Beneficent Father, who thus in a thousand and a thousand delightful ways, is soothing the ruggedness of life's toilsome path, and still endearing Himself more and more to the adoring hearts of His children.



Goodyera repens

No. 1987.

GOODYERA REPENS.

Class.	Order.
<i>GYNANDRIA</i>	<i>MONANDRIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of the northern parts of Europe and America. It is found, according to Sir James Smith, in Scotland, growing in mossy Alpine woods, but is rare.

It may be cultivated in a pot in peat earth, placed under a shady wall, and will sometimes increase by separating the creeping roots. The flowers are produced in June and July.



No. 1988.

SPIRÆA GRANDIFLORA.

Class. Order.
ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

.....

This beautiful hardy shrub is a native of Kamtschatka. We raised it from seeds sent to us by Mr. Busch, in 1826. It bears a resemblance to *Spiræa salicifolia*, but is a much finer plant, and the flowers are double the size.

It flourishes in the open ground, in light loamy soil, and flowers in July. May be increased by layers or cuttings.



Tropaeolum pentaphyllum.

W. Miller del.

No. 1989.

TROPÆOLUM PENTAPHYLLUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This has been lately introduced from Buenos Ayres. It has a tuberous root, from whence arises a climbing stem to the height of two feet or more, producing abundance of flowers during the summer months. It requires the greenhouse protection, may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in rich loamy soil.



Torenia scabra

W. Edwards del.

No. 1990.

TORENIA SCABRA.

Class.	Order.
<i>DIDYNAMIA</i>	<i>ANGIOSPERMIA.</i>

.....

A native of New Holland, introduced in 1831. It grows rapidly, and forms a good-sized bush, with many succulent branches, each producing plenty of flowers, which continue successively from the month of June till autumn.

It requires a warm greenhouse, increases readily by cuttings, and sometimes bears seeds: the soil should be rich loam.

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Aquilinum Stoeckianum

No. 1991.

ACONITUM STOERCKIANUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>POLYANDRIA</i>	<i>TRIGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a hardy perennial plant, a native of Austria, and has been named after the celebrated physician, Baron von Stoerck. It flowers with us in August, and is a very showy plant. In a pot it grows to a foot and a half in height, but in the full ground will attain to twice or thrice that size. It may be increased by separating the roots, which are knobby, and will grow in any good garden soil.



Erica Yuccifolia Poir.

No. 1992.

ERICA EWERANA pilosa.

Class.

Order.

OCTANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about the year 1800. It is a vigorous growing kind, and will attain the height of two or three feet. Its flowers are beautiful; they come out in July and August, and last a considerable time.

It requires the usual airy greenhouse protection, will increase by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.



C. L. Willd. del.

Erica procumbens

No. 1993.

ERICA PROCUMBENS.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced a few years since. It produces its pleasing flowers during the summer months. It is necessary to keep it, like the other kinds, in a light airy greenhouse. It will increase by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat soil.



Villoria Chloensis

No. 1994.

VILLARSIA CHILIENSIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of Chili, and has been very lately introduced. It flowers in June, with a stem about a foot in height: the flowers are very pretty; and open a few at a time, in succession, each lasting but a short while.

It will increase by separating the root, and should be potted in rich loam, with a pretty large allowance of water.



Hibiscus liliiflorus

E. W. C. 1848

No. 1995.

HIBISCUS LILIFLORUS.

Class.	Order.
<i>MONADELPHIA</i>	<i>POLYANDRIA.</i>

.....

This elegant plant, of which there are many varieties, was introduced by Mr. Barclay, a few years since. It grows freely, and flowers during the summer. It is necessary to preserve it in the stove, as it is a native of the Mauritius. It will increase readily by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat soil.



Linum Cumingii.

No. 1996.

LINUM CUMINGII.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This pretty little plant is a native of Chili: it was introduced in 1830, by Mr. Cuming. It is very dwarf in its growth, not much exceeding six inches from the ground; and its brilliant flowers are produced during nearly the whole of the summer. It requires the greenhouse, may be propagated by cuttings or seeds, and should be potted in light loam.



No. 1997.

LANTANA INVOLUCRATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>DIDYNAMIA</i>	<i>ANGIOSPERMIA.</i>

.....

A native of the West Indies : it has been long known and cultivated, but never has become very common. It requires the stove, and bears its pretty flowers throughout the spring and summer. There is no difficulty in increasing it from cuttings: the soil should be rich loam.



Leptospermum ambiguum

No. 1998.

LEPTOSPERMUM AMBIGUUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of New South Wales, and was among the early introductions from that productive country. It is something taller in its growth than most of the species, and will attain the height of four or five feet, being well furnished with pendulous branches, which, loaded with flowers, are very ornamental. The season of flowering is June and July.

It requires the greenhouse protection, and is increased with facility by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.



Cirrhaea Warreana.

No. 1999.

CIRRHÆA WARREANA,

Class.

GYNANDRIA

Order.

MONANDRIA.

.....

This is a native of Brazil: it was discovered by Mr. Warre, who kindly communicated it to us. It bears a strong resemblance to the other species: they are all highly-interesting and curious plants, well deserving every possible care in cultivation.

It succeeds very well in the stove, planted in moss, with potsherds and a little sandy peat soil. Like the others, it will admit of occasional increase by dividing the bulbs.



Cyrtocarpus Loddigesii

CYCNOCHES LODDIGESII.

Class.	Order.
<i>GYNANDRIA</i>	<i>MONANDRIA.</i>

.....

This extraordinary plant is a native of Surinam: it was sent to us in 1830, by our kind friend Mr. Lance; and it flowered in May, and again in the winter of 1832. Dr. Lindley has given it this name, and published it in his excellent work on the Genera and Species of Orchideous Plants.

We have preserved it in the stove, suspended from a rafter, and planted in moss and broken bits of pot; but it has not yet increased.

Having been enabled to complete our twentieth volume, and thus to place two thousand plants before the public, our labours are closed; the precarious state of our draughtsman's health not permitting him to go on any farther. We cannot take leave of our kind friends without expressing our sincere gratitude for the

encouragement with which they have favoured us in our humble attempts to illustrate a small portion of a most attractive branch of Natural History. We have been richly rewarded for all our exertions by the delight which we have enjoyed, while studying the charming productions of our Almighty Father, so inconceivable in variety, so inimitable in beauty. We know not how to conclude better than in the words of an eloquent writer: "Whatever the department of nature may be which we explore, in quest of evidence for the perfections of its Author, there is no inquirer, though even of the most transcendant powers, who shall ever attain the satisfaction of having traversed the whole length and breadth of the land. He will but have entered and proceeded a certain way, within the margin of a territory, whose riches are inexhaustible."

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Tupistra squalida	515	<i>candida</i>	1419
Tussilago alpina	1618	Zieria lanceolata	878
Vaccinium amœnum	774	Zygopetalum crinitum	1687
<i>arboreum</i>	1885	Mackaii	1664
<i>Buxifolium</i>	648	<i>maxillare</i>	1776
<i>ovatum</i>	1605	<i>stenochilum</i> ..	1923

THE END.

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