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 WORK

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. XVI.

Quelque elegante, quelque admirable, quelque diverse que soit la structure des Vegetaux, elle ne frappe pas assez un oeil ignorant pour l'interesser. Cette constante analogie, et pourtant cette variété prodigieuse, qui regne dans leur organisation, ne transport que ceux qui ont deja quelque idée du systême végétal. Les autres n'ont a l'aspect de tous ces trésors de la nature, q'une admiration stupide et monotone. Ils ne voient rien en detail, parce qu'ils ne savent pas même ce qu'il faut regarder, et ils ne voient pas non plus l'ensemble, parce qu'ils n'ont aucune idée de cette chaine de rapports et de combinaisons qui accable de ses merveilles l'esprit de l'observateur.

ROUSSEAU.

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IXIA MACULATA, *var.* VIRIDIS (γ). GREEN-STAINED IXIA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis. *Cor.* bafi tubulofa tubus gracilis, limbus regularis *(rariffime fubirregularis)* fubæqualis patens. *Filam.* limbo pluries breviora erecto-patentia, vel coarctato-erecta. *Stigm.* 3, patentia. *Semina* numerofa, globofa. *Gawler.*

OBS. *Corolla regularis quoad figuram et fitum partium quoad magnitudinem modo (fed rariffime) fubirregularis.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *maculata* tubo capillari, limbo ex campanulato patentiffimo bafi maculato, laciniis oblongiufculis, ftigmatibus ufque tubum divifis infra antheras recurvatis. *G.*

IXIA maculata. *Murr. Syft.* 85. *Thunb. Diff.* 19. *prod.* 10. *Burm. pr. fl. cap.* 1. *Schneev. & Geunf.* 25. *t.* 6. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. v.* 1. *perplurimæ varietates. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 205.

IXIA fpectabilis (*var. hæc.*) IXIA amæna. *Salifb. prod. hort. p.* 33, 35. *n.* 10, 12. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

IXIÆ. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 23, 29, 159, 196. *Ejufque Recenf.* IXIA amæna, maculata 2, 5. 2, 6.

IXIA *abbreviata;* floribus racemofis piftillo breviffimo. *Houtt. Linn. pfl. Syft.* 11. 48. *tab.* 78. *Nat. Hift. p.* 2. *fect.* 12. *p.* 41.

IXIA *maculata* cor. viridi fpicis fæpe pedalibus. *Thunb. Diff. loc. cit. Travels, Engl. ed. v.* 2. *p.* 34. *var. hæc, ita Schneev.* 6. *Jacq. loc. cit.* 33. *Bot. Rep.* 29.

DESCR. Bulb round, compreffed. Leaves enfiform and enfiformly-linear, nearly equalling or three times fhorter than the fcape, which is from

from a foot to four feet high, branched or ſimple, with from ſix to thirty flowers in a ſpike. Spathe membranous, three times ſhorter or nearly equalling the tube on the ſame plant, outer valve acute and entire, or blunt and toothed. Tube capillary, one to three times ſhorter than the limb, which is from campanulate patent. Segments oblong, more or leſs inclined to oval or lanceolate, inner ones narrower and more acute. Filaments from upright patent, ſhorter than the anthers, which are linear, with a ſubſagittate baſe. Scentleſs.

Found by THUNBERG flowering in October by the ſides of rivers and brooks in the Roode-Zand Valley, many days journey from Cape-Town. Had we ſeen none but the large ſub-variety (if we may ſo call it) common in our gardens, we might poſſibly have been led to have conſidered our plant as a ſeparate ſpecies; but during the inſpection of ſome hundreds of ſpontaneous and garden ſpecimens, we have ſeen it in all the phaſes uſual to this changeable ſpecies; as alſo without the ſtain, which, as *erecta* differs only from *maculata* by the large ſtain at the baſe, muſt be referred to the former. It propagates freely both by ſeeds and offsets, is not very tender, never expands but in clear weather and when protected from the wind. Preſerves its beauty if carefully dried.

Although the eſſential character of IXIA, as above given, conſiderably reduces the heterogeneous maſs that has hitherto incumbered this genus, as will be ſeen by the following ſynoptic view of the ſpecies which will rank under it, we ſtill ſuſpect that ſome of the ſections muſt be hereafter ſeparated into diſtinct genera, before a completely determinate eſſential character is formed. Undeſcribed ſpecies, which are numerous in our gardens, are not inſerted. Thoſe for which no authority is cited, are as they ſtand in WILLDENOW's edition of the *Species Plantarum*.

IXIÆ SYNOPSIS. GAWLER *inedit.*

Sect. 1. *Antheris breviſſimis conniventibus; ſtigmatibus infundibuliformibus, hiantibus.*

IXIA ſcillaris α. β. (ſpecieſne diſtinctæ?)

Sect. 2. *Uni-biflora; limbo ſubgloboſo-campanulato, tubo fere nullo; bulbo carnoſo tunica tenui veſtito.*

IXIA crateroides, *Bot. Repoſ. t.* 186.

Sect. 3.

Sect. 3. *Rachide in multifloris flexuosa flexubus de flore in florem valde arcuatis; valvula exteriore spathæ integerrima obtusa tubum brevem subæquante vel longiore; floribus ex ortu secundis, pistillo stamina sæpius superante; bulbo oblongo-ovato tunica nigra putaminea margine dentato-fissa vestito, in annosis tunicis plurimis basi imbricatis.*

IXIA ciliaris, *Salisb. inedit.*—IXIA hirta.—IXIA rochensis (secunda *de la Roche*).—IXIA secunda.—IXIA ramosa (scillaris *Thunberg*).—IXIA obtusata, *Herb. Banks.*—IXIA setacea, *Thunb.*

Sect. 4. *Spica composita ex floribus sessilibus spiculisque 1—2 floris alternis capillaribus; bulbo ovato tunica fibrosa.*

IXIA capillaris (erecta *Jacq. collect.* nec *Hort. Schoenb.*).—IXIA lancea, *Jacq. ic. rar. et coll.* nec *Thunberg.*—IXIA aulica.—*Meræ varietates?*

Sect. 5. *Floribus paucis remotis; antheris inflexis?*

IXIA crispa.

Anne cum Gladiolo crispo, Gladiolo striato, Gladiolo pectinato, *Herb. Banks. novum fundaturum genus?*

Sect. 6. *Stigmatibus hirtis revolutis; bulbo tunica lucida putaminea superne dentata (valvuloideé sulcata?)*

IXIA excisa.

Sect. 7. *Floribus interdiu clausis vespere expandentibus per totam noctem vigilantibus; stigmatibus longioribus, capillaribus, laxis, effusis os tubi usque vel ultra; bulbo campaniformi basi truncato-plano, in annosis tunicis plurimis nigris deorsum imbricatis vestito.*

IXIA falcata.—IXIA cinnamomea.—IXIA radiata (GLADIOLUS recurvus, *Thunb. et Suppl.* nec vero *Linn.*).—IXIA angusta.—IXIA pilosa.

Sect. 8. *Flore magno-solitario; tubo brevi spathæ æquali; laciniis limbi obovatis; pistillo staminibus longiore.*

IXIA anemonæflora.

Sect. 9.

Sect. 9. *Tubo gracillimo spatha saltem duplo longiore; limbi laciniis patentissimis, oblongis, lanceolato-ovalibus, alternis paululo angustioribus acutioribus; bulbo superne compresso, tunica lenta fibrosa vestito.*

IXIA patens (leucantha v. *alba).*—IXIA flexuosa.—IXIA conica, *Bot. Mag.*—IXIA erecta.—IXIA maculata.—IXIA columellaris, *indescr.*—IXIA incarnata.

Sect. 10. *Cor. hypocrateriformi; tubo limbo pluries longiore; laciniis subæqualibus vel unico fere duplo majore; staminibus sæpius accumbentibus; bulbo fibras exserente bulbillos vel tubera apicibus gerentes. Genusne distinctum?*

IXIA longiflora.—GLADIOLUS roseus (HOUTTYNIA capensis, *Houtt.*).

N. B. IXIÆ aristatæ et linearis, *specimina viva vel siccata satis integra nondum vidi. Descriptiones nimis mancæ.*

SPARAXIDIS genus (vide 548) excluditur.

Errata in last Number.

In 546, l. antipenult, *for* this species having, &c. *read* from the juxta-position or twin-like appearance of the anthers in this species.

In 548, note, l. 16, *for* angulatus *read* angustatus.

...rds del Pub. by W Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Pal 1 1802. T. Sarsom sculp

SAMYDA ROSEA. ROSE-COLOURED SAMYDA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus coloratus. *Cor* 0. *Nect.* campanulatum staminiferum. *Caps.* intus baccata, 4-valvis, 1-locularis. *Sem.* nidulantia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SAMYDA *rosea;* floribus dodecandris aggregatis, foliis oblongis obtusissimis subserratis utrinque pubescentibus.

SAMYDA *serrulata. Bot. Repos. pl.* 202.

GUIDONIA ulmifolio flore roseo. *Plum. Gen.* 4. ?

This beautiful flowering shrub is a native of the West-Indies, and consequently requires the heat of the bark stove to bring it to any perfection in this country, where it is very ornamental, producing its fine red flowers in abundance along the flexile pendent branches.

It is certainly a very distinct species from the SAMYDA *serrulata* described and figured by JACQUIN, in the second volume of his Collectanea, which has acute leaves finely serrated, and solitary flowers different in shape as well as colour. It was sent to this country by Dr. ANDERSON, from the Botanic Garden at St. Vincent's, and has been some years in the very fine collection of rare exotics possessed by Mr. EVANS, at Crombie-Row, Stepney, where our drawing was taken.

By Dr. ANDERSON it was called SAMYDA *pubescens*, a plant apparently unknown to Botanists of our day, and as the synonyms quoted by LINNÆUS (which certainly have no affinity with this) are referred to other plants by Professor SWARTZ; we were inclined to suppose that he might be right, but Dr. J. E. SMITH having kindly examined the Linnean Herbarium, informs us, that there is no specimen similar to our drawing there, and, from a critical examination of the whole genus, is inclined to believe that it is the GUIDONIA *ulmi folio flore roseo* of PLUMIER, which LINNÆUS appears to have confounded with the GUIDONIA *ulmi folio flore niveo* of the same author, his SAMYDA *serrulata.*

S. Edwards del. Pub by W. Curtis. St. Geo: Crescent Feb. 1. 1802. F. Stanton sc.

CAMPANULA AZUREA. AZURE CAMPANULA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character.

CAMPANULA *azurea;* foliis ovato-oblongis ſeſſilibus ſerratis [utrinque piloſis] caule ſimplici angulato floribus paniculatis. *Banks Mſſ.*

DESCR. Stalk erect, ſimple, quadrangular, with raiſed ſubcartilagineous angles. Radical leaves few, petiolated, cordate-ovate, ſerrated, ſomewhat hairy underneath, hairs few, thinly ſcattered, more about the margin than elſewhere. Cauline leaves alternate, ſeſſile, oblong-ovate, acute, ſerrate, thinly haired. Peduncles panicled, long, filiform alternate, axillary, and once or twice divided; pedicels nodding with linear bractes. Calyx pentagonal. Segments ſubulate-filiform, more than half the length of the corolla. Segments of the corolla ſemiovate, acute.

We found conſiderable difficulty in determining this ſpecies, till we fortunately found in the Bankſian Herbarium a ſpecimen in every reſpect correſponding with the one from which our drawing was made, by which we found that it had been regarded by the late Dr. SOLANDER as a nondeſcript ſpecies, and had been named by him CAMPANULA *azurea,* and diſtinguiſhed by the ſpecific character above given. In both ſpecimens the leaves are ſmooth on the upper ſide, and have very thinly ſcattered hairs on the under ſide; on which account we have encloſed the words *utrinque piloſis* between crotchets. In many reſpects it reſembles lilifolia, but differs in its angular ſtalk, in the length of its calyx, and, as we believe, has very diſſimilar roots. Was ſent with other plants from Switzerland to Mr. SWAINSON, by whom it was communicated to Mr. SALISBURY at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, where our drawing was made laſt. The ſpecimen in the Herbarium flowered in the Botanic Garden at Chelſea in 1778, and is marked as a native of Switzerland. It is a hardy perennial, and, as an ornamental flower, worthy of culture.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Feb. 1. 1802 F. Sansom sculp.

NYMPHÆA CÆRULEA. BLUE WATER-LILY.

Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. polypetala. *Cal.* 4—5-phyllus. *Bacca* multilocularis, loculis polyfpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NYMPHÆA *cærulea*; foliis peltatis inferne bilobis obtufe dentato-finuatis utrinque glabris. *Dryand. inedit.*
NYMPHÆA *cærulea. Bot. Repof.* 197.

" A native of the Cape of Good Hope. Calyx four-leaved. " Petals twenty in three ranks. Stigmas twenty. I do not " know if the blue-flowered Eaft-India one be the fame; " the leaves feem to be entire, and the flowers fmaller with " acute petals.—N. B. I have fince had it with entire leaves." *Dryand. Mff.*

We are proud to have it in our power to offer any thing not before communicated from fuch a fource as Dr. DRYANDER. The fketches of a mafter's hand are of more value than the finifhed labours of other men. The leaves are truly peltate, though divided to within half an inch of the footftalk into two lobes, which terminate in a curved point a little divaricate, fo as to give it a fomewhat fagittate appearance. In this form of the lobes it differs from NYMPHÆA *lotus*, as well as that in the latter the margin of the leaf is acutely dentated and tomentofe on the under fide. But there are probably feveral fpecies as yet undefcribed. This is certainly one of the moft beautiful of aquatic plants, and appears to be more eafily cultivated than moft of them, flowering readily, and continuing to bloffom through great part of the Summer. It has the additional recommendation of being very fragrant. Is ufually kept in the ftove planted in a pot of loamy earth, and immerfed under water in the ciftern, but would perhaps fucceed as well in a good greenhoufe. Our drawing was made from a fpecimen that flowered laft May in the collection of the Right Hon. CHARLES GREVILLE, at Paddington, and is to be met with in feveral collections in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

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WATSONIA PLANTAGINEA. SMALL-FLOWERED WATSONIA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Vide No. 537.

OBS. ULTER. *Subinde vivipara. Caulis rariffime anceps. Stamina fæpius adfcendentia antheris parallelis (æqua fronte digeftis) in nonnullis vero erecta ftylum fupra trifariam ftipantibus his quoque foliorum margines cartilaginei, faux brevior turbinato-contracta, femina vix alata, nec inde genere eliminandis, cæteris prorfus confentaneis. Bulbus intra tunicam geminos confimiles, unicum e fcapo pertranfeunte dififfum fimulantes, quotannis enititur, hifque jam adoletis perit. Radicationis habitum in Ixia et Gladiolo, ab eodem in Watfonia aliquantulum difcrepantem, alibi proferemus.* Gawler.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *plantaginea*; foliis lineari-enfiformibus ftrictis infimo falcato, compreffo-fiftulofo: cæteris plano-folidis, caule alato-ancipiti, fpica difticha fubamentiformi, limbo æquali campanulato-patente. *G.*

IXIA plantaginea. *Hort. Kew.* 159. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 200.

IXIA triticea. *Burm. prod. fl. cap.* 1.

GLADIOLUS alopecuroides. *Thunb. Diff.* 14. *prod.* 8. *Sp. Pl.* 54. *Amæn. Acad.* 4. 301. *Syft. Veg. Murr.* 86. *Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 111.

PHALANGIUM fpicatum. *Linn. Pfl. Syft. II. p.* 129. *t.* 8. *f.* 2.

PLANTA æthiopica, alato caule fructum capfularem grani tritici æmulum in longa fpadicea proferens. *Pluk. Am.* 173. *t.* 439. *f.* 3.

DESCR. Scape ancipital, 1—2 feet high. Leaves three, alternate, enfiform, fomewhat falcate acute, lower one compreffedly fiftulofe, chambered, upper ones folid, flat, ftiffifh, far-fheathing, and beyond the fheaths fhorter than the loweft.

loweſt. Rachis flexuoſe, when ſtripped of its flowers, like that of wheat. Spike (ſometimes two, the lower confluently adpreſſed) linear, diſtich with from fifty to one hundred cloſely imbricated ſmall flowers, blueiſh with a tinge of purple at the tips of the inner ſegments. Outer valve of ſpathe ovate, with a broad pellucid membranous edge, ſhorter than the faux, which is compreſſed and ſlightly recurved. Limb bell-ſhaped (in the upper flowers ſometimes ſubbilabiately arranged) ſegments equal, narrowly oval-lanceolate, alternate ones interior. Stamens adſcendent parallel nearly the length of the piſtil. Anthers incumbent, dark blue with a ſagittate baſe. Said to vary with white flowers. Scentleſs. Like WATSONIA *ſpicata*, ſometimes produces ſmall oblong bulbs, 1—3, in each ſpathe inſtead of flowers, theſe germinate when fallen off.

Found by THUNBERG near the town, at Swellendam, in Carro, and ſometimes in the high-roads. Our figure was taken from a plant received ſome time ſince from the Cape, with many others, by Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, at Kenſington. Introduced into the royal gardens at Kew in 1774, by Mr. MASSON. This is the ſmalleſt of the tribe yet known. We have ſeen WATSONIA *aletroides* with as many flowers, as cloſely imbricate, and permanently diſtich.

No. 523. alter as follows:

WATSONIA SPICATA. HOLLOW-LEAVED WATSONIA.

WATSONIA *ſpicata;* foliis linearibus teretibus: imo breviore verticali molliter mucronulato, ſpica diſticha ſubamentiformi, limbo æquali campanulato-patente. *G.*

IXIA ſpicata. *Soland. Herb. Bankſ. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 200.

IXIA alopecuroidea. *Linn. Suppl.* 92.

GLADIOLUS ſpicatus. *Roy. Lugdb.* 19. *Sp. Pl.* 53. *Thunb. Diſſ.* 13. *Prod.* 8. *Syſt. Veget. Murr.* 86. *Syſt. Nat. Gmel.* 111.

GLADIOLUS fiſtuloſus. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. v.* 1. *tab.* 6.

GLADIOLUS tubuloſus, foliis cylindraceis, nervoſis, glaberrimis, florum ſpica diſticha. *Burm. Prod. fl. cap.* 2.

GLADIOLUS. *Herb. Hermann. (ex quo Linnæus floram Zeylanicam confecit) apud Biblioth. Bankſ. vol.* 4. *pag.* 21. *inter plantas Zeylanicas agglutinatus, Linnæi manu ſubſcriptus.*—GLADIOLUS *ſpicatus. Herb. Linn.* 8. *eſt* GLADIOLUS communis. *G.*

Spathe 2-valved, ſtigmas bifid, leaves 4. ſtem ſimple.

Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis 1st Feb. 1802 Pl. 1.

MASSONIA ENSIFOLIA. TRUMPET-FLOWERED MASSONIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera limbo sexpartito. *Filamenta* collo tubi imposita. *Caps.* 3-alata, 3-locularis polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MASSONIA *ensifolia;* bracteis pedicellis brevioribus, corollæ laciniis revoluto-patentibus tubo pluries brevioribus, filamentis sessilibus capillaribus: alternis longioribus, foliis lanceolatis. *Gawler.*

MAUHLIA ensifolia. *Thunb. nov. gen.* 111. *Nov. gen. char. ess. apud Prodrom. iterum, p.* 60. *t.* 1.

AGAPANTHUS ensifolius. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 48.

POLYANTHES pygmæa. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 380. *Collect. supp.* 56. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 165. *iterum!*

MASSONIA violacea. *Bot. Repos. tab.* 46. *Ejusque recens.* AGAPANTHUS *ensifolius.*

DESC. *Bulb* tunicated. *Leaves* two, opposite, from two to four inches long, lanceolate, contracted at the base into a sort of petiole, firm, smooth, shining underneath with a subtle cartilaginous acute-crenulate margin, scarcely visible to the naked eye. *Scape* central from the bosom of the leaves, round, but slightly sulcate-angulate from the decurrent bractes, whitish, from two to three inches long. *Pedicels* scarcely half an inch long, filiform, whitish. *Bractes* ovate-subulate, subdecurrent, whitish, one at the base of each pedicel, than which it is shorter by half. *Flowers* in a compact corymb, rarely lengthened out into a lax thyrse. *Cor.* subpersistent, narrow-tubed, club-shaped when not expanded, from one inch to an inch and half long, pale violet coloured, very shining. *Tube* nearly straight, somewhat recurved, several times longer than the limb, with a honey-bearing base. *Segments of the limb* equal, rather oblong, acute, revolute-patent. *Filaments* sessile (i. e. inserted immediately

immediately into the mouth of the tube, not upon a raiſed neck of the tube, as in ſome ſpecies of MASSONIA) capillary, not dilated at the baſe, the alternate ones longer (as in HYACINTHUS *corymboſus*) nearly equalling the limb. *Anthers* very ſmall roundiſh-oval. *Germ* upper, oblong, ſulcate. *Style* erect, ſubulate-filiform, nearly equalling the corolla. *Stigma* ſimple (covered with ſtalked glands, according to JACQUIN, perhaps as in SCILLA *non-ſcripta?*). *Capſule* ſcarious, ovate, acutiſh, three-cornered with compreſſed-acute dehiſcent angles, three-celled, three-valved with ovate valves longer than the bractes.—JACQUIN ſays it is fragrant, which we have never obſerved.—It was found at the Cape, by THUNBERG, in a diſtrict between Soendag and Viſch Rivers, flowering about December.

MASSONIA is very nearly allied to HYACINTHUS, particularly to the Cape ſpecies, and had we followed our own ideas of natural affinity, we ſhould have rather placed this ſpecies under the latter genus: in doing as we have, we merely yield to the eſſential characters as they at preſent ſtand. Perhaps it will be hereafter found unneceſſary to ſeparate theſe genera at all, or, if they are diſtinguiſhed, a conſiderable transfer of the ſpecies muſt be made. JUSSIEU has hinted, that it would be more natural to take the character of HYACINTHUS from the corolla than from the germ. For not continuing it as a congener of AGAPANTHUS *umbellatus* or of POLYANTHES *tuberoſa*, we believe no apology is neceſſary; but to ſuch as think differently, or that it is a diſtinct genus, we offer the above deſcription from Mr. GAWLER, as its natural character. *Enſifolia* is a very bad name, but better than a new one.—THUNBERG's figure was certainly taken from a dried ſpecimen, and in the Bankſian Herbarium is one, ſo preciſely reſembling it, as to induce a ſuſpicion that it is the very one from which his drawing was made. The ſame collection contains a very cloſely allied ſpecies, under the name of MASSONIA *uniflora*, with a larger flower and a ſingle narrow linear leaf.

With us it flowers in October or November; requires the ſame treatment as other Cape bulbs, but the roots ſhould not be taken up, preſervation from wet in their inactive ſtate being ſufficient. The Rev. Mr. BALE informs us, that with him it produces abundance of offsets, while others complain of its ſlow propagation in this way; it produces ſeed however with all. Was introduced by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurſeryman at Turnham-Green, who raiſed it from Cape ſeeds, together with a very pretty purple variety, about the year 1791. Our drawing was made at EDWARD WOODFORD's, Eſq. laſt November.

S. Edwards del. Pub by W Curtis St Geo Crescent Mar 1. 1802 F Sansom sculp

Zinnia Tenuiflora. Slender-Flowered Zinnia.

Class and Order.

Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* aristis 2 erectis. *Cal.* ovato-cylindricus, imbricatus. *Flosculi* radii pauci persistentes, integri.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ZINNIA *tenuiflora;* floribus pedunculatis: radio lineari revoluto-patenti scabro, feminibus disci uni-aristatis.

ZINNIA *tenuiflora;* foliis sessilibus; floribus pedunculatis, feminibus hermaphroditarum hinc donatis arista longissima, illinc gemino mucrone brevissimo. *Jacq. Collect.* 5. *p.* 159. *Icon. tom.* 3. 590.

This lively annual, which grows to the height of two or three feet and divides into several branches, is most probably a native of South-America. It was, we believe, first raised in this country, in the garden of Edward Woodford, Esq. at Vauxhall, from seed sent to him by Mons. Thouin, national Gardener in Paris. Should be sown in the Spring upon a common hot-bed, with balsams and other tender annuals, and planted out into the open border the latter-end of May, where it will continue to blossom for some months and produce ripe seeds in favourable weather.

It has been well figured by Jacquin, in his *Icones plantarum rariorum*, and described in his *collectanea;* to which description we have nothing to add, but that the florets of the radius, in the specimens we have seen, are sharp-pointed, very rough to the touch, and of a lively pale green colour underneath, not a dingy white, as he describes them.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Mar 1, 1802 F. Sansom sculp.

GLADIOLUS VERSICOLOR, *var.* TENUIOR (γ). SMALL CHANGEABLE CORN-FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Vide No. 538.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *versicolor;* foliis ensiformi-linearibus utrinque tricostatis, valvula spathæ extima faucem ex superante, laciniis extimis ellipticis: lateralibus inferioribus angustioribus unguiculatis. *Gawler.*

(α) MAJOR foliis lineari-ensiformibus, costis laminato-elevatis, faciebus laterum paginulatis sulcato-planis, valvula extima cuspidata spirali-convoluta corolla adequata. *G.—Noctu odorus.*

GLADIOLUS *versicolor. Bot. Rep. tab.* 19. *ejus Recens. n.* 12.

(β) INÆQUALIS; foliis trinerviis striatis ultra vaginam brevioribus: lateribus non paginatis, laciniis supremis brevioribus: intermedia brevissima: infima reliquis longiore. *G.*

GLADIOLUS floribus e spadiceo et flavo variegatis, suprema lacinia brevissima. *Breyn. prod. pl. afr. p.* 2. *p.* 20. *t.* 7. *f.* 1.

GLADIOLUS tristis minor. *Soland. flor. cap. ined. et Herb. Banks.*

(γ) TENUIOR; foliis antecedentis, laciniis externis ellipticis longioribus, obtusulis emarginatis apice convolutis undulatis, laciniis imis macula informi notatis. *G.—Interdiu odorus.*

GLADIOLUS tristis (α) *odorus. Thunb. Diss. de Glad.* 8.

(δ) LONGIFOLIUS; corollis minoribus subviolaceis punctatis, folio exteriore varietatis (α) pluries vero angustiore scapoque longiore. *G.*

GLADIOLUS tristis prioris var. *Jacq. ic. rar. v.* 2. *t.* 245. *Coll.* 4. *p.* 458.

OBS. *Folia in* (α) *omnino* GLADIOLI *Watsonii, retro* 450. *edit. G.*

This seems to be the intermediate species of GLADIOLUS *tristis* and GLADIOLUS *recurvus* of LINNÆUS (the latter of which

which is GLADIOLUS *carinatus* of *Hort. Kew.* and *punctatus of* JACQUIN) ; from the firſt it differs in not having quadrangular leaves, from the laſt in not having ribleſs ones, from both in the proportionately longer outer valve, beſides ſlighter diſtinctions.

The name of *verſicolor* was probably given to variety (α) from a ſlight change perceptible in its colour after ſun-ſet, proceeding from the difference of light: in our variety this is not at all obſervable. Our figure was taken from a plant at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, who are pretty certain they raiſed it ſome time ago from Cape ſeeds, but it never flowered till this year; perhaps when the bulb is ſtronger and older it may approach nearer to *var.* (α) or may prove a permanent variety; ſcarcely a diſtinct ſpecies? (α) ſmells preciſely like the common red pink, but very powerfully ſo, and only in the evening; the preſent plant in the day-time, but we are at a loſs to ſay what the ſcent reſembles, though very fragrant. THUNBERG (we preſume from his completing his deſcriptions at his Herbarium, where the leaves of all the tall ſingle-ſtemmed ones, which are much of the ſame breadth, are preſſed into nearly an uniform appearance) has collected ſixteen varieties, under GLADIOLUS *triſtis*, moſt of which we ſhall be enabled to ſhew to be perfectly diſtinct ſpecies, at leaſt poſſeſſing ſufficient ſpecific diſtinction, the only rule we can go by where experience fails.

Erratum in laſt Number.

IXIÆ *Syn.* Sect. 7.—*for* effuſis os tubi uſque vel ultra, *read* effuſis, os tubi uſque vel ultra exciſis.

J. Edwards del. Pub. by J. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Apr. 1 1802 F. Sansom

TRIFOLIUM SPADICEUM. BAY-COLOURED TREFOIL.

Clafs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Flores fubcapitati. *Legumen* vix calyce longius, non dehifcens, deciduum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRIFOLIUM *fpadiceum ;* fpicis ovalibus imbricatis, vexillis deflexis perfiftentibus, calycibus pilofis, caule erecto. *Sp. Pl.* 1087. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 90.

TRIFOLIUM caule erecto, fpicis ftrepentibus ovatis. *Hall. Helv. n.* 365.

TRIFOLIUM montanum lupulinum. *Bauh. Pin.* 328. *Prod.* 140. *Park. Theat.* 1105.

LUPULINUM montanum capitulis fpadiceis. *Rupp. Jen.* 207.

LOTUS montanus aureus amplo lupuli capite, annuus. *Barr. Plant.* 812. *Ic.* 1024.

A native of moft parts of Europe, but not of Great-Britain. Has been cultivated for fome years in the Botanic Garden at Brompton, where it has been the practice to raife it under a frame, and then plant it out in the open border; but moft probably would fucceed as well if fown with other hardy annuals in the places where it is intended to remain, being indigenous as far north as Sweden. It is a pretty little plant, both from its delicate foliage and fine chefnut-brown fpikes crowned with golden-coloured flowers. How it came to be called in the Hortus Kewenfis *pale-flowered,* we are at a lofs to guefs, except by an accidental error for *bay-flowered.*

We obferve, as remarked by LINNÆUS, that the two upper teeth of the calyx are obfolete or entirely wanting.

Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent P. Sanford

MELANTHIUM JUNCEUM. RUSH-LIKE MELANTHIUM.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala. *Filamenta* ex elongatis unguibus corollæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELANTHIUM foliis fubulatis, radicali unica, fcapo ad fummitatem diphyllo, floribus fpicatis. *Jacq. Icon. rar.* 2. *t.* 451. *Collect. Supp.* 105.
MELANTHIUM *junceum;* foliis lineari-fubulatis: fuperioribus bafi dilatatis, fpica flexuofa, petalis unguiculatis. *Willd. Spec. Pl. t.* 2. *p.* 268.
PHALANGIUM. *Houtt. Linn. pfl. Syft. t.* 80. *f.* 3.
MELANTHIUM triquetrum. *Linn. Sup.* 213. *Thunb. Prod.* 67. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 267.?

DESC. *Bulb* roundifh. *Root-leaf* folid at the bafe perfectly round and fmooth, burfting at a fmall diftance from the ground for the exit of the fcape, from whence it becomes femicylindrical, attenuate, grooved on the innerfide. *Scape* round, one-leafed: *leaf* fimilar to the root one but not grooved. *Spike* lateral, involucred, fhorter than the cauline leaf. *Rachis* fomewhat triangular with alternate feffile flowers. *Corolla* fix-petaled, three of them outer, ovate with a fhort grooved claw, whitifh with two dark crimfon fpots containing clear drops of honied liquid when the flower firft opens. *Filaments* fix, a little longer than the claw, into the bafe of which they are inferted, patent but rifing up one at a time to difcharge the pollen over the ftyles, and then falling back to their

their former ſtation. *Anthers* purple, with greeniſh pollen. *Germen* obtuſely three-cornered, three-celled, ſtyles three. *Capſule* the ſame: ſeeds many, roundiſh.

The MELANTHIUM *junceum*, at firſt ſight, has much the habit and appearance of an IXIA, but the moſt ſuperficial examination immediately ſhews it to belong, not only to a different claſs in the ſexual ſyſtem, but alſo to a different natural order. Still, however, there is a real affinity, and it may be conſidered in ſome meaſure as a connecting link between the IRIDES and JUNCI of JUSSIEU; for it is only to unite the claws of the petals into a tube and to join the ſtyles at the baſe and take away half the ſtamens and we have a complete flower of an IXIA, naked indeed, the MELANTHIUM having only one ſpathe or involucre to the ſpike and none to the ſeparate flowers.

From a careful examination of the ſpecimens in the Bankſian Herbarium, we are convinced that the MELANTHIUM *triquetrum* of THUNBERG and *junceum* of JACQUIN are one and the ſame; the former, having made his deſcription from dried plants only, might be eaſily led into this error; but as, in a growing ſtate, there is nothing triquetrous in the form of the leaves, we have given the preference to JACQUIN's name, although THUNBERG's has the right of priority.

Our drawing was taken from a plant ſent us by Mr. SALISBURY of the Botanic Garden, Brompton, in January laſt, ſome weeks earlier perhaps than it would have flowered had it not been forced by the heat of the ſtove. Mr. SALISBURY received it with ſeveral other curious bulbs from the Cape, the latter end of laſt Summer.

The treatment ſhould be the ſame as for other Cape bulbs.

MASSONIA MURICATA. PRICKLY-LEAVED MASSONIA.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera limbo fexpartito. *Filamenta* collo tubi impofita. *Capf.* 3-alata, 3-locularis, polyfperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MASSONIA *muricata;* foliis fubrotundis verfus apicem fuperne muricatis nudis, corymbo compacto bracteato, ftaminibus fauce elevata infidentibus. *G.*

DESC. *Stem* fcarcely above the ground. *Leaves* fmooth, lucid, thinly befet with thorn-like excrefcencies on the upper furface towards the point, with parallel furrows converging at each end. *Pedicels* thick, fcarce half an inch long. *Bractes* elliptic, nearly the length or longer than the flowers, outer largeft, entirely furrounding the corymb. *Tube* about equal to the ftamens, nearly twice the length of the fegments, which laft are flaccid with a tranfverfe plait at their bafe, opaque yellowifh white, faux fomewhat cupped, pellucid, tinged with bluifh-green, brimful of nectareous liquid; *ftamens* upright, arranged in a campanulate circumference, white, with tumid azure bafes. The infertion of the filaments may be here called mediate, in MASSONIA *enfifolia* immediate.

The corolla of this genus feems to have afforded as many diftinct conceptions of its ftructure as it has been defcribed by different Botanifts. THUNBERG confiders it as hexapetalous, the fegments as petals attached to the tube, his nectary (hence moft probably his ejection of MASSONIA *enfifolia*). JACQUIN terms only the naked part on which the filaments are feated the nectary, and defcribes it as a fhort marginal crown

crown placed on the neck of the corolla uniting the bases of the stamens, thus making it a distinct appendage. SOLANDER *Bankf. Mss.* speaks of it as a small nectariform ringlet, created by a slight cohesion of the dilated bases of the filaments. JUSSIEU, on the other hand, calls the part we allude to, "*faux* "*prominens*," and says it is formed by the reflex curvature of the base of the segments, which afterwards becomes upright, and adds, that it is THUNBERG's nectary; but here he is wrong.—From all the above Botanists we in some measure dissent. The corolla we hold to be completely monopetalous, and that there is no nectary considered as a distinct appendage; but in many species (of which the present is the most remarkable instance known to us) the outer cuticle detaches itself from the inner and is rolled back for a greater or less distance; of this the six flaccid segments are the distinct and immediate continuation, shrivelling almost as soon as expanded in our species; the upper part of the inner cuticle thus bared affords the nectary-like appearance authors allude to, and is (as are also most probably the filaments) the separate and uninterrupted continuation of that membrane, the whole is firmer, of a distinct colour, and remains in vigour until the usual process of impregnation is completed.—However wide the chasm may appear between this and MASSONIA *ensifolia*, it is naturally enough filled up by a series of species, in which the denudation of the faux gradually diminishes till it disappears in *ensifolia*, where the bases of the filaments are even below the bases of the segments: as the faux decreases so the elongation of the tube increases, and the nectareous liquid sinks deeper and deeper till it is quite out of sight in *ensifolia* and *uniflora*. The whole of this natural class is, according to JUSSIEU's system, corollaless; but as it consists of herbaceous thin-rinded plants and somewhat succulent, we suspect the outer cuticle above mentioned is the continuation of the exterior rind *(cortex)* too fine to produce a more substantial covering, and that it corresponds with his *Calyx*; that the inner one, on the other hand, is the continuation of the interior rind *(liber)* and that it may be his *Corolla*, both being thus united to afford a sufficiently substantial protection to the parts of fructification; if so, the same will apply to the whole class; it is evident in this genus the two coats are spontaneously separable, of different degrees of duration, the inner one abiding the process of impregnation, then withering. We merely offer this hint for the present, nor do the limits of the work permit the insertion of some further observations we have made on this subject. Our drawing was made in the garden of ED. WOODFORD, Esq. *Gawler.*

Lwards del Pub. by. T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Apr. 1. 1802 F. Sansom

ROBINIA GLUTINOSA. CLAMMY ROBINIA.

Clafs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Legumen* gibbum elongatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROBINIA *glutinofa ;* racemis axillaribus pedicellis unifloris, foliis impari-pinnatis, ramis glutinofis.

The ROBINIA *glutinofa* is a beautiful tree, a native of North-America, and perfectly hardy in our climate. It appears to be of fmaller fize than the ROBINIA *Pfeud-acacia,* which it much refembles in habit, but when in bloffom is readily diftinguifhed by its rofe-coloured flowers, and at all times by its glutinous branches and fhorter ftraight fpines. The leaves are deciduous, confift of from eight to ten pairs of leaflets with an odd one, ovate, entire, glaucous underneath, and in the older leaves obtufe. Stipulæ, two fhort ftraight fpines at the bafe of every petiole very weak, but perfiftent and becoming hard fpines in the old wood. There are alfo very minute ones at every pair of leaflets. The young branches are covered with glands of a dark red colour which exude a clammy juice.

It is a free-growing tree, handfomer in its form than the *Pfeud-acacia,* and, from the wood being lefs brittle, is not fo apt to be disfigured by the high winds. Flowers in June and July.

Introduced into this country by Mr. WHITLEY, in whofe nurfery at Old Brompton it flowered fparingly in the Summer of 1800, and plentifully laft year. Is ufually increafed by engrafting on the *Pfeud-acacia,* but may be readily propagated by planting cuttings of the roots, as we are informed by Mr. LODDIDGES, of Hackney, who alfo imported it from America fome years fince.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by L. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent May 1 1802 F. Sarfon sculp.

ANTHOLYZA ÆTHIOPICA. FLAG-LEAVED ANTHOLYZA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis ovata: *Cor.* irregularis, recurva: tubus gracilis: limbus sexpartitus. *Stam.* adscendentia. *Stigm.* 3, recurvo-patentia. *Caps.* rotunda, coriacea. *Sem.* plura subrotunda. G.

OBS. *A* Watsonia *stigmatibus non bifidis; a* Gladiolo, *cui conjunctissima, seminibus paucioribus neque alatis; ab* Ixiæ *fauce magis elongata staminibusque adscendentibus dignoscenda.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHOLYZA *æthiopica* foliis ensiformibus striatis, fauce è tubo pedicelli-formi, quo duplo longiore, abrupte cylindrico-ampliata; lacinia suprema maxima porrecta, cæteris recurvis. G.

ANTHOLYZA *æthiopica. Sp. Pl.* 54. *Reich.* 103. *Thunb. prod.* 7. *Murr. Syst. Veg.* 87. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 113. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 67. *J. F. Mill. Ic. Plant. & Anim. t.* 9. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 222.

GLADIOLUS pyramidalis. *Burm. fl. cap.* ?

GLADIOLUS æthiopicus. *Corn. canad. t.* 79. *Mor. Hist.* 2. *p.* 421. *f.* 4. *t.* 23. *f.* 1. *Rudb. elys.* 2. *p.* 235. *f.* 2.

HYACINTHUS africanus. *Pluk. Phyt.* 195. *f.* 2.

ANTHOLYZA *ringens. Bot. Rep. t.* 32. *iterum (emendato nomine triviali) t.* 210. *ejus Recens.* ANTHOLYZA *æthiopica, n.* 21.

Bulb large, compressed, convex, concave beneath, covered with a fibrous tunic. Leaves many, limber, striated, equitant downwards, upper ones gradually longer, midrib stiff. Stem roundish, strict, upright, scarcely flexuose at the rachis, 3—4 feet high, about a third longer than the leaves. Spike pyramidal-oblong; flowers 10—40, distich, almost imbricate, scentless.

less. Tube 6-sulcate, generally twisted. Faux cylindric, bluntly keeled underneath. Upper segment concave, blunter, about the length of the parts of fructification, which are accumbent to it, the others acute, flat, much smaller, three alternate ones least, two lower lateral ones larger than these, but far less than the uppermost one. Anthers subsagittate-linear, dark purple. Capsule the size of a small cherry, bursting when the seeds are ripe; seeds deep yellow, roundish, pressed nearly into angles from mutual juxta-position.

We are far from offering the above essential character as a permanent one, or with confidence, so few species having yet fallen in our way; but we hope soon to give something more definite. The capsule and seeds are precisely those of GLADIOLUS *communis*, which in those parts differs from all other GLADIOLI, in so much that, could this be separated from the other species and added to ANTHOLYZA, the characters of the two would be easy and precise; the one with round capsule and seeds, the other with an oblong capsule and numerous lenticular-shaped winged seeds.

For the means of presenting this beautiful plant to the public, we are indebted to the REV. SACKVILLE BALE, who, aware of the rareness of its flowering, most kindly remitted it to us from his collection at Withyham, near Tunbridge, where it flowered by the help of the stove in February. It flowered still earlier at Messrs. RUSSELL and WILMOT's Nursery, at Lewisham, who have had the goodness to send us the spike with ripe seeds, and is at this time coming into flower in the greenhouse of EDWARD WOODFORD, Esq. Vauxhall. Had our drawing been fortunately taken before the upper flowers were expanded, the pyramidal form would have been an advantage to our figure. Cultivated by MILLER in 1759. Flowers in May and June, according to *Hort. Kew.* The trivial name (given it by CORNUTI) of *Æthiopian*, is not a very eligible one for a plant peculiar to the Cape and adjacent country; he mentions its flowering at Paris in 1633, his figure excellent. In habit of corollæ it approaches GLADIOLUS *Watsonius* and GLADIOLUS *quadrangularis*, which last we shall give in our next number.

Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo: Crescent May 1. 1802 F Sansom sculp.

Gladiolus Gracilis. Slender Corn-Flag.

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Spathæ valvula exterior lanceolata. *Cor.* basi tubulosa; limbus 6-partitus irregularis vel subirregularis. *Stam.* adscendentia. *Antheræ* parallelæ. *Stigm.* 3 sursum dilatata ex complicato explicata. *Caps.* trigono-oblonga, lenta. *Sem.* numerosa. *G.*

Obs. *Retro* (n. 538.) "*limbum interdum sed rarius hypocrateriformi-regularem*" *diximus; iterato vero sedulo examine idem omnino regularis nusquam prodit; unde irregularitatem in caracterem resumpsimus.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *gracilis;* corolla subnutante campanulato-bilabiata; foliis linearibus marginibus utrinque laminato-costatis, nervo medio costis valde depressiore, lateribus sulcato-paginatis. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *gracilis. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 246. *Coll.* 4. *p.* 159. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 1. *p.* 211.

GLADIOLUS punctatus. β. *Soland. ined. Herb. Bankſ.*

The leaves of this species have the appearance of being thick and flat, with a deep square groove on both sides, owing to the midrib being nearly obsolete and the marginal ones projecting far forwards; 3—4, about a line broad, far sheathing, and short beyond; stem very slender, straight, simple, geniculately-flexuose upwards, 1—3 feet high, generally longer than the leaves, with two brownish root-sheaths at the base, not spotted, as in Gladiolus *recurvus.* Flowers 3—4, scentless. It approaches Gladiolus *Watsonius* in the leaf, which is however in this more linear with a depressed midrib; in the flower it comes near to Gladiolus *recurvus,* but has a different leaf. Bulb very small in proportion to the height of the stem. A native of the Cape, and is said by Jacquin to vary with white flowers. Our figure was taken at Messrs. Grimwood and Wykes's nursery at Kensington, who have been long in possession of the plant. It flowers freely about March and April, and is by no means one of the tenderer species.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Gre. Crescent Mar. 1. 1802 F. Sansom sculp.

PHLOX STOLONIFERA. CREEPING PHLOX.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis. *Filamenta* inæqualia. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Cal.* prismaticus. *Caps.* 3-locularis 1-sperma.

Specific Character.

PHLOX *stolonifera*; stolonibus repentibus, foliis spatulato-obovatis.

Twelve species of PHLOX are enumerated in WILLDENOW's edition of the Species Plantarum of LINNÆUS, of which four have been already figured in the Botanical Magazine. From all these this is totally distinct, having trailing stalks which take root at every joint, much in the manner of AJUGA *reptans* and VIOLA *odorata*, whence our trivial name. Leaves obovate, spatulate, with ciliated petioles. Peduncles or flowering stalks erect, both immediately from the roots, and from the axils of the leaves, bearing an umbel or cyme of nodding flowers of a bright violet colour, and furnished with 1—4 pair of linear-lanceolate leaves or bracteæ, hairy at the edges, sometimes opposite and sometimes alternate. Four of the filaments are the length of the tube, and one shorter by half, which gives the flower the appearance of being tetrandrous.

We are informed by Mr. JOHN FRASER, of Sloane-Square, Chelsea, that he first discovered this plant in Georgia, in the year 1786, together with PHLOX *pilosa*, *setacea*, and *subulata*, but that living plants were not brought to Europe till 1801, his sixth voyage to North-America, on botanical researches, in company with his son. This last voyage was undertaken in consequence of an ukase of their late imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of all the Russias, appointing him their Botanical Collector. We trust that so much zeal will meet with a due reward.

It promises to be a valuable addition to our gardens, particularly calculated for ornamenting rock-work, being, we are assured, perfectly hardy in our climate, although the specimen from which our drawing was made last Summer was flowered in the stove: if planted in a pot and placed on a pedestal or flower stand, with the branches suffered to hang down the sides, it must when in full flower make a very shewy appearance.

S. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis. St. Geo: Crescent May 1. 1802 F. Sansom sculp.

CACALIA COCCINEA. SCARLET-FLOWERED CACALIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* pilosus. *Cal.* cylindricus oblongus basi tantum subcalyculatus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CACALIA *coccinea*; caule herbaceo, foliis radicalibus ovatis spatulatis, caulinis integris amplexicaulibus crenatis marginatis.

A tender annual, to be raised on a hot-bed in the Spring, and about the middle of June it may be planted into the open border, where it will ripen its seeds. Its fine scarlet flowers make a brilliant appearance, but its stalks, being weak and growing two or three feet high, should be properly supported to preserve its beauty from being marred by high winds or heavy rain. Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD's, at Vauxhall, who received the seeds from Mr. THOUIN, national gardener at Paris in the Spring of 1800, under the name of CACALIA *sonchifolia*; but as it neither answers to the description of that species, nor at all resembles the specimens preserved in the Banksian Herbarium, we consider it as a totally distinct species; and not finding that it has been hitherto described or figured, we have given it a name expressive of the colour of its flowers and a specific character, which we believe will sufficiently distinguish it from every other known species.

S Edwards del Pub by T Curtis, St Geo: Crescent June 1 1802

CLEMATIS VITICELLA. PURPLE VIRGIN'S-BOWER.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 4—6. *Semina* caudata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLEMATIS *Viticella*; foliis compositis decompositisque: foliolis ovatis sublobatis integerrimis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 765. *Hort. Cliff.* 225. *Mart. Mill. Dict. art.* 2.

CLEMATIS foliis compositis decompositisque: foliolis ovatis sublobatis integerrimis, petalis obovatis patentibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.*

CLEMATITIS cærulea vel purpurea repens. *Bauh. Pin.* 300.

CLEMATITIS altera. *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 122. *quoad figuram, descriptio nimis manca cuidam alteri pertinere videtur.*

CLEMATITIS peregrina cærulea sive rubra. *Ger. emac.* 887. *f.* 1. & 2. *Raii Hist. p.* 622.

The CLEMATIS *Viticella* is a native of Spain and Italy, and bears the cold of our winters very well; is a very ornamental climber, and its flowers sweet-scented. Though well known to our older Botanists, and cultivated as long ago as the year 1569, by Mr. HUGH MORGAN,* it is by no means common: the double variety is more so; but this in our opinion, though preferred by MILLER, is not so handsome as either of the single red or purple varieties, both of which grow in the greatest perfection at the nursery of Messrs. WHITLEY & Co. Old-Brompton, where our figure was taken last year.

It flowers in June and July. Is propagated either by seeds, which it sometimes produces in this country, or by laying the young shoots down early in the Spring or at the latter-end of July, the mode of doing which is fully detailed in MARTIN'S MILLER'S Dictionary; but Mr. WHITLEY prefers the former time, to that recommended by MILLER.

* Hort. Kew.

Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent June 1 1802 F. Sansom Sc.

Ixia Falcata. Sickle-Leaved Ixia.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Spatha 2-valvis. *Cor.* bafi tubulofa, tubus gracilis, limbus 6-partitus, regularis *(rariffime fubirregularis)* fubæqualis patens. *Fil.* limbo plureis breviora, recto-patentia, vel coarctato-erecta. *Stigm.* 3, patentia. *Sem.* numerofa globofa. *G.*

No. 549, *in* Char. Ess. *lapfu calami poft* "limbus" *omifimus* "6-partitus." *Ad calcem Ni.* 556, *apud* Erratum, *pro* "excifis" *lege* "divifis."

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *falcata ;* fpatha herbacea ftriata, corolla erecta : laciniis ovalibus concavis, antheris horizontalibus, ftigmatibus ufque tubum divifis longis effufis proftratis curvatis. *G.*

IXIA *falcata. Linn. Suppl.* 92. *Thunb. Diff. n.* 23. *prod.* 10. *Murr. Syft. Veg.* 85. *Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 110. *Hort. Kew. addend. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 276. *Coll.* 4. 183. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 207.

IXIA cinnamomea. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 44. *ejufque Recenf. n.* 2.

Bulb about the fize of a large pea, campaniform, bafe flat, tunics brown, thefe in old plants are placed imbricately one over the other 10—15 deep, which gives the bulb the appearance of being greatly larger than it really is ; we have feen them thus piled nearly an inch high. Leaves 3—4, alternate, enfiform, from three inches to a foot long, nerved-ftriated, two lower ones nearly oppofite, reflex-falcate (fometimes almoft ftraight) cauline ones fiftulofely fheathing, compreffedly-ancipital, remote, longer, often edged with a membranous pellucid ferrately fcabrous margin. Stem from fix inches to a foot high, lax, fimple, or with axillary branches, generally three or four times longer than the leaves, upright. Flowers 5—20, erect, beginning to expand a little before funfet, when they diffufe a

fine

fine aromatic odour like ſome of the varieties of honeyſuckle. Spathe ſomewhat ſhorter than tube, ſubconduplicate, keeled, and often edged in the manner of the cauline leaves. Tube about the length of the limb, which is quite patent, exterior ſegments largeſt and ſomewhat reflexed, of a fine ſhining brown on the outſide*, interior ones all white and ſomewhat more concave. Anthers ſagittately ſubulate incumbent, verſatile, pale, each of them ſomewhat reſembling in poſition the needle of a mariner's compaſs. Stigmas capillary, ſometimes pubeſcent.

Introduced into Kew garden by Mr. Masson in 1787, flowers in April. We can perceive no difference between this and Ixia *cinnamomea*, except in the remarkable criſpature of the leaves and more numerous ſmaller flowers of the latter:—may theſe diſtinctions be loſt by culture? The former was found by Thunberg on the hills about Cape-Town, the latter on thoſe of Loweſtaart. They are both called by the Dutch *Cannelbloem*, on account of their ſmell, as alſo *Avondbloem*, from their time of flowering, which at the Cape is ſaid to take place ſo preciſely at four in the afternoon, that the hour of the day may be known by it, except rain is at hand, which, by remaining cloſed, they predict as certainly as a barometer. Both, as well as Ixia *piloſa* and *radiata*, are in great requeſt there on account of their fragrance. Propagates with us by ſeed and offsets, but more ſlowly than moſt other ſpecies of this family. It is apt to luxuriate in the number of ſegments and in the parts of fructification. Our drawing was taken at the nurſery of Meſſrs. Grimwood and Wykes, Kenſington, where it flowered this year in great perfection, the root throwing up two ſtems. It requires a very ſmall pot, to be put entirely in bog-earth, and when paſt flowering to be carefully preſerved from all moiſture. Is ſtill one of the rarer ſpecies. *G.*

* In Jacquin's figure the colour is a bright carmine, and in the deſcription is ſaid to be purple.

GLADIOLUS QUADRANGULARIS. SQUARE-LEAVED CORN-FLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 562.

OBS. *Antheræ dorfo accumbenter fufpenfæ, verfatiles, fubtus dehifcentes; Stigmata his imminent.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *quadrangularis;* foliis enfiformi-linearibus fulcato-quadrangulatis, corolla geniculato-recurva: fauce cylindrica tubo fubæquali, lacinia fuprema maxima porrecta: infima minima fubulata. *G.*

ANTHOLYZA *quadrangularis;* ftaminibus declinatis: alis revolutis: foliis lineari tetragonis. *Burm. fl. cap.*

GLADIOLUS *abbreviatus. Bot. Rep. tab.* 166.

Leaves precifely thofe of GLADIOLUS *triftis*, n. 274. Stem 2—3 feet high, upright, rigid, round, tinged with reddifh yellow towards the Rachis. Flowers 2—3, ground yellow, covered with dotted fcarlet lines confluent towards the bafe of the faux. Spathes coloured like the flowers, but uniformly fo not ftreaked, outer valve the length of the faux. Corolla very irregular. Upper fegment ovate-oblong, very large, hyaline on the fides, two upper lateral ones rhomb-ovate, feveral times fmaller, but larger than lower lateral ones, which are ovate, acute, loweft very fmall, awl-fhaped; the three lowermoft have twin-ovate lucid green ftains in the middle.

This very rare and fingular plant, a native of the Cape, was introduced by Meffrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Nurferymen at Hammerfmith.

Hammerſmith. Flowers about the ſame time as GLADIOLUS *triſtis*, or rather earlier, about the beginning of April. Is perfectly ſcentleſs. The ſeed-veſſel preciſely that of GLADIOLUS *triſtis*. Eaſily propagated by offsets, but is ſtill rare.

BURMAN's deſcription is more vague and brief than we could have wiſhed, yet there can be little doubt of his deſigning our plant, when all the circumſtances are taken together, ſuch as the name, and its ſtation in his liſt, where it ſtands immediately after ANTHOLYZA *æthiopica* and *cunonia*, L. to both of which it has a very conſiderable reſemblance. According to him, it flowered in Holland in 1760, and grew two cubits high. *G.*

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent June 1. 1801. F. Sansom sculp.

CYANELLA CAPENSIS. PURPLE-FLOWERED CYANELLA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala: petalis 3 inferioribus propendentibus. *Stamen* infimum declinatum longius

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYANELLA *capensis;* foliis undulatis, ramis patentissimis. *Syst. Vegetab.* 329. *Jacq. Hort.* 3. *p.* 21. *t.* 35. *Andrews's Bot. Rep. t.* 141. *Gært. fruct.* 68. *t.* 17.

CYANELLA caule folioso paniculato, racemis divaricatis, foliis lanceolatis undulatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. t.* 2. *p.* 131.

CYANELLA foliis lanceolatis undatis, ramis divaricatis. *Thunb. act. Holm.* 1794. *p.* 196. *Prod.* 65.

This is a native of the Cape of Good-Hope, growing spontaneously at the foot of the Table Mountain. The conical bulbs about the size of those of CROCUS *verna* are said to be edible when roasted. There is a great singularity in the growth of the stamens, which distinguishes the genus from every other: five of them have very short filaments and erect incurved anthers which open at the point, the sixth is declined and much longer both in the filament and anther, which last is tongue-shaped and grooved in the middle, upon this the style is incumbent; the lower one only, except in colour, has the common appearance of an anther, but all six are considered as such.

In external habit it is very similar to DIANELLA *cærulea*, No. 505, and in the flower to IXIA *scillaris*, No. 542.

Is said to have been cultivated by MILLER, in 1768, but in his description, he says, "the peduncle arises immediately from "the root supporting one flower;" from which we infer that his plant was not the CYANELLA *capensis*. Our figure was taken in April 1801, at the Garden of GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. at Clapham. Requires the same treatment as other Cape bulbs.

Pub by T. Curtis Botanical Garden Brompton July 1812 F. Sansom sculp

GLADIOLUS WATSONIUS (*var.* β.) DWARF WATSON'S CORN-FLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spathæ valvula exterior lanceolata. *Cor.* bafi tubulofa: limbus fexpartitus irregularis vel fubirregularis. *Stam.* adfcendentia. *Antheræ* parallelæ. *Stigm.* 3. furfum dilatata ex complicato explicata. *Capf.* trigona, oblonga, lenta. *Sem.* numerofa. G.

OBS. *Antheræ dorfo accumbenter fufpenfæ, verfatiles fubtus dehifcentes; Stigmata his imminent.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *Watfonius* foliis enfiformi-linearibus utrinque tricoftatis: lateribus fulcatis, fauce cylindrica, laciniis recurvis fubæqualibus: fuprema rectiore. G.

α. Corollis rubris.

GLADIOLUS *Watfonius. Bot. Mag.* 450. *To the Synonyms there quoted may be added,*

GLADIOLUS *recurvus. Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syft.* 11. *p.* 59. *t.* 79. *f.* 1. nec vero Linnæi vel Thunbergii.

ANTHOLYZA *revoluta. Burm. Prod. fl. cap.*

GLADIOLUS *præcox. Bot. Rep.* 38. *ejus Recenf.* 16. Gladiolus Watfonius.

β. Corollis majoribus luteo variegatis.

We are induced from the beauty and rarity of this plant (though a variety differing in little elfe than colour from that already publifhed by Mr. CURTIS) to offer it to the public. It has been very lately imported from Holland by Mr. COLVILLE, of the King's-Road, Chelfea, and we believe has never before

before been ſeen in England. It is not above one-third the height of *var.* α, and is of a more beautiful colour. The leaves of both, from the prominence of their ribs, have the appearance of being thick and biſulcate on each ſide and the bottom of the furrows glaucous. Segments modifications of lanceolate bilabiately arranged, the loweſt dependent, all either patent or recurved; when patent the uppermoſt one points ſtraight forward, when recurved that is only patent, thus ever differing in direction, all nearly the length of the faux. Scentleſs. Flowers in February and March: (α) was found at the Cape by THUNBERG on the ſides of mountains, particularly on thoſe of Leuweſtaart, alſo near Conſtantia, and in ſome other diſtricts, flowering in our ſummer months. The firſt variety is become very common, and is one of the earlieſt blowers of its family. We ſuſpect our preſent variety to have been produced by ſeed in Holland, never having yet found it in any herbarium or ſeen it produced from any bulb immediately from the Cape. It is not improbable that the diminiſhed ſtature may be in ſome way connected with the variegation of the corolla, in the ſame manner as tulips whilſt they blow of a plain colour have a very long ſcape, which when, in the language of floriſts, the flower breaks, immediately loſes half or two-thirds of its length. We have obſerved the ſame diminution of ſize in ſeveral other inſtances in this natural order upon the flower becoming variegated. *G.*

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent July 1. 1802. F. Sansom sculp.

Ixia Capillaris (*var.* γ.) Gracillima. Slender Ixia.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *capillaris* fpatha fcariofa 5-ftriata divaricata, tubo et fauce turbinato-continuis fubfulcato-angulatis, laciniis lineari-oblongis, antheris conniventibus ftigmata fubæquantibus. *G.*

(α) *Gracillima*, foliis linearibus anguftiffimis non marginatis; fpatha tubum fuperante. *G.*

IXIA *gracilis. Salifb. Prod. Hort.* 37. *n.* 22. ?

(β) *Capillaris;* foliis cartilagineo-marginatis, ramulis 1-3 floris racemofo-digeftis; fpatha tubum fuperante. *G.*

IXIA *capillaris. Linn. Suppl.* 92. *Thunb. Diff.* 12. *t.* 2. *f.* 2. *prod.* 9. *Murr. Syft. Vegetab.* 84. *Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 109. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 201.

IXIA *lancea. Jacq. Coll. Suppl.* 13. *Ic. rar.* 2. 281. Nec vero Thunbergii.

(γ) *Aulica;* robuftior, ramis multifloris, fpatha tubo fubæquata. *G.*

IXIA *aulica. Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 57. *Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 109. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 207.

(δ) *Incarnata;* præcedentis magnitudine, tubo et fauce ex cylindrico anguftе turbinatis fpatha multo longioribus, limbo hypocrateriformi-patente. *G.*

IXIA *incarnata. Jacq. Coll. Suppl.* 13. *ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 282. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 201.

Outer valve of the fpathe fubtruncate, ftreaked with three brown riblike veins ending in three fhort teeth. Segments of the corolla ftriped with three longitudinal darker coloured veins. Our variety has frequently a flender hair-like one-flowered branch, giving the ftem an appearance of being forked. In a fucceeding number β and δ will be given in one plate, γ we have never feen in bloom, but in the Bankfian Herbarium

Herbarium find the ſpecimen from which the deſcription in *Hort. Kew.* was taken by one of its learned compilers, Dr. SOLANDER; perhaps this is only a leſs luxuriant variety of δ?

THUNBERG'S IXIA *lancea*, for which JACQUIN miſtook our variety β, is a very diſtinct ſpecies. All theſe varieties are ſcentleſs, and flower nearly at the ſame time, viz. in April. They are united by many others, that approach more or leſs to one or other of theſe.

This ſpecies is very diſtinct from its congeners, and although variable in ſome of its proportions, colour, and degree of expanſion, adheres faithfully to all its ſpecific diſtinctions. Thoſe who cannot be reconciled to the propriety of our reducing the above to mere varieties of the ſame ſpecies, and chooſe rather to conſider them as diſtinct, may retain the names allotted to them by the different authors.

Throughout this natural order, in which the different ſpecies and genera ſlide imperceptibly into one another, it is often impoſſible to mark the exact limits of each, and the means adopted by different authors will be found perpetually inadequate to the taſk. Thus the relative proportions of the tube to the ſpathe, and of the border to the tube, though ſometimes material, often afford no ground whatever for ſpecific diſtinction, even differing in different years in the ſame plant: ſometimes the further coheſion of the lower parts of the ſegments, or of the claws, ſtrangely alter the appearance of the flower though not the ſpecies: in this manner GLADIOLUS *hirſutus* obtains a long cylindric faux and rounded ſhort ſegments, their lower or narrower part being abſorbed in the faux, thus becoming GLADIOLUS *merianellus* of authors. So in our ſpecies the tube and faux of α, β, and γ, are gradually elongated till they become the length of the border in δ, partly by the coheſion of the baſes of the ſegments and partly by the elongation of the tube. In the ſame manner the cartilaginous margin, ſo frequent in the leaves of moſt of the natural order, can be of ſmall import for diſtinction, as its preſence or abſence often depend altogether upon the greater or leſs vigour of the plant.

Our preſent figure was taken at EDWARD WOODFORD'S, Eſq. Vauxhall.

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Iris Villosa. Hairy Flag.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita: laciniis alternis reflexis. *Stigm.* petaliformia. Vieusseuxia. *De la Roche*, Defcr. 31.

Obs. Species capenfes corolla hexapetaloidea unguibus fubdifcretis non in tubum connatis bafi tantum leviter connexis, filamentis crebrius (anne femper?) plus minus coalitis gaudent. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *villofa*; (barbata) folio extus lineatim villofo, caule pubefcente involucris glaberrimis, laminis alternis minimis tridentatis filamentis cylindrico-connatis. *G.*

IRIS *tricufpis.* Var. (α) *corolla purpurea. Thunb. Diff. de Iride* 15. ?

Our plant differs in no refpect from Iris *tricufpis* (already publifhed by Mr. Curtis, in this Work, No. 168, under the name of Iris *pavonia)* except in the pubefcence of leaf and ftem and in colour. In making it a diftinct fpecies on that account, we follow by analogy the example of former Botanifts in this natural order. It cannot be diftinguifhed from the real Iris *pavonia* but when in flower, and then it is fufficiently diftinct. Its lower leaf, as well as thofe of Iris *pavonia, tricufpis, vifcaria, bituminofa, papilionacea, triftis*, &c. &c. appear to be radical and flat or fomewhat channelled, but when examined, will be found to be cauline and fiftular, having fplit from near the bafe where they are entire and round, to near the end where they terminate, as fiftular ones ufually do, in a folid columnar mucronate point; the furfaces are of different hues and frequently of different habits, as in our plant, where the inner is quite fmooth, the outer pubefcent. Iris *tricufpis* (as are alfo moft probably its kindred fpecies above enumerated) is

is remarkably prone to luxuriance, forming abortive petals, or ſegments of petals within the claws of the larger ſegments of various forms, according to their greater or leſs perfection, and ſuch have been miſtaken by THUNBERG in IRIS *pavonia* for nectaries; he deſcribes them, "*nectaria tria intra petala majora,* "*ſingulum foliolum ovatum obtuſum petaliforme ad baſin;*" theſe are ſometimes preſent or not ſo in the ſame plant. To us it appears impoſſible to attribute to the union of the filaments, either in this genus or Ixia, the importance uſually given it by LINNÆUS, without creating confuſion and placing in diſtinct claſſes, orders, and genera, ſuch plants as are ſcarcely ſpecifically different; nor, on the other hand, are we able to lay down any rule of exception by which ſuch compliance with the laws of his ſyſtem can be avoided, eſpecially while GALAXIA, FERRARIA, and SISYRINCHIUM, remain ſo ſeparated on that ground only. This union of filaments varies exceedingly in both genera, ſometimes not extending beyond the baſe, ſometimes to the middle, ſometimes the whole length. The ſhape of the ſtigma is alſo very ſubject to variation, that of IRIS *pavonia* is very diſtinct from our ſpecies, nor do we think that FERRARIA *undulata* can be ſeparated from the Cape ſpecies of IRIS on that account only. DE LA ROCHE had already formed a new genus from IRIS *tricuſpis*, to which he gave the name of VIEUSSEUXIA, and if the Cape ſpecies (which form a very diſtinct and natural ſection, differing in habit, as well as in not having their claws united in a tube, but very ſlightly connected at their baſe only) ſhould be at any time detached and formed into a new genus, his name ſhould be retained, but his character muſt be generalized; for, as it now ſtands, it would ſcarcely admit any ſpecies but the one from which it is formed. Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKE's, who received the bulb from the Cape, and with whom we believe it has now flowered for the firſt time in Europe. The ſynonym of THUNBERG we conſider to be doubtful, only becauſe he does not notice its pubeſcence. Its time of flowering is a little earlier than that of IRIS *tricuſpis*, viz. in April. *G.*

S. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent July 1 1802 F. Sansom sculp

EPIDENDRUM COCHLEATUM. PURPLE-FLOWERED EPIDENDRUM.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium turbinatum, obliquum, reflexum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *cochleatum;* foliis oblongis geminis glabris ſtriatis bulbo innatis, ſcapo multifloro, nectario cordato. *Spec. Pl.* 1351. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 303. *Swartz. Obſ.* 329. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 3. *t.* 605. *Cateſb. Car.* 2. *t.* 88. *And. Bot. Rep. Pl.* 13. *Mart. Mill. Dict. art.* 24.

HELLEBORINE cochleato flore. *Plum. Spec.* 9. *Ic.* 185. *f.* 2.

Of this very numerous genus, the EPIDENDRUM *cochleatum* was the firſt that was ſeen to flower in this country. It is now not very uncommon, conſidering the difficulty attending the culture of plants naturally paraſitical, a difficulty which appeared ſo great to MILLER himſelf, that he thought it unneceſſary to enumerate the ſpecies in his Dictionary, obſerving, that "they "were not by any art then known to be cultivated in the "ground." Since his time many ſpecies have been brought to flower in great perfection, five have been now figured in the Botanical Magazine, and we have drawings of ſome others.

The EPIDENDRUM is of the ſame natural order as ORCHIS and OPHRYS, and the flowers of the different ſpecies have a ſimilar ſportive variety of form. Many of them are very beautiful, and all are curious for ſome ſingularity or other.

Our drawing was made from a ſpecimen which flowered at EDWARD WOODFORD'S, Eſq. in December laſt, whoſe head gardener, Mr. WATSON, appears to us to be more than ordinarily ſucceſsful in the management of theſe plants, which ſtamps

ſtamps a value upon every hint from him reſpecting their culture, *vide* No. 543.

The EPIDENDRUM *cucullatum* and *fragrans* have a very conſiderable reſemblance in the form of the flower; but beſides that, the former wants the fragrant ſmell of the latter, and the difference in colour, there are ſeveral remarkable diſtinctions. In *cochleatum*, the petals are nearly ſimilar, and all reflected; in *fragrans*, the petals are patent, and the two interior ones are much broader and ſomewhat ſhorter than the three exterior, and the lip of the nectary is more accuminate. Both are natives of Jamaica, and in this country muſt be conſtant inhabitants of the ſtove.

The error in No. 152 may be thus corrected.

EPIDENDRUM FRAGRANS. SWEET-SCENTED EPIDENDRUM.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *fragrans*; folio lato-lanceolato enervi bulbo innato, ſcapo multifloro abbreviato, labio cordato. *Swartz. Prod.* 123. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 3. 304. *Mart. Mill. Dict. art.* 63.

Native of Jamaica: introduced to Kew garden in 1786, by HINTON EAST, Eſq. now firſt figured.

The ſynonym quoted from SLOANE belongs neither to this plant nor to EPIDENDRUM *cochleatum*, but to EPIDENDRUM *ſanguineum*. *Swartz. Prod.*

S.ed. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1802. F. Sansom sculp.

IXIA RADIATA. NODDING-FLOWERED IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *radiata;* foliis fistulosis deorsum vaginanter teretibus exinde compresso-planis linearibus, spathis adpressis, corollis cernuis: limbo retroflexo, stigmatibus flexuoso-tortis dependentibus longis. *G.*

IXIA *radiata. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 280. *Coll. Suppl.* 15. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 1. 202. *excluso* IXIA setacea *in Syn.*

GLADIOLUS *recurvus. Thunb. Diss. p.* 9. *n.* 3. *depulsis synonymis. prod.* 8. *Herb. Linn. manu filii subscriptus, sed a* GLADIOLO recurvo *patris prorsus alienus.*

IXIA *fistulosa. Bot. Rep. tab.* 59. *ejus Recens.* IXIA radiata.

(β) *Angusta* foliis angustioribus limbo subnutante uniformiter albo. *G.*

IXIA angusta. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 202. *Indicisque univers. in coll. Jacq. apud suppl.*

IXIA linearis. *Jacq. coll.* 4. *p.* 183. *ic. rar. t.* 279. *ubi Icon bulbum jam vetustum tunicis numerosis plurimo ordine superstructis obtectum sistit; a Hayne apud. Term. Bot. tab.* 5. *in radicationis exemplo mutuatum.* G.

(γ) *Caricina* foliis angustissimis scapo capillari. *G. Herb. Banks.*

What has been said of the bulb in the article of IXIA *falcata*, No. 568, will apply to this; observing, that when we speak of the size of a bulb it is meant without its tunics, otherwise all description of it as to size and form would be useless, as these often increase according to the age of the plant, and vary, according to this increase, in outward appearance; but the bulb being produced yearly within them is generally nearly of the same size, the old one perishing either in part or altogether. Leaves 3—4, gradually longer, fistular, round till they are pierced for the emission of the scape, from thence they are flattened,

flattened, linear, and obſoletely three-nerved, but ſtill hollow, inner one longeſt, nearly reaching to the flowers, and ſheathing the whole way. Stem round, kneed, flexuoſe. Flowers 8—20, though diſtich at their baſes ultimately inclining one way, expanding about ſunſet and cloſing again before midnight; whilſt open they diffuſe a very pleaſing caryophyllaceous fragrance; in the day-time, being cloſed, they are club-ſhaped, nodding, and the outer ſegments alone are perceived. Spathe ſhorter than tube, outer valve herbaceous, rigid, ſtriated, obliquely truncated, ſtem-embracing, entirely encloſing the inner valve. Tube upright, recurved, about the length of the ſegments, greeniſh. Segments lanceolate-oblong, acute, inner ones all white, outer ones ſtreakedly coloured with brown on their outſide. Filaments dependent, ſemicylindrical; anthers ſtraight, linear, orange-coloured, ſhorter than ſtigmas. Stigmas patent, linear, finely channelled, rather ſhorter than ſegments, white. Capſule triquetral, columnar, narrow. Seeds very ſmall. Flowers in April. THUNBERG obſerves its cloſe affinity to IXIA *falcata*, though it does not prevent his making it a GLADIOLUS. JACQUIN ſays the flowers are ſcentleſs, which is only true in the day-time. He gave it the ſpecific name of *radiata*, from the edge of the baſe of the tunic being dentately or what he calls *radiately*-lacerate. We have adopted his name becauſe we found it, but think it the moſt uncertain and inexpreſſive he could have given; beſides, that this characteriſtic is often obſolete, or nearly ſo. Introduction uncertain. Our figure was taken from a ſpecimen afforded us by Mr. COLVILLE, Nurſeryman, King's-Road, Chelſea, with whom it flowers in May, propagates ſlowly, and is ſtill a rare plant. Should be carefully guarded againſt moiſture when out of flower. *G.*

GLADIOLUS HIRSUTUS (*var.* β.) ROSE-COLOURED HAIRY CORN-FLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 569.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *hirfutus;* foliis fubcoriaceis pilofis nervofis, corolla geniculato-nutante: tubo recto, limbo campanulato, laciniis ovato-lanceolatis furfum patulis. *G.*

(α) *Brevifolius;* bulbo jam florigero foliis fpathaceis totis vaginantibus, eodem nondum florigero folio varietatum fequentium. *G.*

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

GLADIOLUS *triftis* (var. ι.) *aphyllus,* corollis albido-incarnatis quaternis fecundis fcapo pedali. *Thunb. Diff. No.* 8. ? *cujus varietates* κ *&* λ *huic fufpicor etiam pertinere fpeciei.* G.

GLADIOLUS *amænus & villofiufculus. Herb. Bankf.*

(β) *Rofeus;* foliis enfiformibus, corolla majufcula: laciniis lanceolato-ovalibus bafi unguiculato-attenuatis fauce longioribus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *hirfutus. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 250. *Coll.* 4. *p.* 161. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 214.

GLADIOLUS *carneus. Herb. Bankf.*

GLADIOLUS *rofeus. Bot. Rep. tab.* 11. *ejus Recenf.* GLADIOLUS hirfutus.

(γ) *Tenuiflorus;* corolla graciliori laciniarum bafibus in faucem cylindricam connatis: laciniis rotundato-ovatis. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *Merianellus. Thunb. Diff. n.* 11. *prod.* 7. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 214. *exclufo Milleri fynonymo.*

ANTHOLYZA *Merianella. Reich. Sp. Pl.* 103. *Syft. Veg.* 87. *Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 113. *exclufo Milleri fynonymo.* Nec vero ANTHOLYZA *Merianella,* Hort. Kew. vel. Curt. Bot. Mag. 441. Vid. retro WATSONIA *aletroides.* No. 533.

Stem

Stem ſmooth, from eight inches to near four feet high, never branched. Leaves far ſheathing, coarſely nerved, pubeſcent, and generally edged with a filiform cartilaginous border of a purple colour. Spathes ſmooth. Flowers 2—8. Faux obtuſely angular, which characteriſtic is very conſpicuous in the larger varieties; in (γ) the baſes of the ſegments are united and form a cylindrical faux, reſembling that of moſt WATSONIAS, which we preſume muſt have been the cauſe that LINNÆUS (who only ſaw it in a dried ſtate) deemed it a congener of WATSONIA (his ANTHOLYZA) *Meriana*. Limb nearly regular but ſomewhat unequal. Stamens ſhorter than limb. We have ſeen many other intermediate varieties, but have, as uſual, only enumerated the moſt ſtriking, and ſuch as many will probably reckon diſtinct ſpecies. WATSONIA *humilis*, a ſtanding ſynonym to this, is a real Watſonia, and a very diſtinct plant with ſmooth leaves. The preſent variety flowers in May, and ſmells very like the flowers of Hawthorn or May. It ſcarcely ever blows two years together of the ſame ſize or colour, varying from a deep purpliſh roſe colour to a pale pink nearly white. Much of its beauty depends upon ſkilful cultivation. Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurſeryman, at Turnham-Green, has an exceeding large variety without the purple edge to the leaves. Is at all times very impatient of moiſture. Was moſt probably introduced among our Nurſerymen by the way of Holland; we have ſeen many ſpecimens of it among the late Cape arrivals. Our figure was taken at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKE's, Kenſington, where it flowered in great perfection. G.

Syd. Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug 1. 1802. F. Sansom sculp

TRICHONEMA CRUCIATUM. CHANNEL-LEAVED TRICHONEMA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis: valvulis lanceolatis acuminatis integris. *Cor.* 6-partita æqualis tubo breviſſimo. *Fil.* erecta, piloſa, brevia. *Stigm.* 3, bipartita. *Sem.* plurima, rotunda. *G.*

OBS. *Bulbus conicus baſi oblique ſemitruncatus, radicem deſcendentem craſſam carnoſam demittens. Scapus teres ſub floreſcentia ſæpius ſubterraneus; jamprimum ſub fructificatione e terra proveniens, ſurſum in ramos binos ſemiteretes, folio longiori ſtipulatos, bipartitus. Vid.* Bot. Rep. tab. 170. *quæ ſpecies adhucdum florifera ſcapum jam emiſit. Ramus alter ſæpe deficit. Genus* CROCO *maxime affine.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRICHONEMA *cruciatum;* foliis ſubtetraquetris utrinque tricoſtatis: coſta media elevata latiore, corollis erectis: laciniis acutis recurvo-patentibus, antheris ſtigmata æquantibus. *G.*

IXIA *cruciata. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 290. *Coll. Suppl. p.* 16. *Wild. Sp. Pl.* 1. 197.

IXIA *Bulbocodium,* var. 7. corollis roſeis. *Thunb. Diſſ.* 3.

IXIA *roſea* β. *Herb. Bankſ.*

Dr. DRYANDER, by a manuſcript note in the Hort. Kew. of the Bankſian library, has moſt diſtinctly ſettled the difference between the IXIA *roſea* of the Cape (publiſhed already in this work, No. 265, by Mr. CURTIS, under the name of IXIA *Bulbocodium)* and the real IXIA *Bulbocodium,* an European ſpecies. To the firſt our plant approaches very cloſely, but we follow JACQUIN in making it a diſtinct ſpecies, as we believe it to be; beſides ſome difference in the form of the leaves and ſtem, the ſpathe of this is more membranaceous, the

the ſtigmas nearly the length or ſhorter than the anthers, not longer, as in *roſea*. A tranſverſe ſection of the leaf of JACQUIN's ſpecimen, a much ſtronger plant than ours, affords the cruciate form from which he derives the ſpecific name. We are perſuaded that LINNÆUS adopted the name of *roſea* from one of the figures in MILLER's plates, where three ſpecimens are given, two coloured blue or purple and one pink or roſe, though the ſpecies is deſcribed as light purple in the letter-preſs and no mention made of the roſe-coloured variety. The above inaccurate plate with MILLER's deſcription, was moſt probably all that LINNÆUS had for a guide, hence his unſatisfactory deſcription and the confuſion it has ſince produced. JACQUIN is incorrect in deſcribing the corolla as hexapetalous, as it has a ſhort tube; he might with propriety have called it hexapetaloid. Our generic name is from θρίξ *pilus* and νημα *filum*, the filaments being hairy. Its ſpecies, already deſcribed or figured, are IXIA *Bulbocodium*, *Linn. Syſt.* 83. IXIA *roſea*, *Linn. Syſt. ed.* 13. 75. IXIA *cruciata*, *ſupra*. IXIA *chloroleuca*, *Jacq. Coll.* 4. 180. IXIA *Bulbocodium*, *Bot. Rep.* 170. IXIA *humilis*, *Thunb. Diſſ.* 4. *prod.* 9. ? IXIA *pudica*, *Herb. Bankſ.*— More are known to us, but we ſhall reſerve them for further examination from living ſpecimens. Dr. DRYANDER is perſuaded that there are ſeveral ſpecies even in Europe. The genus ſeems to be intermediate between CROCUS and IXIA, perhaps the link that joins them; when we have laid a larger portion of this tribe before the public, we ſhall then attempt to ſhew the mutual connection of the genera that compoſe it, with ſome further obſervations on them. This ſpecies flowers about May. Our drawing was taken from the rich collection at GEORGE HIBBERT's, Eſq. Clapham, who received it by his collector from the Cape; it flowered alſo this year at Mr. COLVILLE's, who had it from Holland, under the name of an Amaryllis. Found by THUNBERG in various parts round Cape-Town, flowering in our ſummer months. *G.*

Sydl. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1.

Babiana Plicata. Sweet-Scented Babiana.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Spatha trivalvuloidea, valvula intima bipartita. *Cor.* bafi tubulofa, limbus 6-partitus. *Stigm.* 3, recurvo-patentia e canaliculato explicata. *Capf.* rotunda, torulofa. *Sem.* pauca angulata. *G.*

Obs. *Bulbus elongato-conicus tunica fibrofa involutus, fæpius alte fubterraneus. Folia plicata, e petiolis erectis fubmembranaceis linearibus convolutis flabelloidee explicata, utrinque acuminato-contracta, fæpius pubefcentia, nervi compares nullo precipuo vel medio. Corolla tubi longitudine et laciniarum fitu mire ludit. Stamina nunc adfcendentia et parallela nunc erecta et trifariam fpectantia. Capfula fæpius (femperne ?) pubefcens. Ab* Ixia, Watsonia, Antholyza, *et* Gladiolo, *præterquam habitu, fpatha imprimis difcrepat.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *plicata ;* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis molliffimis laxe plicatis villofis, limbo bilabiato-patente : laciniis fubæqualibus tubo fubæquatis alternis fubundulatis, genitalibus adfcendentibus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *plicatus. Thunb. Diff.* 24. *prod.* 10. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 63. *Burm. prod.* 2. ? Nec vero Linn. vel Jacq. Ic. rar. vel Coll.

GLADIOLUS *fragrans. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. p.* 7. *tab.* 14. Sifyrinchium latifolium floribus patentibus vix difformibus. *Breyn. prod.* 3. *p.* 22. *t.* 9. *f.* 2.

IRIS africana verficolor pumila plicatis et hirfutis foliis radice bulbofa. *Pluk. mant.* 424. *f.* 8. ?

GLADIOLUS *plicatus* (α) flore variegato fuaveolente. *Soland. MSS. Banks.*

The fpecies of this natural order having been ufually determined from herbariums only, many fynonyms have in confequence been heaped under the prefent head, which belong to what

what are now efteemed diftinct fpecies; we have only referved fuch as appear to us really to belong to this fpecies, and fhall apply the others as we publifh the plants for which we conceive they were intended. MILLER's plant, figured in the 155th plate, ufually quoted as a fynonym to this, is we believe the GLADIOLUS *ftrictus* of *Hort. Kew.* The whole plant, except the corolla, is pubefcent and very tender, from fix inches to a foot high. Flowers emit a pleafing caryophyllaceous fragrance. Cultivated, according to the Bankfian Herbarium, at Kew-Gardens in 1778. We venture to predict that this genus will turn out one of the moft numerous of the whole natural order. For the derivation of the generic name, and an enumeration of fuch fpecies as are as yet defcribed, revert to IXIA *conica*, No. 339 of this work. From this lift GLADIOLUS *crifpus* fhould be excluded. THUNBERG enumerates many varieties from dried fpecimens, which will nearly all be found to be diftinct fpecies. Found by him at the Cape, on the loweft hills beneath the weft fide of Leuwebild near the fhore, near Cape-Town, in Swartland-Rode-Sand, and other fpots, in great abundance. Flowers with us in May. Our drawing was taken at Meffrs. WYKES and GRIMWOOD's, Kenfington. *G.*

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Iris Tristis Dull-Coloured Flag.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita: petalis alternis reflexis. *Stigmata* petaliformia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *triftis*; (imberbis) foliis angufto-lanceolatis nudis glaberrimis, caule ramulis et pedicellis villofis, petalorum laminis oblongis obtufis: alternis duplo anguftioribus, filamentis bafi connatis. *G.*

IRIS *triftis. Thunb. Diff.* 39. *prod.* 12. *Linn. Suppl.* 97. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 239.

MORÆA *fordefcens. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 225. *Coll. Suppl.* 29.

MORÆA *tricolor. Bot. Rep. tab.* 83. *ejus Recenf.* Iris *triftis.*

Root a fmall round tunicated bulb. Leaves of the fame habit as thofe of Iris *villofa* of the foregoing number, but much broader and quite fmooth. Stem from fix inches to a foot high, ufually branched, terminated, as is alfo each branch, by a general bivalved involucre, from which iffue in fucceffion two, three, or four flowers, on feparate pedicles, with feparate one-valved, convolute, membranaceous fpathes. We have obferved, that in all the Cape fpecies of this family, when only one flower is produced from the general involucre, it is nearly twice the fize of thofe when the ufual number is produced. In all the Cape fpecies of Ferraria and Iris, as yet known to us, the flower, after the parts of fructification have completed their operations, forms itfelf into a kind of ball, the fegments rolling inwards previous to its final decay; whereas, in Moræa and Aristea, the genera neareft to this, the flowers commence their decay by twifting the fegments fpirally into a kind of column. Our fpecies was found at the Cape, by Thunberg, below the Duyvelfberg near the town. It feeds freely, and produces plenty of offsets. The drawing was taken

taken from a plant that flowered in May, at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kenſington, and was moſt probably introduced amongſt us by the way of Holland; Mr. HIBBERT's ſpecimen, figured in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory, came immediately from the Cape.

While "*laciniis alternis reflexis*" remains a part of the eſſential character of IRIS, nearly all the Cape ſpecies ought in ſtrictneſs to be excluded, and this we imagine has been the cauſe that ſome of them have been transferred to *Moræa*, with which they agree, in having "*petala tria interiora patentia, anguſtiora*," but differ, according to us, from true MORÆAS, in having petal-ſhaped ſtigmas and upright claws or baſes to their ſegments or petals. If therefore theſe are to be retained under IRIS, the eſſential character muſt be altered; but it appears to us more convenient that they ſhould be formed into another genus, diſtinguiſhed from IRIS in not having the claws or baſes of the ſegments united into a tube, but in having them nearly upright and parted. *G.*

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Gladiolus Recurvus. Violet-Scented Corn-Flag.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 569.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *recurvus;* foliis linearibus, planis: nervo utrinque prominente, corolla campanulato-ringente lateraliter compreffula: laciniis extimis lanceolatis recurvis: lateralibus infimis fubcuneatis. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *recurvus. Linn. Mant.* 28. *Reich.* 1. 101. *Syft. Vegetab. Murr.* 86. *Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 110. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 208. Nec vero Thunb. aut Linn. fil.

GLADIOLUS *carinatus. Hort. Kew.* 1. 64. *Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 7. 111. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 211.

GLADIOLUS *punctatus. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 247. *Coll.* 4. *p.* 160.

GLADIOLUS *triftis.* (var. γ.) *punctatus odorus. Thunb. Diff. de Glad.* 12.

GLADIOLUS foliis linearibus fulcatis, floribus uno verfu difpofitis tubo floris longiore. *Mill. ic.* 157. *t.* 235. *fig.* 2.

GLADIOLUS *alatus. Schneev. & Geuns. tab.* 12. *Uft. ann. Bot. St.* 6. *p.* 98.

GLADIOLUS *odorus. Salifb. prod. Hort.* 40.

GLADIOLUS *ringens. Bot. Rep. tab.* 27. *iterum tab.* 227. *ejus Recenf.* Gladiolus carinatus.

Root-fheath gloffy like porcelane, colour a white ground beautifully mottled with purplifh brown. Leaves 3, outer one nearly the height of the ftem, inner far fheathing, upper cauline and fpathaceous. Sometimes the leaves are fcarcely half the length of the ftem, as in Jacquin's figure. Stem 1—3 feet high, flender, upright. Flowers 2—5, produced about April, fmelling very powerfully like violets or orris-root. Spathes

Spathes about half the length of the corolla, much longer than tube. Upper ſegment broadeſt, elliptic, recurved, lower ones ſubunguiculate. On the firſt and ſecond day of its expanſion, the upper parts of the ſegments, if cloſely obſerved, will be found to have a yellow ground, ſo thickly beſet with minute blue dots, as to give the appearance of a uniform blue, of which colour they really at laſt become. Stigmas longer than the anthers. It approaches very near to GLADIOLUS *gracilis* in corolla, but differs eſſentially in the leaf, as may be ſeen by their ſpecific characters; this laſt is alſo ſcentleſs, and wants the mottled root-ſheath. The plant in the Herbarium of the younger LINNÆUS, and deſcribed in the Diſſertation of THUNBERG, under the name of GLADIOLUS *recurvus*, is the IXIA *radiata* of this number; how it came to be made a ſynonym to ſo very diſtinct a ſubject as this we cannot account. We ſuſpect, however, that the real GLADIOLUS *recurvus*, as well as the GLADIOLUS *undulatus* of LINNÆUS, has never been known to any author that we have conſulted, if we may judge from the ſynonyms and the different names it has repeatedly received. Both ſpecies are intereſting, as being of the very few of this family deſcribed by LINNÆUS himſelf; and notwithſtanding the reaſons adduced in No. 538 for continuing it to JACQUIN's plant, we now regret that we did not preſerve his name of *undulatus* for the plant to which he had given it, which will appear in our next number. Raiſed by MILLER from Cape ſeeds; flowered in the Chelſea garden before the year 1760. Introduced into Kew garden by Mr. MASSON, in 1774, where it received the name of *carinatus*, from the appearance of the midrib of its leaves. MILLER's figure is, we believe, erroneous in repreſenting it as branched, which, we are almoſt certain, it never is; very probably two cloſe-growing plants afforded that appearance to the draughtſman. His deſcription is correct and full. THUNBERG mentions a variety with corollas of a pinkiſh or fleſh-coloured hue. It is the moſt fragrant of the genus; ſomewhat impatient of moiſture when out of flower; never fails to bloom when the bulb is of a proper age. There is no ſpecimen of this or *undulatus* in the Herbarium of the elder LINNÆUS. Our drawing was taken at the nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kenſington, with whom it generally flowers in April and May. *G.*

S. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Aug. 1. 1802 F. Sansom sculp.

Pelargonium Pinnatum. Pinnated Crane's-Bill.

Class and Order.

Monadelphia Heptandria.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitis: lacinia ſuprema deſinente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, ſecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala irregularis. *Filam.* 10 inæqualia, quorum 3 (raro 5) caſtrata. *Fruct.* 5-coccus, roſtratus: *roſtra* ſpiralia introrſum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *pinnatum;* acaule, umbella ſubcompoſita, foliis pinnatis: foliolis ſubrotundo-ovatis indiviſis utrinque hirſutis. *L'Herit. No.* 14. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 2. 417. *L'Herit. Geranial. t.* 8.

GERANIUM *pinnatum. Sp. Pl. ed.* 1. *p.* 677.

GERANIUM *prolificum* (γ.) pinnatum. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. *p.* 950.

GERANIUM aſtragalifolium. *Cavan. Diſſ.* 4. *p.* 257. *n.* 377. *t.* 104. *f.* 2. *a Commelini prælud. mutuata. Jacq. ic. v.* 2. *t.* 93.

GERANIUM africanum aſtragalifolio. *Commel. præl.* 53. *t.* 3.

Root tuberous. Leaves radical, from ſix inches to a foot and half in length, pinnated, hairy, hairs of a ſilvery hue, covering the mid-rib and both ſides of the leaf; leaflets varying extremely in form and manner of growth, numerous irregularly alternate, ovate, and obtuſe, or ovate-lanceolate, moſtly ſtanding on footſtalks, ſometimes ſeſſile, the terminating one uſually largeſt; ſometimes from the baſe of one of the leaflets ſprings a ſmall leaf, and ſometimes they grow as it were four together; indeed it is impoſſible to deſcribe all their variations. Flowering ſtem 6—12 inches and taller, round, hairy, a little thickened

juſt

juſt below the umbel, uſually throwing out two other flowering branches from the ſame part of the ſtem. Flowers 10—15 in an umbel. Involucrum conſiſting of as many leaves as there are flowers, one being ſituated at the baſe of each peduncle, about one-third of an inch long, ſubulate, hairy. Peduncles nearly an inch and half long. Calyx conſiſting of five lanceolate ſegments nearly equal, four of them uſually reflexed, hairy. Petals buff-coloured, narrow, ſomewhat undulated, dilating gradually from the baſe towards the apex; the two uppermoſt ſomewhat the longeſt and largeſt, and very prettily ſtreaked with crimſon. Five fertile ſtamens. Anthers inclining to orange. Stigmas crimſon.

We have followed the Hortus Kewenſis in conſidering the *pinnatum* of LINNÆUS and *aſtragalifolium* of JACQUIN as the ſame ſpecies. There are, however, remarkable varieties, and future obſervations may perhaps ſeparate ſome of them into diſtinct ſpecies.

Our figure was taken from a plant, which flowered in December 1798, in the Marquis of BLANDFORD's collection, at White-Knights, near Reading, and was raiſed there from Cape ſeeds, ſent by Lord MACARTNEY. Introduced to the Kew garden, by Mr. MASSON, ten years before. It is of the tenderer kind, and, like other tuberous rooted ſpecies, is impatient of water, and not eaſily propagated, except by ſeeds, which it rarely or never produces with us. In ſtrong plants the bulb will however branch out at top into two, three, or more diſtinct heads; by dividing theſe with caution, ſo that each part ſhall have ſome fibres to it, and not giving them too much water when planted, Mr. DOWDALL, at that time Gardener to the Marquis, told Mr. CURTIS, that this rare ſpecies might be increaſed.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1802. E. Sansom sculp.

Erica Glauca. Glaucous Heath.

Class and Order.

Octandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *glauca;* antheris cristatis, foliis ternis acerosis glaucis, pedunculis terminalibus aggregatis bracteatis nutantibus, calycibus simplicibus patentibus corollas ovatas acutas subæquantibus.

ERICA *glauca. And. Eric. n.* 47. *Salisb. in Act. Soc. Linn. v.* 6. *p.* 352.

This makes a very handsome shrub, growing to the height of three feet or more; but as it will not flower till it has acquired a considerable size, and is of slow growth and propagated from seeds only, few persons have had an opportunity of seeing it in flower; on this account, perhaps, the bracteæ, calyces, and corolla have been erroneously described as being all of a livid-purple colour, which corresponds indeed with Mr. Andrews's figure above quoted, but does not accord with nature, the corolla only being of a purple colour and the other parts of a brick-dust red. The parts of fructification are entirely enclosed in the corolla, the anthers are what Linnæus calls cristated, that is, each lobe has an appendix at its base, compared to the comb of a cock, being flat and serrated at the edges. Appears to us to approach nearest to Erica *baccans*, No. 358 of this work; but is easily distinguished from every other species by the remarkable large coloured bracteæ and spreading calyx. Our drawing was taken from the finest specimen we have ever seen, in the collection of George Hibbert, Esq. which has unfortunately since perished.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis Curator Botanical Gdn. 1. Sep. 1. 180? E. Swain sc.

TRITONIA SQUALIDA. SWEET-SCENTED TRITONIA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis ſcarioſa. *Corollæ* faux turbinata: limbus ſexpartitus: laciniæ unguiculatæ. *Stam.* inclinata (*nunquam erecta*) filamenta curva. *Stigm.* 3, recurvo-patentia. *Capſ.* ovato-rotunda. *Sem.* numeroſa, globoſa. *G.*

OBS. Bulbus involutus tunica reticulata, maculis ſæpius majuſculis. Folia glaberrima, iridioidea. Spatha integra vel apice denticulata et fuſceſcens. Flores majuſculi plures. Corollæ limbus regularis vel bilabiatus et ſubirregularis vel etiam reſupinato-bilabiatus: laciniæ ſæpius æquales vel unica fere duplo major vel tres inferiores ſed rarius minores, modo unica modo tres alternæ ad baſin gibbæ, modo cunctæ conformes. Stamina in bilabiatis adſcendentia, in regularibus aſſurgentia, vel etiam adſcendentia et aſſurgentia in diverſis floribus ejuſdem plantæ. Filam. ſemper curva. A *Sparaxide* diſcrepat ſpatha haud partito-lacera, axillis foliorum non bulbiferis; a *Gladiolo* ſeminibus non alatis. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *ſqualida*; foliis laxioribus extimis obtuſiuſculis, limbo æquali: lacinia unica baſi urceolato-gibba: unguibus margine hyalinis: laminis rotundatis, ſtigmatibus ſtamina ſuperantibus. *G.*

IXIA *ſqualida*. var. (α) *Hort. Kew.* 461. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 109. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 206.

IXIA *lancea*. *Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 21.? *Prod.* 10.? *Syſt. Vegetab. Murr.* 85.? *Syſt. Nat. Gmel.* 110.? *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 206.? Nec Jacquini.

IXIÆ *crocatæ* var. *Burm. Prod. Fl. cap.* 1. *Houtt. Linn. Pſl. Syſt.* 11. 35.

IXIA *ſimilis*. *Saliſb. Prod. Hort.* 38. *n.* 28.

The preſent ſpecies, although too cloſely allied to TRITONIA (Ixia) *crocata*, No. 184, differs in having outer leaves

leaves rather more blunt and falcate, corolla ſmaller and leſs patent, veins more prominent, laminas narrower, more rounded, often retuſe and incurved, claws leſs hyaline; beſides in ſmelling very ſweet, whereas *crocata* is perfectly ſcentleſs. In the Hort. Kew. the TRITONIA (Gladiolus) *lineata*, Bot. Mag No. 487, is made a variety of this; but upon what foundation we know not, as beſides the numerous differences above ground the habits of the bulbs are very diſtinct; in TRITONIA *lineata*, though it becomes effete, the bulb does not entirely periſh till the ſecond year after flowering, while in our plant it completely diſappears before the ſeed is ripe. DE LA ROCHE, in his *Deſcr. nov. plant. n.* 13. *p.* 24. in a note on TRITONIA *crocata*, his IXIA *iridifolia*, declares himſelf at a loſs whether to allot it to IXIA or GLADIOLUS, notices the declined poſition of the parts of fructification and the curvature of the ſtamens, which he deſcribes by the word *ſigmoidea* (ſigmalike). We have founded the genus on the following deſcribed ſpecies, viz. IXIA *crocata*, *Linn. Bot. Mag. No.* 184. IXIA *feneſtrata*, *Jacq.* IXIA *miniata*, *Jacq.* IXIA *ſqualida*, *Hort Kew.* IXIA *deuſta*, *Hort Kew.* GLADIOLUS *lineatus*, *Saliſb.* (*Bot. Mag. No.* 487. IXIA *ſqualida* β. *Hort. Kew.*) GLADIOLUS *ſecuriger*, *Hort. Kew. Bot. Mag. No.* 383. GLADIOLUS *flavus Hort. Kew.* GLADIOLUS *refractus? Jacq.* Name derived from *Triton*, in the ſignification of a vane or weathercock, in alluſion to the variable direction in the ſtamens of the different ſpecies. We have not adopted THUNBERG's trivial name of *lancea*, for although, taking circumſtances together, we have little doubt but this is his plant, yet the deſcription is far too vague to apply with certainty to any ſpecies. Flowers in May. Introduced by Mr. MASSON, in 1774. Our figure was drawn at the nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Sep 1. 1802 E. Sansom sculp

GLADIOLUS CUSPIDATUS. TALL CORN FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 569.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *cuspidatus;* corolla semiringenter-infundibuliformi; tubo filiformi spatha limbove duplo longiore, laciniis longe attenuatis recurvis undulatis; infimis duplo angustioribus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *cuspidatus. Jacq ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 257. *Coll. Suppl.* 17. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 210. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 219.

GLADIOLUS *undulatus. Linn. Mant.* 27. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 86. *Reich.* 1. 101. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 11. 59. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 110. excluso synonymo.

GLADIOLUS *tristis.* var. (o) *hastatus,* corollis albo incarnatis macula hastata. *Thunb. Diss. de Glad.* 13.?

Leaves ensiform, generally shorter than the stem, and narrow in proportion to their height. Stem 2—3 feet high, erect, round. Tube filiform, straight, nearly twice the length of the spathe, above which it is gradually enlarged into a faux; segments lanceolate, far-attenuate, much shorter than tube, and generally waved, upper ones broadest, uppermost nearly straight, recurved at the end. Flowers vary much in colour and in the form of the mark on the lower segments, which is sometimes obsolete as well as the undulation. Our reasons for not having restored LINNÆUS's specific name of *undulatus* to this species may be seen No. 538 of this work, though we now wish we had retained the trivial name of *augustus,* given by THUNBERG for that, and LINNÆUS's for this.—— The latter, in his *Mantissa,* fixes upon this species as the link that unites Gladiolus and Ixia, which he would hardly have done had he seen the numerous species that have been since discovered, many of which seem to approach much nearer to Ixia. This magnificent species is a native of the Cape, flowers in May and June. Our drawing was taken from the collection of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, at Kensington. Its time of introduction uncertain; but since the publication of *Hort. Kew.* G.

Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Sep. 1. 1802. F. Sansom sculp.

BABIANA VILLOSA. CRIMSON BABIANA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 576.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *villofa ;* fpatha tubo fubæquata, corolla regulari: laciniis oblongis obtufis, ftigmatibus linearibus antheras craffas majufculas fubæquantibus. *G.*
IXIA *villofa. Hort. Kew.* 1. 58.
IXIA *punicea. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 287. *Coll. Suppl.* 12. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 198.
IXIA *flabelliformis. Salifb. Prod. Hort.* 37. *n.* 23.
GLADIOLI *plicati.* var. purpurea. *Thunb. Diff. n.* 24.

Stem declined. Flowers fcentlefs. Outer fegments of the corolla are traverfed by a hairy fubcarinate line on the outfide, and terminated by a fmall mucro. Anthers deep violet or black, at firft furrounding the ftigmas, but ultimately inclining to a parallel front, though not afcendent.

Differs from BABIANA (IXIA) *rubro-cyanea,* No. 410 of this work, chiefly in not having the ftigmas fo broad and rounded, nor fo markedly curled and fringed.—Are they really diftinct fpecies?

Our figure was taken at the nurfery of Mr. COLVILLE, King's-Road.

Flowers in May. Introduced into Kew garden by Dr. PATRICK RUSSELL, in 1778.* *G.*

* Hort. Kew.

[illegible] Sept 1 [illegible] F. Sansom sculp.

Ixia Excisa. Dwarf Ixia.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *excifa;* rachi dichotomoideo-flexuofa, fpatha herbacea naviculari glaberrima; floribus remotiufculis erectiffimis: limbo rotato-patente; ftigmatibus revolutis fimbriato-pilofis antheras fupereminentibus. *G.*

IXIA *excifa. Thunb. Diff. n.* 24. *tab.* 1. *fig.* 4. *Prod.* 10. *Linn. Suppl.* 92 quoad varietatem fecundam, prior enim Gladiolum (nobis Lapeyroufiam) *junceum* fpectat. *Syft. Veg. Murr.* 85. *Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 110. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 207.

IXIA *ovata,* foliis radicalibus binis ovatis connatis, fcapo in fummitate inflexo. *Planta fefquipalmaris, foliolo ad fcapi divifuram oblongo, qui a flore ad florem inflectitur et inftar dichotomiæ adparet; flores in fummitate albi et violacei. Burm. Fl. cap. Prod.*

Bulb round, fmaller than a pea, tunic brown, hard, bafe obliquely femitruncate. Radical leaves two, three times fhorter than the ftem, narrow-ovate, fub-coriaceous, diftich, fubfalcate, very fmooth, rather fhining, with a flight excifion towards the bafe, and the middle nerve nearly obfolete. Stem ftiff, round, flexuofe, 2—4 inches long, generally with a cauline leaf. The fpike has the appearance of a dichotomous inflorefcence, owing to the rachis being ftrongly flexuofe and the flowers rifing ftraight from the angle of the bends or knees, feem as if each terminated a diftinct peduncle. Spathe fhorter than the tube, outer valve very fmooth, conduplicate, keeled, flightly bifid. Flowers 4—6, large in proportion to the bulb. Tube ftrict, thickifh, fleffy, obfoletely triquetral,

triquetral, longer than the ſegments, which are oblong, oval, ſlightly pointed, ſomewhat concave, nearly equal, white on the inſide, with a twin cinnamon-coloured ſtain at the baſe, on the outſide ſtreaked with the ſame coloured veins, the three outermoſt moſt ſo. Filaments erect, longer than the anthers, diſtinct or ſomewhat remote but not patent, forming a kind of open-work column; anthers ſagittate, upright, ſhort, brown. Style as long or longer than the ſtamens; ſtigmas revolute, hanging over the anthers, from complicate explanate, pubeſcently fringed, lucid. Expands about eight o'clock in the morning, and continues open as long as the ſun ſhines upon it. Quite ſcentleſs. The younger LINNÆUS ſeems to have confounded a variety of GLADIOLUS (our LAPEYROUSIA) *junceus* with it, as the latter variety only of the plant he deſcribes applies to our ſpecies.—Spathe and corolla bear a ſtrong *prima facie* reſemblance to IXIA *falcata*. Found by THUNBERG on the hills round Cape-Town; his figure is characteriſtic.

Our drawing was taken at the garden of GEORGE HIBBERT, Eſq. Clapham (by whom it was introduced) where alone, we believe, it is to be found in this country.

Our ſpecimen agrees in ſize with the many dried ſpontaneous ones we have ſeen, and does not appear to have been the leaſt altered by cultivation. Propagates by offsets with the uſual facility of its congeners, by which they will all ſoon become very common, eſpecially as they are of ſuch eaſy culture.

Flowers in April and May. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Sep 1. 1802 F. Sansom sculp.

STAPELIA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOWERED STAPELIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nect.* duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *grandiflora ;* ramis quadrangularibus clavatis : angulis dentatatis : dentibus remotis incurvatis, corolla magna plana quinquefida : laciniis lanceolatis acutis margine ciliatis. *Maſſon. Stap. p.* 13. *n.* 11. *t.* 11.

STAPELIA *grandiflora. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1278.

This STAPELIA has the largeſt flowers of any of the whole genus, the corolla meaſuring, when fully expanded, in the ſpecimen from which our drawing was taken, ſix inches in diameter, and is equally offenſive to the ſmell as any of its congeners. More nearly allied to STAPELIA *hirſuta* than to any other ; but beſides a conſiderable difference in the branches, is diſtinguiſhed by ſegments more acute and covered with hairs to a greater extent ; not only the centre of the flower, as in *hirſuta*, but more than half the ſegments, being thickly clothed with a felt of fine ſoft ſilky hairs of a reddiſh purple colour. The tips of the flower are of a very black purple colour and naked, except the fringe on the edge, which alſo ſurrounds the reſt of the flower,

flower, and consists of very long white silky hairs, growing from a narrow margin in one rank, but alternately reclining in different directions, chiefly distichwise; whereas in *hirsuta*, the ciliæ grow on a broader margin, constituting a thicker but much shorter fringe. The parts of fructification, which vary so much in the different species, though sufficiently different in form to mark a distinct species, are very similar to those of *hirsuta*, well figured and described by JACQUIN in his *Miscellanea Austriaca, tom.* 1. *p.* 28. *tab.* 3. We are however by no means convinced that the APOCINEÆ *Juss.* to which order Stapelia belongs, should be referred to the class decandria, but consider them rather as having five two-lobed anthers, with the lobes distinct; we would therefore retain them in the class pentandria for just the same reason that Prof. SWARTZ has considered the Orchideæ to be really monandrous, though arranged by LINNÆUS as diandrous.

Culture the same as for the rest of the genus, see No. 536. It does not flower so readily as many of the others, the buds being very apt to die off, even when far advanced.

Found by MASSON at the Cape of Good Hope, near Sondags Rivier.

Our drawing was taken in December, from a specimen communicated by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurseryman at Hackney, who has a large collection of Stapeliæ.

Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent 1st Nov. 1801 F. Sansom sculp.

GLADIOLUS ALATUS. WING-FLOWERED CORNFLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 569.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *alatus;* foliis rigidis denfe ftriatulis, fpathis fubventricofis decurrentibus, corollæ lacinia fuprema cuneato-lanceolata plana erecto-recurva: lateralibus latiffimis ovato-rhombeis: infima fpatulato-rhombea. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *alatus. Sp. Pl.* 53. *Amæn. Acad.* 6. *Afr.* 2. *(excluſo ſynonymo Pluken.) Thunb. Diff. n.* 15. *var.* 3. Nec GLADIOLUS *alatus* Hort. Kew. aut Jacq. ic. rar. vel coll.

GLADIOLUS flore fingulari miniato, inferioribus laciniis luteo-viridibus. *Breyn. Prod. p.* 25. *t.* 12. *f.* 2. *Seb. Thef.* 1. *t.* 7. *f.* 3.

GLADIOLUS. *Herb. Gronov. apud Herb. Bankf.*

GLADIOLUS *galeatus. Burm. Prod. cap.* 2. ?

GLADIOLUS *alatus. Bot. Rep. tab.* 8. *ejufque Recenf. No.* 14.

Bulb round, compreffed. Leaves 3—4, enfiform-linear, ftiff, fomewhat coriaceous, outermoft one bluntifh, nearly equal with the fcape, twice the length of the others, all without a chief or middle nerve, ftreaked with clofe parallel fine furrows. Stem 6—8 inches high, upright, flexuofe, femiancipital. Spathe much longer than tube, exterior valve ventricofely-concave, fomewhat keeled, ftem-embracing, decurrent, the margins of which projecting fomewhat beyond the ftem give it fomething the appearance of being winged. Flowers 5—10, divaricately ringent, patent. Tube fhort, turbinate,

turbinate, ſegments equal in length, uppermoſt one twice narrower than its lateral ones, lower ones narrower, far-attenuate downwards or clawed. Parts of fructification nearly of one length, arched-adſcendent. Filaments flattened. Flowers ſmell like ſweet-briar. Being the GLADIOLUS *alatus* of *Sp. Pl.* and *Amæn. Acad.* we have retained the ſpecific name, though not the plant of *Hort. Kew.* or *Jacquin*, for which we intend the name of *viperatus*, that being the "*Siſyrinchium viperatum*" of PLUKENET, and mottled in the manner and ſomething the colour of a viper's head; of this we have never yet been able to obtain a live ſpecimen, but have ſeen a beautiful drawing of it by Mr. BAUER, in the Bankſian library, from a plant that flowered in the Kew garden ſome years ago; as likewiſe many dried ſpecimens*. THUNBERG has united under the GLADIOLUS *alatus* three very diſtinct ſpecies, viz. 1ſt. GLADIOLUS *galeatus*, *Jacq.* 2dly. GLADIOLUS *alatus*, *Hort. Kew.* and *Jacq. our viperatus.* 3dly, The preſent plant; which three ſpecies, together with GLADIOLUS *permeabilis*, *De La Roche*; GLADIOLUS *namaquenſis*, *Bot. Rep. t.* 122, and GLADIOLUS *viridis*, *Hort. Kew. add.* form a very ſingular and diſtinct ſection in this genus, agreeing in having the parts of fructification very much arched, the upper lateral ſegments of a more or leſs rhomboidal form, very patent, and broad; and, though they differ materially in other points, have a ſtriking reſemblance in the form of their corollas.

Our figure was taken at Mr. COLVILLE's Nurſery, in the King's-Road, Chelſea (with whom it bloſſoms in May) from a ſpecimen, the flowers of which were unuſually luxuriant.

Found by THUNBERG in many ſpots at the Cape of Good Hope, where it ſeems to be very common. It is among the moſt beautiful of the tribe; and, though not uncommon in different collections, is ſeldom ſeen in flower, the reaſon perhaps of its not appearing in *Hort. Kew.* for there is ſcarcely an arrival of Cape bulbs that does not contain ſome of the roots. Propagates very eaſily by ſeed and offsets. We have not yet learnt the mode of inſuring its flowering, but apprehend it requires rather more heat than many of the genus.

We preſume the ſpecific name was ſuggeſted by the extended wing-like appearance of the upper lateral ſegments of the corolla; ſcarcely from the ſomewhat winged appearance of the ſtem? *G.*

* Since this was written, we are happy to learn from a figure in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory for laſt month (ſee GLADIOLUS *orchidiflorus*, pl. 241) that the country is ſtill in poſſeſſion of this rare plant through the collection of GEORGE HIBBERT, Eſq. where it flowered in March laſt.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1802. E. Sarg[illegible]

Iris Viscaria. Bird-Limed Flag.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita: petalis alternis reflexis. *Stigmata* petaliformia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *vifcaria* (imberbis) foliis linearibus rectiufculis caule terete rigido vifcofo fubcandelabri formiter polyftachio, corollæ laciniis retroflexis ovato-oblongis acutulis, ftigmatibus ferratis. *G.*

IRIS *vifcaria;* imberbis, foliis linearibus planis, fcapo vifcofo. *Thunb. Diff.* 41. *Prod.* 12. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 1. *p.* 239.

IRIS *vifcaria;* corollis imberbibus foliis linearibus planis, petalis patentibus caule vifcofo. *Linn. Suppl.* 98.

Root bulbous. Stem about a foot high, wiry, fmeared with a coat of yellowifh brown gluten of a very tenacious quality, enfnaring all fmaller infects that happen to touch it; culmaceous, each joint embraced by an involucre, from which iffue 3—4 fimple branches arranged in the manner of thofe of a chandelier, fimilar to the ftem and fmeared with the fame vifcid exudation, of which no other part of the plant poffeffes the fmalleft particle. Leaves longer than the ftem, ftriated on the outfide. Stigmas campanulately arranged, inner lips divaricately bifid. Clofely allied to Iris *bituminofa,* but eafily diftinguifhed from it by not having the root-leaf fpirally rolled; is alfo a much fmaller plant.

Found at the Cape, by Thunberg, in the fandy fpots of Saldanha-Bay, near Lofper's-Farm. Introduced amongft us by Edward Woodford, Efq. Vauxhall, where our figure was taken in the month of June 1801. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1802. F. Sansom sculp.

LACHENALIA QUADRICOLOR. FOUR-COLOURED LACHENALIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita: Petala 3-exteriora difformia. *Caps.* 3-alata: loculamenta polysperma. *Sem.* globosa receptaculo affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *quadricolor;* foliis binis lineari lanceolatis canaliculatis sursum explanatis, floribus distantibus pedunculatis pendulis: petalis exterioribus dimidio brevioribus.

LACHENALIA *quadricolor. Jacq. Icon. rar.* 2. *t.* 388. *Andr. Bot. Rep. Pl.* 148.

LACHENALIA *pendula* β. *Willd. Sp. Pl. tom.* 1. *p.* 181.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing this to be a very distinct species from LACHENALIA *pendula*, of which WILLDENOW considers it only a variety. It appears indeed to us to have greater affinity with LACHENALIA *tricolor*, though sufficiently different from that also. The flowers chiefly differ from those of *pendula*, in having longer peduncles, the outer petals much shorter, and the inner more spreading at the mouth; they are also more distant, growing alternately on the scape, which is weaker. The leaves are much longer, narrower, and more channelled, one of them longer than the other, and, as JACQUIN remarks, erect at first, but reclined from above the middle; they come out from the bulb fistular and split open as they advance, and those of the young offsets not opening at all, have very much the appearance of a different plant growing in the same pot.

In brilliancy of colours it far excels all its congeners.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall, where it flowered the first time in February 1801, from bulbs imported from the Cape the preceding year.

Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1 1802. E. Sanders sculp.

IXIA ARISTATA. SALVER-FLOWERED IXIA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 549.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *aristata;* fpica fubthyrfiformi, fpatha tubo 3—4plo breviori aristato-dentata, laciniis rotato-complanatis oblongis longitudine tubi, ftaminibus erectis piftillo fubæqualibus. *G.*

IXIA *aristata. Thunb. Diff. n.* 15. *prod.* 9. *Syft. Veg. Murr.* 85. *Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 109. Nec vero Hort. Kew. aut Willd. Sp. Pl.

IXIA *patens. Herb. Bankf.* quoad fpecimen fpontaneum capenfe.

Leaves four, enfiform, nerved, acuminate, with a filiform cartilaginous margin: midrib prominent, inner leaf fheathing the ftem nearly its whole length. Stem from a foot to two feet high, ftrict, round, fomewhat compreffed downwards, fimple, or with two or three fhort patent branches. Spike fomewhat fcattered, with from five to nine flowers. Nearly allied to IXIA *patens* and *flexuofa*, but a far more robuft plant; fegments quite flat, rotate, and blunter; fpathe more dentate, lefs membranous, and the parts of fructification more erect and collected. Scentlefs. Flowers in May. The fpecific name was undoubtedly fuggefted to THUNBERG by the fpathes, which however he defcribes as "*aristato-dentatæ;*" and we guefs that the inappropriate application of the word "*aristata*" was in fome meafure the caufe of the miftake in *Hort. Kew.* where SPARAXIS *grandiflora* (IXIA *grandiflora, Bot. Mag. No.* 541, and IXIA *bulbifera, var. purpurea, Thunb.*) is taken for

for the prefent fpecies. When a weakly plant, it bears a ftrong *prima facie* refemblance to IXIA *capillaris, var.* γ. but differs in the fpathe and tube.

In the Bankfian Herbarium we find a Cape fpecimen of this plant, marked IXIA *patens,* placed as a fynonym by the fide of the one from Kew Gardens, from which the defcription of that fpecies was taken by Dr. SOLANDER. In fact, the feveral intermediate varieties we have feen, lead us to fufpect, that IXIA *patens, flexuofa,* and *ariftata,* can fcarcely be retained as diftinct fpecies.

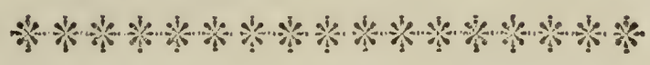
Our drawing was taken at the nurfery of Meffrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenfington.

Found by THUNBERG, at the Cape, growing in moift fandy places. Is very impatient of drought, and fhould be fet in a pan of water when near flowering. Varies with white, pale pink, and purple-rofe-coloured flowers.

The IXIA *leucantha* of JACQUIN is a variety of IXIA *patens,* agreeing with that in proportion of the limb to the tube, but approaching this in fize and robuftnefs of growth. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del Pub by T. Curtis St Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1802 F. Sansom sculp

LACHENALIA PENDULA. PENDULOUS LACHENALIA.



Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita. *Petala* 3 exteriora difformia. *Capf.* 3-alata: loculamenta polyfperma. *Sem.* globofa receptaculo affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *pendula;* foliis binis ovato-lanceolatis erectis, corollis cylindraceis cernuis breviter pedunculatis: petalis externis parum brevioribus, fpica compactiori.

LACHENALIA *pendula. Willd. Sp. Pl. t.* 2. *p.* 180. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 461. *Thunb. prod.* 64. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 400. *Collect.* 3. *p.* 239. *Bot. Repof. pl.* 41. *Ejufque Recenf.* 62.

PHORMIUM *bulbiferum. Cyrilli Neap. fafc.* 1. *p.* 35. *t.* 12.

Though fomewhat lefs brilliant in the colour of its flowers than the *quadricolor*, No. 588, this fpecies, from its more compact growth, forms a no lefs defirable plant. Flowers in April and May. Propagates eafily by offsets from its bulbs. We are told in *Hort. Kew.* that it was introduced into the royal collection by Mr. MASSON, in 1774; but fince this time it has been frequently imported both from Holland and immediately from the Cape. Our figure was drawn from a fpecimen in the collection of EDWARD WOODFORD, Efq. at Vauxhall.

In JACQUIN's figure the colours are not exactly the fame as ours, and the whole plant is more flender. We were favoured, by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Turnham-Green, with a fpecimen more refembling this of JACQUIN's, which we fuppofe to be a mere variety of our plant.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 31. 1802 F. Sansom sculp.

GLADIOLUS CARNEUS. FLESH-COLOURED CORNFLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *carneus;* fpica difticha, tubo curvato fpatha longiore, laciniis nutantibus compreffo-ringentibus: lateralibus fuperioribus divaricato-patentibus recurvis acuminatis: infima anguftiffima. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *carneus. Jacq. ic. rar. t.* 255. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 213. cæteris exclufis fynonymis.

GLADIOLUS *cufpidatus. Bot. Rep. tab.* 147.

Leaves enfiform, nerved, fheathing at the bafe, fhorter than the ftem, edged with a flender white filiform cartilage. Stem 1—2 feet high. Flowers 3—5, narrow funnel-form below the fegments. Upper fegment broadeft, lanceolate, concave, acuminate, convolute above, where it is alfo recurved and fometimes flightly undulate; the three loweft narrower, nearly linear, loweft ftraighter, narroweft. Differs from GLADIOLUS *cufpidatus* befides in colour and in being lefs waved, in having its fpathes more inflated and not fo convolute, fpike more decidedly diftich, flowers not fo upright, tube fhorter, more curved, lefs filiform; fegments proportionably longer, being nearly the length of the tube, leaves more confpicuoufly margined.

Native of the Cape. Flowers in May and June, earlier than GLADIOLUS *cufpidatus.* Scentlefs; blows freely, and is eafily propagated either by feed or offsets. The fpike being too large for our page, one rank of its flowers was neceffarily omitted, leaving the fpathes to fhew the diftich character of the inflorefcence.

Our drawing was taken at Meffrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kenfington. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1802. F. Sansom sculp.

GLADIOLUS NAMAQUENSIS. THICK-LEAVED CORNFLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *namaquenfis*, foliis coriaceis oblongiufculis: margine craffa, lacinia fuprema fornicato-concava: lateralibus rhombeo-ovatis planis extenfo-patentibus: infimis conniventibus unguibus convolutis. *G.*

GLADIOLUS. *Herb. Bankf.*

GLADIOLUS *galeatus*. *Bot. Rep.* 122. *Ejufque Recenf.* 15. (exclufis fynonymis).

Bulb round, flightly compreffed, refembling that of GLADIOLUS *alatus*. Leaves four, coriaceous; inner ones gradually fhorter, narrower, farther fheathing; outer one oblong; fubacute, attenuated into a kind of broad petiole, ftreaked with 10—15 equidiftant, parallel, not prominent ribs, and furrounded by a thick, brownifh, cartilaginous border, in the manner of WATSONIA *marginata*. Stem from fix inches to a foot high, bluntly triquetral, flexuofe, longer than the leaves, with a fpathe-form decurrent leaf. Flowers 3—12, nodding, large, fhewy, fmelling like violets or orris root, expanding about May. Spathe much longer than the tube, outer valve fubventricofe, fubdecurrent. Corolla ringent: tube with the faux turbinate and very fhort; upper fegment oval-lanceolate; fide ones fhortly acute, flat, and fpreading; lower ones connivent, propendent, unguiculate, lateral ones narroweft, cuneate, fubacute, with convolute claws, loweft oval, broader than its lateral ones. Parts of fructification arched-adfcendent, fhorter than fegments.

The

The Bankſian Herbarium contains a well-preſerved indigenous ſpecimen (nearly twice the ſize of the preſent) brought over by Mr. Masson; here we learn that it is a native of that part of South Africa, called Namaqua-Land, a conſiderable diſtance from the Cape.

A free blower, and propagates with facility both by ſeed and offsets.

Introduced by Mr. Nevin into the garden of Mr. Alderman Hibbert, a Gentleman whoſe munificence and urbanity leave to no lover of ſcience a regret that ſo extenſive and invaluable a collection ſhould be the property of a private individual. G.

Sud. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1802 F. Sanson sculp.

MORÆA UNGUICULATA. LONG-CLAWED MORÆA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea, 6-partita, subæqualiter patens laciniis basi parum concretis. *Antheræ* stigmatibus petaliformibus vel subpetaliformibus bifidis accumbentes. *Caps.* oblonga obsolete trigona. *Sem.* numerosa. *G.* VIEUSSEUXIA *de la Roche, Descr.* 31.

OBS. *Radix bulbus farinaceus rotundus putamine fibroso paralleliter multi-rimoso inclusus. Folia pauca, sæpius unicum, fistulosa a caule supra longitudinaliter fissa, canaliculato-dehiscentia, cuspide terete stricta terminata. Caulis culmaceus teres polystachius ad nodos foliolo spathæformi involucratus, rami vel pedunculi axillares et terminales rarius unicus. Flores pedicellati bracteis inclusis discreti, successive prodeuntes involucro spathaceo fasciati. Corolla fugax involuto-marcescens (semperne?) laciniæ geniculatæ unguibus suberectis vel subrotatæ genubus et unguibus obsoletis, 3 interiores modo sed rarissime desunt. Filamenta vel basi tantum vel medio tenus vel omnino cuniculato-connata. Stigmata in nonnullis imminuta vix petaliformia at nunquam non fissa. Quandoque sterilescunt pedicelli.* G.

Ab IRIDI *(præterquam habitu) laciniis haud in tubum connatis apprime distinguenda* G.

MORÆA *cærulea, spiralis (Bot. Mag.) melaleuca, et pusilla ad* ARISTEAM *revocandæ.* G.

Specific Character.

MORÆA *unguiculata;* imberbis, laminis interioribus parvis tridentato-partitis: exterioribus obovatis subacutis unguium angustarum longitudine, filamentis omnino coalitis ungues æquantibus. *G.*

When we observed in No. 577, that the corolla of MORÆA decayed by twisting itself spirally into a column, we then intended that

that name for another genus, and to have adopted that of VIEUSSEUXIA for this, ſo that the remark is now inappropriate to Moræa; a genus ſo named by MILLER from his friend ROBERT MORE, Eſq. whom he ſtates to be learned in various branches of natural hiſtory, and particularly in that of botany*; the ſpecies on which he founded it was MORÆA *vegeta*. Thoſe that have regulated us in the preſent eſſential character are IRIS *ciliata, minuta, tripetala, ſpathacea, ramoſa? angnſta, ſetacea, pavonia, criſpa, tricuſpis,* (Bot. Mag. No. 168.) *villoſa,* (Bot. Mag. No. 571.) *unguiculata, papilionacea, edulis, triſtis,* (Bot. Mag. No. 577.) *polyſtachia? viſcaria,* (Bot. Mag. No. 587.) *bituminoſa.* MORÆA *juncea, vegeta, (iriopetalæ* Willdenovii *varietates) collina* et *elegans* (Hort. Schœnb.)

Our preſent plant, ſo nearly allied to *tricuſpis* and *villoſa,* differs from both, in not being bearded and in having its claws much narrower and equal to the laminæ of the largeſt ſegments, and from the latter, moreover, in not having a pubeſcent leaf and ſtem.

Introduced from the Cape by Mr. Alderman HIBBERT, at whoſe garden our drawing was taken, and where alone, we believe, it is at preſent to be found. Flowers in May. Propagates in the manner of MORÆA *villoſa.*

This genus is certainly one of the moſt elegant diviſions of the whole natural order, but from the extreme delicacy of the corollas of its ſpecies ill calculated for the Herbarium, in which ſcarcely any thing but the leaf and ſtem can be recognized, hence good figures from living ſpecimens become the more deſirable. *G.*

* Profeſſor THUNBERG, in his Diſſertation on MORÆA, mentions the name as given by LINNÆUS in honour of JOHANNES MORÆUS, M. D. at Fahlun; but this muſt be a miſtake, LINNÆUS having avowedly adopted the genus on the ſole authority of MILLER's Dictionary.

Syd Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis, 5th Geo. Crescent Oct 31 1802 E Sansom sculp.

Ixia Crateroides. Crimson Ixia.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 549.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *crateroides;* pauciflora, foliis gramineis, tubo breviffimo fpatham fcariofam patentem vix æquante, limbo hemifphærico-campanulato: laciniis ovalibus firmulis, ftigmatibus antheras fuperantibus. *G.*
IXIA *fpeciofa. Bot. Rep. tab.* 186.
IXIA *campanulata. Herb. Bankf.*

Bulb irregular, of a more fucculent fpongy fubftance, and not fo farinaceous as ufual in the genus. Leaves 5—6, grafs-like, fmooth, with a flightly prominent midrib, fhorter than the ftem. Flowers 1—2, rarely three, upright, largifh, fcentlefs. Stem fimple, round, wiry, from fix inches to a foot high. Spathes fcariofe, denticulately fplit, patent; tube feveral times fhorter than the limb, fcarcely equal to the fpathe. Limb fubfphæroid-bell-fhaped, fegments feparate to the tube, oblong-oval, bluntifh, fomewhat concave, fhining, of a more fubftantial confiftence than in moft fpecies, deep crimfon on the infide, on the out purplifh-red, traverfed longitudinally by a paler ftripe. Filaments upright, patent, much fhorter than limb, about the length of the anthers, purplifh. Stigmas recurved, feparated but little beyond the fummits of the anthers, which they generally overtop. Out of many hundred fpecimens, both indigenous and from our own gardens, this is the only one we have ever feen with fo many as three flowers, though the fpecies is as liable as its congeners to vary in fize of leaf and height of ftem. Does not bloffom fo freely as many others, perhaps requires tenderer treatment. Flowers in July. Propagates abudantly by offsets. A pot of them exactly refembles a pot of our common graffes. Found, according to Mr. Nevin, at the Cape, in fandy fpots near the twenty-four rivers.

Our figure was taken at Mr. Colville's nurfery, in the King's-Road, Chelfea. *G.*

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LAPEYROUSIA CORYMBOSA. LEVEL-TOPPED LAPEYROUSIA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis: tubus gracillimus in faucem turbinatam recto-continuam fenfim dilatatus: limbus 6-partitus laciniis regularibus vel parum irregularibus. *Stam.* erecta. *Stigm.* tria, gracilia, bifida, patentia. *Sem.* numerofa. G.

OBS. *Plantulæ fpithameæ vix unquam pedales. Radix bulbus conico-campanulatus tegumento putamineo reticulato-rimofo bafi dentato-multifido pro ætate uno vel plurimis imbricatim aggeftis tectus. Caulis fæpius præ foliis fpathifve decurrentibus alato-anceps vel triqueter, rigidus (exficcato fubligneo) ramofus modo ramulofus fruticulam emulans. Folia enfiformia, nervofa, ad marginem intimam bafin verfus conniventer fiffilia, in* LAPEYROUSIA fiffifolia *apice tenus fubplana dehifcunt, hinc tranfverfo-paginata cauli obverfant. In nonnullis prefertim fpontaneis fpatharum carinæ et foliorum margines ftrigofæ.* LAPEYROUSIA juncea *ab habitu præfato plurimum recedit, fpecies forte nimis difparilis, novi generis primordium? Spica in* LAPEYROUSIA fafciculata *fafciculato-contracta fpathæque univalves.* G.

Ab IXIA *et* GLADIOLO *ftigmatibus bifidis, a* WATSONIA *floribus rectis feminibufque non angulato-oblongis, a* MORÆA *tubo, a* WITSENIA *ftigmatibus trinis difcrepat.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAPEYROUSIA *corymbofa* fcapo ancipiti ramulofo, ramis corymbofo-paniculatis furfum paucifloribus, limbo regulari tubo cum fauce breviore, ftaminibus patentiffimis. G.

IXIA *corymbofa.* *Sp. Pl.* 51. *Amæn. Acad.* 4. 300. *Thunb. Diff. n.* 10. (exclufo fyn. de la Roche) *prod.* 9. *Murr. Syft. Veg.* 84. *Houtt. Linn. Pft. Syft.* 11. 27. *t.* 77. *f.* 1. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 288. *Coll.* 4. 179. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 199.

IXIA *crifpifolia* *Bot. Rep. tab.* 35.

CARYOPHYLLUS *monomotapenfis.* *Pluk. Alm.* 87. *t.* 275. *f.* 1.

A genus firft propofed by the Abbé POURRET, in a tract contained in the third volume of the Tranfactions of the Academy

demy of Sciences and Inſcriptions of Thouloufe, to which he has ſince added further explanation, in the thirty-fifth volume of the Journal de Phyſique, p. 431. The ſpecies that ſerved him for his foundation was LAPEYROUSIA (GLADIOLUS, *Thunb.*) *anceps*, his *compreſſa*, the only one known to him, and which he ſtates to be an aboriginal of the Iſle of France, adding, that his ſpecimen was tranſmitted by COMMERSON to THOUIN, and by the latter to himſelf; thus the miſtake in the habitat lies between the three; for it is certainly a native of the Cape, and not of the Iſle of France. The generic name he gives in honour of PICOT, then Baron de la PEYROUSE, ſince Inſpector of the Mines of the French Republic and Aſſociate of the National Inſtitute, well known by his works on the Natural Hiſtory of the Pyrenees;—not to be confounded with the celebrated but ill-fated navigator, known by the title of Compte de la PEYROUSE.

The ſpecies on which we have conſtructed our generic character are as follow: GALAXIA *plicata*, *Jacq.* (IXIA *heterophylla*, *Willd.* our LAPEYROUSIA *faſciculata*) GLADIOLUS *falcatus*, *Linn. fil.* IXIA *corymboſa*, *Linn.* GLADIOLUS *anceps*, *Linn. fil.* GLADIOLUS *fiſſifolius*, *Jacq.* GLADIOLUS *ſilenoides*, *Jacq.* GLADIOLUS *junceus*, *Linn. fil.*

The preſent ſpecies varies greatly in number of branches, thickneſs and height of ſtem, breadth and even criſpature of leaves; alſo, with white and plain blue flowers. The white variety we have never ſeen, but know it to be in the collection of Mr. HIBBERT. Scentleſs.

Found by THUNBERG in ſandy ſpots and roads about Swartland, at the Cape of Good Hope. Neither he nor JACQUIN obſerved its bifid ſtigmas, which the former deſcribes as globular, an appearance they often aſſume in a dried ſtate.

Our drawing was taken at the garden of G. HIBBERT, Eſq. at Clapham. Is as yet an exceeding rare plant. Flowers in May. G.

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CRATÆVA FRAGRANS. SWEET-SCENTED CRATÆVA.

Clafs and Order.

DODECANDRIA (*rectius* POLYANDRIA) MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Cor.* 4-petala aut 0. *Bacca* 1-locularis polyfperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRATÆVA *fragrans;* caule volubili, corollis regularibus: petalis longiffimis undulatis, pedunculis capitato-racemofis terminalibus teretibus.
CRATÆVA *mofchata. Herb. Bankf.*
CRATÆVA *capparoides. Bot. Rep. pl.* 176.

Capparis and Cratæva are fo nearly related, that it is not eafy to find characters which will always diftinguifh them. Even in the artificial fyftem, they ought not to have been feparated into different claffes, moft of the fpecies being polyandrous. Perhaps the only diftinction in the parts of fructification is, that in Cratæva the ftamens are attached to the column fupporting the germ, whereas in Capparis they are attached to the edge of the receptacle. A flight difference, as the column itfelf is an elongation of the centre of the receptacle. In the habit of the plants there is this effential diftinction, that in every fpecies of Capparis the leaves are fimple, in Cratæva ternate.

The CRATÆVA *fragrans* has feveral climbing ftems, extending 10—20 feet, with a multitude of branches. Leaves alternate, petioled, trifoliate; leaflets ovate, entire, fhining, fhortly petioled. The flowers grow in bunches on long peduncles from the extremities of the branches, nodding whilft in bud. Calyx confifts of four ovate-acuminate, concave, equal

equal leaves, deciduous. Petals four, very narrow, long-clawed, limb undulated and convolute towards the base, regularly patent. Stamens many, longer than calyx, shorter than petals, attached to the receptacular column near its base, incurved. Proper style o. Stigma annular. Germen supported upon a receptacular column, longer than the stamens, one-celled? containing many seeds. Fruit has never yet ripened with us. The flowers are of short duration, but come in succession for some weeks, very fragrant, approaching in smell to the fruit of the pine-apple (BROMELIA *ananas*).

First discovered in Africa, by our particular friend, Dr. ADAM AFZELIUS, Botanical Demonstrator to the University of Upsal, who never met with it but twice, once in the Island of Bananas, in April, when it was in full flower, and afterwards at Sierra-Leone, near Free-Town, towards the mountains, in January, when the seeds were ripe. In both places it grew near water on rising and rocky ground, covering the rocks for a considerable extent with its widely-spreading stems and twining branches. He gave the seeds to T. EVANS, Esq. Stepney, to whose liberality every possessor of this valuable acquisition to the stove is indebted. Is propagated easily by cuttings, but to thrive well requires more room for its roots than a pot.

It is at the desire of Dr. AFZELIUS that we have given it the specific name of *fragrans*, that of *capparoides*, equally applicable to other species of Cratæva, though hastily given by him to Mr. EVANS, as something to remember it by, being never intended for publication.

Our drawing was taken at the garden of EDWARD WOODFORD, Esq. at Midsummer 1801.