

CURTIS'S

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

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

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

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

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

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

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CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

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VOL. XXXVII. D — 38

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The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,  
Awhile put forth their blushing heads,  
But, e'er the close of parting day,  
They wither, shrink, and die away:  
But THESE, which mimic skill hath made,  
Nor scorched by suns, nor killed by shade,  
Shall blush with less inconstant hue,  
Which ART at pleasure can renew.      LLOYD.

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M DCCC XIII.



CURTIS

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE

Flower-Garden Displays

IN THREE

The first part of the book is devoted to the history of the flower-garden, and the second part to the description of the various styles of flower-gardens.

By CURTIS

Published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, N. Y.

THE BEST APPROVED METHOD OF CULTURE

A V O L I

JOHN S. S. S.





N<sup>o</sup> 1502



Ruby S. Curtis Walworth Nov. 1. 1812.

Sydney Edwards Del. J. Sanborn Sc.



TRITONIA LONGIFLORA ( $\beta$ .  $\gamma$ .). LONG-  
FLOWERED TRITONIA.



Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1275.

OBS. Omittitur notari in prædicto caractere quod stamina interdum recto-trifaria. In IXIA filamenta ad pedem limbi usque adnata, in TRITONIA a fauce tubi semper libera. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *longiflora*; (*flos regularis*;) foliis subbinis gramineo-ensatis, nervosis; caule sæpius ramoso, terete, altiore; spica pluriflora, erecta, parum divergente; spathæ valvis tubo floris pluries brevioribus, isometris, exteriori integra rarius dentato-fiffili; corolla macrius tubata, erecta; tubo recto, subclavato, triquetro, limbi radiis 4—5ies longiore; limbo erecto, stellatim explanato, laciniis lineari-oblongis; staminibus trifariis, fasciculato-rectis; antheris fauci inclusis, filamenta subæquantibus; stylo aut staminibus æquali vel longius citra faucem protenso. G.

( $\alpha$ .) corolla ochroleuca, externe rubescens; antheræ atropurpureæ. G.

TRITONIA *longiflora*. Nobis in *Ann. of Bot.* 1. 227. *Hort. Kew.* ed. 2. 1. 91. Nobis infra No. 1275, verso folio in *Spec. Enum.* (excluso De la Roche, Rochensi apponendo.)

IXIA *longiflora*. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 58. *Lil. a Redoutè*, tab. 34. *Curt. supra* No. 256; (excluso passim GLADIOLUS *longifloro Thunbergii et Linnæi filii.*)

GLADIOLUS *longiflorus*. *Jacq. Coll. Suppl.* 23; (unice vero quod ad plantam in paginæ calce dictam;) tab. 7. fig. 1.

HEXAGLOTTIS. *Ventenat. Decas nov. gen.* 6. 3.

( $\beta$ .) corolla sulphurea; minor; tenuior. G.

TRITONIA *tenuiflora*. Nob. supra No. 1275, vers. fol. in *Spec. Enum.*

IXIA *tenuiflora*. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 66. n. 36?

I. *longiflora*.  $\beta$ . *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 203; (excl. var.  $\alpha$ .)

GLADIOLUS



GLADIOLUS *longiflorus*. Jacq. Coll. Suppl. 24. Ic. rar. 2. 263.  
Vabl. Enum. 2. 111; (tantummodo quoad var.  $\alpha$ ; exclusis De  
la Roche, Thunbergio, et Linnæo filio.)

( $\gamma$ .) corolla ochroleuca concolor; antheræ flavescentes partim  
de fauce prominulæ. G.

---

In the enumeration of the species of this genus, in No. 1275  
of this work, we have quoted DE LA ROCHE's plant for a syno-  
nym of the above species; and separated our present variety  $\beta$ ,  
as specifically distinct, under the name of *tenuiflora*. On a  
review of the living plants, we think ourselves wrong on both  
these points. The present detailed specific characters, in each  
of their articles, will abundantly shew the distinctions between  
*longiflora* and *Rochensis*. G.



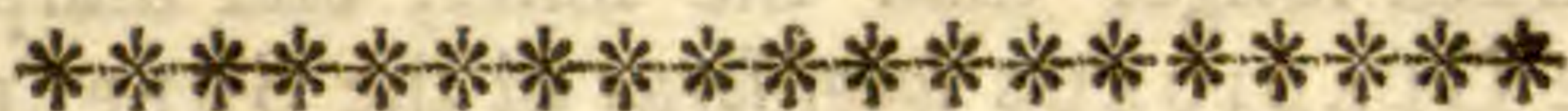
N. 1503.



*Syl. Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walsworth Nov. 1852. F. Sanson Sc.*



TRITONIA ROCHENSIS (α.) BENDING-  
FLOWERED TRITONIA.



Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1275.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *Rochensis*; (*flos regularis*;) foliis pluribus (4—6),  
gramineo-ensatis, nervosis; caule altiori, tereti, subsim-  
plici vel paniculatim ramoso; spica pluri-multiflora, laxa,  
divaricata; spatha brevi, valvis isometris exteriore integra;  
corolla recurvato-hypocrateriformi; tubo clavato-gracili,  
tereti, striatulo, arcuate deflexo, spatham aliquoties exce-  
dente, limbi laciniis sesquilongiori; fauce obsoletius dilata;  
limbo subnutante, rotato, laciniis subcuneato-ellipticis,  
concaviusculis, venosis, intimis subangustioribus, extimis  
nunc emarginatis; staminibus trifariis fauce exclusis, citra  
medium limbum protensis; anthera filamentis aliquoties  
breviori; stigmatibus supra antheras recurvatis. G.

(α.) caulis subsimplex; limbus amplior. G.

(β.) caulis paniculato-ramosus; limbus angustior. G.

IXIA *paniculata*; caule paniculato, tubo floris longissimo ar-  
cuato. *De la Roche Diff. Pl. Nov.* 26. n. 14. tab. 1.

I. *longiflora*; polystachia tubis corollarum longissimis nutantibus.  
*Berg. cap.* 7.

GLADIOLUS *longiflorus*. *Thunb. Diff.* n. 22. *Prod.* 8; (*vix*  
*tamen Supplem. Linn. aut Syst. Veg. Murr. qui potius TRI-*  
*TONIAM capensem Ni. superioris 618. spectat.*)

SISYRINCHIUM *africanum* ramosum foliis nervosis, floribus  
longis, tubo donatis. *Herm. Afr.* 21.

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The nearly-allied species *longiflora*, *Rochensis*, *capensis*, and  
*pallida*, are all natives of the Cape of Good Hope; have  
oblately rounded bulb-tubers, which sometimes produce others  
at the end of their roots; and all flower nearly at the same  
time. *Pallida* (see above in the enumeration of the species in the  
second



second page of No. 1275) differs from *longiflora* and *Rochensis*, in having a white corolla, a striate tube, an irregular limb, the upper middle segment being twice broader than the others, and anthers that are collaterally and not trifariously placed; from *capensis* (see above, No. 618) in having the outer valve of the spathes equal to the inner, and blunt and tridentate, while in that this is much longer than the inner, and sharp-pointed and entire. The *GLADIOLUS longiflorus* of the SUPPLEMENTUM of the younger LINNÆUS seems rather to belong to *capensis* than either of the other three, the spathe being described as linear. The plant from which the drawing was made was imported by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, and bloomed in their collection at HammerSmith in August last. G.







## IRIS PRISMATICA. NEW-JERSEY IRIS.



*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1496.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

**IRIS prismatica**; (*imberbis*; *subbiflora*; *rhizoma horizontale*;) foliis paucis (*subtrinis*), radicalibus, anguste lineari-ensatis, nervoso-striatis, uno caulem simplicem teretem glabrum aphyllum eodem subsuperante; spatha subtrivalvi, valvis externis herbaceis, navicularibus, conduplicantibus (*infimo nunc longissimo in folium procrecente*), pedunculo triquetro ac quam germen prismaticum pluries longiori duplo brevioribus; capsula oblongato-prismatico utrinque angustato, angulis subalatum extenuatis; *flos omnino virginicæ (supra No. 703) minor tamen ac pallidior.* G.

**IRIS prismatica**, *imberbis*, caule solido tereti folia æquante, foliis angustissimis longis, capsulis elongato-prismaticis utrinque acutis. *Pursh. MSS.*

*Leaves*, in the specimens we saw, from six to eight inches high, and little more than two lines in breadth; *scape* dotted over with purple. We are inclined to believe it to be a mere variety of *virginica*, a species which we sometimes find varying with peduncles to the full as long as in the present plant; and sometimes with a stem many times shorter than the leaves, and quite simple; our figure (in No. 703) was taken from a large specimen, and in rather too early a stage. We have however followed Mr. PURSCH (by whom it was discovered and lately introduced) in considering it as specifically distinct. Found in North-America, growing in deep swamps in New-Jersey, near Egg-Harbour.

Our drawing was made from a specimen which bloomed in July last, at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S, Hammersmith, at the same time with two varieties of *virginica*; which are also said to be natives of the boggy parts of North-America. G.





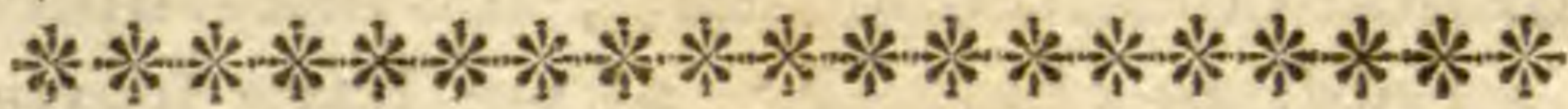
J. Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth Nov. 1812.

F. Sargent Sc.



NARTHECIUM AMERICANUM AMERICAN  
NARTHECIUM.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* (erecta G.) nuda, infera, sexpetala (hexapetalo-partita G.)  
*Filam.* lanata. *Caps.* trilocularis. *Sem.* arillo subulato longitudine  
capsulæ ejusque fundo infixæ. *Wahlenberg Flor. Lapon.* 78.  
*Caps.* (dimidiatim velata G.) supera, oblonga et valde acuminata  
(stylo rostratim continuo præfixa G.), 3-loc: 3-valv:, dissepimenta  
valvis contraria a se invicem quod ad maximam partem libera;  
marginibus internis incrassatis et inferne a dissepimento solutis  
atque in columnam mediam confluentibus. *Receptaculum* nullum:  
*semina* (plurima erecta G.) in fundo singuli loculamenti (vel po-  
tius imbricatim columnæ intra sua loculamenta G.) affixa. *Arillus*  
linearis utrinque subulatus, longitudine totius capsulæ, extreni-  
tate inferiore in fundo capsulæ affixa altera ad apicem capsulæ  
pertingente, persistens, in medio semen fovens et maturitate e  
latere demittens. *Semen* oblongum. *Wahlenberg loc. cit.*

OBS. *Herbæ perennes; radix fibrosa; folia collateralia-disticha, gramineo-  
-ensata; caulis altior, simplex, foliosus; inflor. spicatim racemosa, erecta;  
pedicelli uniflori, bibracteati, bractea una in caule altera in pedicello sita;  
cor. persistens, externe herbacea, patens; stam. inclusa, erecta; anth.  
erectæ, lineares, retrocurvandæ; stigma simplex. G.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

NARTHECIUM *americanum*; racemo interdum interrupte  
spicato, laxo; bractea una caulina pedicellum amplexante,  
altera inferne pedicellari (nec superne ac in *ossifrago*) paleaceo-  
setacea; lana filamentorum brevissima. G.

---

*Leaves* in the fertile fascicle 7—8, short, decreasing from  
lower subradical ones to upper cauline ones that become mere  
bractes, in the sterile fascicle fewer, but much longer; *stem* round,  
strict, simple, glaucous; *corolla* pale yellow on the inner side;  
*filamentous pubescence* much shorter than in the European *ossifragum*,  
to



to which however the plant bears the strongest resemblance throughout; differing chiefly in being altogether smaller, somewhat yellower in the leaf and stem, in not having one of the bractes situated above the middle, but nearly at the base of the pedicle, in having a corolla of a much paler yellow colour; and yellow instead of vermilion-coloured anthers; the interrupted or broken raceme is not a constant character, as we have learned from the spontaneous specimens shewn us by Mr. PURSH; by whom it was found in North-America, in boggy situations, from Quebec to Lake Mistassin; plentifully at Quaker-Bridge, in New-Jersey. The specimen from which our drawing was made had been imported by Mr. LYON, in 1811.

In our fasciculus for the preceding month, we had given this plant for the *NARTHECIUM glutinosum* of MICHAUX. In so doing, we had entirely relied on the authority of Mr. PURSH, a learned, acute, and zealous Botanist, with whose abilities the world is likely soon to become more satisfactorily acquainted, by a Flora of North-America; which he has now in the press. He had shewn the plant to Dr. BARTON, a very eminent American naturalist, the friend, and sometimes the companion of MICHAUX in botanical excursions, and that gentleman had assured him of its being the plant we gave it for; add to this, that he had found it in abundance in the districts mentioned as the places of its abode by MICHAUX; who, if this is not the plant, has omitted to record it at all. Yet when we were lately shewn a spontaneous American specimen in the Banksian Herbarium, of a *TOFIELDIA* (the *NARTHECIUM* of JUSSIEU) which had been noted by Mr. DRYANDER, as the probable *N. glutinosum*; we own the above authority lost all weight with us, and we regretted that we had been decided by collateral evidence, however strong, against that contained in an author's description of his plant. The specimen, besides a more immediate coincidence as to genus, has the rough clammy scape ascribed to his species by MICHAUX; a character which, as we observed in our former account, was wanting in our plant, and which we now find to be equally wanting in the spontaneous ones of Mr. PURSH. Considering it as distinct from *offifragum*, we have ascribed to it the present name; the species being unnoticed in any work known to us. We ought to observe that Mr. PURSH, as well as ourselves, have been always fully aware that the *NARTHECIUM* intended by MICHAUX, was that of JUSSIEU, and not the present; and this we had from the first stated as our chief scruple, when we applied to Mr. PURSH; but he remained, and still does remain confident that he is right. He may be so; but the evidence of MICHAUX himself would not now convince us, that our plant was that which he had in view when he instituted his *NARTHECIUM glutinosum*. G.



CALOTHAMNUS QUADRIFIDA. FOUR-CLEFT  
CALOTHAMNUS.



*Class and Order.*

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Staminum* phalanges 4—5, petalis opposita (aliquæ nunc vel connatæ vel steriles). *Antheræ* basi insertæ, lineares. *Caps.* 3-locularis, polysperma, inclusa et connata calycis tubo incrassato basi adnato (ramo). BROWN.

*Specific Character.*

CALOTHAMNUS *quadrifida*; floribus quadrifidis, phalangi-  
bus 12—15andris, foliis glanduloso verrucosis: adultis  
fructibusque glabris. *Brown in Hort. Kew. v. 4. inedit.*

CALOTHAMNUS\* is the name of a genus separated from MELALEUCA, by M. LABILLARDIERE; which Mr. BROWN has adopted, though without limiting it, as that author has done, to such species as may have certain bundles of the stamens sterile. The above generic character includes several species, all of which are very similar in habit, and have their anthers attached to the filaments by the base, a circumstance that distinguishes them from the true Melaleucas, in all of which the anthers are incumbent, or attached to the filament at some point between the two extremities. The spike of flowers in the CALOTHAMNI always looks one way, and does not surround the stem as in the MELALEUCÆ.

This shrub is a native of the south-west coast of New-Holland, where it was found by Mr. BROWN, on the expedition under Captain FLINDERS, and introduced by him into the royal garden at Kew, in the year 1803.

Communicated to us from their richly-stocked nursery at Stockwell-Common, by Messrs. MALCOLM and SWEET, to whom we feel much obliged by the readiness they always show to assist our botanical enquiries. Flowers in June and July. Requires the protection of a greenhouse.

\* Καλὸς θάμνος, a beautiful shrub.



N<sup>o</sup> 1506



Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

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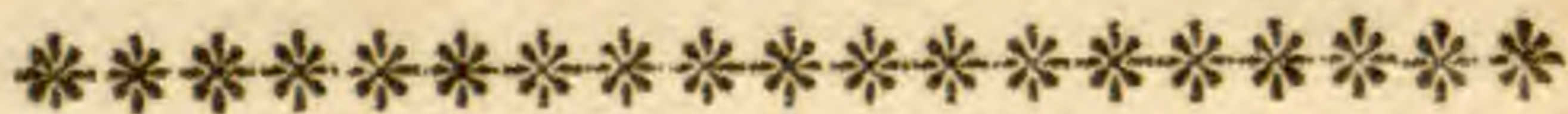
Edwards Del.







BILLARDIERA LONGIFLORA. BLUE-BERRIED  
BILLARDIERA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Petala* 5, foliolis calycinis alterna. *Stigma* simplex. *Bacca* supera, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

BILLARDIERA *longiflora*; corollis cylindricis, baccis subglobosis torulosis glabris.

BILLARDIERA *longiflora*; pedunculis solitariis, unifloris; foliis lævibus; petalis longissimis margine introflexis. *Labill. Nov. Holl. 1. p. 64. tab. 89.*

This is the third species of BILLARDIERA already figured in this work (vid. No. 801 and 1313); and is, in our opinion, the most desirable of the three, being a freer grower, having foliage of a livelier green, and long pendulous flowers succeeded by bright blue berries.

The fruit of these plants appears to us to afford the best specific characters; in *scandens* the berries are oblong and downy; in *mutabilis* nearly of the same shape and quite smooth; in *longiflora* altogether different, both in shape and colour, being nearly globular, grooved, and, when ripe, of a fine violet-blue; in *fusiformis*, which we have not yet seen, tapering toward the point and downy.

These shrubs are all of them climbers, but unfortunately the one which has exclusively the name of *scandens* or *climbing* is the least so of any of them, frequently remaining a humble plant, and shewing but little disposition to twine; whilst our present species catches hold of every thing within its reach. We have here another example of the inconvenience of naming a newly discovered plant from any quality it may chance to possess, however excellent such names may be when all the species of a genus are known, as this very property may be still more remarkable in several other undiscovered species. Native of Van Diemen's-Island. Plants raised from seeds ripened in this country will most probably be easily naturalized to our climate. Introduced by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS. Flowers from July to August, and ripens its fruit in the latter month and September. Propagated by cuttings, and by seed.



PLATYLOBIUM TRIANGULARE. TRIANGULAR-  
LEAVED FLAT-PEA.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* bracteatus bilabiatus: labio superiore bifido, rotundato, maximo. *Stam.* omnia connexa. *Legumen* pedicellatum compresso-planum, dorso alatum, polyspermum. *Brown in Hort. Kew. 4. p. 266. nondum edito.*

*Specific Character.*

PLATYLOBIUM *triangulare*; foliis deltoideis subhastatisve; angulis spinosis, pedunculis basi apiceque bracteatis medio nudis, legumine calycem aliquoties superante. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 4. p. 266.*

The separation of BOSSIAEA from PLATYLOBIUM has limited very much the number of species of the latter. We know of only three that will now come under this genus, *P. formosum*, No. 469. *P. parviflorum*, of which we intend soon to give a figure, and our present plant, which was not known to Dr. SMITH when he published his account of the genus in the ninth volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society.

The flowers of PLATYLOBIUM *triangulare* are less brilliant than those of *formosum*; the back part of the vexillum being of a slate colour instead of fine dark red; on which account the buds are totally destitute of that richness of colouring so much admired by Mr. CURTIS in his account of the latter.

Native of Van Diemen's Island, from whence it was introduced into the Kew Garden, by Mr. BROWN, in the year 1805. Flowers in June and July. Propagated by seeds, which rarely come to maturity in this country; and not being easily increased in any other way, will probably never be very common. Out of Kew Garden we have not observed it in any collection, except that of Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS in Hackney, by whom it was communicated to us.







N<sup>o</sup> 1509.



Sc. d. Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Washworth Nov. 1. 1812.

*Asperula*



ASTER LIRATUS. FLUTED-STEMMED  
STARWORT.



*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept. nudum. Pappus simplex. Cor. radii plures 10. Calycis imbricati squamæ inferiores patulæ.*

*Specific Character.*

ASTER *liratus*; caule fruticoso lirato, foliis alternis petiolatis lanceolatis bullatis repando-dentatis subtus tomentosiss, floribus paniculatis, antheris exsertis.

The *ASTER liratus* is a native of New-Holland; grows erect with few branches, and bears its white flowers in panicles, sometimes terminal and sometimes lateral. The *stem* and *branches* are grooved, naked at the lower part, but downy whilst young. The *leaves* grow on short peduncles, are lanceolate, veined, and the interstices between the veins raised on the upper surface and concave underneath, margin repand, slightly indented and recurved, which gives them the appearance of being more toothed than they really are, tomentose on the under side, sometimes white and sometimes ferruginous; intensely and durably bitter, when chewed, though the first taste is slightly acid and acrid.

Our drawing was made at Mr. KNIGHT's exotic nursery in the King's-Road, and we received specimens of the same from Mr. LODDIGES.

Flowers in June and July. May be propagated by cuttings. Requires to be kept in the greenhouse during the winter.







POMADERRIS ELLIPTICA. OVAL-LEAVED  
POMADERRIS.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* turbinatus, 5-fidus. *Pet.* 5, fornicata, staminibus opposita.  
*Caps.* cocculis tribus, membrana operculatis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- POMADERRIS *elliptica*; foliis ovalibus subtus tomentosis,  
floribus paniculatis subumbellatis, calicibus lævibus.  
POMADERRIS *elliptica*; foliis ovalibus subtus tomentosis,  
florum capitulis subumbellatis paniculatis. *Labillard. Nov.*  
*Holl.* 1. p. 61. t. 86. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 2. p. 23.  
CEANOTHUS *discolor.* *Ventenat Hort. Malmais.* 58.

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DESCR. *Stem* shrubby with upright stiff branches. *Leaves* oval, more rounded at the base than at the point, quite entire, or sometimes a little undulated at the margin: *petioles* three or four times shorter than the lamina, tomentose and white underneath, of a dusky green above. *Stipules* two, subulate, inserted within the petiole, deciduous. *Flowers* in a somewhat umbel-formed panicle, axillary, and terminal. *Calyx* top-shaped, of a pale yellow colour, smooth, border five-cleft, finally revolute. *Corolla* five-petaled; *petals* clawed, concave, with a crisped margin. *Stamens* erect, equalling the petals. *Antbers* oblong, incumbent. *Germen* half-inferior. *Style* deeply three-cleft. *Stigmas* capitate. The *Fruit* we have not seen.

M. VENTENAT, whose plant we see no room to doubt being the same with ours, considers it as belonging to CEANOTHUS, and does not suppose it to be the same with POMADERRIS *elliptica* of LABILLARDIERE.



To which genus this species really belongs, or whether there be sufficient grounds for separating POMADERRIS from CEANOTHUS, not having had an opportunity of examining the fruit, we cannot take upon ourselves to decide.

Our description was taken from a plant sent us by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, in May 1811; the drawing from one at Mr. WHITLEY'S Nursery, Old-Brompton, some years before. Native of Van Diemen's-Island. Introduced by Mr. ROBERT BROWN, in the year 1805.

Flowers most part of the summer. Is considered as a greenhouse shrub, but in a sheltered situation would probably bear our winters very well.

*Ceanothus*

*Ceanothus* *sp.* *var.* *sp.*

*Ceanothus* *sp.*

*POMADERRIS* *sp.* *var.* *sp.*

*Ceanothus* *sp.* *var.* *sp.*







BIGNONIA UNCATA. HOOKED-TENDRILLED  
TRUMPET-FLOWER.



*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vide N<sup>m</sup>. 1398.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BIGNONIA *uncata*; foliis conjugatis glaberrimis, cirrhis petiolo longioribus apice trifidis aduncis, calycibus spathaceis subbilabiatis aggregatis.

BIGNONIA *uncata*. *Bot. Repos.*

CLEMATIS *myrsinites*, amplioribus foliis, americana tetraphyllos. *Pluk. Alm. 109. t. 163. f. 2. ?*

This is an evergreen hot-house shrub; the *leaves* vary much upon the same plant, some being ovate-acuminate, others lanceolate, smooth on both sides, margin somewhat undulated and recurved, opposite, conjugate with a tendril between them, which, before it divides into three hooked claws, is longer than the footstalk of the leaflet. The large *flowers* are yellow when first expanded, but when they begin to fade turn to a reddish colour. *Calyx* spathe-like, splitting on one side and sometimes becoming somewhat bilabiate; and therefore probably belonging to the genus SPATHODEA of BEAUVOIS, but not having seen the fruit, from which only these plants can be naturally classed, we rather leave it under BIGNONIA.

PLUKNET'S figure without flowers probably belongs to this, as we judge from the length of the tendrils, which in BIGNONIA *Unguis* are much shorter, and divided into three claws to the base.

Native of the West-Indies, from whence it was introduced by Lord SEAFORTH. Our drawing was taken from a fine plant that flowered in the stove of the Comtesse DE VANDES, at Bayes-Water, in June last.







SATYRIUM CARNEUM. GREAT-FLOWERED  
CAPE SATYRIUM.



*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 5-petala, ringens, petalis cum labello basi coalitis, supremum fornicatum postice bicalcaratum. *Anthera* stylo elongato sub stigmate terminali adnata.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

SATYRIUM *carneum*; foliis orbiculatis nervosis, bracteis cucullatis apice coloratis corollis majoribus, galea magna carinata, labello petalis angustiore.

ORCHIS *carnea*; bulbis indivisis, corollæ galea bicalcarata, bracteis erectis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 1. v. 3. p. 294.*

The genus SATYRIUM of THUNBERG, adopted by SWARTZ and WILLDENOW, is limited to such of the *orchideæ* as have two spurs at the back of the flower, as in the *ORCHIS bicornis* of LINNÆUS; all the SATYRIA of LINNÆUS are consequently referred to other genera. The species recorded by SWARTZ are all natives of the Cape of Good Hope, and make a very natural and distinctly marked genus; but perhaps it would have been better to have applied a new name to it, rather than one which has been so long given to plants having flowers whose structure is different, even though the latter should be properly united to other genera.

The SATYRIUM *carneum* is one of the most specious of the family, forming a dense spike of a foot or more in length. The bottom *leaves* are orbicular, many-nerved, having the interstices filled up with a glandulous parenchyma; upwards they become gradually more oblong with longer petioles applied close  
to,



to, but not embracing the stem; uppermost, though distinct from, approach more to the nature of the *bractes* which embrace the stem, are nerved and crossed with reticular veins, are of a paler colour than the leaves, and red at the tips and margins, especially the superior ones. The *galea* (*labellum*, according to BROWN) is large, helmet-shaped, with a projecting undulated and revolute point, keeled at the back, and having a double spur, rather longer than, and applied closely to, the germen; the other five laciniae are nearly alike lanceolate and keeled: the lower one (*labellum* of SWARTZ) being only a little longer, narrower, more fleshy and rigid than the rest. *Germen* incurved, not twisted, six-ribbed from a continuation of the keels of the laciniae. *Style* or *columna* incurved, cylindrical the length of the *galea*, with a bilabiate termination; but the point of the upper lip appears to be the true *stigma*, being the only part that secretes a viscid fluid; the lower lip is probably the termination of the *filament*, which otherwise adheres its whole length to the style. *Antbers*, two membranous sacs hanging pendulous from the base of the lower lip of the *columna*; each sac contains a two-lobed yellow pollen mass, connected by an erect and exerted pedicle; by these pedicles the pollen masses may easily be drawn out of the sacs, and if applied to the real stigma, but at no other part, adhere firmly thereto.

Our drawing of this rare and beautiful plant was made at Mr. GRIFFIN'S, South-Lambeth, who imported it, amongst many other curious bulbs, from the Cape of Good-Hope.

Flowers in August and September. Requires to be protected from frost.







JEFFERSONIA DIPHYLLA. BARTON'S  
JEFFERSONIA.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5- (raro 3—4) phyllus, coloratus, deciduus. *Cor.* 8-petala, incurvo patens. *Stam.* germen ambientia. *Caps.* obovata, substipitata, 1-locularis, infra apicem semicircumsciffe dehiscens. *Sem.* plura, oblonga, ad basin arillata, dorso capsulæ affixa.

*Specific Name and Synonyms.*

JEFFERSONIA *diphylla*. *Persoon Syn.* 1. p. 418.

JEFFERSONIA *binata*. *Barton in Transf. Amer. Soc.* 3. p. 342.

JEFFERSONIA *Bartonis*. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Amer.* 1. p. 237.

PODOPHYLLUM *diphyllum*. *Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. p. 489. *Willd.*

*Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 1141. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. p. 287.

PODOPHYLLI vel NELUMBONIS species foliis reniformibus, in petiolis longissimis erectis e radice immediate egressis, binatim dispositis, subtus glaucis: fructu magno coriaceo lutescente uniloculari, per maturitatem ad apicem operculi instar horizontaliter dehiscente: seminibus oblongis lucidis spadiceis. *Clayton, No.* 854. *Gronov. Fl. Virg.* 4to. p. 81.

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LINNÆUS, who never saw the flowers of this plant, hesitated whether he should unite it with PODOPHYLLUM or SANGUINARIA. MICHAUX, BARTON, and WM. BARTRAM, were probably the first Botanists who examined it whilst in flower; and they all agreed in considering it as a genus distinct from, though nearly allied to, both these genera. Dr. BARTON imposed on it the name of JEFFERSONIA, adopted by MICHAUX in his Flora of North-America, and by PERSOON in his Synopsis. And as this separation appears to us to be required by the structure of the seed-vessel, we can do no other than follow these authors; notwithstanding



notwithstanding LINNÆUS's name has been retained in the Species Plantarum of WILLDENOW and the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis. If it were not to be considered as a distinct genus, it would surely unite better with SANGUINARIA (No. 162 of this work) than with PODOPHYLLUM.

The plant from which our drawing was taken, and which flowered in the collection of the importer, Mr. LYONS, in April last, had nine petals and nine stamens; but from the observations of BARTON and MICHAUX, eight is the usual number. After the fall of the flower, in a rich soil and shady situation, the footstalks rise to a foot or more in height. It is a native of Virginia and Pennsylvania, but not common in either state.



N<sup>o</sup> 1514.



Edw. Edwards Del. E. Sanson Sc.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Decr. 1812.



IRIS SPURIA (ε) DESERTORUM. SWEET-  
SCENTED BASTARD IRIS.



*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1496.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS spuria. *Vid. Char. Spec. infra No. 1515.*

(α.) major. Corolla cæruleascens. G.

IRIS spuria. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 58. Mill. Dict. ed. 8. n. 14. Thunb. Diss. n. 32. Jacq. Flor. Austr. 1. 6. tab. 4. Pallas. It. 2. 456. Hort. Kew. 1. 72. ed. 2. 1. 115. Desfont. Atl. 1. 38. Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franç. 3. 239. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 237. Vahl Enum. 2. 140. Georgi beschr. des russ. Reichs v. 4. pars 3. 670. Marsch. a Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc. 1. 32. Lil. a Redoutè, tab. 349.*

IRIS spuria. (α.) *Nobis supra No. 1131; in Synon. et calce textus.*  
I. halophila. *Supra No. 875.*

I. spathulata. *Lam. Encyc. 3. 300.*

I. maritima. *Lam. Flor. Franç. 3. 497.*

I. foliis angustis prima Clusii. *Hort. Eyst. Cest. ord. 3. fol. 4.*

I. angustifolia major cærulea. *Park. Par. tab. 185. fig. 2.*

I. sylvestris maritima narbonensis. *Lob. Ic. tab. 68. Ger. Emac. 56. f. 3.*

I. tenuifolia Michelfeldensis spontanea. *Baub. Hist. 2. 729. cum. Ic.*

(β.) minor. Corolla purpureo-cæruleascens. G.

IRIS spuria. (β.) *Nobis supra No. 1131; in Synon. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 1. 115.*

I. spuria. *Curtis supra No. 58. Flor. Dan. tab. 734.*

I. angustifolia purpurea marina. *Park. Parad. 184.*

(γ.) ochroleuca. major; corolla albido-lutescens. G.

IRIS spuria. (γ.) *Nobis supra No. 1131; in Synon. et calce textus.*

I. ochroleuca. *Linn. Mant. 175. Syst. Veg. ed. 13. 79. Thunb. Diss. n. 22. Trew. Ebret. 56. tab. 100. Hort. Kew. 1. 72. ed. 2. 1. 115. Curtis supra No. 61. Lam. Encyc. 3. 301. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 233. Vahl. Enum. 2. 141. Lil. a Redoutè, tab. 350.*

I. orientalis. *Mill. Dict. ed. 8. n. 9. Icon. 103. tab. 154*



IRIS angustifolia tripolitana. *Park. Parad. tab. 185. fig. 1.*

I. tripolitana. *Clus. Hist. 227.*

(δ.) *halophila. minor; corolla sulphureo-lutescens. G.*

IRIS spuria. (δ) *Nobis supra No. 1131.*

I. *halophila. Pallas. It. 2. app. 99. et 3. app. 63. Tab. B. 13. fig. 2. Hort. Kew. 1. 72. ed. 2. 1. 115. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 233. Vahl Enum. 2. 141 (halophylla.) Georgi beschr. des russ. Reichs v. 4. pars 3. p. 671. Id. in nachtr. 256.*

I. *ochroleuca. Marsch. a Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc. 1. 32.*

I. *salsa. Pallas. loc. cit. pars 2. lib. 2. 461.*

I. *Guldenstædtii. Lepech. in act. petropol. 1781. 1. 292. tab. 8. Georgi beschr. des russ. Reichs v. 4. pars 3. p. 670.*

(ε.) *desertorum. minor; corollæ laciniæ intimæ cæruleæ, extimæ sulphureo-pallescentes; spathæ foliorumque vaginæ pube brevissima (vix nisi tactui sensibili) pruinatæ. G.*

IRIS spuria. (ε.) *Nobis supra 1131; in Synon. et No. 1514.*

I. *desertorum. Guldenstadt. Flor. Cauc. ined. apud Georgi. l. cit. 672 Herbar. Pallas. penes Dom. A. B. Lambert. exempl. hortens.*

I. *angustifolia purpurea variegata. Park. Parad. 184. 4.?*

(ζ.) *stenogyna. minor; corolla albescens. G.*

IRIS spuria. (ζ.) *Nobis infra No. 1515.*

I. *stenogyna. Lil. a Redoutè 310; in textu.*

I. *Gar leri. (Lys de Gawler.) Eod. in Icone.*

I. *Guildenstædtii (Guldenstædtii.) Donn Hort. Cant. ed. 6. 17.*

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For further account of the species, see the following article (No. 1515). The bloom of the present variety is exceedingly fragrant, a circumstance in which it differs from the others; but the same disagreeable and peculiar smell is perceived on breaking or bruising its foliage as in the rest. Said to be found in the sandy deserts of the oriental departments of the Russian empire, where it grows on the sides of the larger rivers.

The drawing was taken from a plant that flowered last July in Mr. MIDDLEMIST'S Nursery, Shepherd's-Bush. Hardy; of easy cultivation; and seeds freely. The most desirable of all the varieties known to us, on account of its very grateful fragrance. G.







IRIS SPURIA (ζ.) STENOGYNA. CREAM-  
COLOURED BASTARD-IRIS.



*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1496.*

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

IRIS *spuria*; (*imberbis*; *subtriflora*; *foliatura disticho-ensata*; *rhizoma horizontale*;) foliis pluribus, angustius lorato-attenuatis, caule deformius subtereti geniculatim flexuoso foliolis spathaceis vaginato ac sæpius erecto-ramoso longioribus aut rarius subbrevioribus; spatha plurivalvi, herbacea, ventricosius lanceolata, convoluto-conduplicante, tubum floris transeunte; germine longius pedicellato, ovato-oblongo, fulcato-hexangulari, in collum cassum attenuato; corolla biformi; tubo cyathiformi hexagono, tam germen quam limbus pluries breviori; limbi laciniis isometris, basi membrana brevi connexis; extimis rotato-divaricatis, spathulato-oblongis, unguibus ellipticis concaviusculis intus plica lutea longitudinali rotundato-prominula velutino-pubescente intersectis ac basi utrinque intra marginem caruncula dentiformi filamentum includente stipatis lamina subovato-rotunda reflexa duplo longioribus; intimis clavato-lanceolatis, parum angustioribus, erectiusculis, inferne convoluto-angustatis; stigmatibus recte subtenso ungui subæqualibus, extimo labio bilobulato-exciso, intimi segmentis recurve divergentibus. G.

IRIS *spuria*. *Vide synonymiam generalem, supra No. 1514.*

IRIS *spuria*; ζ; *stenogyna*. *Nob. supra No. 1514. in Syn.*

IRIS *stenogyna*. *Lil. a Redoutè 310; in textu.*

IRIS *Garoleri*. (*Lys de Garwler.*) *Eod. in Icone.*

I. *Guildanstaditii* (*Guldenstædtii*). *Donn. Hort. Cant. ed. 6. 17.*

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In the preceding article (No. 1514) we have reduced to one as many plants as have afforded to others five distinct species; leaving to each its former specific name, as a mark of its variety, along with the immediate synonymy; for the use of those who differ



differ from us, and are competent to find specific distinctions for each. They are all met with in various parts of the continent, from Denmark to Siberia, from the South of France to Mount Caucasus; near which mountain both the blue and yellow ones were discovered by Mr. MARSCHAL of Bieberstein, who says they differ from each other in nothing but colour. They are likewise natives of the Coast of Barbary. All are said to affect either maritime situations, or such inland ones as are moist and have the soil impregnated with salt. Mr. DONN speaks of the present variety as a native of Germany; but we do not know on what authority. Mons. REDOUTE is incorrect in attributing to the corolla of this variety a tube any ways longer than in that of the others. By speaking of the *enlarged part* of this portion of the flower, we see that he has taken the neck of the germen for a part of the tube. Our drawing was made from a specimen sent us by Mr. DONN from Cambridge, where it blooms in the Botanic garden about July. The flower is scentless. For further observations on the species, see No. 1131.

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#### NOTES.

To the synonyms already ascribed to *IRIS ruthenica* in numbers 1123 and 1393, the following one may be added:

*IRIS verna*. *Georgi beschreib. des russ. Reichs v. 4. pars 3. p. 670.*  
*Nec tamen Linnæi, quod videndum in textu Ni. 1393.*

The above specific name having been erroneously applied to this plant, by the Russian naturalist, whose work we have cited; may account for its having so generally passed for the Linnæan *verna* among our gardeners, to whom the seeds have been probably at some time transmitted from Russia under that name. Mr. PURSH thinks that he has met with *ruthenica* in America. It may be so. But still that plant could not be the Linnæan *verna*; which we have shewn in No. 1393 either to be a smaller variety of *cristata*, or a plant much nearer allied to that than to *ruthenica*, from which it differs essentially. G.







GALAXIA OVATA ( $\gamma$ .) PURPUREA. PURPLE-  
FLOWERED GALAXIA.



*Generic Character.*—*Vid. No. 1208.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GALAXIA *ovata.* *Vide char. spec. supra No. 1208.*

( $\alpha$ .) major lutea. G.

GALAXIA *ovata.* *Nobis supra tab. 1208.*

GALAXIA *grandiflora.* *Bot. Rep. tab. 164.*

GALAXIA *ciliata.* *Persoon Syn. 1. 41.*

( $\beta$ .) minor lutea. G.

GALAXIA *ovata.* *Thunb. Nov. Gen. Pl. 2. 51. cum ic. Cavan.*

*Diff. 6. 341. t. 189. fig. 2. Jacq. Ic. Rar. tab. 291. Bot.*

*Rep. tab. 94. Lil. a Redoutè. tab. 246.*

( $\gamma$ .) minor purpurea. G. *Jacq. Ic. tab. cit.*

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For an account of the species see above No. 1208. The drawing of the present variety was made from a plant imported from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. GRIFFIN, in whose conservatory at South-Lambeth it flowered last summer. G.

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ERRATUM.

No. 1208. l. 7, ab ima pag. pro "longifoliam" lege "longifloram."







<sup>21</sup>  
LACHENALIA RACEMOSA. STARCH-  
LACHENALIA.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide N<sup>is</sup>. 745, 854, 993.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LACHENALIA *racemosa*; (*flos mediæ magnitudinis*;) foliis trinis, lorato-lanceolatis, inferne vaginantibus, a supino pustulatis, scapo brevioribus; racemo numeroso, laxo, erecto; bracteola pedicellis pluries brevioribus; pedicellis erectis, filiformi-complanatis, flori subæqualibus longioribusve; corolla nutante, curvato-cylindrico-campanata, imo gibbosa; laciniis extimis parabolicis, sub tertiam brevioribus, dorso proxime infra apicem callo notatis; internis patulis, spatulato-ligulatis, planis, binis summis recurvo-divaricatis apice rotundatis sæpius denticulatis, infima convoluto-concava protensiore; staminibus imo corollæ fundo infixis, lacinias internas æquantibus, declinatis; antheris incumbentibus, sagittato-ovatis; germine subulato-trilobo, elliptico; stylo lacinias extimas æquante, triquetro-setaceo, curvulo, cuspidate stigmatosa simplicissima. G.

Approaches very near to the *pustulata* of No. 817 of this work, but has three leaves instead of two, and which are shorter than the scape, as well as of a broader lanceolate shape than in that; the corolla is of clear white, and has a strong scent, precisely resembling that of the Starch-Hyacinth (*MUSCARI racemosum*); but in *pustulata* has no scent, and is of an opaque greenish white colour; here the pedicles are as long or longer than the flower, in that nearly four times shorter; here the outer segments of the corolla are a full third shorter than the inner, in that scarcely a fourth; here also the lowermost inner segment is remarkably narrowed; and the style seems to be generally shorter than in that; but this last is a very uncertain character, or rather none at all. A native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it has been lately imported, by the honourable W. HERBERT, with whom it flowered last May, in his collection at Mitcham. G.







CLERODENDRUM TOMENTOSUM. DOWNY  
CLERODENDRUM, OR CUMBERLAND TREE.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus (nunc 5-dentatus). Cor. tubo cylindrico: limbo 5-partito, patenti laciniis subæqualibus. Stam. juxta faucem inserta, adscendentia. Bacca pyrenis 4 monospermis. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- CLERODENDRUM *tomentosum*; foliis ellipticis acutis integris calycibusque tomentosis, corymbis congestis. *Brown Prod. Nov. Holl. 1. p. 510. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 4. p. 64. inedit.*
- CLERODENDRUM *tomentosum*. *Bot. Repos. 597.*
- VOLKAMERIA *tomentosa*. *Vent. Malm. 84.*

DESCR. Stem shrubby, erect, with us seldom exceeding two or three feet in height. Leaves opposite, petiolated, oblong-ovate, for the most part quite entire, but occasionally jagged with here and there an irregular tooth, covered with a soft down on both sides, thicker on the under, net-veined, margin callous. Inflorescence in opposite subtrichotomous cymes. Bractes small, rounded, soon falling off. Calyx inferior, campanulate, with a five-cleft, hollowed, acute border. Corolla white: tube long, slender: limb five-cleft: laciniæ ovate, entire, soon revolute: Stamens 4, didynamous: filaments longer than the corolla, inserted above the middle of the tube, at first straight, but soon rolled back all one way: anthers didymous, erect-incumbent. Germen orbicular, four-knobbed at the point: ovula 4. Style longer than stamens: stigma acute, bifid. It seldom matures its fruit with us; but when it does, the calyx enlarges, becomes fleshy, and coloured. The whole plant, not excepting the corolla, is covered with a soft pubescence.



VENTENAT's figure in the Jardin de Malmaison seems to have been taken from a weakly flowering plant. Mr. BROWN has even expressed a doubt whether it be the same species, on account of there being others so nearly related, as not to be very easily distinguished.

Native of New-Holland, growing about Port-Jackson, also within the tropics. Requires the shelter of a good greenhouse. Flowers readily, even when very small, as may be seen by our figure, which represents the whole shrub it was taken from.

Blooms in March and April. Introduced in 1794 by Sir JOSEPH BANKS. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.







## DIOSMA FRAGRANS. AROMATIC DIOSMA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 5-petala. *Nectaria* 5, supra germen. *Caps.* 3, f. 5, coalitæ,  
*Semina* calyptrata.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

*DIOSMA fragrans*; foliis ovato-oblongis glandulosis sparsis,  
pedunculis glutinosis aggregatis subterminalibus foliis bis  
longioribus, petalis emarginatis.

**DESCR.** *Shrub* two or three feet high, with erect twiggy  
*branches.* *Leaves* scattered, oblong, obtuse, with a cartilaginous  
mucro, glandular denticulate margin, smooth, deep green on  
the upper surface, glaucous underneath, with two irregular rows  
of glandular dots, petiole very short, inserted into a stipular  
abutment. *Flowers* aggregate, terminal, but having a young shoot  
frequently extending beyond them, showy, rose-coloured.  
*Peduncles* two or three times longer than the leaves, crimson,  
clammy, having two small subulate bractes near the base. *Calyx*  
covered with glands: *segments* patent, obtuse. *Petals* obsolete  
crenulate, emarginate. *Nectaries* or barren *filaments* longer than  
the fertile ones, and both crowned with a crimson gland. The  
whole plant is very aromatic, without any admixture of the  
foxy smell so offensive in several species; and is otherwise one  
of the most desirable of the whole genus.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Flowers in May, June,  
and July. Propagated by cuttings. First raised from seeds  
sent by Mr. NEVIN, Collector to GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq.  
by Mr. KNIGHT, now of the Exotic Nursery, King's-Road,  
Little Chelsea, by whom it was communicated to us.







PLATYLOBIUM PARVIFLORUM. SMALL-  
FLOWERED FLAT-PEA.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* bracteatus, bilabiatus: *labio superiore* bifido, rotundato, maximo. *Stamina* omnia connexa. *Legumen* pedicellatum, compresso-planum, dorso alatum, polyspermum. BROWN.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PLATYLOBIUM *parviflorum*; foliis lanceolato-ovatis, gemine ciliato glabriusculo, bracteis glabris, pedicello leguminis calycem superante. *Brown Mss. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 4. p. 266.*

PLATYLOBIUM *parviflorum*; foliis lanceolato-ovatis gemine glabro. *Smith Nov. Holl. 1. p. 18. et Transf. Linn. Soc. v. 9. p. 302. Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 302.*

Dr. SMITH, in the ninth volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, informs us, that this species of PLATYLOBIUM flowered at Messrs. GRIMWOOD'S, at Kensington, in 1799; and our drawing, which was executed about that time, was probably taken from the very plant alluded to. Being possessed of somewhat less beauty than the *formosum*, it was, perhaps, not so carefully attended to, and seems to have been soon lost. It has only been within these two years that we have again observed it in our gardens, and it is at present far from being common.

We have now given the whole of the species of PLATYLOBIUM recorded in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis, viz.



viz. *formosum* (No. 469.), *triangulare* (No. 1508.), and the present plant: all the others referred to this genus belong to *BOSSEIA*, which is distinguished from *PLATYLOBIUM* by the legumen being nearly equally thickened at both margins; and by the want of the very large rounded divisions of the upper lip of the calyx, and of the bractes at its base. The character mentioned by Dr. SMITH of the legumen of *BOSSEIA* being divided into many cells, is unfortunately found not to be constant.

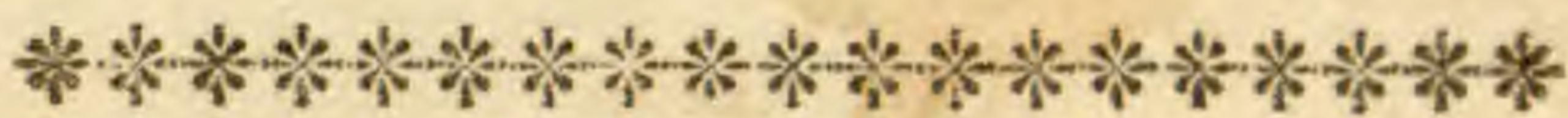
Native of New South-Wales. Requires the protection of a greenhouse. Propagated by seeds, which must be procured from New-Holland, as it rarely, if ever, ripens any in this country, and is not easily increased by cuttings. Introduced by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, in 1792.







PYRETHRUM INDICUM. EAST-INDIAN  
FEVERFEW.



*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Receptaculum nudum. Pappus marginatus. Cal. hemisphæricus, imbricatus, squamis margine scariofis.*

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

PYRETHRUM *indicum*; foliis pinnatifidis: pinnis incisodentatis, pedunculis longis subnudis unifloris, squamis calycinis obtusis, feminibus tetragonis.

PYRETHRUM *indicum*. Roxb. *Mss.* No. 2090.

DESCR. *Root* annual. *Stem* erect, 1—2 feet high, branched, rounded, glaucous: *branches* alternate. *Leaves* alternate, pinnatifid with the segments irregularly incised: teeth generally obtuse, sometimes slightly acute, paler underneath. *Flowers* solitary, terminal on long, rounded, smooth peduncles. *Calyx* hemisphærical: *scales* imbricate with a scariose margin, obtuse. *Florets* of the disk yellow, five-toothed; of the ray most generally wanting, when present short, three-toothed, bright yellow. *Seeds* four-sided, incurved, marginated. *Receptacle* convex, naked, dotted.

Having neglected to make any memoranda at the time, our description is in great measure borrowed from Dr. ROXBURGH'S manuscripts and fine drawing of the plant in the library at the India-House.

Native of the East-Indies, cultivated by Dr. ROXBURGH in the botanic garden at Calcutta, by whom seeds were sent to AYLMER BOURKE LAMBERT, Esq. Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by the Comtesse de VANDES, from her fine collection at Bayes-Water. Flowers in June.





Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

F. Sanson Sc.

Pub. by C. Curtis Walworth Jan. 1. 1813.



AGAVE LURIDA ( $\alpha$ .) BROAD-LEAVED VERA  
CRUZ AGAVE.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide supra No. 1157.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

AGAVE *lurida*; (*subcaudescens*;) foliis glaucis dentato-spinosis; caule paniculato; racemulis laxè fasciculatis; corolla horizontali, limbo turbinato-patulo, laciniis ovato-lanceolatis; germine cylindræo corollam æquante, prope basin constrictiore; staminibus styloque dimidio magisve exsertis; stigmate capitato-trilobo, antheras transeunte. G.

AGAVE *lurida*. Hort. Kew. 1. 472. ed. 2. 2. 302. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 193; (*excluso in ultimis duobus Jacquino.*) Mart. Mill. Dict. n. 4.

AGAVE *Vera Cruz*. Mill. ed. 8. n. 7.

ALOE americana ex vera cruce foliis latioribus glaucis. Hort. Beaumont. p. 4; (*nec ut Millero perperam H. L.*)

ALOE americana sobolifera. Herm. Hort. Lugd. 16. tab. 17. ? (*minus rectè a Willdenovio ad viviparam allegata.*)

( $\beta$ .) foliis angustioribus.

AGAVE *rigida*. Mill. Dict. ed. 8. n. 8.

ALOE americana ex vera cruce foliis angustioribus minus glaucis. Hort. Beaum. p. 4.

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The species first received the title of *Vera Cruz* from MILLER, in the eighth edition of his Dictionary, and was afterwards adopted into the Hortus Kewensis by that of *lurida*, together with the *rigida* of the same, as its variety. But so slender and obscure is the information in either of these works on this head, that we are left to tradition to come at what plant was intended by them. Our drawing was taken from a part of a specimen that bloomed the summer before last in the Kew Gardens, in which the present superintendant, Mr. AIRTON, tells us it had always been considered as their *lurida*; and it is but fair to give him credit for knowing well the plants which he had become acquainted



acquainted with while under the care of his father, whom he succeeded in office. His father is allowed to have been very exactly acquainted with the plants of MILLER, his cotemporary and instructor; and the result of that acquaintance we obtain in the place we have cited from the first edition of the catalogue of those gardens, to which work his name is prefixed. Here we must rest the claims of our plant to specific identity with the original *lurida*. In the second edition of the Hortus Kewensis, the character of "stylo filamentis brevior" has been added since the publication of the first. This has been done under the impression that it was the same with the *lurida* of JACQUIN, which had appeared meanwhile; but its being so, upon a comparison of the figures that have been given of each, appears to us impossible. In that the inflorescence is close and ascending, the corolla nearly upright and twice smaller, the segments linear-ligulate or narrow oblong, blunt, tubularly connivent, ending incurvedly, twice longer than the germen, and the style considerably shorter than the stamens, which are also far divergent. JACQUIN says, that his species was known in the continental gardens by the appellation of the *Vera Cruz Aloe*; and we suspect that this circumstance decided with him its being the Kew *lurida*. His plant seems to us to approach nearer to *americana* than ours, which is nearer akin to the *FOURCREÆ*. We did not see the plant while in bloom, nor any part of the specimen from which the drawing was made; and can only learn from those that did, that the flower-stem was about twelve feet high, and that the plant altogether made a very fine appearance. A native of South-America. Requires to be kept in the dry stove. Like its larger congeners, rarely known to blossom in our collections.

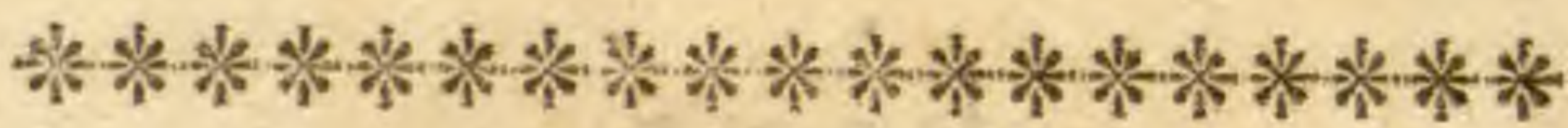
G.







HÆMANTHUS QUADRIVALVIS. HAIRY-  
LEAVED SCARLET HÆMANTHUS.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide Nis.* 1315 et 1075.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HÆMANTHUS *quadrivalvis*; (*folia flores postvenientia*;) bulbo bifariam squamoso, squarroso-laxato, squamis late laminosis crassis truncatis, rhizomate fibris crassis radicato; foliis binis divaricato-bifariis, lorato-sublanceolatis, acutis, planis, striatis, ciliatis, a supino hirsutius villosis, a prono glabris nitidis, scapo compresso glabro longioribus; spatha colorata, quadrivalvi, campanatim connivente, umbellam multi—(20) florum coarctato-fastigiatam transeunte, valvis ovato-lanceolatis, apice recurvulis; floribus breviter pedicellatis ramentis bracteaceis linearibus isometris intermissis; corolla infundibuliformi; tubo brevi fauce sexgibba ampliori continuato; limbo illis simul longiori, turbinato-connivente, laciniis linearibus concavis obtusis; staminibus illas paulisper transeuntibus; antheris oblongis, incumbentibus; germine subrotundato-trigono, viridi, nitido; stylo setaceo, erecto, staminibus altiori; stigmatibus trinis, brevibus, acutis, replicatis. G.

HÆMANTHUS *quadrivalvis*. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 1. 30. tab. 58. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 26. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 208.

DESC. *Bulb* compressed-ovate, squarrosely truncate, fibres fleshy, of the thickness of a large quill; *leaves* 6—9 inches long, more than an inch broad, deep green, hairs inclining upwards, sometimes irregularly spotted and blotched with deep crimson marks towards the lower part, as is the *scape*, but not so brightly; *spathe* scarlet; tube of the *corolla* whitish; limb scarlet; anthers yellow. Introduced by Mr. MASSON into Kew Gardens from the Cape of Good Hope, in 1774. Our drawing was made from a plant that bloomed in Mr. GRIFFIN'S conservatory at South-Lambeth, in October last, and which had been lately imported



imported by that gentleman from the Cape, together with several other rare and beautiful species of the same genus. Requires to be kept in a greenhouse, the bulb to be but little watered, and suffered to dry when the leaves are decayed. G.

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### NOTE.

HÆMANTHUS ALBIFLOS. Supra No. 1239.

Since publishing the above article, we have found that the species varies with leaves wholly pubescent, when it is the *H. pubescens*; and with the same partially so, when it is the *H. albiflos*. The very specimen, from which our figure was taken about four years ago, had the foliage this year entirely covered with pubescence, although when we saw it at that period, the same was merely villosely fringed at the margin, while the remainder of the surface was naked, with perhaps a few solitary straggling villi on either surface. So that the following alterations in that article should be made for the purpose of uniting them as a species. Instead of the title as it now stands in No. 1239, read

HÆMANTHUS PUBESCENS (β.) FRINGED WHITE-FLOWERED  
HÆMANTHUS.

Arranging the synonymy as follows:

(α.) foliis undequaque villosis. G.

HÆMANTHUS *pubescens*. Hort. Kew. 1. 404. ed. 2. 2. 208.  
Linn. Suppl. 193. Thunb. Prod. 59. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 26.  
Exemplar archetypum ex Hort. reg. Kewens. in Herbar. Banks.

(β.) foliis subnudis villoso-ciliatis. G.

HÆMANTHUS *albiflos*. Jacq Hort. Schoenb. 1. 31. tab. 59.  
Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 27. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 208. Nobis supra  
No. 1239. Exemplar ex Hort. reg. Kew. in Herb. Banks. ubi  
villi nonnulli vagi in disco folii curate scrutanti obvii sunt.

The bloom in both varieties is white. We saw at Mr. GRIFFIN'S a considerably larger and more robust specimen than the one from which our above-cited figure was taken. G.

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### ERRATUM.

No. 1505. vers. fol. 1. 27, pro "TOFIELDIA" lege "TOFIELDIA."







ALLIUM STRIATUM. STREAK-LEAVED  
GARLIC.



*Generic Character.*—*Vid.* No. 1420.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALLIUM *striatum*; (*bulbus ovatus*; *flos e majoribus*;) foliis pluribus, anguste loratis, convoluto-concaviusculis, obtusifolis, dorso striatulis, scapum teretem subtriangulose compressum nudum subæquantibus; spathæ valvis binis ovato-lanceolatis scariosis umbella pluriflora laxè fastigiata fere triplo brevioribus; corolla hexapetalo-partita, explanato-patente, pedicellis ter fere brevioribus; laciniis oblongo-lanceolatis; filamentis paulo brevioribus, inter se isometris, alternis tereti-subulatis, cæteris compresso-subulatis; antheris ovato-sagittatis, incumbentibus; germine obovato, tritoroso; stylo bis longiore, triquetro-setaceo. G.

ALLIUM *striatum*. *Jacq ic. rar.* 2. 366. *Coll.* 5. 51. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 77. *Nobis supra* No. 1035. *Lil. a Redoutè, tab.* 50; (*exclusa in textu var. β, ad gracile toto cælo distinctum referenda.*) *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 237.

A. *ornithogaloides*. *Walt. Carol.* 121? *Gmel. Syst. Veg.* 7. 544? *hic rectius forte ac gracili adducendum?*

ORNITHOGALUM *bivalve*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 1. 1. 306. *Reponitur exemplar inter ALLIA Herbarii Banksiani e semine virginico-americano ortum.*

O. *floribus umbellatis, spatha bivalvi*. *Gron. Virgin. ed.* 2. 51.

The former drawing of this species having been made from a far less perfect specimen, than that from which the one now given has been taken, we have thought it useful to offer it in the present shape. We had already, in a note added to the article of No. 1324, amended the synonymy, and corrected the error we, as well as others, had been led into by JACQUIN, in regard to the spontaneous abode, which is Virginia and not the Cape of Good Hope. We have met with it in several of the gardens in the neighbourhood of London, where it has been treated as an out-doors plant, and seems to be perfectly hardy. We refer to the note in No. 1324, and to the article in No. 1035, for further account of the species. G.

NOTE.



NOTE.

The synonymy of *ALLIUM GRACILI* (*INODORUM*, N<sup>o</sup>. 1129), which we had since the adoption of that specific name altered in the note subjoined to the article in No. 1293, may be further amended as follows:

(\*) *Planta caldario hospitata.* G.

*ALLIUM gracile.* Dryander in Hort. Kew. 1. 429. ed. 2. 2. 239. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 83. Bot. Repos. tab. 107. Nobis supra No. 1293, in nota; (excl. Linn. Gron. Walt. et Gmel.) Exemplar archetypum in Herb. Banks.

*A. striatum.* β; Lil. a Redoutè in textu folii 50; (excl. var. α, quæ striatum presentis Numeri.)

(\*\*) *Planta sub Dio vegeta.* G.

*ALLIUM fragrans.* Ventenat. Malm. 26. tab. 26. Lil. a Redoutè, 2. tab. 68. Du Petit-Thouars in nouv. bullet. philomat. 1. 198. Sept. 1808. n. 12.

*A. inodorum.* Nobis supra No. 1129; (excl. Michaux;) it. No. 1142. vers. fol. in add. (excl. Linn. Walt. et Gmel.) Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 237.

*A. inodorum.* Solander in Hort. Kew. 1. 427? Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 76? Exemplar archetypum in Herb. Banks.; sed contrectatione et vetustate defectum.

In the note to the article in No. 1293, we had already ascertained to our conviction the specific identity of our hardy *inodorum* with the supposed tender *gracile*. Since then we have obtained (from the very stove which afforded the specimens from which the species was originally instituted, as well as that from which the figure in the Botanist's Repository was taken) one of its bulbs, which we planted in the open ground, where it flourished and seeded, losing the drawn pale appearance it had when cultivated in the hot-house, and acquiring that of the specimen given in our figure. We have seen it in other collections where this circumstance was known, particularly at Mr. VERE'S, whose intelligent gardener, Mr. ANDERSON, was well aware of the specific identity of the two plants; with him it increases so fast as to require keeping within bounds in the open ground. Said by M. DU PETIT-THOUARS to have been accidentally carried into the Isle of France, where it has become domesticated, and increased so rapidly as to be a nuisance to the island. The above naturalist has observed, that each seed contains 3—4 embryos, all of which growing into separate plants, tend of course to increase the rapidity of its multiplication. We take it for granted, that he is right as to the identity of the species, since he gives it as the *A. fragrans* of VENTENAT, certainly our plant. He throws no light on the question as to its aboriginal abode. G.



## NYMPHÆA PYGMÆA. PIGMY WATER-LILY.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4—5-phyllus, inferus. *Petala* plurima germine sub  
staminibus inserta. *Bacca* multilocularis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

NYMPHÆA *pygmæa*; foliis cordatis integerrimis, stigmatibus  
7—8-radiato. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. p. 293.

CASTALIA *pygmæa*. *Salisb. Paradis.* 68.

NYMPHÆA *tetragona*. *Georgi's Reise in Russ. Reich.* v. 1.  
p. 220.

NYMPHÆA foliis cordatis integerrimis, calyce quadrifido.  
*Gmel. Sib.* 4. p. 183. t. 71. quoad iconem, male, ni fallimur,  
in Horto Kewensi ad nostram *N. nitidam* (1359) relatam.

NYMPHÆA *pygmæa* was certainly brought to this country from China, where, on the authority of Mr. WILLIAM KER, it is indigenous; yet, upon comparing it with PALLAS'S own specimens, now in the possession of A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. it appears to us to be decidedly the same as his *tetragonanthos*, the *tetragona* of M. GEORGI, above quoted. Native of Eastern Siberia; and, if we mistake not, the figure in GMELIN'S Flora Sibirica rather belongs to this than to our *nitida*, to which it is referred in the new edition of Hortus Kewensis. The character of the sinking of the veins on the under, as well as upper, side of the leaf is common to both these species.

The name of *tetragona* was given to the Siberian plant, from the receptacle being exactly square, which gives in some degree the same form to the base of the flower. We did not advert to this circumstance when we had the living plant before us, but, from the drawing, it appears to have been the same in ours; and Mr. SALISBURY, in describing this part, says it is slightly quadrangular.

Treated as a stove plant, blossoms freely, not always at the same season. Our specimen flowered in the elegant collection of Mr. KENT, at Clapton, in August last, and it was in bloom about the same time in the royal gardens at Kew.











PTEROSPERMUM SUBERIFOLIUM. CORK-  
LEAVED PTEROSPERMUM.



*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA DODECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* simplex, 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stam.* 20, quorum 5 sterilia. *Caps.* lignosa, 5-locularis. *Sem.* alata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- PTEROSPERMUM *suberifolium*; foliis oblongis acuminatis apice subdentatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 728.
- PENTAPETES *suberifolia*; foliis ovatis repandis. *Sp. Pl.* 959. *Amaen. Acad.* 1. p. 407. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 1.
- PENTAPETES *suberifolia*; foliis oblongis repandis apice sinuatis acuminatis subtus incanis. *Cavan. Diss.* 3. p. 130. t. 43. f. 2.
- PTEROSPERMADENDRUM *suberis folio anguloso subtus incano, floribus albis.* *Ammann Comm. Petrop.* 8. p. 215. t. 14.

We have not heard that this fine shrub has ever produced flowers in this country before last August, at which time, under the management of that experienced cultivator Mr. FORDYCE, it blossomed in the very choice collection of rare plants at Bayes-Water, belonging to Madame la Comtesse de VANDER, to whom this work has been frequently indebted, as was its original author, for her kind patronage on several other occasions.

WILDENOW describes the flowers as growing in terminal few-flowered racemes; in our plant they were axillary and solitary; according to Prof. AMMANN, they grow from the axils of the leaves and the extremities of the branches, one, two, or three together. The *nectaries* or five barren filaments are much longer than the fertile ones, as in *P. acerifolium* (No. 620) but are not club-shaped as in that.

Native of the East-Indies, and requires to be kept in the stove.



DILLWYNIA PARVIFOLIA. SHORT-LEAVED  
DILLWYNIA.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus, basi attenuata. *Cor.* papilionacea, petalis staminibusque deciduis, medio tubo calycis insertis: *vexilli* lamina duplo latior quam longa, divaricato-biloba. *Germen* dispermum. *Stylus* uncinatus. *Stigma* capitatum. *Legumen* ventricosum. *Semina* strophiolata. BROWN in Hort. Kew.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

DILLWYNIA *parvifolia*; foliis brevibus patentibus decussatim confertis, floribus subcapitatis, pedunculis bibracteatis, stigmate capitato.

DILLWYNIA *parvifolia*. Brown in Herb. Banks.

This species is nearly related to DILLWYNIA *glaberrima* (see above, No. 944); from which it especially differs in having short and less erect *branches*; *leaves* smaller, more spreading and arranged in four regular rows; *flowers* smaller with two *bractes* on each peduncle; and a globular, not a truncated, *stigma*.

We believe no account has been before published of this plant, which makes a beautiful little shrub, having flexile branches and numerous blossoms, and is worthy a place in any greenhouse.

Native of New-Holland. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, by whom we conclude it was first raised in this country, as we find no mention made of it in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis.

Flowers in June and July.







N<sup>o</sup> 1528.



Syd.<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Feb. 1. 1813.

F. Sanson Sc.



RUSSELIA MULTIFLORA. MANY-FLOWERED  
RUSSELIA.



*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus, laciniis apice setaceis. *Cor.* 2-labiata: *lab. sup.* emarginatum: *infer.* trifidum: *tubus* elongatus: *faux* pilosa. *Stigma* globosum. *Caps.* 1-locularis, 2-valvis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RUSSELIA *multiflora*; foliis ovatis acuminatis petiolatis, racemo terminali verticillato: pedunculis cymosis.

The *RUSSELIA multiflora* sends up many long simple stems which are unable to support themselves without assistance, and produce their fine scarlet flowers in great abundance in close whorls, towards their extremities.

It appears to us to be an undescribed species, differing in several respects, both from the *sarmentosa* of JACQUIN and the *rotundifolia* of CAVANILLES; in the former of these the number of flowers on the same peduncle is only three, in the latter the leaves are nearly round, cordate, and quite sessile, and flowers grow in long simple racemes, not verticillate. The colour appears, from the description, to be nearly the same in all three.

Native of the mountainous tract between Vera Cruz and Mexico, where seeds of it were collected by Mr. COWAN, who presented them, with many other rarities, to Mr. LAMBERT, in whose stove at Boyton, in Wiltshire, they flowered freely the latter-end of last summer.







**TILLANDSIA STRICTA. FROSTED STIFF-  
LEAVED TILLANDSIA.**



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 3-partitus. *Cor.* longior, 3-partita (in *RENEALMIA Plumieri*), aut tubulosa 3-fida (in *CARAGUATA Plumieri*). *Stamina* imo flori inserta. (*Germ.* superum.) *Caps.* obtuse trigona, 3-locularis (unilocularis ex *Linn.*), polysperma, seminibus papposis. *Folia* plerumque radicalia, flores in scapo aut caule spicati aut paniculati. *Plantæ* herbacæ plurimæ parasiticæ, aliæ *AGAVEM*, aliæ *ALOEM*, aliæ *BROMELIAM* habitu mentientes. *Character in vivis examinandus et observanda germinis evolutio.* *Caps.* quarumdam subunilocularis? *An genus dividendum?* *Jussieu Gen. Plant.* 50. *TILLANDSIA*, *Linn.* *RENEALMIA*, *Plum.* *CARAGUATA*, *Pl.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

*TILLANDSIA stricta*; (*monostachya*;) foliis radicalibus, numerosis, fasciculatis, basi imbricato-complexis, inde multifariam divergentibus, ligulato-subulatis, canaliculatis, subcostato-carinatis, integerrimis, pellicula pruinosa canescentibus, exterioribus recurvis; caule parum altiori, stricto, simplici, teretiufculo, foliolis vaginato; spica sparsa multiflora, ovato-oblonga, imbricato-laxata; bracteis solitariis, unifloris, affurgentibus, ampliusculis, semi-pellucidis, membranaceis, aridis, ovato-ellipticis cum mucrone, ventricoso-concavis, infimis nunc cuspidate longa phyllodi; floribus sessilibus, erectiusculis, subinclusis; calyce triphyllodi-partito, tubulose connivente, glabro, persistente, segmentis oblongo-attenuatis, cavulis; corolla tertia parte longiori, tripetalodi-partita, in tubum supra patulum imbricato-convergente; laciniis æqualibus, subspathulato-ligulatis, obtusis, intra calycem concavioribus decoloribus; filamentis phylraceo-linearibus, subcanaliculatis, supra attenuatis, conniventibus; antheris erectis,



erectis, lineari-sagittatis; germine oblongo-acuminato, rotundate trigono, trifulco; stylo aliquoties longiori, incluso, filiformi-triquetro, superne torto; stigmatibus tribus minutis, puberulis, replicatis; capsula columnari, obtuse trigona, acutula, bracteam parum transeunte. G.

TILLANDSIA *stricta*. Soland. Miss. in Sched. Banks. Fig. pict. in Icon. pl. bras. in Cod. Banks.

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DESC. *Leaves* springing from a short fleshy *rootstock*, much in the manner of those of the common Pine-Apple, about six inches long, nearly half an one broad at their base, whence they taper their whole length, coated with a hoar-like pubescence, thickest towards the base of the leaf; *stem* nearly of the thickness of a common pen, about seven inches high; *bractes* stone-white, subpellucid, reddening towards their circumference; *flowers* narrow-cylindrical, about three-fourths of an inch long, scentless; *calyx* thickish, pale reddish brown; *corolla* above that part of a deep violet-blue, finally changing to a deep red; *stamens* almost equal to this in length; *style* straight, white, with stigmas just overtopping the yellow *anthers*; *germen* pale green, four times shorter than the style, which is continuous with its apex, quite free from the flower; *capsule* dark brown, about the thickness of a crow-quill, pointed. A paralytic plant; found by the late Dr. SOLANDER in the Brazils, growing on trees near Rio-Janeiro. There is nothing in the very little which LINNÆUS has left us concerning his *monostachya*, that does not tally with this species, except the synonymy. Requires to be kept in the stove; but, we have been told, will live and blossom when suspended by a thread in a warm room. Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S Nursery, in the King's-Road, Fulham, in November last. Not recorded in any work known to us. First introduced into the European gardens by Lady NEALE, in whose collection at Walhampton it has been cultivated for some years. G.







WATSONIA MARGINATA (β.) MINOR. LESSER  
BROAD-LEAVED WATSONIA.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide* No. 1072; *ubi pro* “*Sem. deorsum imbricata*” *lege* “*Sem. imbricato-erecta.*” *G.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

WATSONIA *marginata*; (*flos regularis*; *stamina recta, trifaria*;) foliis pluribus (*subquaternis?*), vaginantibus, lanceolato-ensatis, subcoriaceis, strictiusculis, nervosis, glabratis, inferne latere interiore excisis, margine nunc crassa; caule altiori, stricto, monostachyo spica recta numerosa imbricato-disticha, seu confluentem polystachio spiculis principali appresso-continuis; spathis aridis, convoluto-amplexis, erectis, tubo subæquilongis, nervosis, acutis, valva intima subulata, paulo breviori; corolla arrecto-nutante; tubo gracili, striato, laciniis quarta parte circiter longiori; fauce subtriplo breviori, turbinata contracta, lamellulis senis verticalibus ad instar septorum ab interna margine stylo obversis alterne staminigeris concamerata; limbo nutante, rosaceo-explanato; laciniis obovato-ellipticis, extimis parum angustioribus; staminibus quarta circiter parte brevioribus; antheris divergenti-incurvecentibus, filamento longioribus; stigmatibus has æquantibus. *G.*

WATSONIA *marginata*. *Nobis supra* No. 608; *et in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 228; *et supra* No. 1072, *verso fol. in Spec. Synth. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 94.

IXIA *marginata*. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 59. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

IXIA *cartilaginea*. *Lamarck. Encyc. Bot.* 3. 340. *illustr.* 1. 112.

GLADIOLUS *marginatus*. *Thunb. Diss.* 20; *var. α. unice tenuis. Prod. Flor. cap.* 8. *Linn. Suppl.* 95. *Syst. Veg. à Murr. ed.* 14. 86. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 217; (*exclusa ANTHOLYZA caryophyllacea.*) *Vabl. Enum.* 2. 104. n. 55.

GLADIOLUS *maximus ramosus floribus argenteis. Plukn. Mant.* 21; *ex fide herb. Plukn. monente Vabl.*

GLADIOLUS. *Herb. Herman.* 4. fol. 35; *ita e manu Linnæi notatum.*

(α.) *major*; *polystachia*; *folia glaucescentia cartilagine crassa fusca circumscripta. Supra tab.* 608.

(β.) *minor*;



(β.) minor; monostachya; folia subatroviridia, lucida, cartilagine marginis obsolescente. G.

For a further account of the species, we refer to No. 608; where, for "alternating with the stamens" read "alternately stamiferous." The present variety was introduced last year from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. GRIFFIN, in whose conservatory at South-Lambeth we saw it in bloom in October last. Seems to come very near to *rubens*. G.

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### ERRATA.

No. 1132, l. 8. *pro* "membranacea, tubulosa." *lege* "membranaceus, tubulosus."

No. 1495, l. 3. for "918." read "913."

No. 1524, *verso fol.* l. 2. *pro* "GRACILI" *lege* "GRACILE."

————— l. 13. *pro* "Dio" *lege* "dio."

————— l. 18. *pro* "exel." *lege* "excl."





Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Currier Walworth Feb. 1. 1843.

E. S. Gardner



TRITONIA CAPENSIS (β.) LESSER TRUMPET-  
TRITONIA.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide supra N<sup>is</sup>. 1275, 1502.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRITONIA *capensis*; (*irregularis*; *stamina ascendentia*;) foliis radicalibus pluribus (7—8), gramineo-ensatis, nervosis, medio costatis, intimo angustiore ferme toto vaginante, altiori; caule simplici vel subramoso, foliolis stipulaceis 1—2; spica pluriflora, remotiuscula; spathæ valvis tubo 2—3plo brevioribus; extima lanceolata aristato-cuspidata, intima setaceo-bifida; corolla erecta, gracilius tubæformi; tubo laciniis duplo longiore, subclavato-triquetro, in faucem brevem levissime latefcente; limbo inæquali, obsolete subbilabiato, lacinia summa elliptico-ovata, duplo fere latiore, porrecta vel minus patente, reliquis lineari-oblongis apice rotundatis stellato-explanatis, imis tribus subangustioribus; staminibus penè duplo brevioribus, summæ laciniaë accumbentibus; filamentis faucibus inclusis, anthera emicante sublongioribus; stigmatibus stamina transeuntibus, revolutis. G.

TRITONIA *capensis*. *Nobis supra No. 618; it: in Ann. of Bot.*  
1. 228; *supraque No. 1275 verso fol. in Spec. Enum.*

TRITONIA *rosea*. *Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 1. 91.*

GLADIOLUS *roseus*. *Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. tab. 261. Coll. 5. 22.*  
*Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 217. Vahl. Enum. 2. 110. n. 69.*

GLADIOLUS *longiflorus*. *Linn. Suppl. 69? Syst. Veg. Murr.*  
*ed. 14. 87?; at non aliorum.*

HOUTTUYNIA *capensis*. *Houtt. Nat. Hist. 12. 448. tab. 85.*  
*fig. 3. Linn. Pfl. Syst. 11. 523. tab. 85. f. 3.*

(α.) major; corolla rubido-pallescente, venis picta. G. No. 618.

(β.) minor; corolla ochroleuca, avenia, laciniis præter summam radio brevi atro sanguineo basi notatis. G.

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In No. 618 will be found an account of the species; and in No. 1503 a statement of its difference from the nearly allied  
*pallida,*



*pallida*, *longiflora*, and *Rochensis*. We met with this variety last summer (for the first time) in Mr. GRIFFIN'S conservatory at South-Lambeth. That gentleman had received several of its bulbs in the spring from the Cape of Good Hope, some of which flowered with him in August and October. The *leaves* were from three to six inches high, outer ones gradually shorter; *stem* eight or nine inches long, bending (particularly before the bloom springs from the spathes), simple or one-branched; *flowers* rather more than two inches long, scentless. The present seems to be the variety recorded in HOUTTUYN'S work above cited. It is, we believe, sometimes one-flowered. G.







## PELIOSANTHES HUMILIS. DWARF

## PELIOSANTHES.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Generic Character.—Vide supra No. 1302.*

EMEND. et ADD. Cor. persistens, semiinfera (*ni rectius inferam dicenda?*), fructum basi cingens. Bacca supera, ex singulis unilocularibus monospermis oblongis glabris ima sede ope receptaculi aut fundamenti styli connexis ternata (aut *sæpius?* horum unius vel et alterius abortu geminata tantum, simplexve). *Nequedum tamen vidimus plene maturatam. Dele punctum interrogationis post "binis" in Char. Gen. G.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PELIOSANTHES *humilis*; foliis pluribus (subquinis?), elliptico-lanceolatis, longius utrinque attenuatis, cauliculum dense striatum superantibus; racemo simplici, multifloro, confertius spicato; bracteis geminis pedicellum solitarium flore brevioribus includentibus; corolla rosaceo-patente, papulis rugulisve extrinsecus scabrata; laciniis ovato-ellipticis, acutulis, acie marginis membranaceè extenuata; coronula staminea brevissime prominente, cupulato-aperta; germine disco incrassato corollæ toto immisso (*nec postice extante*); stylo anulum disci ferme duplo transeunte. G.

PELIOSANTHES *humilis*. *Botan. Repos. tab. 634.*

*Leaves* rather more than three inches high, about one broad; *stem* with the rachis of the inflorescence about two high; *corolla* smaller and of a purer green than in *Teta* (see No. 1302), with a line down the middle of each segment. Blooms in November. Introduced from Prince of Wales's Island about 1808, by Mr. EVANS, from whose hot-house at Stepney we received the specimen from which the figure was taken. G.

## NOTES.

ALLIUM CÉPA;  $\beta$ . *supra No. 1469.*

The following observation belongs to this variety;

ALLIUM *Cépa*. Varietatem coluimus, seu si mavis speciem (præstat enim cultura) in quam definitio data de *Cépa* omnino quadrat



quadrat at differt; capitulo bulbifero triplicato, perfoliato, caule inter capita priora duo flexuoso, serpentino, subventricoso. Cepam fert deliciosissimam. Pro ALLIO *canadensi* habebatur, quod non est. *Schulte Obs. Botan.* 66. n. 467.

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DIANELLA ENSIFOLIA. *Supra No.* 1404.

WILLDENOW, in *Schrader's Journ. fur die Bot.* v. 1. p. 288, directs us to expunge ANTHERICUM *Adenantha* from v. 2. p. 140, of his "Species Plantarum;" it being the same with the DRACÆNA *ensifolia* (our var.  $\beta$ . of DIANELLA *ensifolia*) of the same work. G.

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SCILLA SEROTINA.  $\beta$ . *Supra No.* 1185.

The following distinctive note and synonym should be added to this variety;

( $\beta$ .) corolla e lateritio flavescens; laciniis extimis divaricatoribus. G.

HYACINTHUS *fulvus*. *Cavan. en Anal. de Cienc. Nat.* 3. 47.

$\beta$  is here specifically separated from the  $\alpha$  of our No. 859; but by no stronger characters than those contained in the above note. The corolla, in the body of the article, is said to be "roxo de teja," or of a tile-red, which expresses the tint better than *fulvus*. We find that the wider expansion of the outer segments of the corolla is natural, and not produced by the plant's being forced in the stove, as we had conjectured in our account of it. Discovered growing in wet situations in the district of Mogador, by BROUSSONNET. G.

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OPHIPOGON JAPONICUS. *Supra No.* 1063.

Subjoin to this synonymy;

SLATERIA *japonica*. *Desvaux in Journ. de Bot.* 1. 244.

FLUGGÆA *japonica*. *Richard in Schrader. neues Journ. fur die Bot.* v. 2. st. 1. p. 8. t. 2. f. a.

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ALOE CYMBIFORMIS. *Supra No.* 802.

To this add for synonyms;

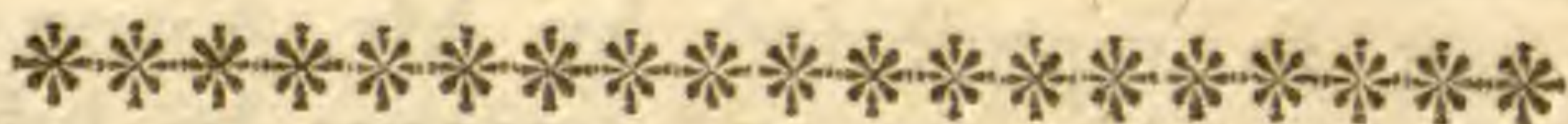
ALOE *cymbifolia*. *Schrad. neues Journ. fur die Bot.* 2. 1. 17. t. 2. *Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol.* 387. *Desvaux in Journ. de Bot.* 1. 246.







GOMPHOLOBIUM POLYMORPHUM. VARIABLE  
GOMPHOLOBIUM.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus, subæqualis. *Cor.* papilionacea, vexillo explanato. *Stigma* simplex. *Legumen* polyspermum subsphæricum obtusissimum (glabrum). BROWN.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

GOMPHOLOBIUM *polymorphum*; foliis ternatis quinatise: foliolis linearibus margine recurvis: apice quandoque dilatato, caule procumbente v. volubili. *Brown Mss. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 3. p. 11.*

GOMPHOLOBIUM *grandiflorum*. *Bot. Repos. 642. nec Smithii.*

The VARIABLE GOMPHOLOBIUM is, when in blossom, a very beautiful little climbing shrub. We learn from Mr. BROWN'S description that the stems are occasionally procumbent, and the leaves we observe vary considerably in form upon the same plant. It occasionally ripens seeds with us, by which it is readily propagated, but with more difficulty by cuttings. Requires the protection of a greenhouse, and may be considered as a shy plant, demanding more than ordinary care to preserve it.

The genus GOMPHOLOBIUM was first established by our friend Dr. SMITH, in the fourth volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society; who, in the ninth volume of the same work, has characterized all the species known to him. One of these, *G. scabrum*, having only a two-seeded germen, Mr. BROWN has separated under the name of BURTONIA. GOMPHOLOBIUM *grandiflorum* of Dr. SMITH is altogether a distinct species from our plant, yet that name is applied to it in the Botanist's Repository.



Our drawing was made from a plant which flowered at Messrs. MALCOLM and SWEET'S Nursery, Stockwell-Common, in June last. The vexillum was minutely waved at the margin, and divided half-way into two lobes, one of which somewhat overlapped the other; and we observed the same form in the only other species we have had an opportunity of examining; but as it is not so represented by Mr. ANDREWS in the Botanist's Repository, this part may perhaps be subject to vary as well as the leaves.

Native of the south-west coast of New-Holland, where it was detected by ROBERT BROWN, Esq. and was, according to Mr. AITON, introduced into the Kew Gardens, by Mr. PETER GOOD, in 1803.

*[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*







## IXODIA ACHILLEOIDES. MILFOIL-LIKE

## IXODIA.

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA ÆQUALIS.

*Generic Character.*

*Receptaculum* paleaceum, paleis apice petaloideis: extimis radiantibus. *Pappus* 0. *Calyx* imbricatus, squamis margine scariosis.

*Specific Name and Synonym.*

IXODIA *achilleoides*. Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 4. inedit.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby; *branches* glandulose-warty. *Leaves* alternate, linear, fleshy, slightly mucronate, glandular, clammy. *Inflorescence* corymbose. *Pedicles* leafy, one-flowered. *Calyx* ovate, clammy: *leafflets* imbricated, keeled, bluntish, with white membranaceous margins. *Common flower* radiate, resembling an Achillea; but the radius does not consist of the floscules, but of the petal-like paleæ. *Floscules* hermaphrodite, tubular: *tube* cylindrical, greenish: *limb* revolute, white tinged with purple. *Anthers* united, yellow. *Germen* oblong-ovate, white, villous, without any pappus. Each *floret* is embraced by a single *palea* with involute, scariosæ, jagged margins and small petal-like termination. In the centre the petal-like appendix to the paleæ is very small, but gradually enlarges as these approach the circumference, and in the outer row, their claw part is more expanded, and does not involve a floret. These may therefore be very well regarded, as composing the inner series of the imbricated scales of the calyx, the office of which they certainly perform; and this is the view that Mr. BROWN has taken of the structure of this singular flower. Our generic character was constructed before this gentleman had kindly informed



informed us, that the plant was described by him in the above-cited work; and, because it seemed to us rather more natural to consider the radius as consisting of the paleæ, the most interior of which have a similar though smaller white petal-like appendix, than as the inner series of the scales of the calyx, we have chosen to retain it.

This shrub is a native of the south coast of New-Holland, where it was discovered by Mr. BROWN. Introduced into the Kew Gardens, according to Mr. AITON, in 1803, by Mr. PETER GOOD, whence it must have emanated to other collections. Communicated by Messrs. MALCOLM, from their Nursery at Kenfington.







COSMEA BIPINNATA. FINE-LEAVED  
COSMEA.



*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA FRUSTRANEA.

*Generic Character.*

*Receptaculum* paleaceum. *Semina* tetragona. *Pappus* 2 s. 4-  
aristatus. *Calyx* duplex, uterque monophyllus, sex—octo-partitus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

COSMEA *bipinnata*; foliis bipinnatis: foliolis lineari-subulatis,  
calycis exterioris laciniis ovatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 2250.  
COSMOS *bipinnatus*; foliis connatis bipinnatis, pinnulis lineari-  
canaliculatis. *Cavan. Ic.* 1. p. 10. t. 14.

This beautiful plant, native of Mexico, was raised from seeds, procured from that country, at Boyton, the seat of A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. by whom we were favoured with flowering specimens in the beginning of November last. The same species blossomed in the royal Botanical Garden in Madrid, in October, November, and December, in the year 1789, and was described and figured by the late Rev. ANT. JOS. CAVANILLES, in the year 1791, in the first volume of his *Icones*. This author gave it the name of COSMOS, from its ornamental appearance, since changed by WILLDENOW to COSMEA, such termination being more consonant with botanical usage.

Both external and internal calyx are described by CAVANILLES as eight-cleft; but the number of segments of the former, in the specimens we have seen, have varied from six to seven.

The plant does not appear to be new in the country, as it is said by DONN to have been introduced in 1804. This author marks it as perennial; but, according to CAVANILLES, it is annual. If brought sufficiently forward by artificial heat, it will certainly flower the first year, and then probably perish.







CINERARIA PETASITIS. BUTTER-BUR-  
LEAVED CINERARIA.



*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Receptaculum* nudum. *Pappus* simplex, polyphyllus, æqualis.

*Specific Character.*

CINERARIA *Petasitis*; (radiata) floribus paniculatis sexradiatis, foliis petiolatis suborbiculatis undulato-lobatis pubescentibus verrucosis.

This gigantic CINERARIA is a native of Mexico, and was raised from seeds sent from that country, at Boyton, the seat of AYLMER BOURKE LAMBERT, Esq. where it flowered for the first time in this country last Christmas.

Our drawing was taken from a recent specimen communicated by the liberal possessor early in January. The same plant is in the collections of Mr. VERE, at Kenfington-Gore, and of Mr. EVANS, at Stepney; but in neither of them have the flowers yet come to perfection, owing probably to the difficulty of admitting a sufficiency of air at so cold a season of the year. The stems have the appearance at present of being perennial. The lower *leaves* grow upon long footstalks, and rival in size those of our BUTTERBUR; some similarity to which suggested to Mr. BROWN the name we have adopted; the edges are dotted with small cartilaginous excrescences, sometimes obsolete, which we rather call warts than glands, because they do not seem to be immediately connected with the veins.

In the system this species may stand between CINERARIA *Tussilaginis* and *præcox*.







FRITILLARIA PERSICA. (α.) LARGEST  
PERSIAN FRITILLARY.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.* FRITILLARIA. *Fuss.* IMPERIALIS. *Fuss.*

*Cal.* 0. *Cor.* infera, nutans f. cernua, hexapetalo-partita, imbricato-campanulata, laciniis rectiusculis, intus prope basin fovea oblonga f. rotunda impressis. *Fil.* eorum basi insita. *Anth.* oblongæ, recto-appensæ, introrsæ. *Stylus* subclavatus, obtuse triqueter. *Stigm.* 3, introrsum canaliculata, rarius unicum. *Caps.* coriacea, oblonga, rotundate sexsulco-trigona f. profunde hexagona angulis acutis, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio septigeris. *Sem.* numerosa, horizontalia, duplici ordine cumulata, plana, umbilicum versus angustata, testa subfungoso-crustacea in marginem compressa. *G.*

*OBS.* Bulbus nudus, tunicato-squamosus, ex laminis amplis ellipticis æquato-compactus, simplex f. collateralis-geminus; caulis teres simplex; folia cuncta caulina, liliacea, sessilia, pauca atque subalterna ad numerosa atque multifaria, rarius verticillata; inflor. longius ac robustius pedunculata, seorsim foliaceo-bracteata, a numerosa racemosa diffita vel in verticillum bracteis comose arrectis spiraliter contracta, ad unifloram terminalem. *G.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

FRITILLARIA *persica*; (bulbus simplex;) caule stricto; foliis numerosis, multifariis, lanceolato-oblongis, obliquatis, glaucis, imis 2 oppositis f. 3—4 verticillatis; racemo numeroso, laxo, undique sparso, pyramidatim elongato; corollæ labro recto, patulo; laciniis ellipticis, antice rotundatis, extimis angustioribus; foveolis parabolicis; staminibus corollam subæquantibus; anthera ovato-oblonga filamentis pluries brevioribus; germine prismatico stylum viridem conformem vix graciliorem æquante; stigmate simplici, puberulo. *G.*

FRITILLARIA *persica*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 436. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 90. Lil. a Redoutè, tab. 67. Hort. Kew. 1. 432. ed. 2. 2. 244; (exclusa in postremo loco var. γ, quæ diversa, obliqua nempe N<sup>o</sup>. 857.)*

FRITILLARIA



FRITILLARIA racemo nudiusculo, foliis obliquis. Mill.  
*Diēt. ed. 7. n. 6.*

LILIUM persicum. *Park. Par. tab. 29. fig. 2. Rudb. Elys. 2.*  
*183. fig. 1. Ger. Emac. 201.*

LILIUM fusianum. *Clus. Hist. 130. Trew. Seligm. tab. 120.*  
( $\beta$ .) minor. *Supra No. 962; (exclusis F. racemosa. Mill. Diēt.*  
*et ramosa. Moris. Hort. Bles.; ad obliquam Ni. 857 perti-*  
*nentibus.)*

F. minima. *Swert. Floril. 7. fig. 2.*

For further account of the species, see No. 962. G.

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### NOTES.

No. 857. FRITILLARIA OBLIQUA.

The following synonyms should be added to that species;

FRITILLARIA tulipifolia. *Marsch. a Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc. 1. 270.*

F. caucasica. *Adam. in Weber et Mohr. Cat. 1. 51. n. 15; ex*  
*Marsch. loc. cit. 426 in add.*

F. persica.  $\beta$ . *Mart. Mill. Diēt. n. 2. —  $\gamma$ . Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2.*  
*244.*

F. pyrenaica. *Pallas in Herb. penes D. Lambert. Georgi. beschr. des*  
*russ. reichs. 3. 4. 900; nec aliorum.*

F. racemosa. *Mill. Diēt. ed. 8. n. 7. = fl. racemosis. id. eod.*  
*ed. 7. n. 7.*

F. ramosa f. Liliium persicum minus. *Moris. Hort. Bles. 266.*

F. flore minore nigro. *Reliq. Rudb. a Smith. app. tab. 33.*

LILIUM persicum minus. *Robert Icon. tab. 204.; optime.*

Found by Mr. MARSCHAL on Caucasus; by PALLAS and others in the Crimea, Kirgesian Deserts, Siberia, and on the Banks of the Wolga; varying with from a single to four or even more flowers. Is, we believe, with us in bloom the earliest of its congeners. We regret to see it stand in the second edition of the Hortus Kewensis as a variety of *persica*. Cultivated by MILLER. G.

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No. 916. UVULARIA CHINENSIS.

We have no doubt but that this plant is the same with

FRITILLARIA cantoniensis. *Loureiro Cochinch. 206. Mart. Mill.*  
*Diēt. n. 5. G.*







## FRITILLARIA LATIFOLIA. (γ.) LUTEA.

## YELLOW FRITILLARY.



Generic Character.—Vide No. 1537.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- FRITILLARIA *latifolia*. Vide Char. Spec. supra No. 1207.  
 F. *latifolia*. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 92. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 244.  
 Lil. a Redoutè, tab. 51. Marsch. a Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc. 1.  
 269.  
 F. *esculenta*. Adam. in Weber et Mohr. Catal. 1. 52. n. 16; ex  
 Marsch. loc. cit. 425; in add.  
 (α.) major; omnino rore glauco-nimbata; corolla spadiceo-  
 tessulata. Supra No. 1207.  
 F. IV. Belinde. Trew. Selig. tab. 41.  
 F. *lutea maxima italica*. Park. Par. tab. 41. fig. 8.  
 MELEAGRIS flos maximus italicus. Hort. Eyst. Vern. ord. 3.  
 fol. 8. fig. 1.  
 (β.) minor; omnino nitens; corollæ tessellis confluentibus. Supra  
 No. 853.  
 F. V. Festus. Trew. loc. cit.  
 F. flore atro-rubente. Park. Par. tab. 41. fig. 2.  
 (γ.) *lutea*; corolla spadiceo-reticulata, maculis flavis. G.  
 F. *lutea*. Marsch. loc. cit. 269. Mill. Dict. ed. 8. n. 4.  
 F. *collina*. Adam. in loc. cit. 1. 50. n. 14. Marsch. loc. cit. 425.  
 in add.  
 F. *lutea punctata*. Park. loc. cit. fig. 7.  
 F. flore luteo. Swert. Floril. tab. 7. fig. 6.  
 F. flore flavo. Clus. Hist. 153.

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The present variety has been considered by Mr. MARSCHAL and some others, as a distinct species from *latifolia*; but as no characters, beyond those of size and colour, have been adduced to separate the species, we being unable to detect any others, have continued them as varieties. All are found on Caucasus; the yellow in particular near Kasbek. The capsule is obtuse-angular. Mr. MARSCHAL observes, that in garden specimens, the leaves are more conspicuously alternate, or placed at wider distances from each other than in spontaneous ones. For further



further account of the species, see No. 1207. Our drawing was made from a plant in Mr. WILLIAMS'S Nursery, at Turnham-Green. All are perfectly hardy. G.

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NOTES.

In Nos. 952, and 1216, for "FRITILLARIA RACEMOSA," read "FRITILLARIA PYRENAICA."

Why we applied the name of *pyrenaica* to the plant in No. 664 of this work, and not to the species, two varieties of which have been given in Nos. 952, and 1216, has been already said in the former of the two last-mentioned articles. Mr. DRYANDER has done otherwise in the second edition of the Hortus Kewensis. To conform with that valuable work, we have restored the name of *pyrenaica* to the plant on which LINNÆUS instituted the species, although not belonging to the Pyrenees. For the species already given under that name in No. 664, we have adopted that of *nigra*. This is really a Pyrenean plant, and had been assumed by LINNÆUS for a synonym of the other, which it certainly is not. G.

The following synonyms should be added in Nos. 952, and 1216.

( $\alpha$ .) minor; 1—2-flora. *Supra* No. 1216.

FRITILLARIA *tenella*. *Marsch. a Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc.* 1. 269.

F. *orientalis*. *Adam. in Weber et Mohr. Cat.* 1. 50. n. 13; *ex Marsch. loc. cit.* 425.

F. *pyrenæa* obsoleto luteo colore. *Hort. Eyst. Vern. ord.* 3. 9. *fig.* 1.

( $\beta$ .) major; pluriflora; caulis spadiceo-punctatus. *Supra* No. 952.

F. *lutea lusitanica*. *Park. Par. tab.* 41. *fig.* 10; (*minore jure in No. 1207. ad latifoliam relata.*)

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In No. 664, for "FRITILLARIA PYRENAICA," read "FRITILLARIA NIGRA;"

And insert the following synonyms;

F. *aquitana*. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 153. *Trew. Selig. tab.* 7.

F. *minor* obsoleto colore inodora. *Hort. Eyst. Vern. ord.* 3. *fol.* 9. *fig.* 3.

While such as are there specially applied to its variety  $\beta$  (except those from BAUHIN, SWERTIUS, PARKINSON, and RAY) should be expunged, as belonging to the species in No. 952, which we then deemed to be the same with that variety. Although abundant in the Kew Gardens, it has been as yet overlooked in the second edition of the Hortus Kewensis. G.



N<sup>o</sup> 1539.



Edwards Del.

Pub by S. Currier, Watercolor, Mar 1, 1863.

L. S. Johnson Sc.



EUCOMIS PUNCTATA. (β.) STRIATA. STRIPED-  
LEAVED EUCOMIS.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.* FRITILLARIÆ species. Linn. BASILÆA. Juss.

*Inflor.* pedicellata s. subsessilis, sparsim elongata, seorsim bracteata, comâ foliaceâ sterili terminata. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* infera, hexapetalo-partita, subæqualis, patens, persistens. *Fil.* firmula, subulata, æqualia, inclusa, divergenti-conniventia, basi membranâ ipsis multoties breviori corollæ disco adnatâ connexa. *Anth.* ovato-oblongæ, introrsæ. *Stylus* setaceus, incurvulus, persistens. *Stig.* punctum inconspicuum. *Caps.* coriacea, turbinata, lobato-trigona lobis alte s. subalato-compressis, 3-loc.:, 3-valv.:, *Sem.* nigra, oblongo-ovata, plura in loculamento, angustissimi septi margini internæ utrinque annexa. G.

*OBS.* Bulbus crassius tunicatus; folia coriaceo-crassa, a plano obversa, plurima ambientia erecto-divergentia lorato-oblongata canaliculata, ad bina bifaria humi appressa elliptica plana; scapus cylindricus bipedalis suprave, ad triunciale clavatum; racemus erectus, pluriflorus densior, ad numerosissimum laxiorem; flos in plerisque ex albido dum perstat herbescens. G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

EUCOMIS punctata; foliis pluribus (6—9), ambientibus, erectis, supra divergentibus, lanceolato-loratis, convoluto-canaliculatis; scapo altiori, cylindræo; racemo undique sparso, numerosissimo, laxius spicato; coma pluries breviori, microphylla, parca; bracteis inclusis pedicellum divaricatum flore sublongiorem æquantibus; corolla horizontali, rotata, laciniis oblongo-lanceolatis, planis, carinatis, alternis dorso prope apicem mucronatis; filamentis una tertia brevioribus, compressæ subulatis, membrana ima ferme obsoleta; germine elliptico, tritoroso, supra angustato atque rugis senis striato; puncto stigmatoso obsolete puberulo. G.

(α.) folia



( $\alpha$ .) folia dorso purpureo-punctata. G. *Supra* No. 913.

EUCOMIS punctata. Hort. Kew. 1. 433. ed. 2. 2. 246. L'Herit. Sert. Angl. 18; (excl. passim citata tabula, quæ nondum edita.) Mart. Mill. Dict. n. 4. Nobis supra No. 913. Lil. a Redoutè, tab. 208. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 93.

BASILÆA punctata. Zuccagni Obs. Bot. in Roemer. Coll. Bot. 137.

ORNITHOGALUM punctatum. Thunb. Prod. Fl. Cap. 62.

ASPHODELUS comosus. Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst. 11. 381. tab. 83.

( $\beta$ .) folia dorso purpureo-striata. G.

EUCOMIS striata. Donn. Hort. Cant. 6. 86. Fig. pict. in "Bauer's Sketches" inter Cod. Banks; eximie.

E. punctata.  $\beta$ . striata. Willd. Hort. Berol. Enum. 364.

---

In our collections, this plant is generally deemed specifically distinct from  $\alpha$ . It is altogether far more ornamental; but we can see no character to sustain it as a distinct species from that. Stem sometimes near three feet high; corolla from white becoming green; germen purple. For further account of the species, see No. 913. We believe this variety has been introduced into our collections long since  $\alpha$ . Our drawing was made from a plant in Mr. SALISBURY'S Nursery at Brompton. G.





Syd. <sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

Rich by S. Curtis in Walworth, Mar 1. 1843.

F. Sanborn



HELONIAS LÆTA. (β.) NARROW CHAN-  
NELLED-LEAVED HELONIAS.



*Generic Character.*—Vide No. 985.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HELONIAS *læta*; (*hermaphrodita*;) foliis subbifariis, ligulato-elongatis, attenuatis, canaliculatis, caulinis diffito-sparfis in bracteas decrescentibus; caule subaltiori, simplici, tereti; racemo conico, sparsim densato; bracteis singulis, pedicello unifloro divaricato floribus longiore brevioribus; corolla horizontali, post anthesin herbescente, laciniis obtusis, cavulis; staminibus divergentibus. G.

HELONIAS *læta*. Nobis supra No. 803. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 330.

H. *erythrosperma*. Michaux Bor.-Amer. 1. 212.

MELANTHIUM *lætum*. Hort. Kew. 1. 488. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 267.

M. *phalangoides*. Lam. Encyc. 4. 27. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 268.

M. *muscætoxicum*. Walt. Flor. Carol. 125.

ANTHERICUM *subtrigynum*. Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. tab. 419. Coll. 3. 273.

(β.) minor. G.

HELONIAS *angustifolia*. Michaux loc. cit.

For further account of the species, see above, in No. 803. Our drawing was made from a plant imported from Carolina, by Mr. LYON. JACQUIN'S figure was taken from an imperfect specimen, which had flowered the second year from seed, and then perished. MICHAUX deems the present variety a distinct species from that in No. 803. G.

NOTE.

No. 1062. HELONIAS LUTEA.

The synonymy given in this article may be augmented and arranged as follows:

HELONIAS



HELONIAS *lutea*. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 330.

H. *pumila*. Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. tab. 453. Coll. 2. 260. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 275; (*ubi germen, reverà nullum, inferum dicitur; pedicelli parte in flori a Jacquino seorsim effigiato reliqua, huic germen habita.*) G.

MELANTHIUM *dioicum*. Walt. Fl. Carol. 126.

VERATRUM *luteum*. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 2. 1479. Syst. Veg. Murr. ed. 14. 902. Hort. Kew. 3. 422. Barton El. of Bot. ed. Lond. Pl. 2. fig. 9. App. p. 18. Willd. Sp. Pl. 4. 897.

V. *racemo simplicissimo*. Gron. Virg. ed. 2. 158. Mill. Dict. ed. 7. n. 3.

RESEDA &c. &c. Gron. Virg. ed. 1. 59.

After the Latin specific name at the top of the page in the same article, add "*mas*"; before the English, "MALE."

After that prefixed to specific character, insert "*(dioica;)*".

Mr. PURSH assures us that this species is constantly diceious, and that the bloom in the male plant is white, in the female green. This character suggested to WALTER the very appropriate specific title we find in his work. We should have entirely overlooked the synonym from JACQUIN'S works, but for an accidental reference to the head HELONIAS in REE'S Cyclopædia. Dr. BARTON has figured its rootstock, for a sample of the præmorse or forebitten root. WILLDENOW, besides recording it in two places as distinct, has made an idle blunder as to JACQUIN'S engraving, which we have explained above. G.

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## ERRATUM.

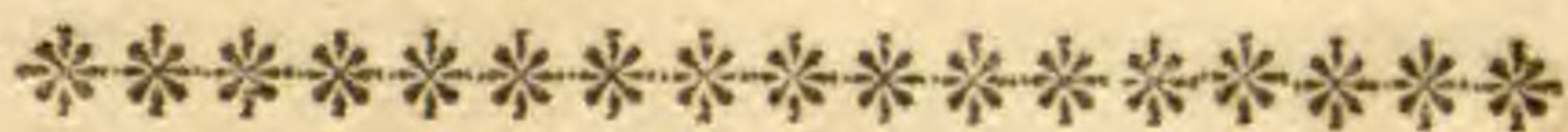
No. 747, a pede pag. 1. 10. pro "*lanceolata*" lege "*latifolia*."







SIDA HASTATA. HALBERT-LEAVED  
MEXICAN SIDA.



*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* simplex, angulatus. *Stylus* multipartitus. *Caps.* plures,  
1-seu 3-spermæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

*SIDA hastata*; foliis cordato-lobatis, pedunculis solitariis axillaribus longissimis: fructiferis reflexis, capsulis muticis.

*SIDA hastata*; foliis inferioribus cordatis acuminato-quinquangulis subdentatis obtusis, superioribus hastatis acuminatis basi subdentatis, pedunculis solitariis axillaribus longitudine foliorum. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 763. *Bot. Repos.* 588. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* v. 4. p. 205.

*ANODA hastata*; foliis cordatis angulatis, superioribus elongatis hastatis, pedunculis longissimis unifloris axillaribus. *Cav. Diff.* 1. p. 38. t. 11. f. 2.

*SIDA cristata*.  $\beta$ . *Sp. Pl.* 964. *Kniph. Cent.* 2. n. 86.

The specific name of *halberd-shaped* is so little applicable to the plant from which our figure was taken, that we were at first inclined to suspect that it was a distinct species; but we have seen such great variation in plants raised from the same seed, that we conclude no dependance can be placed upon the form of the leaves. The peduncles, in all the specimens that we have seen, when full grown, are twice the length of the leaves.

Our plant was communicated by Mr. KENT, from his collection at Clapton, where it flowers in the stove from March to the middle of summer, and ripens its seeds freely. Said to be introduced in 1799, by the Marchioness of BUTE. Native of Mexico. Is usually treated as a stove plant, but being annual, or at most biennial, the seeds may be sown in a common hot-bed early in the spring, and the plants planted out in the open air by the latter-end of May, where they will, in favourable weather, ripen their seeds, by which alone they can be propagated.







CLITORIA TERNATEA. WING-LEAVED  
CLITORIA.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* supinata : vexillo maximo patente alas obumbrante.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- CLITORIA *Ternatea* ; foliis quinato-pinnatis, pedunculis axillaribus unifloris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 1068.
- CLITORIA *Ternatea* ; foliis pinnatis. *Sp. Pl.* 1025. *Hort. Cliff.* 360.
- SCHLONGA-CUSPI. *Hort. Malab.* 8. p. 69. t. 38. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* p. 300. *Lour. Cochinch.* 454. *Gært. Fruct.* 2. 321. t. 149. f. 3. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1.
- PHASEOLUS foliis pinnatis. *Riv. Tetr.* t. 34.
- FLOS CÆRULEUS. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. p. 56. t. 31.
- FLOS CLITORIDIS Ternatensibus. *Breyn. Cent.* 76. t. 31.
- LATHYRUS *spectabilis* ; caule volubili, foliis sesquitrijugis, binis setis interjectis. *Forsk. Ægypt.* 135.
- β. PHASEOLUS indicus glycirrhizæ foliis, flore amplo cæruleo pleno. *Comm. Hort.* 1. p. 47. t. 24.

---

The CLITORIA *Ternatea*, from the size and brilliant colour of its flowers, is a very beautiful annual. It is a native of the warm parts of the East-Indies, of Cochin-China, and Egypt, and will at no time bear exposure to the open air in our climate. It has a climbing herbaceous (LOUREIRO says shrubby) stem, like the kidney-bean, and requires the same support.



We are told by MILLER, that the seeds were first brought to Europe from Ternate, one of the Molucca Islands, which induced TOURNEFORT to give the name of *Ternatea* to this genus; which we wish that LINNÆUS had thought fit to retain, though not constructed altogether upon scientific principles.

Propagated by seeds which come to maturity with us. MILLER says, that the double sorts, of which some have blue and others white flowers, have not ripened seed in this country; and these must be therefore procured from the East-Indies. He affirms, that seeds, which he received in three different years, invariably produced double blossoms, and the same happened to COMMELIN in two succeeding seasons, which is difficult to account for, if they are only accidental varieties of the single-flowered kind. The leaves of the double sort, as figured in the Hortus Amstelodamensis, are sharp-pointed; so that, perhaps, what we have followed others in recording as only varieties, may be two distinct species.

Communicated by Mr. ANDERSON, from the collection of JAMES VERE, Esq. at Kensington-Gore, in July last.

Cultivated by PHILIP MILLER, in the year 1739.



N<sup>o</sup> 1543.



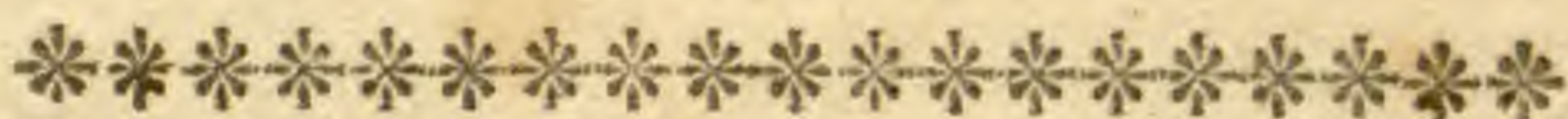
Lych<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

Pub. by J. Curtis Walsworth April 1813.

Boston



TALINUM REFLEXUM. REFLEX-FLOWERED  
TALINUM.



*Class and Order.*

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 5-petala. *Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Caps.* 3-valvis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TALINUM *reflexum*; foliis lanceolatis sessilibus oppositis,  
florum panicula ramosa. *Cavan. Icon. v. 1. p. 1. t. 1.*  
*Haworth Plant. Succul. p. 124. Ejusdem Misc. Nat. p. 141.*  
TALINUM *patens*.  $\beta$ . *Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 2. p. 863.*

---

This species is not recorded in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis. It appears to be quite distinct from *patens*, of which WILLDENOW considers it as a variety. It has certainly no specific affinity with the figure in the Botanist's Repository, quoted in the Hortus Kewensis as a representation of *patens*; which figure, however, according to Mr. HAWORTH, is altogether different from TALINUM *patens*.

Native of South-America. Cultivated in the stove. Propagated by seeds, which it produces freely; being annual or biennial. Introduced before the year 1800. Communicated from Mr. VERE's collection, flowering in August 1811.



N<sup>o</sup> 1544.



Cyrt<sup>m</sup> Edwards del.

Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth April 1813.

F. Pursh sculp.



OXYLOBIUM CORDIFOLIUM. HEART-  
LEAVED OXYLOBIUM.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* profunde 5-fidus, subbilabiatus. *Cor.* papilionacea: *carina* compressa longitudine *alarum* æquantium *vexillum* explanatum. *Stylus* adscendens. *Stigma* simplex. *Legum.* polyspermum, ventricosum ovatum, acutum. BROWN.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

OXYLOBIUM *cordifolium*; foliis ovatis cordatis pilosiusculis, umbellis terminalibus sessilibus. *Brown in Hort. Kew.* 3.  
p. 10.

OXYLOBIUM *cordifolium.* *Bot. Repos.* 492.

DESCR. A low shrub, with erect, rigid, hairy, proliferous branches. *Leaves* growing by threes in whorls, but frequently one, sometimes two are abortive, subsessile, cordate-ovate, acute, punctate, with revolute and very rough margins. *Inflorescence* terminal umbels, from three to six-flowered. *Flowers* subsessile, papilionaceous, of a scarlet-orange colour. *Calyx* five-cleft: *segments* nearly equal, lanceolate, hairy, patent. *Braete* one to each pedicle, nearly equalling the calyx in length, soon falling off or withering. *Vexillum* quite entire, nearly round, with a short claw, seldom quite expanded. *Alæ* less by half than *vexillum* and somewhat shorter than the *carina*, the petals of which last are connate at the apex and distinct at the base. *Stamens* ten, distinct, inserted below the germen: *anthers* yellowish: *ovarium* ovate, very hairy. *Style* ascending, awl-shaped. *Stigma* acute, when not loaded with pollen. *Legume* inflated, conical, terminated



terminated with the awl-shaped style, two-valved: *seeds* several, (originally eight, but seldom more than five are perfected) round-kidney-shaped, black, clouded, adhering by short pedicles to each valve alternately at the dorsal future only.

This gay little shrub, generally covered with a profusion of flowers for above six months in the year, was first raised from seeds imported from New-Holland, by our old and esteemed friend, Mr. CONRAD LODDIGES, about the year 1804. It was first discovered in New South-Wales by the Right Honourable Sir JOSEPH BANKS.

Propagated either by cuttings or from seeds, which are produced plentifully.

It is a hardy greenhouse shrub, requiring only to be protected from frost.



DILLWYNIA ERICIFOLIA. HEATH-LEAVED  
DILLWYNIA.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus, bilabiatus, basi attenuata. *Cor.* papilionacea, petalis staminibusque deciduis, medio tubo calycis insertis: *vexilli* lamina duplo et ultra latior quam longa, divaricato-biloba. *Germen* dispermum. *Stylus* uncinatus. *Stigma* capitatum. *Legumen* ventricosum. *Semina* strophiolata. BROWN.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DILLWYNIA *ericifolia*; foliis linearibus tortis punctulato-scabris, floribus subterminalibus. *Smith in Linn. Soc. Transf.* 9. p. 262. *Exot. Bot.* 1. 26.

DILLWYNIA *ericifolia*; corymbis terminalibus sessilibus, foliis (4-lin.) subulatis punctato-scabris divaricatis subtortis: mucrone pungenti, ramulis pubescentibus. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. p. 15.

PULTENÆA *retorta*. *Wendl. Hort. Herrenb.* 2. p. 13. t. 9.

There appears to be great difficulty in distinguishing accurately *D. ericifolia* from *floribunda*. The inflorescence in some specimens of our present plant is terminal; in others, from the young branches shooting beyond the flowers and the intermixture of leaves with the flowers, these become rather axillary than terminal. Where the flowers grow so very close together, it is not easy to determine whether they grow in pairs or singly, in dried specimens; and we neglected examining into this when we had the living plant before us. Mr. BROWN makes "*floribus geminis*" a character of *floribunda*, but Dr. SMITH, in his description, expressly says the peduncles are solitary.

Our plant corresponds very well with Dr. SMITH's description in the Transactions of the Linnean Society; but not with the figure in Exotic Botany, nor with that of WENDLAND.

A hardy greenhouse shrub. Native of New South-Wales. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.









Syd. Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Apr. 1. 1813.

F. Saffin sculp.



CURCUMA ZEDOARIA. AROMATIC  
TURMERIC.



*Class and Order.*

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corollæ* limbus internus 3-partitus, bilabiatus. *Anthera* bicalcarata. *Semina* plurima arillata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CURCUMA *Zedoaria*; foliis lato-lanceolatis subtus pubescentibus, antheræ calcaribus incurvis.

CURCUMA *Zedoaria*. Roxburgh *Scitam. in Asiat. Research. vol. xi. p. 332. ed. 8vo.*

CURCUMA *aromatica*. Salisb. *in Parad. Lond. 96?*

The root-stocks of this plant are aromatic and yellow within, but do not appear to be the same as the Zedoary of the shops, which is most probably the product of *CURCUMA zerumbet*.

We are not certain that our plant is the same species as that described by Mr. SALISBURY in the *Paradisus Londinensis*; as the leaves, independently of the white variegation, which is probably accidental, are not without some purplish tinge, and the fertile bractes were green, not white as in his figure and description.

It flowered in the stove of the late Right Hon. CHARLES GREVILLE, in May, before the appearance of the leaves.

The cultivation of these plants in this climate is attended with particular difficulty; and unless they are strong and healthy they seldom or never produce flowers; hence these can hardly be expected, except from newly imported roots. They require to be kept constantly in a high temperature, should have plenty of water while flowering, and very little after the leaves die. The great difficulty seems to be to keep up a sufficient heat and a due supply of fresh air at the same time.







PITCAIRNIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-  
LEAVED PITCAIRNIA.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide No. 1416.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PITCAIRNIA *angustifolia*; (*flos irregularis, obsoletius squamiger*;) foliis plurimis, erecto-divergentibus, strictiusculis, angustius loratis, longius attenuatis, convoluto-concavis, laxius spinuloso-marginatis, dorso pellicula pruinosa albicantibus; caule pubescente, simplici, subramosove; racemo laxo multifloro, patulo; pedicellis villosis, flore aliquoties brevioribus; bractea illis æquali, villosa, convoluto-subulata, appressa; calyce villoso; corolla hunc triplo excedente, laciniis superne versus explicatioribus atque in labium unicum detectis antheris incumbens distortis; squama brevi, bifida, incurvula, erosula; filamentis alternis angulo singulo germinis oppositis simplicissimis, intermediis membrana brevissima transverse extensa bifinuato-repanda infitis; antheris lineari-elongatis; stigmatibus in lobum contortis. G.

PITCAIRNIA *angustifolia*. Hort. Kew. 1. 401. ed. 2. 2. 202. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 10. Specimen archetypum ex Hort. Kew. in Herb. Banks.

(β.) Specimen ex Insula Sanctæ Crucis in Herb. Banks. G.

PITCAIRNIA *angustifolia*. Lil. a Redoutè. tab. 76.

Our plant is evidently the same with the specimen from which the species was instituted; but it does not seem to agree so exactly with the spontaneous one deposited along with that in the Banksian Herbarium; this had been brought from the Island of Santa Cruz, by Mr. RYAN, in 1777; and is certainly the same with the plant given by REDOUTE; which seems to differ from ours in having narrower leaves, shorter flowers, and larger and more conspicuous flower-scales. But as those who first recorded the species have deemed our plant the same with that introduced by Mr. RYAN, and of course with his specimen, it is very probable



probable that these apparent differences may be the effect of culture or accident. In the mean time we have given them as distinct varieties. A specimen of our plant flowered this year in Mr. VERE's collection with pale yellow flowers; but we were assured by the superintendant, Mr. ANDERSON, that the same plant had in preceding seasons produced a bloom of the colour shewn in our plate, and that the present was probably caused by a long-continued want of sun. The marginal spines on the root-sheaths are reflex. The *PITCAIRNIA lanuginosa* (Ruiz y Pavon Flor. Per. 3. 35. tab. 258.) comes very near to this species, but the upper part of the leaves are spineless, and the flowers of a pale violet colour. G.

### ERRATA.

No. 1506, l. 6; pro "opposita" lege "oppositæ."

No. 1533, vers. fol. l. 6; pro "species" lege "specimen."

No. 1537, l. 9; pro "eorum" lege "earum."

No. 1540, vers. fol. a pag. calce, l. 8; for "Ree's" read "Rees's."





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In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Thirty-Seventh Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

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- 1524 *Allium striatum*.
- 1509 *Aster liratus*.
- 1511 *Bignonia uncata*.
- 1507 *Billardiera longiflora*.
- 1506 *Calothamnus quadrifida*.
- 1536 *Cineraria Petasitis*.
- 1518 *Clerodendrum tomentosum*.
- 1542 *Clitoria Ternatea*.
- 1535 *Cosmea bipinnata*.
- 1546 *Curcuma Zedoaria*.
- 1545 *Dillwynia ericifolia*.
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- 1544 *Oxylobium cordifolium*.
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- 1520 *Platylobium parviflorum*.
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- 1528 *Ruffelia multiflora*.
- 1512 *Satyrium carneum*.
- 1541 *Sida hastata*.
- 1543 *Talinum reflexum*.
- 1529 *Tillandsia stricta*.
- 1531 *Tritonia capensis* ( $\beta$ .)
- 1502 ———— *longiflora* ( $\beta$ .) ( $\gamma$ .)
- 1503 ———— *rochenis* ( $\alpha$ .)
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# INDEX.

In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Thirty-Seventh Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

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- 1506 Calothamnus, four-cleft.
- 1536 Cineraria, butter-bur-leaved.
- 1518 Clerodendrum, downy.
- 1542 Clitoria, wing-leaved.
- 1535 Cosmea, fine-leaved.
- 1518 Cumberland-tree.
- 1545 Dillwynia, heath-leaved.
- 1527 ———— short-leaved.
- 1519 Diosma, aromatic.
- 1539 Eucomis striped-leaved.
- 1521 Feverfew, East-Indian.
- 1520 Flat-pea, small-flowered.
- 1508 ———— triangular-leaved.
- 1537 Fritillary, largest Persian.
- 1538 ———— yellow.
- 1516 Galaxia, purple-flowered.
- 1524 Garlic, streak-leaved.
- 1533 Gompholobium, variable.
- 1523 Hæmanthus, hairy-leaved scarlet
- 1540 Helonias, narrow channel-leaved.
- 1513 Jeffersonia, Barton's.
- 1515 Iris, cream-coloured Bastard.
- 1504 ———— New-Jersey.
- 1514 ———— sweet-scented Bastard.
- 1534 Ixodia, milfoil-like.
- 1517 Lachenalia, starch-scented.
- 1505 Narthecium, American.
- 1544 Oxylobium, heart-leaved.
- 1532 Peliosanthes, dwarf.
- 1547 Pitcairnia, narrow-leaved.
- 1510 Pomaderris, oval-leaved.
- 1526 Pterospermum, cork-leaved.
- 1528 Ruffelia, many-flowered.
- 1512 Satyrium, great-flowered Cape.
- 1541 Sida, halbert-leaved Mexican.
- 1509 Star-wort, fluted-stemmed.
- 1543 Talinum, reflex-flowered.
- 1529 Tillandsia, frosted, stiff-leaved.
- 1531 Tritonia, lesser long-flowered.
- 1502 ———— long-flowered.
- 1503 ———— bending-flowered.
- 1511 Trumpet-flower, hook-tendrilled
- 1546 Turmeric, aromatic.
- 1525 Water-Lily, pigmy.
- 1530 Watsonia, lesser broad-leaved.



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---

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

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VOL. XXXVIII.

---

The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,  
Awhile put forth their blushing heads,  
But, e'er the close of parting day,  
They wither, shrink, and die away:  
But THESE, which mimic skill hath made,  
Nor scorched by suns, nor killed by shade,  
Shall blush with less inconstant hue,  
Which ART at pleasure can renew.      LLOYD.

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M DCCC XIII.



N<sup>o</sup> 1548.



Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Currier Walworth May 11 1813.

F. Sanson Sc.



## ERICA PRIMULOIDES. COWSLIP HEATH.

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* persistens: limbo 4-fido. *Antheræ* ante anthesin per foramina 2 lateralia connexæ. *Caps.* 4—8-ocularis, 4—8-valvis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERICA *primuloides*; antheris muticis, floribus terminalibus subsessilibus quinis, bracteis calyci proximis, foliis patentibus quinis.

ERICA *primuloides*. *Andr. Heaths. vol. 3.*

ERICA *fastigiata*.  $\beta$ . *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 2. p. 395.*

ERICA *dilecta* hortulanorum.

Although this species is very nearly related to *ERICA fastigiata* ( $\alpha$ ) of Hortus Kewensis, the *E. Walkeria* of Mr. ANDREWS, yet we have little hesitation in considering it as specifically distinct. The growth of the two plants is very different, this being a low depressed shrub, the other upright with erect branches and leaves; the flowers and leaves grow as constantly by fives in this as by fours in that. The tube of the corolla is nearly cylindrical and very little longer than the calyx in *primuloides*, whilst in *Walkeria* it is above twice the length of the calyx and more inflated. In the latter the outer side of the laciniæ of the corolla are only slightly tinged with red towards the tip, but in the former the whole outside of the limb is of a deep blood red. In our plant too the leaves are much longer, and so far from being erect, that they are considerably recurved.

We received the plant from which our drawing was made from Mr. BARR, at the Northampton Nursery, Ball's-Pond, under the name of *dilecta*, an appellation by which it is pretty generally known among the Nurserymen about town, though it is as yet among the rarer species. Native of the Cape of Good-Hope, and requires the same treatment as the other Heaths from that country.



N<sup>o</sup> 1549.



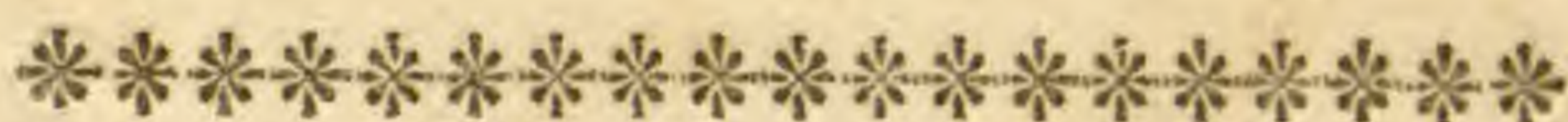
Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth May 1. 1813.

F. Sargent Sc.



OXALIS PENTAPHYLLA. FIVE-FINGERED  
WOOD-SORREL.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* unguibus connexa. *Stam.* inæqualia :  
5 breviora exteriora, basi connata. *Caps.* angulis dehiscens,  
5-gona.

*Specific Character.*

OXALIS *pentaphylla*; foliis digitatis: foliolis quinatis linearibus,  
scapo unifloro foliis longiore, petiolis amplexicaulibus.

For this beautiful and, as we believe, hitherto undescribed species of OXALIS, we are indebted to the Bishop of London's Gardener at Fulham. It comes near to OXALIS *filiformis* of JACQUIN'S Hortus Schoenbrunnensis, from which it differs principally in having five leaflets instead of three; footstalks dilated at the base and embracing the stem; styles not exceeding the stamens in length.

But, as we had no opportunity of seeing the plant ourselves, we depend entirely upon the accuracy of our draughtsman, to whom the plant was communicated. Future observations may possibly determine it to be only a variety of JACQUIN'S *filiformis*.

Flowered the latter end of October 1812.







VACCINIUM NITIDUM ( $\beta$ .) DECUMBENS. RED-TWIGGED DECUMBENT WHORTLE-BERRY.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. (OCTANDRIA auctorum plurimum.)

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* superus. *Cor.* urceolata aut campanulata 4—5-da: laciniis reflexis. *Filam.* receptaculo inserta. *Bacca* 4—5-ocularis, polysperma. *Stamina* 8—10.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

VACCINIUM *nitidum*; (fruticulus sempervirens) caule ramossissimo, foliis obovatis acutis basi angustatis obsolete ferrulatis, racemis corymbosis terminalibus lateralibusque bracteatis.

( $\alpha$ ). caule erecto, corollis subcylindricis.

VACCINIUM *nitidum*. *Bot. Repos.* 480.

( $\beta$ ). caule decumbente, corollis ovatis.

VACCINIUM *Myrsinites*. *Donn Hort. Cantab. vix tamen Michauxii.*

DESC. A small *shrub*, crowded with decumbent filiform branches of a bright red colour. *Leaves* evergreen, small, obovate, obsoletely ferrate, shining on the upper surface, paler on the under side, and beset with short stiff hairs, hardly visible to the naked eye, which turn black and in this state give a dotted appearance to the leaf. To the taste they are not unpleasantly acid. The *flowers* grow in short corymbose racemes, from the extremities of the branches; sometimes, in cultivation, solitary and axillary, which apparently arises from the bractes becoming leaves. *Pedicles* sometimes longer, sometimes shorter than the flower, often of a fine shining red colour. *Bractes* bright red, very unequal in size, some lanceolate, others oval and concave. *Calyx* superior, five-cleft, deep red: segments triangular acute, three



three times shorter than the *corolla*, which is urceolate, white streaked more or less with red: limb five-toothed, revolute. *Stamens* ten: *filaments* flat, cohering together at the base, where they are inserted into the receptacle or crown of the germen: *anthers* erect, bifid, of a deep red colour. *Germen* globular, five-celled, many-seeded: *style* longer than the stamens, erect: *stigma* capitate, not exerted.

Upon comparing this plant with the specimen of *VACCINIUM Myrsinites* of MICHAX, brought over by Mr. PURSH, and now in the Herbarium of A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. it does not appear to be the same species, that having thicker more exactly oval leaves, not narrowed at both extremities. MICHAX indeed mentions that it varies with sub lanceolate leaves, but those of our plant are constantly oblong-obovate, narrowed at the base into a short footstalk. Upon comparing it with living specimens of *V. nitidum* of the Botanist's Repository, we can see no difference but that one is erect the other decumbent. So that if this be a narrower-leaved variety of *Myrsinites*, we think *VACCINIUM nitidum* must be so too.

Native of South-Carolina. Flowers in May and June. Is more tender than the upright variety, and requires the protection of the greenhouse. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.



N<sup>o</sup> 1551.



Lyt<sup>on</sup> Edwards Del

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth May 1. 1813.

F. Sanson Sc.



## GENTIANA OCHROLEUCA. PALE-WHITE

## GENTIAN.

*Class and Order.*

## PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GENTIANA *ochroleuca*; floribus terminalibus sessilibus, corollis subdecemfidis ventricosus acutis: laciniis alternis brevioribus integerrimis, foliis lanceolatis.

GENTIANA *ochroleuca*; corollis quinquefidis campanulatis verticillatis subpedunculatis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis trinerviis lævibus. *Froel. Gent. p. 35. n. 9. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. p. 1338. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 2. p. 112.*

GENTIANA *ochroleuca*; caule subangulato scabriusculo, foliis ovato-lanceolatis asperiusculis, floribus sessilibus fasciculatis terminalibus, corollis quinquefidis campanulatis ventricosus: laciniis acutis, plicis interioribus simplicibus acutis. *Pursh Flor. Bor. Am. inedit.*

GENTIANA *villosa*. *Sp. Pl. 330. Ed. Willd. 1. p. 1338. Froel. Gent. 36. n. 10. ex auctoritate Domini PURSH, qui specimen archetypum in Herbario Gronovii nobis indicavit.*

GENTIANA floribus ventricosus campanulatis erectis, quinquefidis: foliis oblongis acuminatis, leviter villosis. *Gron. Fl. Virgin. 4to. p. 40. 8vo. 145.*

GENTIANA *autumnalis humilior*, flore extra lutescente candido, intus variis lineis notato: foliis oblongis acuminatis, nonnihil villosis. *Clayton. No. 605.*

GENTIANA *major virginiana* floribus amplis ochroleucis. *Pluk. Alm. p. 166. t. 18. f. 1.*

GENTIANA *Saponaria*. *Walter Fl. Carol. p. 109. Michaux Fl. Bor. Am. 1. p. 176?*



*GENTIANA ochroleuca* has a near affinity with *G. saponaria*, from which however it differs not only in the colour of the corolla, which is white with green veins, but this part is also longer, sharper pointed, and has the alternate laciniæ shorter and quite entire, not fringed as in *Saponaria*; the segments of the calyx are more spreading and acute; the anthers are distinct, not united at the apex; leaves narrower and less evidently three-nerved. The flowers, in all the specimens we have seen, are crowded together at the extremity of the stem, and have none growing from the axils of the leaves, as represented in PLUKENET's figure above quoted, and in our *G. Saponaria* (No. 1039). After all, these two plants approach too near to each other.

The *GENTIANA Saponaria* of WALTER certainly belongs to this species, as does probably that of MICHAUX, though the description by the latter does not quite accord; and it seems not very probable that this author should have overlooked the true *Saponaria*, which is said to be by much the most common.

If *GENTIANA villosa* of LINNÆUS be really the same as our plant, which can hardly be doubted, this name has the right of priority; but that of *ochroleuca* is now so well established by frequent repetition, that it cannot well be changed. It is better therefore to drop the name of *villosa*; which may be done with the less regret, as, in its cultivated state at least, it possesses no villosity whatever.

Mr. PURSH describes the corolla of our plant as yellowish green on the outside, and blue striped with purple within. We have never observed the colour of the inside to differ from the outer; but when growing in a dry soil, exposed to a hot sun, these colours may appear, though they do not under other circumstances.

Introduced into the Kew Gardens, according to Mr. AITON, in 1803. Native of North-America: growing, according to Mr. PURSH, from Pennsylvania to Florida, but not so common as *G. Saponaria*, on dry sandy fields and gravelly hills: MICHAUX gives the herbage of woods as the native situation of his plant.

Flowers in September. Communicated to us by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, Hackney.



N<sup>o</sup> 1552.



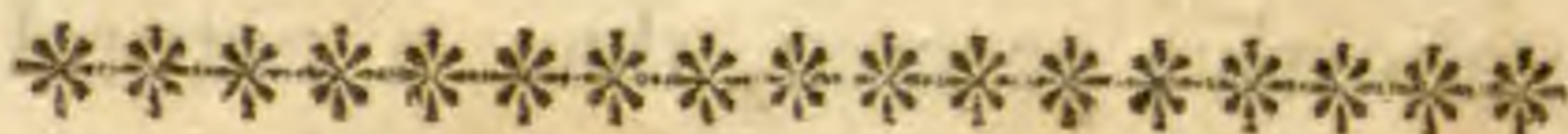
Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Desl.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth May 1 1813

E. Sanford Co.



## OLEA FRAGRANS. SWEET-SCENTED OLIVE.

*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Cor.* 4-fida: laciniis subovatis. *Drupa* monosperma.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- OLEA *fragrans*; foliis lanceolatis serratis, pedunculis lateralibus aggregatis unifloris. *Thunb. Japon. p. 8. t. 2. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. p. 46. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 1. p. 22. Persoon Synops. 1. p. 9. Vahl Enum. 1. p. 43.*
- OSMANTHUS *fragrans. Lour. Cochinch. edit. Ulyssip. p. 29.*
- QUAI-FA. *Osbeck, It. 250. edit. Ang. 2. 14.*
- MOKKSEI. *Kæmpf. Amæn. 5. 844.*

According to THUNBERG, the *OLEA fragrans* grows in Japan to a very large tree. LOUREIRO describes it as a shrub about seven feet high, with ascendant, sometimes climbing, branches.

The latter author considers it as a distinct genus from the European Olive, on account of its divided style and lateral anthers; that is, the lobes of each anther are separated by the broad filament passing between them, which he considers as two distinct one-celled anthers upon the same filament. It is not improbable that LOUREIRO is right, in making it generically different from the Olive; but no European Botanist has as yet seen the fruit, without which there is no deciding with certainty respecting the genus. It is asserted that this tree is always sterile, even in China; so that it is to be feared that it will be long before we shall arrive at that certainty which LOUREIRO fondly hoped for, when he saw young trees sent off for this country, whilst he was staying at Canton. The division of the style,

style,



style, which is not mentioned either by KÆMPFER or THUNBERG, who examined the Japan tree, is not altogether satisfactory; for when the flowers first open they appear to have but one style, which afterwards divides not only to the crown of the germen, but almost or quite to its base, seeming to be rather a splitting of the abortive germen, than a natural separation of two styles.

The insignificant looking flowers of this shrub are extremely fragrant, something like those of Jasmine, but much more grateful. On account of this property, they are highly prized by the Chinese, and are said to be added to some of the finer teas, in order to communicate to them a higher perfume. But we cannot believe that the ordinary grateful scent of Chinese tea in general, which has no sort of analogy with the odour of these flowers, is owing to this addition, as has been asserted.

Cultivated in Cochinchina, China, and Japan; but whether a native of either of these countries is uncertain. Introduced in 1771, by BENJAMIN TORIN, Esq. Is considered with us as an inhabitant of the greenhouse, but thrives and flowers better in the stove; and, as we are informed by Mr. KNIGHT, of the King's-Road, from whose curious collection our plant was communicated, will, if constantly kept there, produce a perpetual succession of bloom through the whole year. Propagated by layers and cuttings.







ASTRANTIA MAXIMA. HELLEBORE-  
LEAVED MASTER-WORT.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Involucra* partialia lanceolata, patentia, æqualia, longiora, colorata. *Flores* plurimi abortientes.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ASTRANTIA *maxima*; foliis trilobatis mucronato-ferratis, involucris subdecaphyllis ovato-lanceolatis supra medium spinuloso-ferrulatis.

ASTRANTIA *maxima*. Pallas in Nov. Act. Petrop. v. 7. p. 357. t. 11.

ASTRANTIA *heterophylla*; foliis caulinis integris ovatis aristato-ferratis sessilibus, involucris apice ciliato-ferratis. Willd. in Nov. Act. Berol. 3. 1801. p. 419. Persoon Syn. 1. p. 304.

ASTRANTIA *heterophylla*; foliis tripartitis: lobis ovato-lanceolatis acutis ciliato-ferratis, caulino medio indiviso; involucris apice spinuloso-ferratis. Marschal a Bieb. Fl. Taurico-Caucas. 1. p. 202.

ASTRANTIA *belleborifolia*; foliis trifido-palmatis; laciniis subintegris, ferrulatis: bracteis involucelli 9—12, late lanceolatis, ferrulatis: floribus omnibus longe pedicellatis: pericarpium commiffura lata. Salisb. Parad. Lond. 60.

ASTRANTIA *belleborifolia*; foliis omnibus trilobis, involucris lanceolatis ferratis. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 2. p. 119.

ASTRANTIA *orientalis latifolia*, floribus et coma purpureis. Tourn. Cor. 22.

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DESC. Stem erect, grooved, simple, or branched at the upper part. Radical leaves on long roundish footstalks, divided nearly to the base into three lobes, ovate, acute, sawed, and the ferratures armed with a minute mucro: cauline leaves nearly similar,



similar, but sessile and sometimes simple. *Involucre* of about ten leaflets, ovate-lanceolate, acute, entire at the base, but from the middle upwards finely sawed, and the serratures armed with sharp prickles, white with green veins underneath, and rose-coloured on the upper side, increasing in size and becoming greener after the flowering is over. *Florets* on erect pedicles the length of the involucre, many of them sterile, not only in the circumference, but also intermixed with the fertile florets: the lateral umbels consist chiefly of male or sterile florets, with only a few fertile ones intermixed. The whole flower possesses brighter colours than the *major* or *minor*, and is therefore considerably more ornamental than either.

Although this plant was described and figured by PALLAS, so long since as the year 1790, under the name of *ASTRANTIA maxima*, yet WILLDENOW took it up as new, calling it *heterophylla*; which name was adopted by PERSOON, in his *Synopsis Plantarum*, and by Mr. MARSCHAL V. BIEBERSTEIN, in his *Flora Taurico-Caucasica*. That the latter, who trod as it were in the footsteps of PALLAS, and must, one would suppose, be well acquainted with his Caucasian plants at least, should have made no mention of the original discoverer, is really surprising; and the more so, as the seeds were repeatedly sent from Caucasus to Mr. LODDIGES, under PALLAS's name of *A. maxima*.

Mr. SALISBURY, in the *Paradisus Londinensis*, still considering this plant as undescribed, gave it the appropriate name of *belleborifolia*, under which it appears in the new edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*. We have thought it incumbent on us to restore the original name, retaining that of Hellebore-leaved as the English one, which we trust will tend rather to lessen, than increase the confusion.

A hardy herbaceous perennial. Flowers in June and July. Native of the highest mountains of Iberian Caucasus. Introduced, according to Mr. AITON, by Mr. BELL, in the year 1804; but was raised some years prior to this date, by Mr. CONRAD LODDIGES, by whom it was communicated to us. Propagated by parting its roots and by seeds. Loves a moist soil and rather shady situation.



N<sup>o</sup> 1554.



*Edwards Del. E. Sanford Sc.*

*Pub. by S. Carter, Walworth, Mass. 1853*



BROMELIA ANANAS (β.) THE QUEEN  
PINE-APPLE.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA,

*Generic Character.*

BROMELIA, Plum. Linn. KARATAS, Plum. ANANAS, Plum.  
Tourn. Gærtn.

*Calyx et Corolla* supera, tubulosa; ille brevior trifidus, hæc longior tripartita laciniis (in plerisque G.) ungue appendiculatis. *Stamina* basi calycis et corollæ, aut glandulæ supra germen productæ inserta (inde quasi epigyna?) *Bacca* umbilicata, polysperma. *Plantæ herbacææ*, quædam parasiticæ; *folia radicalia canaliculata*, marginibus sæpe dentato-spinosis; *flores BROMELIÆ* Plum. in scapo vel caule laxè spicati aut paniculati, fructibus vix baccatis; *flores KARATÆ* Plum. dense corymbosi, corymbo radicali, baccis ovatis; *flores ANANASSÆ* Plum. dense spicati in scapo supra folioso, spica maturescente strobiliformi carnosâ squamosâ eduli, e coadunatis concreta baccis, vix loculosis et male fœcundis. An genera diversa? Juss. gen. pl. 50; mutata passim phraseologia. Loco citato *stamina summo* dicuntur calyci inserta; lapsu forsan calami? G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BROMELIA *Ananas*; foliis ciliato-spinosis mucronatis, spica comosa. Linn. Sp. Pl. 2. 1. 408. Lam. Encyc. 1. 143. Hort. Kew. 1. 400. ed. 2. 2. 200. Mart. Mill. Dict. n. 1. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 7. Ruiz et Pavon Fl. Peruv. 3. p. 32.

ANANAS *Acostæ*. Hort. Amst. 1. 109. tab. 57.

ANASSA. Rumph. Amboyn. 5. 227. tab. 81.

ANANAS. Clus. Exot. 284. Ger. Emac. 1550. fig. 15.

KAPA-TSJAKKA. Rheed. Malab. 11. 1. t. 1. 2.

CARDUUS *brasilianus*, foliis alöes. Baub. Pin. 384.

(β.) Queen Pine-Apple. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. loc. cit.; (α.) vero editionis prioris. Ananas blanc. Gallicè.



ANANAS *ovata*. Mill. *Dict. ed. 8. n. 1.*

ANANAS *aculeatus* fructu ovato carne albida. *Trew. Ebrēt. 1. tab. 2. Mill. Dict. ed. 7. n. 1.*

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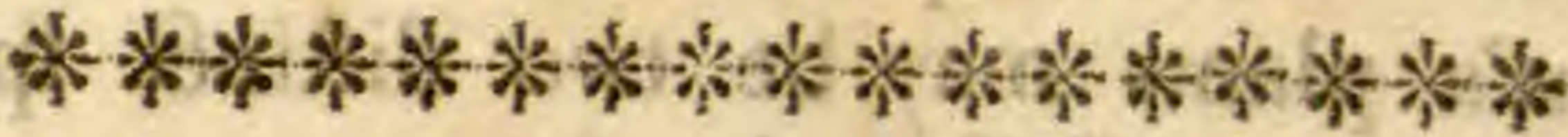
We have translated the following specific description from LAMARCK'S work. "Root fibrous; leaves several, (radical) " fasciculate divergent, 2—3 feet long, 2—3 inches broad, " channelled, acuminate, edged with short close spines, gene- " rally somewhat glaucous, not unlike those of ALÖE, but " neither so thick nor so juicy; flower-stem central, cylindric, " shorter, leafy, terminated by a densely glomerate oval or " conic (bracteate) spike surmounted by a crown (or coma) of " persistent leaves which are less in size than the others; flowers " small, blueish, scattered over the surface of the spike, which " is composed of a thick fleshy receptacle studded with germens " that imbed themselves half their length in its substance (and " have each a single bracte). The flowers soon fall off, when " the receptacle on which they stood, increases in size, acquires " a colour, and becomes a succulent fruit beset with small tri- " angular scales (bractes)." The resemblance of this fruit in form to the cones of some species of Pine Trees, has evidently suggested the English generic name. Marked as biennial in the Hortus Kewensis. Propagated by offsets, as well as by the crown of the fruit; seldom by seed in Europe, where it rarely forms any. MILLER thinks, that if the seeds were frequently sown, there would be as many varieties as of Apples and Pears. He made himself some trials by sowing them, and always found them to produce varieties of the parent plant. The present variety, the flesh of the fruit of which is white, is the most usual in Europe; but is deemed inferior in its esculent qualities to the sugar-loaf sort, the flesh of which is yellow. The species is native of South-America; and was introduced into England in 1690, by Lord PORTLAND. We have omitted to enumerate varieties, not having examined any with that view. In MILLER'S Dictionary, and most gardener's manuals, an ample account of them, and abundant instructions for their culture, are to be found; to which sources we refer as to those points. G.







## PHLOMIS TUBEROSA. TUBEROUS PHLOMIS.



## Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

## Generic Character.

*Cal.* 5-gonus, 5-dentatus. *Cor.* galea incumbens, carinato-compressa, barbata, emarginata v. incisa; *labium inferius* proportionatum: lobo medio majore. *Stigma* bifidum: *labio superiore* brevior. BROWN in Hort. Kew.

## Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHLOMIS *tuberosa*; foliis radicalibus cordatis scabris: floralibus oblongo-lanceolatis, bracteis subulatis hispidis, caule glabro. Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 122. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 3. p. 408. Schkuhr Handb. 2. p. 160. t. 163.

PHLOMIS *tuberosa*; involucris hispidis subulatis, foliis cordatis scabris, caule herbaceo. Sp. Pl. 819. Reich. 371. Hort. Ups. 171. Kniph. Cent. 4. n. 62. Mart. Mill. Dict. n. 9. ? Gærtn. Sem. 1. 319. t. 66. f. 9.

PHLOMIS involucris radiis fetaceis, foliis ex cordato lanceolatis. Gmel. Sib. 3. p. 241. n. 73. ?

PHLOMIS foliis cordiformibus, galea lacera. Haller in Comm. Goett. 1. p. 211. t. 12. 1751.

PHLOMIS *urticæ* foliis, glabra. Amm. Ruth. 49.

GALEOPSIS *maxima* foliis hormini. Buxb. Cent. 1. p. 4. t. 6.

The tuberous Phlomis, as cultivated in our gardens, rises with simple, usually undivided stems, from one to two feet in height, though MILLER describes it as having stems five or six feet high. The radical leaves grow on long hairy footstalks, are five or six inches long, cordate, narrowing towards the point, and unequally dentate, not unlike those of common Clary.

BUXBAUM'S and HALLER'S figures, above quoted, are both evidently representations of our plant. But GMELIN quotes



as a synonym of his, not only AMMANN, No. 49, but likewise No. 48, in which a doubt is expressed whether BUXBAUM designated the same species or not, and it is there described as growing to five cubits in height and more, and branched almost from the bottom: it seems probable, therefore, that GMELIN's and BUXBAUM's plants may be two distinct species, and that MILLER may have possessed the former.

Native of Siberia. A hardy perennial. Propagated by seeds or parting its roots. The authority for its introduction before 1759 depends upon the identity of MILLER's plant, which the above observation renders dubious. Flowers from June to October. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, Hackney.

*Cal. 5-gonum, 5-dentatum. Cor. lobis incumbentibus, emarginatis. Corolla, parvula, emarginata v. sinuata; lacinae valvatae pur-purascens: lobis medio majore, lobis lateralibus: lobis medio minore. Brown in Herb. Acad.*

*Sp. Pl. 1000. t. 1. p. 1000.*

*PHLOMIS latifolia, foliis trilobatis cordatis lobatis: lobis trilobis oblongo-lanceolatis, lobis lateralibus trilobatis, lobis medio trilobatis. Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 1000. t. 1. p. 1000.*

*PHLOMIS latifolia, foliis trilobatis cordatis lobatis: lobis trilobis oblongo-lanceolatis, lobis lateralibus trilobatis, lobis medio trilobatis. Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 1000. t. 1. p. 1000.*

*PHLOMIS latifolia, foliis trilobatis cordatis lobatis: lobis trilobis oblongo-lanceolatis, lobis lateralibus trilobatis, lobis medio trilobatis. Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 1000. t. 1. p. 1000.*

*PHLOMIS latifolia, foliis trilobatis cordatis lobatis: lobis trilobis oblongo-lanceolatis, lobis lateralibus trilobatis, lobis medio trilobatis. Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 1000. t. 1. p. 1000.*

The tuberosa Phloem, as cultivated in our gardens, rises with simple, usually unbranched stems, from one to two feet in height, though it is said to rise to six feet in some places. The radical leaves grow on long hairy footstalks, are five or six inches long, cordate, narrowed towards the base, and unequally dentate, not unlike those of common Clary. - Buxbaum's and Miller's figures, above quoted, are both evidently representations of our plant. But Gmelin quotes



N<sup>o</sup> 1556.





CAPRARIA UNDULATA. WAVED-LEAVED  
CAPRARIA.



*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* campanulata, 5-fida, acuta. *Caps.* 2-valvis, 2-locularis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CAPRARIA *undulata*; foliis (sub) oppositis ovato-oblongis integerrimis undulatis: supremis subcordatis verticillatis, racemis spiciformibus. *Hort. Kew.* v. 2. p. 354. *Ed. alt.* v. 4. p. 46.

CAPRARIA *undulata*; foliis sparsis inæqualiter approximatis ovatis integris subundulatis, racemo terminali subsimplici. *L'Herit. Sert. Ang.* p. 21. (tabula citata nunquam edita fuit.) *Lam. Illustr. tab.* 534. *f.* 1.

CAPRARIA *undulata.* *Thunb. Prod.* 103. *Linn. Suppl.* 284. *Syst. Veg.* 597. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 5.

CAPRARIA *undulata* forms a small straggling shrub, of little beauty except while in blossom, when its lively purplish flowers, growing near the extremities of the branches, make a pleasing variety.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope, whence it was introduced to the Kew Garden, by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in 1774. Requires the shelter of a greenhouse. Flowers in June. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, Hackney.







CACTUS TUNA ( $\gamma$ .) NIGRICANS. LESSER  
BLACK-SPINED INDIAN-FIG.



*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 1-phyllus, superus, imbricatus. *Cor.* multiplex. *Bacca*  
1-locularis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CACTUS *Tuna* (*Opuntia*) articulis ovato-oblongis, spinis subulatis.

( $\alpha$ .) *flava*.

OPUNTIA *Tuna*; erecta, articulis late ovato-oblongis, spinis subulatis longis flavis. *Haworth Succulent. p. 188.*

TUNA major spinis validis flavicantibus, flore gilvo. *Dill. Elth. 396. t. 295. f. 380.*

CACTUS *Tuna*. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p. 944. Mart. Mill. Dict. 20. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 3. p. 179.*

CACTUS *Opuntia, tuna. Decand. Pl. grasses.*

( $\beta$ .) *elator*.

OPUNTIA *elator*; erecta, articulis late ovato-oblongis, spinis subulatis longissimis nigricantibus. *Haworth l. c. p. 187.*

*Mill. Dict. ed. 8. n. 4.*

CACTUS *Tuna*  $\beta$ . *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p. 944. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 3. p. 179.*

TUNA *elator*, spinis validis nigricantibus. *Dill. Elth. 395. t. 294. f. 379.*

( $\gamma$ .) *nigricans*.

OPUNTIA *nigricans*; erecta, articulis oblongis lanceolatisque, spinis diversiformibus fulvo-nigris; majoribus divaricatis 3—10-linearibus. *Haworth l. c. p. 189.*

CACTUS *nigricans. Haworth in Misc. Nat. p. 137.*

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Mr. HAWORTH, in his Synopsis of succulent plants, has restored the old genera of CEREUS and OPUNTIA which  
LINNÆUS



LINNÆUS united with CACTUS. We do not condemn this separation of a genus grown too unwieldy; but as it has not been followed in the new edition of AITON'S Hortus Kewensis, and we cannot find, in Mr. HAWORTH'S generic definitions, characters that appear to us sufficiently discriminative, we prefer adhering to the Linnean division of the genus into sections, easily distinguished by their habit; till future observations shall point out stable distinguishing characters in the fructification, that may accord with the difference in habit; which neither LINNÆUS nor JUSSIEU were able to effect.

LAMARCK and DECANDOLLE consider all the *Opuntia* as one species, consisting of many varieties, which are at least not to be distinguished by the characters hitherto given.

Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Mr. HAWORTH, in August 1811. The fruit was added in the following year.







SPERMACOCE STRIGOSA. CROSS-WORT  
BUTTON-WEED.



*Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 1-petala infundibuliformis. *Sem.* 2, 2-dentata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SPERMACOCE *strigosa*; foliis bracteisque oblongo-ovatis hispida, petiolis amplexicaulibus, stipulis erectis ciliatis, floribus capitatis, staminibus exsertis.

SPERMACOCE *strigosa*. *Herbar. Banks.*

CRUCIANELLA *hispida*. *Mill. Dict.* 4. *Ed. Martin.* 7.

RUBEOLA americana hirsuta Parietariæ foliis, floribus umbellatis purpureis. *Ex Houstoni Mss. in Museo Banksiano assertivatis.* p. 186.

This plant was found in the Island of Cuba, by Mr. JOHN FRASER, and seeds of it were brought to this country and cultivated at the nursery in Sloane-Square, where our drawing was made last year. The same species was found by Dr. HOUSTON in Vera Cruz, who sent seeds to Mr. PHILIP MILLER, by whom it was inserted in the eighth edition of his Dictionary, under the genus CRUCIANELLA.

SPERMACOCE *strigosa*, though not very showy, is by far the handsomest species of the genus that we have seen; and no figure of it, as we believe, has been before published.

The English name of Button-Weed, applied to this genus, does not at all accord with our species; but the globular white heads of SPERMACOCE *verticillata*, not very unlike the double flowers of RANUNCULUS *aconitifolius*, called by GERARD Batchelor's Buttons, probably suggested the appellation.

Being a native of the West-Indies, is too tender to be preserved through the winter without a hot-house, but may be treated as a tender annual, and raised by sowing the seeds on a hot-bed early in the spring; it must however be brought very forward in order to ripen seeds in this country.







## MUSA COCCINEA. SCARLET BANANA.

*Class and Order.*

MONŒCIA HEX (f. PENT) ANDRIA. POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA. *Linn.* HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Persoon.*

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* (supera, fundo staminigera, G.) profunde bipartita, lobo superiore et exteriori 5-dentato, inferiore et interiore cordato concavo. *Germ.* oblongum; *stylus* cylindraccus; *stigma* capitatum 6-radiatum. *Bacca* cucumerina loculis et seminibus ob pulpam evanidis. *Flores* in spadice terminales, spathis persistentibus tecti, 5-andri, filamentis sexto sterili et germine abortivo; cæteri omnes frugiferi et 1-andri, filamentis 5 sterilibus. *Caulis* herbaceus assurgens vaginis foliorum longissimis tectus; (folia alterna vaginantia, juniora convoluta, nervo longitudinali medio simplici emittente utrinque nervos innumeros parallelos;) *spadix* solitarius cernuus; (flores singuli spathacei, juxta spadicem e mediis foliis ortum fasciatim dispositi, fasciculis alternis et spathaceis.) *Juss. Gen. Pl.* 61.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

*MUSA coccinea*; spadice androgyno, numeroso, sparso, ovato-spicato, bracteatum spathaceo, imbricato-fasciato, erecto, spathis magnis univalvibus, coccineis, lanceolato-cymbiformibus, persistentibus, ima nunc phyllodi-excrecente, inferioribus unifloris fœmineis, superioribus bifloris masculis; floribus sessilibus inclusis; fœmineis germine fertili, staminibus 5 castratis, solis, stylo brevioribus, stigmatibus trinis lobato-laminatis uno majore tridenticulato; masculis germine abortivo, staminibus 5 fertilibus corollæ subisometris, solis, filamentis linearibus planis, antheris adnatis introrsis, stylo graciliori triquetro-filiformi, stigmatibus diminutis replicatis ob inductum viscum in unum compressum obscure trilobum conglobatis; corolla equitanter convoluta, compressæ tubulosa, difformi-bilabiata; lacinia exteriori oppositam involvente, sola staminigera, apice recurvata truncato-quinquedentata dentibus lateralibus corniculo



corniculo (*ante antbesin pro retinaculo ad retinendam laciniam anteriorem inserviente*) appendiculatis; interiore parum brevior ovato-oblonga concava; bacca oblonga, compressa, hinc gibba inde plana, coriaceo-fungosa, 3-loculari, sub cortice visco limpido tenacissimo scatente; feminibus (*quæ coram habuimus sinapeos minora; rectius rudimenta;*) numerosis, secundum angulum internum singulorum loculorum gemina ordine affixis, in visco limpido nidulantibus. G.

MUSA *coccinea*. Roxburgh Pl. Corom. MS. cum tab. pict. ined. Tab. pict. naturali minor, pictore Chinesi Cantoni effigiata, in Mus. Banks. Bot. Repos. tab. 47. Lil. a Redoutè, tab. 307, 308. Persoon Syn. 1. 343. Willd. Hort. Berol. en. 1026. Sp. Pl. 4. 895.

MUSA *uranoscopos*. Loureiro. Fl. Cochinch. 645; nec tamen Rumphii; ut ille et nuperius Martyn (in Mill. Dict. a seipso edito sub MUSA Troglodytarum) volunt.

DESC. Stem three to four feet high, about the diameter of a man's wrist, sheathed by long convolute petioles; leaves about three feet long, with an oblong entire blade about five inches broad, few, distant, divergent, terminal ones extending beyond the inflorescence, which is 6—10 inches long; spathes tipped with yellow, three to four inches long, gradually decreasing; corolla green-reddish yellow, an inch in length, with the diameter of a large quill; berry about two inches long, according to LOUREIRO scarlet and not eatable. Like the rest of its family, dies after fructification, and is continued by suckers from the root. Native of China and Cochinchina. Dr. ROXBURGH says that it is cultivated as an exotic in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it rarely produces perfect seed, any more than with us in Europe. We could find no traces of a sixth fertile stamen in the female corolla, nor of a sixth sterile one in the male. LOUREIRO is the first who has described the species, but is mistaken in his synonyms, as is Dr. MARTYN as to the plant that writer intended. The fertile stigma is erroneously represented both in the dissections given in Dr. ROXBURGH's drawing and in the plate of the Botanist's Repository. Requires to be kept in the bark-bed of a stove, where it flowers from Christmas to March. Said to have been introduced into this country by Mr. EVANS, of Stepney, in 1792. We are obliged to Lord STANLEY for the specimen from which our drawing was made. G.





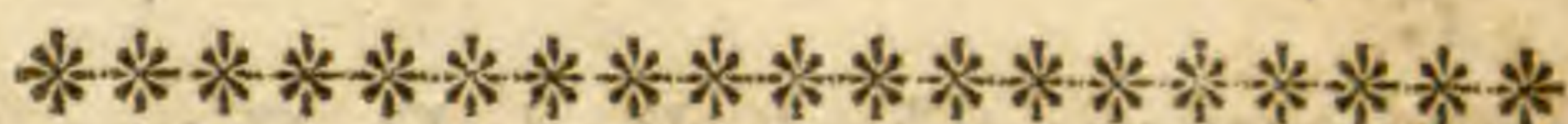
Stardis 762

Pub. by C. G. & W. Walworth, Juniors 1813

F. Safford del.



ALLIUM AMPELOPRASUM (β.) PURPLE  
CAPE GARLICK.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide No. 1420.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALLIUM *Ampeloprasum*; (*capitatum*; *corolla e minoribus*; *filam. alterna 3-cuspidata*;) bulbo basi multiparo; foliis paucis (4?), longius fistuloso-vaginantibus striatis nervis scabridis, inde ligulato-attenuatis, remote bifariamque alternatis, carinatis, glaucis, deorsum margine ferrulate ciliatis; scapo altiori, strictiusculo, tereti-gracilescente, ultra medium vaginato; spatha univalvi, ovato-acuminata, prope basin abrupto-abscedente; umbella numerosa, congesto-globosa, pedicellis centralioribus flore pluries longioribus; corolla hexapetalo-partita, ovato-campanulata; laciniis æquilongis, extimis ovato-oblongis cavulis obtusulis carina dorsi ferrulato-exacuta, intimis latioribus ellipticis apice rotundatis; staminibus contiguo-conniventibus, exterioribus planis subulatis corollam æquantibus, interioribus duplo latioribus membranaceis, cuspidibus extertis sterilibus laterum citius exarescentibus; germine bifirmi, rhombeo-ovato, supra obtuse conico sexstriato, infra turbinato-trigono faciebus cavulis singulisque margine prominula porum stilla roscidum fovente arcuato-circumscriptis; stylo breviori, setaceo; stigmate subcapitellato; capsulis chartaceis, rugulosis, obtuse ovato-trigonis, corolla persistente inclusis; seminibus paucis, erectis, oblongatis, dorso curvatis, convexulis, introrsum in aciem compressis. G.

(α.) major, suborgyalis, flore pallido. G.

ALLIUM *Ampeloprasum*. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 423.* Smith *Eng. Bot. tab. 1657.* Flor. Brit. 1. 355. *Prod. Flor. Græc. Sibthorp. 1. 221.* Brotero *Flor. Lusit. 1. 540.* Willd. *Sp. Pl. 2. 63.* Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 232; (*excluso passim citato Micheli.*) Nobis supra No. 1385; exclusa varietate β ejus loci cum synon. ex *Pl. Rar. Hung.*; rectius *arenarii* non bulbiferi, quod supra in nota N<sup>o</sup>. 1408 monuimus. G.

ALLIUM radice sobolifera, foliis gramineis, spica sphaerica, staminibus alterne trifidis. Hall. *Helv. n. 1218.*

ALLIUM



ALLIUM staminibus alterne trifidis, foliis gramineis, floribus sphaerice congestis, radice sobolifera. *Hall. Opusc.* 344. n. 5. *de All.* n. 5.

SCORODOPRASUM. I. *Clus. Hist.* 190.

Porros bravos. *Lusitanis.*

( $\beta$ .) minor, subtripedalis; flore suaveolente, laete purpureo-rubente. G.

ALLIUM *Ampeloprasum.* *Thunb. Prod. Fl. Capens.* 65.

ALLIUM *rubicundum.* *Herbar. Banks.*; exemplar a *Massono ad Prom. Bonæ Spei lectum.*

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The present plant differs from that which we have given in No. 1385, chiefly in being throughout greatly inferior in size, and in having bright purple flowers which are very fragrant. That is native of the southern parts of Europe, and hardy; this of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence the plant now figured was sent by Mr. NIVEN to Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY of Hammersmith, who cultivated it in their greenhouse, where it blooms about July. A specimen, gathered by Mr. MASSON at the Cape, is deposited in the Banksian Herbarium, under the title of *rubicundum*, where it is considered as distinct from *Ampeloprasum*; but since we can detect no other differences than those above noticed, we have recorded it as a variety of that species. THUNBERG has given it as *Ampeloprasum* in his *Prodromus of the Cape Flora*. The leaves decay before the period of flowering is past, while their lower titular portion becomes dry, and sheaths the stem in that state beyond its middle. The umbel, when dried in a sheltered place, preserves the fine colour of the corollas long after the seed has dropped from the capsules, which are white and lie within the flower, where they expand themselves, giving to that the appearance of being double, or of a coloured calyx to a white corolla. Produces offsets and seed in abundance, by which it is propagated. In a note at the end of the article in No. 1408, we have directed the variety  $\beta$  of No. 1385 to be expunged, along with the synonym from WALDSTEIN and KITAIBEL'S work on the rare Hungarian plants, as belonging to *arenarium*, of which it seems to be a non-bulbiferous variety; the same correction should be made in the second edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*. G.







PANCRATIUM CALATHINUM. WHITE BRASIL  
PANCRATIUM.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide No. 1419.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PANCRATIUM *calathinum*; (*umbella pauci (2—3) flora; corone majoribus;*) foliis paucis (4?), bifariis, longius fistuloso-vaginantibus, inde angustius convoluto-loratis, explanandis, nervoso-striatulis, obtusis; scapo compresso-ancipiti, striato; spatha lanceolata, sphacelata; germine sessili, subovato, obsolete trigono angulis rotundatis, lævi, indefinite polyspermo; corolla nutanti-hypocrateriformi; tubo erecto, rotundate, trigono, striato; limbo nutanti, stellato, laciniis lineari-lanceolatis, angustis, concaviusculis; corona illis quarta circiter breviori, tota libera, turbinata, sexlobatofissa, fissuris staminigeris; staminibus subinclusis, incurvonniventibus; filamentis tereti-subulatis, coronæ fissuras æquantibus; antheris verticalibus, appensis, vibratilibus, filamento fere longioribus; stylo corollam æquante, triquetro-filiformi, assurgente, supra viridi; stigmate obsolete trifido, depresso. G.

PANCRATIUM *calathiforme*. *Lil. a Redoutè, tab. 353.*

( $\alpha$ .) tubus lacinias subæquans; coronæ lobi rotundati, denticulato-erofi. G. *Ex Redoutæo.*

( $\beta$ .) tubus laciniis brevior; singuli coronæ lobi in sinum latum et profundum margine laciniato-erosum cornu utroque subulato-extenso excisi. G. *Ex nostro specimine.*

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DESC. *Bulb* tunicate, about the size of a middling apricot; *leaves* growing out ultimately to near the length of two feet and a half, when flattened less than an inch in breadth; *flowers* exceedingly fragrant, white, about three inches long, expanding in succession with intervals of from ten to fourteen days; *tube* and upper part of the *style* green. The species approaches in habit  
the



the nearest to *PANCRATIUM Amancaes* (see No. 1220 of this work) of any other of the genus yet known to us.

We are informed that bulbs of this plant were received, together with many others, from the Brafsils, by Lady AMELIA HUME, in the year 1796. We are obliged to Sir ABRAHAM HUME for the present specimen. In that gentleman's hot-house, at Wormleybury, the plant blooms every year, in March and April. Monf' REDOUTE, who has figured and described the species, tells us, that it is cultivated in the celebrated collection of Monf' CELS, at Paris; and that the place of its spontaneous abode is unknown. His specimen, judging from the figure, was stronger and more perfect than the one we received. G.







NEOTTIA PICTA. SPOTTED-LEAVED  
NEOTTIA.



*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA. *Linn.* (rectius MONANDRIA).

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 5-petala, ringens, petalis exterioribus lateralibus antice circa basin labelli ventricosam connexis. *Anthera* stylo acuminato parallela postice inserta.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

NEOTTIA *picata*; foliis ovato-lanceolatis maculatis, scapo longissimo, corollis erectis galeatis, nectario spathulato apice revoluto.

NEOTTIA *acaulis*; floribus sessilibus folitariis axillaribus.  
*Smith Exot. Bot. t. 105.*

ARETHUSA *picata*. *Anderson Trans. of the Soc. of Arts. v. 25.*  
*p. 199.*

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DESC. *Leaves* all radical, erect at first, then spreading, ovate-lanceolate, narrowed towards the base, quite entire, seven-nerved, smooth on the upper surface with pale streaks along the course of the nerves and oval or irregular spots scattered about, roughish on the under side from minute glandular excrescences. *Scape* straight, three feet high, three or four times longer than the leaves, rounded, pubescent at the upper part, covered with alternate *bractes*, which embrace the stem half round, and narrow regularly from the base to a sharp point. *Flowers* grow in a long spike at the upper part of the scape, alternate, one in the axil of each bracte, erect, green and hairy on the outside, smooth and whitish within. *Pedicle* short, twisted. *Germen* very large, incurved, striate at the back part and bellied towards the base. *Corolla* ringent, the three external laciniae nearly equal: the two lower ones oblique, recurved; upper one erect, united to the two internal laciniae, and with them forming the helmet.  
*Nectary*



*Nectary* (*labellum* of SWARTZ) spatular-shaped, veined, three-lobed, revolute at the point, the lower part embracing and united with the side of the column. The nectary is internally continued very nearly to the base of the germen, where it actually terminates in a double spur, though perfectly concealed within the covering of the germen; so that a transverse section of the germen shews two cavities, the one containing the young seeds, inserted into three parietal receptacles, the other filled in part with a honied juice. A longitudinal section of the flower down to the base of the germen shows the cavity of the nectary in front of that of the true seed-vessel contracted towards the bottom, where it is somewhat hairy; and immediately below this contracted part it divides, and terminates in a double spur. The style terminates in a point crowned with a moveable purple hood, into which, in an advanced state of the flower, the united pedicles of the pollen masses are inserted.

The flower is fragrant, smelling something like lemon, with a slight mixture of musk.

This very curious and rare plant of the Orchis tribe, native of the Island of Trinidad, was sent by Dr. ANDERSON to Mr. EVANS, of Stepney, seven or eight years ago, under the name of *ARETHUSA picta*. It flowered the year after, but in so defective a manner that it produced no scape, the flowers growing intermixed with the leaves in a singular manner, which induced Dr. SMITH to give it the name of *acaulis*.

Our drawing and description were taken from a plant communicated by Mr. KENT, of Clapton, in April last, which was originally an offset from Mr. EVANS's, and is therefore decidedly the same as the *acaulis* of the Exotic Botany.

We had a drawing of this species taken, in the spring of the year 1812, at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY's Nursery, but not having had an opportunity of seeing the plant, we were not at that time aware of its being the *NEOTTIA acaulis* of Dr. SMITH.

Requires to be kept in the bark stove. Propagated by offsets. Flowers in April and May.







ASTER ARGOPHYLLUS. MUSK-SCENTED  
STAR-WORT.



*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept. nudum. Pappus simplex. Cor. radii plures 10. Cal. imbricati squamæ inferiores patulæ.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ASTER *argophyllus*; fruticosus, foliis ovato-lanceolatis crenato-dentatis subtus albo-sericeis, paniculis compositis axillaribus, ramis tomentosis, radio 3—5-floro.

ASTER *argophyllus*; fruticosus, foliis ovato-lanceolatis dentatis subtus albo-sericeis, paniculis compositis axillaribus, radiis ternis. *Labill. Nov. Holl. p. 52. t. 201. Persoon Syn. 2. p. 441. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 5. p. 48. inedit.*

Fresh flowering specimens of this plant were kindly communicated to us, by Mr. HANDSCOMB, of Newport-Pagnel, Buckinghamshire, on the 1st of May last, who informs us that they were taken from a fine shrub nine or ten feet in height, which had been at that time nearly a month in full flower.

Thriving plants of this ASTER have for some years been to be seen in several collections about town; and are much admired for the delicate scent of musk, which the leaves retain for a long time after they are dried, as well as when recent.

We received a present of a very fine shrub of this kind from Mr. KNIGHT, of the Exotic Nursery, King's-Road, some time since, but it shewed no signs of flowering, and with us soon lost its scent, probably from having the powder which usually covers the upper surface of the leaves rubbed off; for to this substance the musky odour appears to be confined. We have



have not heard of this shrub having blossomed in this country before the present year. M. LABILLARDIERE describes the flower as having three rays, in our cultivated specimens there were almost constantly five.

Native of Van Diemen's Island, where it grows to a small tree, the wood of which, as we are informed by Mr. BROWN, is remarkably hard. Should be kept in the greenhouse. Propagated by cuttings. Introduced, according to Mr. AITON, in 1804, by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY.

*Syzygium speciosum*

*Swartzia speciosa*

*Swartzia speciosa* (Lamour.) Ait. Bot. Beechey, p. 100. Pl. Van Diemen, p. 100.

*Swartzia speciosa* (Lamour.) Ait.

*Swartzia speciosa* (Lamour.) Ait. Bot. Beechey, p. 100. Pl. Van Diemen, p. 100. This species is distinguished from *Swartzia speciosa* (Lamour.) Ait. by the number of rays in the flower, which is five in the former and three in the latter.

*Swartzia speciosa* (Lamour.) Ait. Bot. Beechey, p. 100. Pl. Van Diemen, p. 100. This species is distinguished from *Swartzia speciosa* (Lamour.) Ait. by the number of rays in the flower, which is five in the former and three in the latter.



N<sup>o</sup> 1564





GLADIOLUS HASTATUS. THE SPADE-CORN-  
FLAG.*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Inflor.* alterna, disticho-spicata, pauci-multiflora, *spathis* singulatim interstincta bivalvibus oblongo-lanceolatis, valva exteriori oppositam similem angustiore convoluto-complectente. *Cor.* supera, tubulosa, sexfida, infundibuliformi-irregularis, tubo erecto, gracili, in faucem brevem turbinatam s. cylindrico-elongatam ampliata, limbo sexpartito, campanulato-bilabiato, subæquali divaricato-ringente s. inæqualissimo labio summo porrecto. *Fil.* ori tubi imposita, collateralis-ascendentia, inclusa. *Anth.* lineari-oblongæ, antrorsum a dorso verticali-pensiles, vibratiles. *Stylus* decursu flaminum, triquetro-filiformis. *Stigm.* 3, lamellosa, obverse attenuata, conduplicato-explicanda, divergentia. *Caps.* membranacea, ovato-oblonga, obtuse trigona, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio septigeris. *Sem.* numerosa, gemino ordine in loculis imbricata, internæ septi margini utrinque annexa, obovato-orbiculata, membranoso-alata, nucleo parvo cartilagineo. G.

OBS. Bulbo-tuber ovato-globosum, plexibus membranaceo-fibrosis textura et crassitie magnopere variantibus teclum, rarius subnudum; folia duo-plura, collateralis-disticha, infra vaginantia et vagina radicali cineta, lamina ensata, rarius decussato-quadrangula, modo utrinque bisulca, interdum cartilagine crassa marginata; caulis culmaceus, sæpius simplex, teres, nunc subalatum triqueter. In GLADIOLO segetum Ni. superioris 719 (quem modo in Nota ad Num. 1267 esse G. imbricatum Linnæi monuimus) nucleus seminum major et parva pulpa obvolutus integumentum externum adeo explet ut fere obliteretur ala; hinc genere suo abluens ANTHOLYZAS et BABIANAS approximat. G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GLADIOLUS *hastatus*; foliis radicalibus binis, divaricate divergentibus, gramineo-ensatis, striatis, uno latiore caule simplici



simplici parum brevior, 1—2 caulinis brevibus; spica remotius bi-triflora, inflexione secunda; valva spathæ extima longiore, tubum cum fauce floris plurimum exsuperante, quam limbus brevior; corolla erecto-nutante, infundibuliformi-ringente, parum inæquali; tubo erecto in brevem et late turbinatam faucem exeunte; limbo his simul longiore, nutante, ex campanulato indistinctius bilabiato, recurvato-divaricante, laciniis æquilongis, media summa oblongo-lanceolata lateralibus elliptico-lanceolatis subangustiore, media ima elliptico-lanceolata lateralibus suis spathulato-oblongis acuminatis latiore; staminibus limbo bis vel ultra brevioribus. G.

**GLADIOLUS hastatus.** *Thunb. Prod.* 185; *et in Act. Soc. Hist. Nat. Hafn. v. 6. Vahl Enum. 2. 86. n. 18;* (a nobis in *Spec. Enum. in No. 992 minus recte pro synonymo GLADIOLI involuti datus.*) G.

**GLADIOLUS tristis.** o. *hastatus.* *Thunb. Diff. de Glad. n. 8.*

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Nearly allied to the *GLADIOLUS blandus* of the present work (see Nos. 625, 645, and 648); but differs by having a proportionately longer and very unequally valved spathe, a broader lower middle segment to the corolla, as well as by the remarkable hastate honeymark on each of the lower lateral segments of that; the resemblance in the form of which to the figure of a spade on playing-cards, seems to have suggested the English gardener's specific name. *Roots* greenish white spotted with purple; *stem* about a foot high; broadest *leaf* about the third of an inch across; *corolla* about two inches and a half high, pinkish white, reddest on the outside; *honeymark* (*nectarostigma*) on each lower lateral segment, large, nearly central in the lamina, cordate-hastate, yellow with a narrow somewhat radiant border of a violet colour, from the sinus at the base of which a similarly coloured stripe is continued to the mouth of the tube. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Formerly imported into our gardens from Holland; now rarely met with in them. We are obliged to the Hon. W. HERBERT for the specimen from which our drawing has been taken. Blooms in April and May. G.

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### CORRIGENDUM.

In No. 992, *Spec. Enum.* verso folio l. 2, dele verba “*huc quoque hastatus.* *Vahl l. c. 86. n. 18.*”







MUSCARI MOSCHATUM ( $\beta$ .) FLAVUM. YELLOW  
MUSK-HYACINTH.



*Generic Character.*—Vide No. 734, et No. 1185, vers. fol. circa  
fin. pag.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MUSCARI *moschatum*; bulbo ovato; foliis pluribus, ambienter  
divergentibus, lanceolato-ligulatis, convoluto-concavis,  
obtusiusculis, glaucescentibus, scapum subæquantibus; ra-  
cemo multifloro, laxe spicato; pedicellis flore pluries  
brevioribus; bractea simplici, minuta, lacera; corolla  
horizontali-nutante, ventricoso-oblongata, obscure trigona,  
ore angustissime constricto, limbo minuto sexcrenato-rotato,  
membranula inclusa lacera coronato, citius emarcido;  
filamentis corolla subduplo brevioribus, alternè longioribus;  
stigmatibus obsolete trifido, capitato-trigono. G.

MUSCARI *moschatum*. Nobis supra No. 1185, vers. fol. sub calce  
pag.; et No. 734, ubi synonyma; quibus adjicias;

MUSCARI *ambrosiacum*. Lil. a Redoutè, tab. 132.

HYACINTHUS *Muscari*. Schkurb. handb. tab. 96. Hort. Kew.  
ed. 2. 2. 283.

MUSCHI-RUMI. Turcis. Jacinthe mouscade. Bartholdy Voy.  
en Grèce 2. 103. Paris 1807.

( $\alpha$ ) corolla macrior, e rubido cinerascens. G. Supra No. 734.

( $\beta$ .) corolla obefior, e rubido flavescens. G.

In No. 734 of this work (to which place we refer for the  
general synonymy and account of the species) we have men-  
tioned a yellow variety, known among the Dutch Florists by  
the appellation of *Tibcadi Muscari*; this we believe the present to  
be. It is copiously described by PARKINSON, and seems to  
have been well known in the English gardens of his day; but  
till now, we have never seen, nor ever heard of its being in any  
one of the present. This variety exceeds  $\alpha$  as much in fragrance  
as in appearance. The specimen from which our drawing was  
made,



made, had been sent from Constantinople to Messrs. WHITLEY & Co. by Mrs. LISTON, the lady of the British ambassador to the Porte, and flowered with them in April last.

In the symbolic language of the flowers (a mean, as we are told, by which the Turkish females sometimes contrive to correspond in secret with their lovers) the present species is said by a recent traveller to bear a principal part: "si une  
" passion secrete vient à s'emparer du cœur d'une femme turque,  
" aucune consideration de honte ou de danger ne sauroit la  
" retenir; et si l'ignorance dans laquelle elle a été élevée ne lui  
" permet pas d'écrire, le bouquet de fleurs viendra à son secours,  
" et le *Muschi-rumi*, Jacinthe muscade, (littéralement *Musc*  
" *d'Europe*) qu'elle n'oubliera pas d'y mêler, équivaudra pour  
" l'heureux initié à ces mots; " Je t'accorde tout." *Bartboldy*  
*Voy. en Grèce. Paris, 1807. G.*

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### ERRATUM.

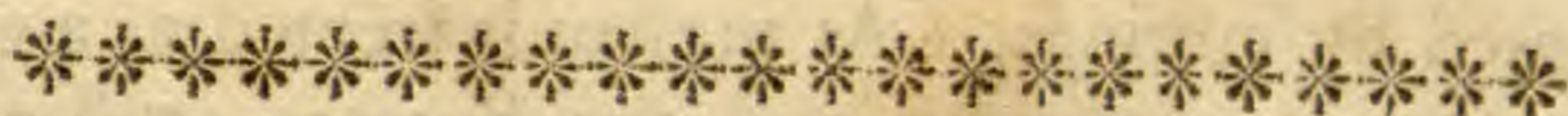
No. 1559, vers. fol. l. 8. pro "gemina" lege "gemino."







ANDROMEDA FLORIBUNDA. CONICAL-  
FLOWERED ANDROMEDA.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata: ore 5-fido. *Caps.* 5-locularis, val-  
vulis dissepimento contrariis.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

ANDROMEDA *floribunda*; foliis oblongo-ovatis acutis fer-  
rulatis perennantibus, racemis compositis secundis termina-  
libus, corollis conicis pentagonis cernuis.

ANDROMEDA *floribunda*: glaberrima; foliis oblongo-ovatis  
acutis tenuissime ferrulatis adpresso-ciliatis glabris coriaceis,  
racemis secundis axillaribus et terminalibus congesto-  
paniculatis, pedicellis bibracteatis. *Pursh Fl. Bor.-Amer.*  
*p. 293. inedit.*

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DESCR. An erect shrub, with branches hairy and reddish.  
*Leaves* evergreen, oblong-oval, minutely ferrulate, reticulately  
veined, underneath paler and, whilst young, clothed with scattered  
blackish brown hairs: *petioles* four times shorter than the leaf,  
generally recurved, hairy, reddish. *Flowers* terminal, nodding,  
in compound, secund, clustered-flowered racemes. *Peduncles*  
and *pedicles* punctate. *Braçtes* subulate, deciduous. *Calyx* two-  
thirds the size of the corolla, ovate, acute, pale-green, punctate.  
*Corolla* milk-white, conical, five-angled: *limb* 5-cleft, small, erect.  
*Stamens* 10: *filaments* half the length of the style: *anthers* bearded,  
or rather spurred. *Germen* globular, surrounded at the base by  
ten glands: *style* erect: *stigma* torulose. Its place in the system  
is next to *salicifolia*.

We are informed by Mr. LYONS, that in its native country  
it grows to a large and very handsome shrub, and is covered  
with a profusion of flowers early in the spring. The conical  
five-cornered flowers easily distinguish it from every other known  
species of *Andromeda*.

Blossoms



Blossoms in April; but the flowers are formed in the autumn and remain unexpanded through the winter. Native of the mountains of Georgia. Introduced in 1811, by Mr. LYONS, at whose repository our drawing was made before the sale in 1812. But the above description was taken from a living plant communicated the last spring by GEORGE OWEN, Esq. Camberwell-Terrace.

Propagated by cuttings. At present is treated as a greenhouse shrub. Its being evergreen and the flowers existing, though unopened, through the winter, will probably militate against its being inured to our climate.

*Dioscorea*

*acuta*

*Dioscorea acuta* (L.) DC. *Andropogon* (L.) DC.

*Dioscorea acuta* (L.) DC.

*Dioscorea acuta* (L.) DC. *Andropogon* (L.) DC.

*Dioscorea acuta* (L.) DC. *Andropogon* (L.) DC.

*Dioscorea acuta* (L.) DC. *Andropogon* (L.) DC.

*Dioscorea acuta* (L.) DC. *Andropogon* (L.) DC.

*Dioscorea acuta* (L.) DC. *Andropogon* (L.) DC.

*Dioscorea acuta* (L.) DC. *Andropogon* (L.) DC.

*Dioscorea acuta* (L.) DC. *Andropogon* (L.) DC.

*Dioscorea acuta* (L.) DC. *Andropogon* (L.) DC.

*Dioscorea acuta* (L.) DC. *Andropogon* (L.) DC.

*Dioscorea acuta* (L.) DC. *Andropogon* (L.) DC.

*Dioscorea acuta* (L.) DC. *Andropogon* (L.) DC.







DALIBARDA FRAGARIOIDES. STRAWBERRY-  
LEAVED DALIBARDA.



*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Semina* exsucca.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DALIBARDA *fragarioides*; foliis ternatis, foliolis cuneatis ferrato-incisis calycis tubo obconico. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.*

*v. 3. p. 271.*

DALIBARDA *fragarioides*; foliis ternatis crenato-lobatis, pedunculis multifloris. *Persoon Synops. 2. p. 53.*

DALIBARDA *fragarioides*; foliis trifoliatis; foliolis brevibus, cuneatis, superne rotundatis, crenato-lobatis, glabriusculis, ciliatis: pedunculis multifloris: calycis tubo acute obconico: filamentis staminum persistentibus. *Michaux Flor. Bor.-Am. 1. p. 300. t. 28.*

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DESCR. *Stems* creeping, bright red, hairy. *Leaves* ternate, on long channelled *footstalks* dilated and ciliated at the base: *leaflets* obovate, irregularly sawed and cut into lobes with ciliated edges, smooth, deep green, fading to a lurid colour. *Peduncles* axillary, longer than the petioles, bearing the flowers in a lax panicle, thinly haired. *Braçtes* leaf-like, simple, or eared at the base. *Calyx* five-cleft: *segments* spreading, acute, hairy, tube top-shaped. There is here and there a little segment between the others, showing a disposition to become ten-cleft. *Corolla* yellow: *petals* oblong-ovate, scarcely equalling the calyx. *Stamens* many: *filaments* somewhat shorter than the petals, inserted into the back of a fleshy ring within the tube of the calyx, persistent after



after the petals are fallen off. *Germens* globose, in the plant before us always three: *styles* erect, filiform, longer than the filaments.

A hardy perennial. Native of North-America. Introduced into the Kew-Garden, by Mr. GEORGE DON. The plant, from which our drawing and description were taken, was brought from America, by Mr. LYONS, and purchased at his sale, by Mr. KENT, of Clapton, by whom it was kindly communicated to us.







NEOTTIA CERNUA. NODDING-FLOWERED  
NEOTTIA.



*Class and Order.*

MONANDRIA DIANDRIA. *Linn.* (rectius MONANDRIA).

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 5-petala, ringens, petalis exterioribus lateralibus antice circa basin labelli ventricosam connexis. *Anthera* stylo acuminato parallela postice inserta.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

NEOTTIA *cernua*; labello oblongo acuto, spica densa, floribus cernuis, foliis radicalibus linearibus, *Swartz.* *Persoon Syn.* 2. p. 511.

NEOTTIA *cernua.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. p. 75.

OPHRYS *cernua*; bulbis fasciculatis, caule folioso, floribus cernuis, nectarii labio oblongo integro acuto. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1340. *Reich.* 4. p. 22. *Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. 1813. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 4.

OPHRYS *cernua*; foliis radicalibus lineari-oblongis obtusif-  
culis: scapo alterne vaginose, puberulo: spica spiraliter  
subimbricata, pubescente: ovariis ovatis; calycibus reclina-  
tis. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 2. p. 158.

LIMODORUM? *autumnale*; floribus majoribus, caule bracteisque pubescentibus, caule foliis obsito. (*spica serie duplici spirali*) *Walter. Fl. Carol.* p. 221.

Our drawing was made several years ago at Mr. WOODFORD'S, of Belmont-House, Vauxhall, from a plant purchased by him from Mr. LODDIGES, by whom it was introduced from North-America.

Having missed the opportunity of examining it at the time, and not having met with it in any collection in the neighbourhood of London, nor seen any figure, we gladly availed ourselves of



of the assistance of Mr. BROWN, to detect what species our drawing represented. By a comparison with the specimen in the Bankian Herbarium, and with one in our own, collected by our friend, Mr. MENZIES, in Nova-Scotia, we have no suspicion of a misnomer; though the undulation of the lip of the nectary, giving, in some views of it, an appearance of its being divided into lobes, might at first sight mislead, as this part is said to be quite entire.

There is a nearly-allied species, the *OPHRYS aestivalis* of MICHAUX; it is possible therefore that, in our synonymy, the two may have been sometimes confounded.

Native of North-America, from Canada to Carolina. Flowers in September and October.







CYPRIPEDIUM ARIETINUM. RAM'S-HEAD  
LADIES-SLIPPER.



*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 4-petala (raro 5-petala) patens. *Nectarium* ventricosum inflatum. *Stylus* superne lobo petaloideo appendiculatus.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

CYPRIPEDIUM *arietinum*; caule folioso, foliis lanceolatis amplexicaulibus, corollis pentapetalis.

CYPRIPEDIUM *arietinum*. *Brown in Hort. Kew. vol. 5. inedit.*

DESCR. *Stem* 4—6 inches high, covered with a soft pubescence. *Leaves* usually, besides the floral one, 4, alternate, stem-embracing, lanceolate, hollowed, many-nerved, smooth, palish-green on both sides. *Bractæ* leaf-like, lanceolate, erect, twice the length of the *germen*, which is incurved, angular, not twisted. *Corolla* 5-petaled. *Petals* lanceolate, unequal: upper one erect, broad-lanceolate, acuminate, three or four times larger than the rest: the other four nearly equal, linear-lanceolate, all lateral, incurved round the nectary, than which they are shorter. *Nectary* or *labellum* coral-shaped, white chequered with red, very woolly at the upper part. Intermediate filament (upper lip of the nectary, *Linn.*) sterile, round-spoon-shaped, bifurcate within the hollow; side filaments short, anther-bearing: *anthers* ovate, whitish: *pollen* white, globular. *Style* incurved: *stigma* flattened, circular, with a small projection pointing downwards.

In the *Cypripediums* which we have before figured, as in most of the genus, the two lower external petals are united together,  
and



and stand directly opposite the upper one; so that the four petals stand crosswise, which has been considered as part of the generic character: but in this species, from the lower petals being separate and distant, the arrangement is quite different.

The name of *arietinum* was given by Mr. BROWN, from the resemblance which the flower, in some positions, bears to the head of a sheep.

Our drawing was taken in May 1811, from a plant that flowered with Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME and MILNE; but as we had no opportunity of seeing the original, we could not publish it, till we were enabled this spring to examine living plants communicated by Messrs. CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM, of the Vauxhall Nursery, who imported the roots last year from Montreal in Canada.

Requires the same treatment as the other American *Cypripediums*.







## ROSA HISPIDA. HISPID-STEMMED ROSE.



*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Petala* 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnosus, collo coarctatus.  
*Sem.* plurima, hispida, calycis interiori lateri affixa.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

ROSA *hispida*; fructibus globosis calycibusque glabris, aculeis ramorum setaceis confertis, stipulis linearibus.

ROSA *pimpinellifolia*. Pallas *Fl. Ross. pars 2. p. 62. t. 76. ? vix Linnæi.*

The hispid-stemmed Rose has been in the Apothecaries-Garden at Chelsea very many years, and we find a specimen of the same in the Banksian Herbarium from the late Dr. W. M. PITCAIRN'S garden in Islington, in the year 1781.

It appears to us to be probably only a variety of the ROSA *pimpinellifolia* of PALLAS, though of less humble growth, growing upright four or five feet high. The *stem* is thickly covered with straight thorns, so slender as hardly to be capable of wounding the hand; *Germen* globular and quite smooth; segments of the *calyx* entire, considerably shorter than the petals; *stipules* linear and long, attached almost the whole of their length to the petiole, the detached extremities minutely glandular-ferrate; *petioles* armed here and there with a minute thorn, as are sometimes the midribs of the leaflet; peduncles generally quite smooth, flowers solitary, of a pale yellow colour; *anthers* deep yellow, large, moon-shaped.

The ROSA *Kamchatica* of VENTENAT, has a good deal of affinity with our plant, but the flowers are red, and the leaves more obovate and truncate at the tip.

It is perfectly hardy. Its native country not certainly known, probably Siberia.

What LINNÆUS really meant by his ROSA *pimpinellifolia* has not been satisfactorily explained, nor whether it be really distinct from ROSA *spinossissima*.







MENZIESIA FERRUGINEA ( $\beta$ ). CAROLINA  
MENZIESIA.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 1-phyllus. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta.  
*Caps.* supera, quadrilocularis; dissipimenta e marginibus inflexis  
valvularum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MENZIESIA *ferruginea*; floribus foliisque terminalibus fasci-  
culatis obovato-lanceolatis planis subtus lævibus. *Jussieu in*  
*Annales du Mus. d'Hist. Nat. t. 1. p. 55. Persoon Synops. 1.*  
*p. 419.*

MENZIESIA *ferruginea.* *Smith Ic. inedit. 56. Willd. Sp. Pl.*  
*2. p. 355. Lam. Ill. t. 285.*

( $\alpha$ .) foliis obovato-lanceolatis.

( $\beta$ .) foliis ovatis obtusioribus, corollæ tubo globoso.

MENZIESIA *globularis.* *Salisb. Parad. Lond. 44. Hort. Kew.*  
*edit. alt. v. 2. p. 360.*

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The genus MENZIESIA was first established by Dr. SMITH, in his *Icones hætenus ineditæ*, in commemoration of our worthy friend, Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES, the first discoverer of the plant, on the north-west coast of America. MICHAUX found what he considered to be the same species in Carolina and Georgia, which Mr. SALISBURY, in the *Paradisus Londinensis*, has given as distinct, under the name of MENZIESIA *globularis*. Upon a careful examination of specimens from both countries, we cannot find any characters sufficient to found a specific distinction upon.



The plant we have figured was brought from Carolina, by Mr. FRASER, of Sloane-Square, and, at first sight, seems to differ from the figure given by Dr. SMITH, in having broader and blunter leaves, terminated with a large yellowish gland; but we have dried specimens taken from the same shrub, in which the leaves resemble those in Dr. SMITH's figure, and the gland at the point is shrunk so much as not to be very observable. The same gland at the point of the leaf is visible in Mr. MENZIES's own specimens, with a sight of which we have been obligingly favoured. In both, the leaves are hairy on the upper surface and naked underneath, except a few strong bristles along the midrib, which in the living plant grow from a gland similar to that at the point of the leaf, but much smaller. Of the form of the corolla nothing certain can be said until the flowers of both shall have been examined in a recent state.

Upon the whole, we scarcely think that there is any ground for considering these plants as entitled to be distinguished, even as varieties.







## CONVOLVULUS JALAPA. THE TRUE JALAP.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CONVOLVULUS *Jalapa*; foliis cordatis repandis integris lobatisve subtus lanatis, pedunculis 1—3-floris, pedicellis petiolisque biglandulosi, semine lanigero.

CONVOLVULUS *Jalapa*; caule volubili, foliis ovatis subcordatis obsolete repandis subtus villosis, pedunculis unifloris. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 211. *ed. alt.* 1. p. 332. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 860.

CONVOLVULUS *Jalapa*; caule volubili, tuberculoso; foliis cordato-ovatis, subrugosis, subtus villosis, integris aut lobatis; pedunculis uni-vel multifloris; filamentis basi tomentosus; semine lanigero. *Desfont. in Annales du Mus. d'Hist. Nat.* 2. p. 126. t. 40. et 41.

IPOMŒA *macrorrhiza*; radice crassissima; foliis subtus tomentosus, cordatis, simplicibus lobatisque, plicatis: pedunculis subunifloris: calycis foliolis ovalibus muticis: corolla alba grandi: feminibus prolixè lanuginosis. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 1. p. 141.

IPOMŒA *Jalapa*; pubescens; foliis cordatis integris lobatisque plicato rugosis, pedunculis 1—3-floris, foliolis calycis ovalibus muticis, corollis campanulatis, feminibus prolixè lanuginosis, radice crassissima. *Pursh Fl. Bor.-Am.* p. 126, *inedit.*

LE VRAI JALAPE. *Regnault Botan.* sine flore.

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For the opportunity afforded us of giving a figure of this interesting plant, we are indebted to A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. who raised



raised it from seeds received from Mexico, and communicated fine flowering specimens in February last from his stove at Boyton.

Mr. PURSH suspected that it was the same plant as MICHAUX had described under the name of *IPOMŒA macrorbiza*, of which he had received from Georgia both roots and seeds; and this suspicion he has since verified, by comparing it with a specimen from that country, from which it differs only in the colour of the flowers. On seeing the description and figure of the Jalap, by DESFONTAINES, in the Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, he was agreeably surprized to find that this was the same species.

The Jalap was carried from the neighbourhood of Vera Cruz to Jamaica, by Dr. HOUSTON, with the hope of its being cultivated there, but was neglected and lost. There is a specimen from Kew, in the Banksian Herbarium, where it was cultivated in 1778, being introduced from Paris, by M. THOUIN.

Seeds sent to MILLER, by Dr. HOUSTON, grew in the Apothecaries Garden, and the plant is described in the 6th edition of the Gardiner's Dictionary, published in 1733; but the leaves, probably from mistake, are there said to be smooth.

This species is considered by MICHAUX and PURSH as an *IPOMŒA*, from its large round stigma, but it does not appear to us that the genus *CONVOLVULUS* can be very well divided upon this ground; for in this, and perhaps in every other analogous species, the stigma is in some degree, though obscurely, two-lobed.

The Jalap loves a dry sandy or gravelly soil. The stems perish every year, but the root is permanent and not very impatient of frost; but, perhaps, the best way of preserving the plant, would be to take up the roots as soon as the stems perish, and to keep them in dry sand through the winter, planting them in a warm dry situation in the spring.







MESEMBRYANTHEMUM TESTICULARE (β.)  
 YELLOW-FLOWERED, ROUND-LEAVED, FIG-  
 MARIGOLD.



*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *testiculare*; foliis albis subovatis,  
 subtus convexis supra planis, flore sessili. *Haworth Succul.*  
*p.* 205.

(α.) corolla (alba?) foliis quatuor latioribus patentibus. *Haw. l. c.*

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *testiculare*; foliis quatuor decus-  
 fatis supra planis. *Hort. Kew. ed. 1. vol. 2. p. 181. ed. alt.*  
*v. 3. p. 214. Haworth. Miscel. p. 24. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2.*  
*p. 1026.*

(β.) corolla lutea, foliis minoribus (sæpe sex) erectioribus an-  
 gustioribus.

(γ.) corolla lutea, foliis quatuor longioribus erectioribus. *Haw.*  
*l. c.*

(δ.) corolla rubicunda, foliis quatuor longioribus erectioribus.  
*Haw. l. c. Jacq. Frag. p. 20. 73. t. 12. f. 2.*

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As in this genus the colour of the flowers is not very apt to vary, it is doubtful whether the above varieties may not in reality be distinct species. With respect to the first, however, it does not appear from what authority the corolla was set down as white in the first edition of AITON'S Hortus Kewensis, and thence copied into other works, as it seems not to have flowered  
 in



in the royal collection prior to the publication of that work. It is therefore not improbable that the plant there mentioned may be the same as the one we have here figured, which was communicated by Mr. HAWORTH. Variety  $\gamma$ , having yellow flowers, is probably not specifically different from our plant. For the last, we have only the authority of JACQUIN's figure in his *Fragmenta*, which was copied from a drawing taken from a native specimen at the Cape of Good-Hope, by Mr. GEORGE SCHOLL. This appears to differ somewhat in the shape of the leaves, and is altogether a larger plant, having purple flowers nearly two inches in diameter.

How very rarely these plants produce blossoms, may be gathered from a remark of JACQUIN's, that of five individuals remaining out of upwards of two hundred raised from seeds, and, at the time of his publication, eight years old, not one had shewn any signs of flowering.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Requires to be kept in the dry stove during the winter months. Propagated by cuttings.



N<sup>o</sup> 1574.



Edwards Del.

Pub by S. Curtis, Walworth, Aug 1 1843

F. Taylor



SCILLA ESCULENTA. MISSOURI SQUILL, OR  
QUAMASH.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide N<sup>is</sup>. 663, 746, 918, 919, et 1185,*  
*verso folio.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SCILLA *esculenta*; bulbo tunicato, ovato-oblongo, membranis vestito; vagina radicali brevi; foliis paucis (3?), fasciculatis, erecto-divergentibus, lorato-lanceolatis, strictiusculis, canaliculato-concavis, carinatis, interiore angustiore; scapo altiori, stricto, tereti, foliolo bracteaceo (*nonnunquam forte pluribus?*) infra racemum stipato; racemo numeroso, spicato, sparso, laxo, divaricato; pedicellis flore sublongioribus, bractea simplici subæquali convoluta acuminata amplexis; corolla horizontali, hexapetalo-partita, stellata, laciniis lanceolatis, planis, prope basin undulatis; staminibus parum brevioribus, erecto-divergentibus; filamentis immediate hypogynis, filiformibus, æqualibus; antheris sagittato-ovatis, incumbentibus; pistillo staminibus æquali; germine polyspermo, elliptico, obtuso, rotundate trigono, obsolete trigibbo, depresso trifulco; stylo setaceo, recto, eo duplo longiore; stigmate inconspicuo, levissime trifido. G.

PHALANGIUM *esculentum*. *Frazer's Catalogue, &c.*

PHALANGIUM *Quamash*; bulbosum; scapo foliis linearibus carinatis longiore, spica racemosa, bracteis linearibus, petalis 5 ascendentibus, infimo deflexo, stigmate obtuso. *Pursh Flor. Bor.-Amer. v. 1. p. 226. t. 7; (nondum evulgata.)*

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DESCR. *Bulb* less than a common walnut; integuments brown; *scape* about a foot high; *leaves* rather shorter, broadest of them little more than half an inch over; *flowers* scentless, of a blueish grey or ash colour, about an inch in diameter when expanded; *anthers* yellow. We have added the synonym from the work of Mr. PURSH, in consequence of a communication that gentleman was so obliging as to make to us, in which he assured us, that  
Mr.



Mr. FRASER'S plant, from which our drawing has been made, was of the same species as that he had in view; otherwise we should have doubted its being so, not perceiving the slightest irregularity in the corolla of several specimens we examined. We have not had an opportunity of seeing the figure in Mr. PURSH'S work, which is not yet published. The specific name of *Quamash* that gentleman makes use of, is the appellation given to the plant by certain Indians in the neighbourhood of the Missouri River, in whose country it is spontaneous, and where it serves them as a principal article of food during the winter. The specimens we saw, in our judgment, seemed to belong to *SCILLA* and not to *PHALANGIUM*.

A hardy plant. Blooms in May. Our drawing was made from a plant imported by Mr. NUTTALL, which flowered at Mr. FRASER'S Nursery, in Sloane-Square. G.







GLADIOLUS COMMUNIS (β.) CARNEUS. FLESH-  
COLOURED COMMON CORN-FLAG.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide No. 1564.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GLADIOLUS *communis*; foliis subquinis, distantibus, lanceolato-ensatis, nervosis, binis inferne caulinis, summo spathaceo; caule tereti, altiori, simplici s. uniramoso; spica laxa, plurimiflora, in ordine simplici flexuoso-secunda; spathis inæquivalvibus, antrorsum inclinatis, invicem subincurvescentibus, flore parum brevioribus; corolla erecto-nutante, femiringente, inæquali; tubo brevi hexagono una cum fauce subæquali angusta limbo 3—4plo brevior; laciniarum laminis ovatis, tribus supremis æqualibus, summa media lateralibus emarginato-obtusis mucronatis conclusa; ima media lateralibus supremis conformi, inferioribus obovato-spathulatis longiore ac subduplo latiore; staminibus tertia circiter brevioribus; filamentis anthera duplo magisve longioribus. G.

GLADIOLUS *communis*. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 52.* Mill. *Dict. ed. 8. n. 1.* Curtis *supra No. 86.* Willd. *Sp. Pl. 1. 213.* Vahl. *Enum. 2. 90;* (*exclusa var. β.*) Hort. *Kew. 1. 62. ed. 2. 1. 102.* Nobis *supra No. 874. verso folio in emend. et No. 992. in Spec. Enum. Lil. a Redoutè, tab. 267.*

GLADIOLUS *neglectus*. Schulte *Obs. Bot. in Sp. Pl. Willd. p. 14.*

GLADIOLUS. Rivin. *Monop. 110.*

G. *narbonensis*, &c. Hort. *Eystet. Æstiv. ord. 4. tab. 10. fig. 3. 4. Park. Par. 189. tab. 191. fig. 1.*

(β.) *flos incarnatus*. G.

G. *flore rubente*. Blush *Corne Flagge*. Park. *Par. 190.*

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For an account of the species, see above, in No. 86; also our observations in the article GLADIOLUS *segetum* No. 719 (the *imbricatus* of LINNÆUS and others, as we have already said in



in a note in No. 1267, and the *tenuis* of the Flor. Taur. Cauc. 1. 29, lately published by Mr. MARSHAL VON BIEBERSTEIN) as well as those in that of *G. byzantinus* No. 874. Stem from one to near three feet high; flowers 6—20. Hardy and of easy culture. The present variety is by far the most ornamental, but less frequent in our gardens than the one published in No. 86. *Communis* differs from *byzantinus*, in having the flowers so inclined as to form a single flexuose rank, the spathes bent forward beyond the rachis and mutually inclining towards each other; while in that the spike is arranged in two distant rows with diverging spathes that are parallel with the rachis; in *communis* the two lateral upper segments of the corolla are obtuse and mucronate, and the two lower lateral ones shorter and narrower than their middle one, which is not the case in *byzantinus*. *Segetum* differs from both, besides in the distinction of the seed already mentioned in No. 719, in having the upper side-segments of the corolla much shorter than any of the rest, the upper middle one wholly elevated over these and twice the broadest of any, and the three lower ones equal to each other in length and nearly so in breadth. Mr. SCHULTE, in the work above quoted, has separated this plant from his *communis*, (the *segetum* of this work,) under the name of *neglectus*; he says, that both are found in the neighbourhood of Cracow, and that this flowers nearly a month later than the other. Our drawing was made at the Nursery of Messrs. GIBBS, Brompton. C.

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#### NOTE.

No. 1564, verso folia lin. 14, post "*Vabl. Enum. 2. 86. n. 18;*"  
insere "*excluso Jacquini Synonymo.*"







## ALLIUM STELLATUM. MISSOURI GARLICK.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide No. 1420.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

*ALLIUM stellatum*; bulbo ovato-oblongo; foliis pluribus (5—6), crassiusculis, breviter fistuloso-vaginantibus, inde fasciculato-divergentibus, lineari-angustis, triquetris, subtus acute carinatis; scapis (2-pluribus) tereti-ancipitibus f. inæquiangularibus, rigidiusculis, primo supra medium reflexis inde erectis; spatha univalvi? ovato-lanceolata, pedicellis brevioribus, persistente; umbella erecta, multiflora, laxius fasciculato-fastigiata; pedicellis flore aliquoties longioribus; corolla hexapetalo-partita, stellato-campanulata, laciniis æquilongis, extimis tribus divaricate patentibus, ovato-navicularibus carinatis incurvulis acutis, tribus intimis erecto-divergentibus convoluto-oblongis rectis ecarinatis obtusioribus; filamentis uniformibus, subisometris, subulato-setaceis, corollam æquantibus, basi membrana hypogyna angustissima inter se connexa; antheris subexclusis; germine depresso turbinato, obtuse trigono, -tricorni singulis faciebus membrana porum nectarifluum fovente ac sursum in acumen bipartitum deflexo-protenso marginatis; stylo setaceo corollam tandem æquante; capsula obcordato-trigona, apice umbilicato-rotunda ac in margine summa cujusque faciei lamellis binis dentiformibus erectis alata. G.

*ALLIUM stellatum. Fraser's Catalogue, &c.*

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A plant lately introduced from America, where it is said to have been found growing on the Banks of the Missouri, by Mr. NUTTALL. It has many characters in common with the *ALLIUM cernuum* of No. 1324 of this work (likewise lately given in the *Liliacées* of REDOUTE, t. 345); but differs besides, in being a smaller plant with deep pink flowers, and in having an upright umbel and filaments only equal to the corolla; while that has a cernuous or nodding umbel and filaments about twice the length of the corolla. When rubbed or bruised, the odour peculiar



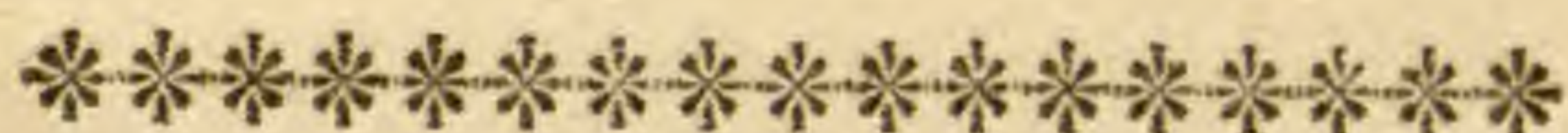








ARBUTUS CANARIENSIS. TENERIFFE  
STRAWBERRY-TREE.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata: ore 5-fido, basi pellucida. *Bacca* 5-ocularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ARBUTUS *canariensis*; foliis oblongo-lanceolatis ferratis, paniculis verticalibus hispido-glutinosi. *Lam. Encycl. Meth. Sup. v. 1. p. 419.* *Dubamel Arb. edit nov. 1. p. 80.*

ARBUTUS *procera*; caule arboreo, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis ferratis hirsutis. *Solander Mss. apud Museum Banks.*

MADRONOS *Hispanis insularum canariensium, ex auct. Massoni.*

The specimen of this plant, preserved in the Bankian Herbarium, was discovered by the late Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, growing in the woods in the Island of Teneriffe, where it forms a tallish tree.

M. LAMARK has inserted it in the Supplement to the Encyclopedie, under the article *Arbousier de Canarie*, and records that it was found in the Canary Islands by M. RIEDLE.

The colour of the flowers, as in ARBUTUS *Unedo*, varies from greenish-white to red. The specimen from which our drawing was made, was communicated by Mr. WHITLEY, from Font-hill, last May. It flowered also at the same time at Messrs. MALCOLM and SWEET'S Nursery, at Stockwell-Common, but did not produce any fruit.

Mr. MASSON observes, that in the Canary Isles the berries are made into a sweet-meat.

Cultivated in the conservatory. Propagated by cuttings or layers.





J. Edwards Del.

Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth Sep. 1. 1813.

E. Sanford Sc.



APHELANDRA CRISTATA. DENSE-SPIKED  
APHELANDRA.



*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus, inæqualis. *Cor.* bilabiata. *Anthere* uniloculares. *Caps.* bilocularis: dissepimento contrario. *Sem.* retinaculis sustentata. BROWN. Vide *Prodrom. Nov. Holl.* p. 475. in *observationibus.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

APHELANDRA *cristata*; foliis ellipticis oblongisve acuminatis, spicis tetragonis, bracteis ovatis integerrimis, corollis glabris. *Brown in Hort. Kew.* 4. p. 55.

JUSTICIA *cristata.* *Jacq. Schoenb.* 3. p. 38. t. 320.

JUSTICIA *pulcherrima*; spicis terminalibus axillaribusque, bracteis ovatis imbricatis ciliatis muticis, corollarum galea lanceolata (bifida *Willd.*) erecta. *Vahl Symb.* 2. p. 14.

JUSTICIA *pulcherrima.* *Jacq. Amer.* p. 6. t. 2. f. 4. *Collect.* 3. p. 252. *Icon. rar.* <sup>204</sup>/<sub>N</sub> *Vahl Enum.* 1. p. 119.

JUSTICIA *pulcherrima*; foliis ovatis utrinque acuminatis petiolatis, spicis terminalibus tetragonis erectis, bracteis ovatis. *Linn. Suppl.* 84.

JUSTICIA *tetragona*; spicis terminalibus tetragonis, bracteis ovatis quadrifariam imbricatis carinatis, foliisque crenatis glabris. *Vahl Symbol.* 3 p. 5. *Enum.* 1. p. 118. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 85.

JUSTICIA *arborea.* *Mill. Dict. ed. 8. ? ed. Martyn.* n. 80.

RUELLIA *cristata.* *Bot. Repos.* 506.

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The genus JUSTICIA is now so very extensive, the enumeration of VAHL containing no less than one hundred and forty-seven



forty-seven species, that it is become very desirable to make a division of it, as far as can be done upon scientific principles. They differ considerably in the modification of the corolla, anthers, seed-vessels, and inflorescence. From all these circumstances conjointly, and not from any one singly, Mr. BROWN remarks that the genera must be framed. The present plant has like RUELIA four stamens, but is especially remarkable in having single-celled anthers.

In his Prodrômus of the Flora of New-Holland, the learned author had remarked that this genus besides *cristata* would include *pulcherrima* and *scabra* of VAHL; but he has since found reason to believe that the two former, as well as *tetragona*, belong to the same species; and from Dr. HOUSTON'S specimen from Campeachy, now preserved in the Banksian Herbarium, which is probably the only authority for MILLER'S *arborea*, it does not appear that this is in any respect different.

APHELANDRA *cristata* grows into a handsome tall shrub, which, when covered with its fulgid blossoms, must be a beautiful object. In native specimens, the spikes more generally come out two or four together, not singly, as in our drawing. Found in the West-India islands as well as on the continent, and was introduced to this country by Lord SEAFORTH.

Our drawing was taken at the Comtesse DE VANDER'S collection at Bayeswater.







ANDROMEDA MARIANA (*α.*) OVALIS. OVAL-  
LEAVED MARYLAND ANDROMEDA.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata: ore 5-fido. *Caps.* 5-locularis: val-  
vulis dissepimento contrariis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANDROMEDA *mariana*; (decidua) pedunculis aggregatis, fasciculis alternis distantibus subaphyllis, corollis cylindricis, foliis ovatis integerrimis glabris.

ANDROMEDA *mariana*; pedunculis aggregatis rameis, corollis ovato cylindricis, foliis oblongo-ovatis integerrimis deciduis. *Hort. Kew. ed. 1. 2. p. 67. ed. alt. 3. p. 51. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p. 609. excluso synonymo Jacquini. Persoon Syn. 1. p. 480. excluso iterum Jacquino. Mart. Mill. Diet. 5. Dubam. Arb. ed. nov. p. 177. t. 37.*

ANDROMEDA *mariana*; pedunculis aggregatis, corollis cylindricis, foliis alternis ovatis integerrimis. *Sp. Pl. 564.*

ANDROMEDA *mariana*; (decidua) foliis ovalibus utrinque puberulis integerrimis glabris subcoriaceis subtus pallidioribus, ramis floriferis subaphyllis, pedunculis fasciculatis, corollis ovato cylindraceutis, calycibus foliosis, antheris muticis, capsula conoidea. *Pursh Fl. Bor.-Amer. 294. inedit.*

ANDROMEDA *mariana*; foliis ovalibus seu lanceolatis, integerrimis: ramis nudata summitate fasciculoso-racemifloris: corolla subcylindraceuta: antheris muticis: capsula conoidea. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1. p. 256.*

(*α.*) ovalis; foliis ovalibus.

(*β.*) oblonga; foliis oblongis.

ANDROMEDA foliis ovatis, pedunculis fasciculatis, capsulis pentagonis apice dehiscentibus. *Gron. Virg. ed. 8vo. 49. ed. 4to. p. 66.*



**ARBUSCULA** *mariana*, brevioribus euonymi foliis pallide virentibus, floribus arbuteis ex eodem nodo plurimis, spicatum uno versu erumpentibus. *Pluk. Mantiss.* 25. t. 448. f. 6.

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The **ANDROMEDA** *mariana* is a very handsome shrub when in flower, though like *pulverulenta* and *cassinefolia*, its affinity with which we have before remarked, it is apt to grow rather straggling.

Mr. **PURSH** observes, that there are several striking varieties of this species. In our gardens we have seen only the two above mentioned, or individuals more or less approaching to the one or the other.

Introduced from North-America, where it occurs spontaneously from New-England to Florida, in swamps, particularly in sandy soil. Flowers in May and June. Introduced by Mr. **PETER COLLINSON**, in 1732, and is now not uncommon in our gardens. Communicated by Messrs. **LODDIGES** and **SONS**.







PODALYRIA STYRACIFOLIA. STORAX-LEAVED  
PODALYRIA.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus, inæqualis, basi intrusa. *Cor.* papilionacea, vexillo majore. *Stamina* persistentia, basi connata. *Legumen* ventricosum, polyspermum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PODALYRIA *styracifolia*; foliis ovatis reticulatis, ramis hirtis angulato-striatis, pedunculis unifloris folium æquantibus, calycibus ferrugineo-tomentosis vexillisque reflexis.

PODALYRIA *calyptrata*; foliis ovalibus obovatisque pubescentibus: subtus reticulatis; adultis non sericeis, pedunculis unifloris folia subæquantibus, calycibus villosis: limbo scarioso reflexo. *Brown Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 3. p. 7.?*

PODALYRIA *calyptrata*. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p. 504? Retz. Obs. 1. p. 36?*

CROTOLARIA foliis simplicibus ovatis villosis, petiolis simplicissimis, ramis teretibus. *Hort. Cliff. 357?*

GENISTA africana arborescens, calyce scabro, foliis salicis capreæ rotundifoliæ, floribus amplis purpureis. *Raj. Dend. 106. n. 49.*

GENISTA africana styracis folio flore purpureo. *Sebæ Mus. 2. t. 99. f. 3.*

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As we have not been able to satisfy ourselves that our plant is certainly the same which Mr. BROWN has described under the name of *calyptrata*, and the covering observed by RETZIUS over the unopened flower being common to every species of the genus, as now constituted, and of course that name equally applicable to all, we have thought it better to adopt the more appropriate one given to it in the Banksian Herbarium.



The circumstance that principally leads to doubt the identity of this plant and *calyptrata* is, that Mr. BROWN describes the latter as having the limb of the calyx scariose; in ours this part was rather fleshy than dry and membranaceous. At the same time the variation in the form of the leaves, and their greater or less silkiness which prevails in the younger and is sometimes, but not always, altogether deposited when adult, makes the synonymy extremely uncertain. The quotation from the Hortus Cliffortianus is rendered doubtful by the rounded branches, which in our plant are angular, but some of the synonyms there adduced certainly belong to this.

The limb of the *calyx* in our plant is reflected, as is the large deeply-divided, two lobed *vexillum* or *standard*; the wings are large, erect, and concave; the *keel* much shorter, incurved at the point; the *germen* very hairy; the legume sessile, covered with a brown tomentum, very convex at the upper future, but at the under concave towards the base and convex towards the point, taking on something the form of a neat's tongue.

This plant, though rarely seen in blossom, has been long known in our nurseries, where it was generally called *biflora*. We know of no tolerable figure of it; that of SEBA, though expressive enough of the leaves upon an old plant, gives little idea of the flower; by far the largest in the whole genus. Communicated from the very respectable collection of Mr. KENT at Clapton, where it has flowered beautifully in two successive years.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Requires an airy greenhouse. Propagated by cuttings. Flowers in May, June, and July.







DRYANDRA FLORIBUNDA. MANY-FLOWERED  
DRYANDRA.



*Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 1-petala. *Stam.* apicibus concavis corollæ immerfa. *Squamulæ* hypogynæ 4. *Folliculus* ligneus, 2-ocularis: loculis 1-spermis: dissepimento libero, bifido. *Recept. commune* planum, involucro imbricato. BROWN.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DRYANDRA *floribunda*; foliis cuneiformibus inciso-dentatis spinulosis sessilibus, ramis pilosis.

DRYANDRA *floribunda*; foliis cuneiformibus inciso-serratis, involucris bracteis striatis: exterioribus glabriusculis, perianthis laminis glabris, stigmate subclavato obtuso. *Brown Prod. Nov. Holl. p. 397. Linn. Transf. v. 10. p. 212.*

DRYANDRA *floribunda*; foliis cuneiformibus inciso-serratis, involucris bracteis striatis: exterioribus glabriusculis, corollis glabris, stigmate subclavato obtuso. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 1. p. 219.*

JOSEPHIA *sessilis*. *Knight et Salisb. Prot. 110.*

The name of *floribunda*, given by Mr. BROWN to this species, may allude to the number of flowers which appear at the same time from the extremities of numerous branches, for no more than one are produced from the same point, nor are the florets in each flower, equal in number or splendour to that of many other species; or to its continuing to flower for so long a period.

Mr. BROWN follows JUSSIEU in considering the *proteaceæ* as having no *corolla*, designating the part so called by LINNÆUS, by the term of *calyx*, in his first publication, changed in his *Prodromus* to that of *perianthium*. In composing the *Hortus Kewensis*,



Kewensis, it sometimes became necessary to alter the language of his characters to adapt it to that of LINNÆUS, every where used in that work. In doing this in the present instance, Mr. DRYANDER has inadvertently committed an oversight, which occasioned us some trouble in determining whether our plant belonged to *floribunda* or *cuneata*; the author having described the *laminæ* of the perianthium as being smooth, he seems to have hastily taken it up as if the expression *perianthii laminis* meant the *laciniæ* of the corolla; whereas by *lamina* Mr. BROWN meant only the expanded part at the apex, into which the anther is immersed, considering the long narrow part as the *unguis*; which, so far from being smooth, is very thickly bearded.

We have thought it better to omit this part of the character altogether, the sessile leaves being alone sufficient to distinguish it from *cuneata*, the only species with which it is in danger of being confounded, all the others, hitherto known, having pinnatifid leaves. To this we have added another character, pointed out to us by Mr. BROWN himself, the hairiness of the branches; these parts being clothed with scattered long hairs in our plant, and with a short thickset villosity in *cuneata*.

Native of the south coast of New-Holland, commonly called Lewin's Land, the only country which has been hitherto known to produce any species of DRYANDRA, where it affects low rocky situations.

Communicated from the Nursery of Messrs. MALCOLM and SWEET, on Stockwell Common.

Flowers most part of the year. Introduced in 1803, by Mr. PETER GOOD.





J. Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Sep. 1. 1813.

F. Snylen Sc.



DRYANDRA LONGIFOLIA. LONG-LEAVED  
DRYANDRA.



*Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vide No. 1581.*

*Specific Character.*

DRYANDRA *longifolia*; foliis linearibus pinnatifidis longissimis acutis subtus cinereo-tomentosis: basi attenuata integerrima: lobis triangularibus adscendentibus decurrentibus margine recurvis, involucris bracteis elongato-linearibus subulato acuminate margine barbatis extus glabris, corollæ [perianthii] unguibus basi lanatis supra pubescentibus: laminis pilosiusculis, caule tomentoso. *Brown Prod. Nov. Holl. p. 398. Linn. Transf. v. 10. p. 215. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 1. p. 221.*

The original DRYANDRA of THUNBERG, being found not to be generically different from ALEURITES, previously established by FORSTER, Mr. BROWN tells us that he “derived peculiar satisfaction, in giving the name of his respected friend, Mr. JONAS DRYANDER, to a genus so nearly allied to Bankfia, from which indeed it differs chiefly in inflorescence, but in that respect so widely as to be at once distinguishable: there is also something in the habit, especially in the leaves of the greater number of species, by which, independent of the parts of fructification, the genus is pretty certainly indicated, and it is worthy of notice, that, while Bankfia is generally spread over all the coast of New-Holland, and of Van Diemen’s Island, Dryandra has hitherto been observed only on that part of the south coast, called Lewin’s Land, where, however, its species are nearly as numerous and abundant as those of Bankfia itself\*.” This is as

\* Linn. Transf. v. 10. p. 212.



it ought to be, that *Dryandra* should have the nearest affinity with *Bankia*.

The *DRYANDRA longifolia* is a very fine shrub, with much larger flowers than those of the species figured in the preceding plate. Native of Lewin's Land, the south coast of New-Holland, growing upon rocky hills.

We were favoured with the specimen from which our drawing was taken by our friend Mr. AITON, from the Royal gardens at Kew, in February last. Introduced in 1805. It does not appear to have flowered when the first volume of the new edition of the *Hortus Kewensis* was published.



## RIBES RESINOSUM. CLAMMY CURRANT.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Petala* 5, et *stamina* calyci inserta. *Stylus* bifidus. *Bacca* polysperma, iniera.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

RIBES *resinosum*; piloso glandulosum racemis erectis, calycibus planiusculis trinerviis, bracteis lingulatis pedicello longioribus, foliis subquinelobis obtusis crenatis.

RIBES *resinosum*; inerme, omnibus partibus pilis resinoso-glandulosis tectum, foliis 3—5-lobatis subrotundis, racemis erectis, calycibus planiusculis, petalis obtuse rhomboideis, bracteis linearibus pedicello longioribus, baccis hirsutis. *Pursh Fl. Bor.-Am. p. 163. inedit.*

The whole plant is covered with glandular hairs which exude a clammy juice. The *calyx* is large, spreading, and rounded, three times larger than the yellow fleshy *petals*. The bractes, which continue after the flowers, fall off are tongue-shaped, hollowed, and very glandular. The *leaves* are five-lobed, but the lower lobes are less defined, and frequently obsolete. The broad stipules or wings on the footstalk seen in the figure, generally disappear before the leaf is expanded.

It has been cultivated eight or nine years at Messrs. FRASER'S, of Sloane-Square, whose father first discovered it in the mountains of North-America; it has been also some years in the garden of GEORGE ANDERSON, Esq. by whom we have been repeatedly favoured with specimens; but no where has it produced fruit: indeed from the smallness of the germen and the sphacelated appearance of the stigmas we suspect this species to be dicecious, and that we have only the male plant. Flowers in April and May. Propagated by cuttings.











POTHOS SAGITTATA. ARROW-LEAVED  
POTHOS.



*Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Spatha. Spadix* simplex floribus tectus. *Cal.* 0. *Petala* 4.  
*Bacca* disperma.

*Specific Character.*

POTHOS *sagittata*; foliis cordatis acutis: lobis divaricatis,  
spatha reflexa spadicem erectum æquante.

Our drawing of this POTHOS, a native, we believe, of the West-Indies, was taken at Mr. VERE'S of Kensington-Gore. It appears to differ from *cordata* chiefly in the form of the posterior lobes of the leaf, which, in the latter, are never without a projecting portion from the middle of the inner margin, making them approach near to, though they do not always overlap one another.

The POTHOS *sagittata* is undoubtedly different from the ARUM acinis amethystinis of PLUMIER, the only synonym quoted by LINNÆUS to his POTHOS *cordata*; this figure also appears to be very unlike the plant usually known by this name in our collections; and from this last we apprehend that ours differs, not only in the form of the leaf as mentioned above, but in its smaller size, and in the reflected spathe and more cylindrical spadix.

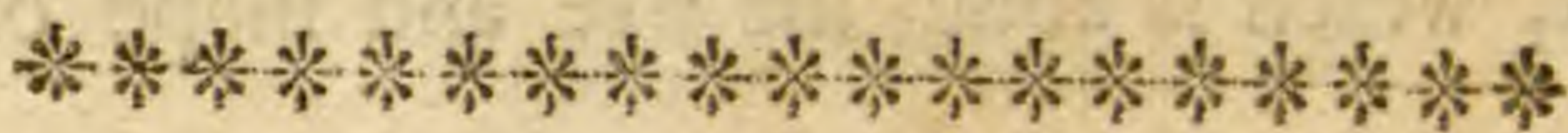
Native of the West-Indies. Flowers in August. May be propagated by offsets from the root.







PHYLLOMA ALOIFLORUM. THE BOURBON  
ALOE.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Inflor.* erecta, bracteolis singularibus interstincta. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* infera, hexapetalo-partita, tubuloso-connivens, laciniis imbricatis. *Stam.* immediate hypogyna, erecta, inclusa; *fil.* filiformia, æqualia; *anth.* erectæ, ovatæ. *Stylus* setaceus; *stig.* simplex. *Bacca* coriaceo-carnosa, oblato-sphærica, sulcis 3 futuris totidem intermediis levius notata, 3-loc., loculis biseriate polyspermis; *sem.* horizontalia, oblonga, angulosa, testa crustaceo-cartilaginea nigro-splendente epidermide solutili opacata; *albumen* amygdalinum. G.

**OBS.** *Palmoido-arborescens*; caudex simplex, lignosus; folia simplicia, terminalia, numerosa, conferta, fasciculato-divergentia inferiora recurva, imbricato-amplexicaulia, lorato-elongata, lanceolato-attenuata, convoluto-concava, coriaceo-incrassata, margine rubra cartilaginea spinuloso-serrata; caules axillares, plures, istis breviores, complanato-ancipites, racemoso-paniculati, racemuli pauci, multiflori, assurgenti-divergentes, foliolo arida ad divisuram; pedicelli filiformes, assurgentes, flore sublongiores; bracteolæ aridæ ovato-acuminatæ. Ab ALOE discrepat staminibus non inclinatis, fructuque non capsulari; a DRACÆNA filamentis haud medio incrassatis, baccæque loculis haud monospermis; ab utraque habitu satis diversum. G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PHYLLOMA aloiflorum. G.

DRACÆNA marginata. Hort. Kew. 1. 454. ed. 2. 2. 277.

Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 157.

ALOE marginata. Willd. En. Pl. Hort. Berol. 383.

ALOE marginalis. Decandolle Pl. Gr. 31. cum Ic.

ALOE purpurea. Lamarck Encyc. 1. 85.

*Stem* in our oldest specimens about eight feet high, and nearly the thickness of a man's thigh; *leaves* smooth, about three feet long,



long, 2—3 inches broad at their base, of a clear green colour; *corolla* about three-parts of an inch long, with the circumference of a common quill, yellow suffused with brownish red on the outside. Native of the Island of Bourbon. Introduced into this country in 1766, by Mons. RICHARD. A stove plant.

Our drawing was made from a specimen that flowered at the Apothecaries Garden, Chelsea, in June last, where it often ripens its fruit, which is about the size and shape of a bullace-plum. G.







## AMARYLLIS TUBISPATHA. MR. GRIFFIN'S

## AMARYLLIS.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide No. 923\**.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

AMARYLLIS *tubispatha*; (*uniflora*; *faux nuda*;) foliis paucis (*trinis*), ligulato-linearibus, canaliculato-concavis, fursum explicatioribus, obtusulis, scapum sub tempore florescendi æquantibus; scapo (*nunc binis*) subcompresse tereti, prominule nervuloso, fistuloso; spatha univalvi, arido-membranacea, erecta, cylindrica, bifida segmentis acuminatis oppositis; pedunculo ea duplo longiori, stricto, tereti, florem æquante; germine curtato-cylindrico, obtuse trigono, trifulco, utrinque rotundato, loculis polyspermis; corolla subnutante, regulari, hexapetalo-partita, turbinato-elongata f. cucullato-campanulata; tubo subnullo, laciniis basi intus brevissime connexis, spathulato-oblongis, non uncinatis, deorsum subunguiculato-attenuatis, lamina elliptica recta cum brevi acumine, extimis fere duplo latioribus intimas aliquantum breviores imbricato-concludentibus; staminibus duplo brevioribus, brevissime adnatis, laxe fasciculatis, declinato-assurgentibus, alternis longioribus; stylo decursu simili, longiori, incluso; stigmatibus 3, linearibus, replicatis. G.

AMARYLLIS *tubispatha*. L'Heritier Sert. Angl. 9. Nobis supra No. 1089, in Spec. Synth. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 51.

*Bulb* tunicate, about the size of a pigeon's egg, integuments membranous, dark-brown; *leaves* 2—3 lines broad; *scape* 3—4 inches long, nearly the thickness of a common quill, green, except at the base, where it is purplish; *flower* about two inches long, *segments* lanceolate, green downwards, *laminae* clear white, a slight degree of fragrance somewhat resembling that of tuberose may be perceived when we hold it near us; *germen* containing 30—40 white ovula, green. The species appears to have been first taken up by L'HERITIER, from a specimen without leaves in



in COMMERSON'S Herbarium, brought from Buenos Ayres. The present plant (probably the first living one that has been ever seen in Europe) was received by Mr. GRIFFIN from a friend in Jamaica, who was informed that it had been procured by a person residing "on one of the back settlements in the blue mountains of that Island."

The specimen, from which our drawing has been made, flowered last July in Mr. GRIFFIN'S hot-house at South Lambeth for the first time; the corolla had a pinkish hue when it first shewed itself in bud, but soon lost all vestige of that colour.— We have never met with the species in any Herbarium we have had access to. From the length of the peduncle, in relation to the scape, the spathe appears as if in the middle of the latter. *G.*

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## DAPHNE ODORA. SWEET-SCENTED DAPHNE.

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* o. *Cor.* 4-fida, marcescens, *Stamina* includens. *Drupa* 1-sperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DAPHNĒ *odora*; capitulo terminali subsessili multifloro, foliis sparsis oblongo-lanceolatis glabris. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 26. *ed. alt.* 2. p. 411. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 412. *Smith Exot. Bot.* 1. p. 91. t. 47. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 3. p. 54. t. 351. *Martyn Mill. Dict.* n. 17. *Persoon Syn.* 1. p. 435.

DAPHNE *odora*; floribus aggregatis sessilibus terminalibus; foliis ovatis alternis glabris. *Thunb. Jap.* 159. *Banks Ic. Kæmpf.* t. 16. *Lour. Coch.* 237.

SJIKO. *Kæmpf. Amœn. Exot. fasc.* 5. p. 844.

The flowers in our plant are considerably larger and more coloured than represented in the figure given us in the Exotic Botany or in that of JACQUIN. The former circumstance has been probably owing to the more free admission of air and light, the latter we shall attempt to account for. It appears to us that in its natural state the *capitulum* of flowers is entirely sessile in the bosom of the leaves, which are more crowded at the extremities of the branches; and that there are no bractes or smaller floral leaves, or in some instances a few immediately under the flowers. In our plant there were only two or three leaves smaller, but exactly similar to the others; the flowers grew from a globular receptacle on very short hairy pedicles, the place of their insertion being marked on the receptacle with a double ring, the outer one having a ciliated edge. But when the flowering is deferred later in the spring or artificial heat is applied from the plants beginning to shoot, the capitulum of flowers



flowers is pushed forward, upon a sort of peduncle, from which many young leaves are put forth. These have been described as bracts, we consider them as more or less perfect leaves, the consequence of the premature elongation of the branch: a circumstance very likely to have the effect of weakening the blossoms.

*DAPHNE odora* generally passed in our Nurseries for some years as the *indica*, described by OSBECK as having opposite leaves and a stem only a span in height; which species has probably never been seen in this country. That, however, described as the *indica*, by LOUREIRO, seems to be very similar to *odora*, and may, perhaps, only be a variety of it with opposite leaves.

This plant is hardy enough to survive our winters in the open air; but flowering in the coldest season, from December to March, it requires protection on that account. Indeed, unless the season prove favourable, it frequently fails of flowering altogether, otherwise it would be a most desirable acquisition; producing its highly fragrant flowers at a season when it has few rivals.

The figure by L'HERITIER, quoted in the former edition of Hortus Kewensis, we believe was never published.

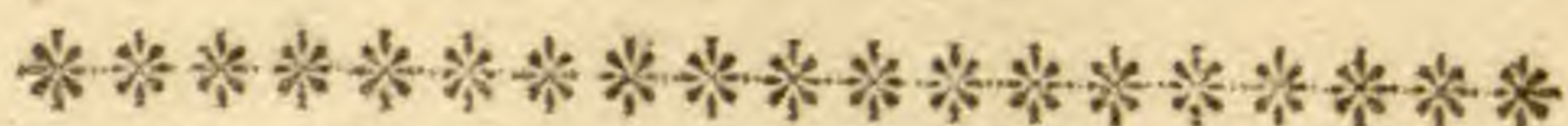
Introduced in 1771, by BENJAMIN TORIN, Esq. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, by whom we are informed that it is propagated by cuttings; that the soil which suits it best is a mixture of loam and bog earth; and that its flowering is promoted by placing it on the flue of the stove.







## PULTENÆA STRICTA. UPRIGHT PULTENÆA.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus, labiis proportionatis, bibracteatus (bracteis sæpius ipso tubo infidentibus). *Cor.* papilionacea. *Germen* sessile, dispernum. *Stylus* subulatus, adscendens. *Stigma* simplex. *Strophiola* feminis lobis posticis incisus. BROWN.

*Specific Character.*

PULTENÆA *stricta*; capitulis terminalibus, foliis obovatis mucronatis glaberrimis, caule stricto, calycibus leguminibusque pilosis.

The PULTENÆA *stricta* is a low upright shrub with erect somewhat silky branches. *Leaves* mostly alternate, but sometimes opposite, obovate, obtuse with a small curved mucro, quite smooth on the upper surface and minutely dotted underneath. *Flowers* in small umbels (3—6) at the extremities of the branches, on short *pedicles* furnished at their insertion with brown scaly *bractes*. *Calyx* hairy, bilabiate: *upper lip* two-toothed: *lower lip* three-toothed, *teeth* sharp-pointed, divaricate; *appendages* or *superior bractes* two, subulate. *Vexillum* orbicular, emarginate, bright yellow streaked with red at the lower part: *Alæ* shorter than *vexillum*, yellow. *Carina* longer than the *alæ*, dark purple at the point, paler downwards.

We were favoured with this very pretty little shrub from Messrs. BASSINGTON'S Nursery at Kingsland, in June 1812. It is not recorded in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis, nor have we observed it in any other collections about town. Mr. BROWN informs us that it is a native of Van Diemen's island. It was from this gentleman's indigenous specimens that we learned that the legume is hairy; and also that the under surface of the leaves is dotted, not having noted this appearance in the living plant.

May be considered as a hardy greenhouse shrub. Flowers in June. Propagated by seeds and probably by cuttings.







TIARELLA CORDIFOLIA. HEART-LEAVED  
TIARELLA.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala, calyci inserta: petalis integris.  
*Caps.* 1-locularis 2-valvis: valvula altera majore.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TIARELLA *cordifolia*; foliis cordatis; scapo erecto nudo.

TIARELLA *cordifolia*; foliis cordatis. *Sp. Pl.* 580. *Reich.* 2.  
322. *Willd.* 2. 659. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. p. 72. *Mart.*  
*Mill. Diēt. Gron. Virg. ed.* 2. p. 63. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.*  
1. p. 270.

TIARELLA *cordifolia*; foliis cordatis acute lobatis dentatis,  
dentibus mucronatis, scapo racemoso. *Pursh Fl. Bor.-Am.*  
p. 313.

MITELLA nudo scapo. *Hort. Cliff.* 167.

MITELLA floribus spicatis albis, foliis Heucheræ, valva cap-  
sulæ superiore alia multo brevior, seminibus lucidis nigris.  
*Clayton Mss. n.* 554. *Gron. Virg. ed.* 1. p. 160.

CORTUSA americana flore spicato, petalis integris. *Herm.*  
*Parad.* 129. *sine icone.*

CORTUSA indica vel Hedera terrestris. *Stapel Theophrast.*  
p. 366. *cum icone bona.*

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TIARELLA *cordifolia* usually, if not always, puts up a flowering stem immediately from the root, without leaves. RETZIUS has described, as a distinct species, one with a single sessile leaf on the scape. In the Banksian Herbarium are specimens gathered by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES, at Port Trinidad, on the north-west coast of America, which have very long simple assurgent stems, terminated with a spike of flowers, and having five or six leaves, placed alternately, and a pair of membranaceous stipulæ beneath each. This may well be considered as a distinct species, especially as the flowers are on pedicles



pedicles much shorter than the flower\*. But the same Herbarium contains a specimen marked as belonging to *cordifolia*, and like it with respect to the length of the pedicles, communicated by Professor PECK: this has two leaves on the scape, and the lower leaf has the same stipulæ as Mr. MENZIES'S plant. Our character is intended to separate these plants; at the same time, it may perhaps be doubted whether they ought not to be considered as mere varieties of the same species.

The first notice we find of this plant is by JO. BODÆUS A STAPEL, in his Commentaries on Theophrastus, who has given a characteristic representation of it, cut in wood. The figure in HERMAN'S Paradisus, usually referred to this, can hardly belong to it. It is apetalous, has purple stamens, and what is still more material, the pedicles of the flowers are branched.

A hardy perennial, native of North-America. Propagated by parting its roots. Communicated by the late Mr. SWAINSON, from his collection at Twickenham.

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\* TIARELLA *menziesii*. PURSH.

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VIRGILIA CAPENSIS. VETCH-LEAVED  
VIRGILIA.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Cor.* papilionacea, petalis longitudine subæqualibus: *vexillum* lateribus non reflexis. *Stigma* imberbe. *Legumen* compressum, oblongum, polyspermum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

VIRGILIA *capensis*; staminibus deciduis basi lanatis, germinibus tomentosis, carina acuminata, foliolis lanceolatis.

*Brown Miss. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 3. p. 4.*

PODALYRIA *capensis*; foliis pinnatis: foliolis lanceolatis mucronatis subtusincanis, leguminibus tomentosis. *Willd.*

*Sp. Pl. 2. p. 501. Bot. Repos. 347. Persoon Syn. 1. p. 453. Lamarck Ill. t. 326. f. 2.*

SOPHORA *capensis*; foliis pinnatis: foliolis numerosis lanceolatis subtus tomentosis, caule fruticoso. *Linn. Mant. 67.*

*Reich. 2. 242. Thunb. Prod. 79.*

SOPHORA *oroboides. Berg. Cap. 142.*

VIRGILIA is distinguished from PODALYRIA by its compressed, not inflated, legume; by the vexillum not being reflexed at the sides; and widely by its habit.

This species varies much in the size of the leaflets; in some native specimens they are very narrow and small and seldom more than twelve-paired.

It is a very handsome greenhouse shrub, native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Propagated by cuttings. Flowers in July and August. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS. Introduced in 1767, by THOMAS CORNWALL, Esq.



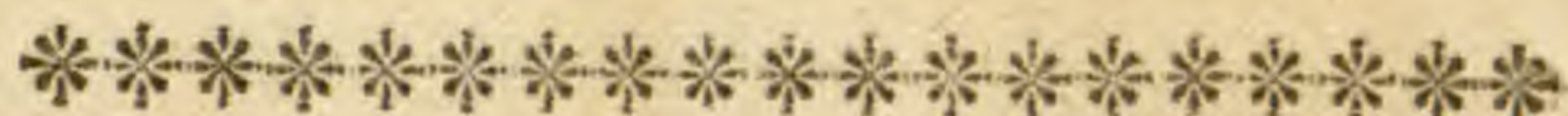








LILIUM JAPONICUM. WHITE ONE-FLOWERED  
JAPAN LILY.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide No. 936.*

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

LILIUM *japonicum*; caule unifloro, tereti, glabro; foliis caulinis, sparsis, distantibus, divaricatis, passim per paria proximioribus, ligulato-lanceolatis, 3—5 nerviis, glabris, deorsum attenuatis, floralibus paucis uno ordine verticillatis pedunculo terminali crasso tereti recurvo aliquoties longioribus; corolla ampla, cernuo-nutante, cucullato-campanulata recurvo-patente, laciniis intimis latioribus, lamina rotundata; staminibus corolla una quarta circiter brevioribus; stylo hæcce parum excedente; stigmate clavato-capitato, tricollis. G.

LILIUM *japonicum*. *Thunb. Flor. Jap. 133; (excluso Kæmpfero quoad locum citatum.) Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 85. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 240.*

SAZURI. Liliium flore candido monopetalo prioris facie ex tubo unciali in sena labia expanso. *Kæmpf. Amæn. 871.*

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We have to thank Mr. AIRTON for the opportunity of publishing a figure of this rare and ornamental plant. It flowered in the Kew Gardens, in the open ground, in the month of July last. *Stem* about two feet high; *leaves* nearly a span and half long, but narrow in proportion to their length; *flower* about a span long, white, usually suffused with purple along the middle of the back of the outer segments; *anthers* of a deep yellow colour; *style* and *stigma* green. The *Lilia* from China and Japan appear to us so pre-eminently ornamental, that we regret to find so many of the recorded ones (especially *speciosum* and *longiflorum*) from those parts still strangers to our collections. The present species was imported from China, by the Directors of the East-India Company, in 1804. G.

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ERRATUM.

No. 1383, l. 6, pro "1463" lege "1363."





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