

CURTIS'S  
BOTANICAL  
MAGAZINE

9-10

1795

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T H E  
**BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;**  
 O R,  
**Flower-Garden Displayed:**

I N W H I C H

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

T O W H I C H A R E A D D E D,

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

T O G E T H E R W I T H

T H E M O S T A P P R O V E D M E T H O D S O F C U L T U R E,

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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By *WILLIAM CURTIS,*

Author of the *FLORA LONDINENSIS.*

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V O L. IX. 10

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“ But softer tasks divide Florella’s hours;  
 “ To watch the buds just op’ning on the day;  
 “ With welcome shade to screen the languid flowers,  
 “ That sicken in the summer’s parching ray.  
 “ Oft will she stoop amidst her evening walk,  
 “ With tender hand each bruised plant to rear;  
 “ To bind the drooping lily’s broken stalk,  
 “ And nurse the blossoms of the infant year.”

Mrs. BARBAULD.

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L O N D O N :

P R I N T E D B Y S T E P H E N C O U C H M A N,

For *W. CURTIS, N<sup>o</sup> 3, St. George’s Crescent, Black-Friars-Road;*

And Sold by the principal Bookfellers in Great-Britain and Ireland,

M DCC XCV.

CONVOLVULUS LINEARIS. NARROW-  
LEAVED CONVOLVULUS.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character.*

CONVOLVULUS *linearis* caulibus erectis fruticosis, foliis  
linearibus acutis piloso-sericeis, floribus  
terminalibus umbellato-paniculatis, caly-  
cibus pilosis.

The plant here represented has long been cultivated as a green-house plant in this country under the name of *Convolvulus Cantabrica*, but it differs so essentially from that plant, as figured and described by Prof. JACQUIN in his *Flora Austr.* and accords so little with the other species described by LINNÆUS, that we have been induced to regard it as a perfectly distinct species; in most points it agrees with *Convolvulus Cneorum*, but differs in having leaves much narrower, more pointed, and less silky.

It strikes most readily from cuttings, is a hardy green-house plant, and flowers during most of the Summer, qualities which many of the modern and more showy green-house plants cannot boast.

The precise time of its introduction here, together with its particular place of growth, we have not as yet been able satisfactorily to ascertain.



N<sup>o</sup> 290Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1795

[ 290 ]

## AMARYLLIS LUTEA. YELLOW AMARYLLIS.

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*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* fauc<sup>i</sup> tubi inferta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione. *Linn. Fil.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

AMARYLLIS *lutea* spatha indivisa obtusa, flore sessili, corolla campanulata erecta basi breve tubulosa, staminibus erectis, alternis brevioribus. *Linn. Fil. Ait. Kew. v. 21. p. 415.*

COLCHICUM *luteum* majus. *Baub. Pin. p. 69.*

NARCISSUS *autumnalis* major. The greater Autumn or Winter Daffodill. *Park. Parad. p. 77. 75. f. 7.*

The *Amaryllis lutea* is a hardy perennial bulbous plant, a native of Spain, and other of the more Southern parts of Europe, and was cultivated in our Gardens in the time of GERARD, and PARKINSON.

Flora, who commences her revolutionary reign, by enlivening the flower border with the Spring Crocus, and its numerous varieties, terminates it with flowers equally pleasing, and of similar hues; thus we have the present plant, the Saffron Crocus, and the Colchicum, flowering nearly at the same time, from the end of September, through October, and sometimes part of November.

Similar as the *Amaryllis* is to the yellow Spring Crocus, in the colour, and form of its flowers, it differs obviously in the number of its stamina, the breadth of its leaves, and the size and colour of its root.

Authors describe it as varying in size, in the breadth of its leaves, the height of its flowers, and multiplication of the Corolla.

The Dutch Florists export it under the title of yellow Colchicum, following the name of some of the old writers.

It succeeds best in a soil moderately moist, in which it increases considerably by offsets, and flowers to the most advantage when the roots have remained for some few years undisturbed in the same spot.



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CAPPARIS SPINOSA. The CAPER SHRUB.

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*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus, coriaceus. *Petala* 4. *Stamina* longa. *Bacca* corticosa, unilocularis, pedunculata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CAPPARIS *spinosa* pedunculis unifloris solitariis, stipulis spinosis, foliis annuis, capsulis ovalibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 487. Bot. Kew. v. 2. p. 221.*  
 CAPPARIS *spinosa* fructu minore, folio rotundo. *Bauh. Pin. p. 480.*

We are happy in having it in our power to lay before our readers a representation of the Caper shrub, whose blossoms are rarely seen in this country, though its flower-buds are in very general use as a pickle; indeed, so great is their consumption, that they form a very considerable article of commerce.

The plant grows spontaneously in the more southern parts of Europe, especially in Italy and the Levant; in its wild state it forms a shrub of low growth, having numerous, spreading, spinous branches, somewhat thickly beset with smooth roundish leaves; the blossoms grow alternately on the branches, and when the plant begins to flower, one opens generally every other morning, but so delicate are its parts, that on a hot summer's day it fades before noon: the petals are white; the filaments, which are extremely numerous, are white below, and of a rich purple above; in these the beauty of the flower chiefly consists, as in the pistillum or pointal does its great singularity; at first view, one would be led to conclude, that the part so conspicuous in the centre of the flower was the style terminated by the stigma in the usual way; but if we trace this part of the flower to a more advanced state, we shall perceive, that what we took for the style, was merely an elongation of the flower-stalk, and what we took for the stigma, was in reality the germen placed on it, crowned with a minute stigma,

stigma, without any intervening style; this germen swells, turns downward, and ultimately becomes the seed-vessel, rarely ripening in this country.

MILLER observes, that these plants are with difficulty preserved in England, for they delight to grow in crevices of rocks, and the joints of old walls and ruins, and always thrive best in an horizontal position; so that when they are planted either in pots or the full ground, they rarely thrive, though they may be kept alive for many years.

It flowers in May and June, and is usually raised from seeds.

Mr. AITON regards it as a green-house plant, and informs us that it was cultivated by GERARD in 1596.

PASSERINA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-  
FLOWERED PASSERINA.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* o. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Stamina* tubo imposita. *Sem.* 1. corticatum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PASSERINA *grandiflora* glaberrima, foliis oblongis acutis concavis extrinsecus rugosis, floribus terminalibus sessilibus solitariis. *Linn. Suppl. Pl. p. 226.*

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The *Passerina* here figured, distinguished from all the other known species by the largeness of its flowers, is described in the *Suppl. Pl.* of the younger LINNÆUS, but not enumerated in the *Hortus Kewensis* of Mr. AITON: it is indeed a plant recently introduced to this country from the Cape; we saw it last Summer in great perfection, at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S, Hammer-smith; it forms a small neat shrub, somewhat like the *Phyllica ericoides*, is a hardy greenhouse plant, flowering in May and June, and increased without difficulty from cuttings.





N<sup>o</sup> 293

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[ 293 ]

CATANANCHE CÆRULEA. BLUE  
CATANANCHE.

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*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept.* paleaceum. *Cal.* imbricatus. *Pappus* aristatus, caliculo  
5 feto.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CATANANCHE cærulea squamis calicis inferioribus ovatis.

*Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 722.*

*Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 134.*

CHONDRILLA cærulea cyani capitulo. *Bauh. Pin. 130.*

The *Catananche cærulea* is a native of the South of France, where it grows in hilly situations that are stony: it is a perennial herbaceous plant, moderately hardy, and has long been cultivated in our gardens, Mr. AITON says, by PARKINSON in 1640: MILLER, who treats of it in his Dictionary, describes it as a pretty ornament to a garden, and one that is easily kept within bounds; there is certainly much about it to excite our admiration, more especially in the structure of the calyx, and the florets: the flowers, which are of a pale blue colour with a dark eye, make their appearance from July to October.

It is propagated by seeds, which MILLER recommends to be sown in the Spring; the seedlings should be transplanted in the Autumn, into the borders where they are to remain; it may also be increased by slips: the plant requires a situation moderately dry, and is most productive of flowers and seeds when it stands long in one spot.

In the 14th edit. of the *Systema Vegetab.* of Prof. MURRAY, mention is made of a variety with double flowers, which we believe has not been seen in this country.

AMARYLLIS SARNIENSIS. GUERNSEY  
AMARYLLIS.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloides irregularis. Filamenta fauci tubi inserta  
declinata inæqualia proportione vel directione. Linn. fl.  
Ait. Kew. p. 415.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *sarniensis*, petalis linearibus planis, flaminibus  
pistilloque rectiusculis corolla longioribus,  
stigmatibus partitis revolutis. Linn. fl. Ait.  
Kew. v. 1. p. 420. Thunb. Jap. p. 131.

LILIUM *sarniense*. Dougl. Monogr. t. 1, 2.  
NARCISSUS *japonicus* rutilo flore. Corn. Canad. Kempf.  
Amæn. p. 872.

The Guernsey Lily, as it is most commonly called, is originally a native of Japan; where it is described to grow by KÄMPFER and THUNBERG, who visited that island, the latter says on the hills about Nagasaki, from thence roots are said to have been introduced to the garden of JOHANNES MORINUS at Paris, in which it flowered, October 1634: its introduction to this country, which was subsequent to that date, as Dr. DOUGLASS relates in his *Monographia* on this plant, "happened by a very singular melancholy accident, of which Dr. MORISON, who no doubt had it from some persons then residing in Guernsey, gives us the following account: A Dutch or English ship, it is uncertain which, coming from Japan, with some of the roots of this flower on board, was cast away on the island of Guernsey; the roots were thrown upon a sandy shore, and so by the force of the winds and waves, were soon buried in sand; there they remained for some years, and afterwards, to the great surprise and admiration of the inhabitants, the flowers appeared in all their pomp and beauty." Some of these soon made their appearance in this country: Mr. AITON relates, that the plant was cultivated here in 1659, by General LAMBERT, at Wimbledon.

Fatal as Guernsey proved to the unfortunate mariners, it afforded the roots of our plant a soil and situation apparently congenial to their own; in that island they have flourished  
ever



ever since, there they are propagated in the open borders of the flower-garden with the least possible trouble, flowering most readily, but we believe never producing any ripe seeds; from thence most of the roots which flower with the curious here, are yearly imported in the Autumn.

In Guernsey, the cold of the Winter is far less intense than with us; many of those plants which we keep in our green-houses, stand with them in the open ground; the superior mildness of the climate enables them to cultivate this plant with more success than we can do, even perhaps with all the expence and trouble to which we might subject ourselves; to such, however, whose situations may be favourable, and who may be fond of making experiments, we recommend the perusal of FAIRCHILD'S Directions, a practical Gardener of great ingenuity, and who appears to have had much experience in the culture of this plant\*.

It is usual to plant the imported bulbs in pots of sand, or light loam, as soon as they arrive, and place them in the parlour window, or green-house; they blossom in September and October; the flowers, which continue about a month in perfection, are inodorous, but make up for that deficiency by the superior splendour of their colours: Dr. DOUGLASS thus describes them, each flower when in its prime looks like a fine gold tissue wrought on a rose-coloured ground, but when it begins to fade and decay, it looks more like a silver tissue, or what they call a pink colour: when we look upon the flower in full sun-shine, each leaf appears to be studded with thousands of little diamonds, sparkling and glittering with a most surprising and agreeable lustre; but if we view the same by candle-light, these numerous specks or spangles look more like fine gold dust.

Both KEMFFER and THUNBERG agree, that the Japanese regard the root as poisonous.

\* " They love a light earth, made with dung and sand, and a little lime rubbish with it does very well, it keeps the roots sound; for if the earth be too stiff or wet, you may keep them for many years before they blow. If they are in pots, they should be put in the house in Winter, to keep them from the severe frosts, which are apt to rot the roots. The time of moving them is when they have no leaves on the root, that is from June to August: those that come with six leaves this year, seldom fail blowing the next year: they need not be put in fresh earth above once in two or three years: by this method of management I have had the same roots blow again in four years time. The many miscarriages that happen to the Guernsey Lily, are by letting the leaves be killed by the fierceness of the frost in Winter, or by cutting them off, as some people do, when they are green, which will so much weaken the plants, that they may keep them twenty years and not have them blow; by the above management, where there is a stock, there will be continually some blowing.

" MILLER recommends for these roots the following compost: Take a third-part of fresh virgin earth from a pasture-ground which is light, then put near an equal part of sea-sand, to which you should add rotten dung and sifted lime rubbish, of each an equal quantity."

The great business in the culture of this flower, next to a proper soil and situation, seems to consist in giving the plant as much air as possible, and in preserving the foliage in the Winter from the injury of frost.

AGROSTEMMA CÆLI ROSA. SMOOTH-LEAV'D  
COCKLE, or ROSE CAMPION.

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*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 1-phyllus, coriaceus. *Petala* 5 unguiculata: limbo obtuso indiviso. *Caps.* 1 locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

AGROSTEMMA *Cæli rosa* glabra, foliis lineari-lanceolatis, petalis emarginatis coronatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. p. 435. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 116.*

LYCHNIS segetum, Nigellastrum minus glabrum dicta, flore eleganter rubello. *Morif. Hist. 2. p. 543. f. 5. t. 22. f. 32.*

LYCHNIS pseudomelanthis similis africana glabra angustifolia. *Herm. Leyd. 391. t. 393.*

Mr. AITON informs us in his *Hortus Kewensis*, that the charming annual here figured, the liveliness of whose colours no paint can express, was cultivated by MILLER in 1739; seeing it is a plant of such beauty, and honoured with so distinguished an appellation, it is singular that it should not by this time have made its way more generally into our gardens.

The Cockle of our corn-fields is an ornamental plant, the present species resembles it; but while the plant itself is much smaller, its flowers are proportionably larger, and their colours more vivid.

It is an annual of ready growth, a native of Sicily and the Levant, flowering in July and August, and ripening its seeds in September and October.

It appears to most advantage when several plants of it grow together; the best mode, therefore, is to sow about a dozen seeds early in April on the several spots of the flower-border where you intend they shall remain; no other care is necessary than to keep the plants free from weeds and vermin.

The *Agr. Cæli rosa* of *Miller's Gard. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.* is the *coronaria*.



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SEMPERVIVUM TORTUOSUM. GOUTY  
HOUSELEEK.



*Class and Order.*

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 12-partitus. *Petala* 12. *Capsulae* 12 polyspermæ.

*Specific Character.*

SEMPERVIVUM *tortuosum* foliis obovatis subtus gibbis vil-  
lofis, nectariis bilobis. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p.*  
148.

We know of no figure of this plant, the first and only ac-  
count of which is to be found in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON;  
there it is specifically described, and from thence we discover  
that it was introduced from the Canary Islands, where it is a  
native, by Mr. MASSON, in 1779.

It is a shrubby plant of low growth, producing numerous  
fleshy leaves growing thickly together, which being evergreen,  
and making a pretty appearance the year through, render the  
plant worthy a place in all general collections at least, of  
greenhouse plants; and though it cannot vie with many of the  
more shewy high-priced novelties, it is an abiding plant, not  
subject to casualties, while many of those are here to day and  
gone to morrow.

It throws up its flowering stems, supporting numerous,  
starry, stoncrop-like flowers, in July and August, and is most  
readily propagated by cuttings.

It is one of those species of Houseleek which connect the  
genera *Sedum* & *Sempervivum*.

N<sup>o</sup> 297



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DIANTHUS SUPERBUS. SUPERB PINK.

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*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* cylindricus, 1-phyllus: basi squamis 4. *Petala* 5 unguiculata. *Caps.* cylindrica, 1-ocularis.

*Specific Character and. Synonyms.*

DIANTHUS *superbus* floribus paniculatis: squamis calycinis brevibus acuminatis, corollis multifido-capillariibus, caule erecto. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 418.*

CARYOPHYLLUS *simplex alter*, flore laciniato odoratissimo. *Baub. Pin. 210.*

CARYOPHYLLUS *plumarius Austriacus* five *superba Austriaca*. The feathered Pinke of Austria. *Park. Parad. p. 316. 4.*

Many of the plants of this genus diffuse an agreeable odour, which renders them most desirable objects for the flower-garden: this quality the present species possesses in a superior degree to most others; a few of its flowers communicate to a nosegay a delicate and most delicious smell, or placed in a vial of water they will even scent a small apartment\*: it is to be regretted, however, that the blossoms, unless placed in water, from their extreme delicacy, flag soon after they are gathered.

\* This fragrance has been noticed by all the old authors who have treated of the plant: CLUSIUS describes the flowers as *suavissimi odoris et à longinquo nares ferientis*, of which words PARKINSON'S are almost a literal translation "of a most fragrant scent, comforting the spirits and senses afarre off."

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It may be doubted whether the *Dianthus superbis* of Miller's *Diæt. ed. 6. 4to.* be our plant; if it be, the description is not drawn up with that accuracy which distinguishes his descriptions in general; the mode of culture, however, which he recommends is strictly applicable to it, as the plant rarely continues in vigour more than two years, and as it is in its greatest beauty the first year of its flowering, he recommends that young plants should be annually raised for succession from seeds, which are plentifully produced; the seeds of this plant ought therefore to be kept in the shops with annuals and biennials.

The *Dianthus superbis* is a native of Germany, Switzerland, France, and Denmark: CLUSIUS found it growing in the moist meadows about Vienna, and on the borders of woods adjoining to such, with some of its flowers white, others purplish; PARKINSON describes them of these two colours, but says the most ordinary with us are pure white, which is contrary to what we now find them: they are rarely produced before August, from which period they will continue frequently to blossom till October.

The Spring is the best time for sowing its seeds; the plants require no very nice or particular treatment.

ORIGANUM DICTAMNUS. DITTANY OF  
CRETE.



*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMnosPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Strobilus tetragonus, spicatus, calyces colligens.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ORIGANUM *Dictamnus* foliis inferioribus tomentosis, spicis  
nutantibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr.*  
*p. 541. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 311. Dittany of*

*DICTAMNUS creticus. Bauh. Pin. p. 222.*

By the name of Dittany of Crete, the species of *Origanum* here figured, has long been known in this country as a medicinal plant; to the purposes of physic it still indeed continues to be applied, as imported in a dried state from the Levant: when bruised, the whole plant gives forth an aromatic fragrance, highly grateful; as an ornamental plant, it has also been long, and is now, very generally cultivated in this country. TURNER, whose Herbal was printed in 1568, writes thus concerning it, "I have sene it growynge in England in Maister Riches gardin naturally, but it groweth no where ellis that I know of, saving only in Candy." As at this period no idea was entertained of a greenhouse, the plant must have been cultivated in the open ground, where it would doubtless grow readily, if secured from the severity of the weather, it being more hardy than many plants usually kept in greenhouses.

This plant is at all times ornamental, but more particularly so when in flower, in which state it appears during most of the summer and autumnal months.

It is usually increased by cuttings, which strike readily.



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HERMANNIA ALNIFOLIA. ALDER-LEAVED  
HERMANNIA.

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*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

Pentagyna. Caps. 5-locularis. Petala basi semitubulata, obliqua.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HERMANNIA *alnifolia* foliis cuneiformibus lineatis plicatis  
crenato-emarginatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.*  
14. *Murr. p. 610. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 412.*  
ARBUSCULA *africana* tricapsularis ononidis vernæ singulari  
folio. *Pluk. Mant. 14. t. 239. f. 1.*

*Hermannia* is a genus of plants named in honour of Dr. PAUL HERMAN, a Dutch Botanist of great celebrity, author of the *Paradisus Batavus*, and other valuable works: twenty-six species are enumerated in the 13th edition of the *Syst. Naturæ* of LINNÆUS by Prof. GMELIN, and eight in the *Hortus Kewensis* of Mr. AITON; most of those in the latter work are cultivated in the nurseries near town: they form a set of the more hardy greenhouse plants, grow readily, and flower freely; their blossoms are for the most part yellow, and have a considerable affinity with those of the *Mabernia*.

The present species flowers very early in the spring, from February to May, producing a great profusion of bloom during that period; is a native of the Cape, and was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1728.

It rarely ripens its seeds with us, but is readily increased by cuttings.

The nurserymen near town regard this plant as the *grossularifolia* of LINNÆUS, calling another, equally common species, with longer and narrower leaves, *alnifolia*, and which does not appear to be described by LINNÆUS or mentioned by Mr. AITON; our plant accords exactly with the Linnæan description of *alnifolia*, and there is we think no doubt of its being the *alnifolia* of the *Hortus Kewensis*, and Mr. MILLER's *Dictionary*.



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GNAPHALIUM EXIMIUM. GIANT CUDWEED.

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*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept. nudum. Pappus plumosus vel capillaris. Cal. imbricatus, squamis marginalibus rotundatis, scariosis, coloratis.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GNAPHALIUM *eximium* foliis sessilibus ovatis confertis erectis tomentosis, corymbo sessili. *Linn.*

*Mant. Pl. p. 573. Syst. Nat. ed. 13. Gmel.*

ELYCHRYSUM *africanum* foliis lanceolatis integris tomentosis decurrentibus, capitulis congestis ex rubello aureis. *Edw. Av. t. 183.*

In the summer of 1794, towards the end of July, the *Gnaphalium* here figured, the most magnificent and shewy of all the species hitherto introduced to this country, flowered in great perfection at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY's, Hammer-smith: Mr. LEE informs me, that he raised it from seeds given him by Capt. WILLIAM PATERSON, author of a Narrative of four journeys into the country of the Hottentots, and Caffraria, and who has most laudably exerted himself in introducing many new and interesting plants to this country; this gentleman assured Mr. LEE, that the plant was found in a wild state, five hundred miles from the Cape, on the borders of the Caffre country, from whence the natives bring bundles of the dried plant to the Cape as presents; in this state the plant has long since been imported from that fertile coast: if we mistake not, a specimen of this sort is figured in PETIVER's works, and a coloured representation is given of it in EDWARDS's History of Birds, taken from a dried plant, brought from the Cape, by Capt. ISAAC WORTH, in 1749.

The plants we saw were about a foot and a half high, the stalks shrubby, and but little branched; the foliage and flowers as represented on the plate.

Several of the *Gnaphaliums* it is well known are liable to be killed by moisture, especially in the winter season; during that time, this plant in particular, should be kept as dry as possible, and, if convenient, on a shelf, separate from the other plants of the greenhouse; when it is necessary to give it water, it should never come in contact with the foliage or flowers; with these precautions it may be kept very well in a good greenhouse, in which it should remain, even during summer.

It may be raised from seeds, and also from cuttings.

MELIANTHUS MINOR. SMALL MELIANTHUS,  
OR HONEY-FLOWER.

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*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus: folio inferiore gibbo. *Petala* 4: nectario infra infima. *Caps.* 4-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MELIANTHUS *minor* stipulis geminis distinctis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 581. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 368.

MELIANTHUS *africanus minor foetidus. Comm. rar. 4. t. 4.*

There are few flowers that do not secrete from some kind of a glandular substance, honey, or nectar, to a greater or smaller amount; in those of the present genus, this liquid is particularly abundant, even dropping from the flowers of the *major*, in considerable quantity; in the present species it flows not so copiously, but is retained in the lower part of the blossom, and is of a dark brown colour, an unusual phenomenon.

There are only two species of this genus described, the *major* and the *minor*, both of which are cultivated in our nurseries; the *major* is by far the most common, the most hardy, and the most ornamental plant; its foliage indeed is peculiarly elegant: this species will succeed in the open border, especially if placed at the foot of a wall with a south or south-west aspect, taking care to cover the root to a considerable depth with rotten tan in severe frosts: the *minor* is always kept in the greenhouse, in which, when it has acquired a certain age, it flowers regularly in the spring, and constantly so, as far as we have observed of the plants in Chelsea Garden; Mr. AITON says in August, and COMMELIN the summer through.

The *Meliantbus minor* grows to the height of three, four, or five feet; its stem, which is shrubby, during the flowering season is apt to exhibit a naked appearance, having fewer leaves on it at that period, and those not of their full size; but this, perhaps, may in some degree be owing to the plant's being placed at the back of others.

The foliage when bruised has an unpleasant smell.

It is a native of the Cape, and, according to Mr. AITON, was cultivated by the Dukes of BEAUFORT, in 1708; is propagated readily by cuttings.



*Pub. by W. Curtis, S<sup>t</sup> Geo Crescent June 1. 1793.*

MIMOSA MYRTIFOLIA. MYRTLE-LEAVED  
MIMOSA.



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Flores* mere masculi reliquis interfiti. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.*  
5-fida aut o. *Stamina* 4-ocularis. *Legumen.* *Linn. Syst.*  
*Nat. ed. 13. Gmel.*

*Specific Character.*

MIMOSA *myrtifolia* foliis ovato-lanceolatis obliquis undulatis  
acuminatis margine cartilagineis: primordialibus  
pinnatis. *Smith Trans. Linn. Soc. v. 1. p. 252.*

The seeds of this species of Mimosa having been sent over in plenty, with some of the first vegetable productions of New South-Wales, and growing readily, the plant has been raised by many cultivators in this country; Mr. HOY, gardener to the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, produced a specimen of it in flower at a meeting of the Linnean Society in 1790; it is a shrub of quick growth, and a ready blower: a plant of it in the stove of Chelsea-Garden has this year (May 10, 1795) produced ripe pods, and perfect seeds. In the greenhouse, where it flowers from February to April, the blossoms go off without shewing any tendency to produce fruit.

It is first described by Dr. SMITH, in the Transactions of the Linnean Society; the leaves in the plants that have fallen under our notice have not accorded exactly with those he has described, having neither been of a glaucous green colour, according to the usual acceptation of that term, nor very much undulated; and though those of an individual plant may have presented such an appearance, we are persuaded they do not do so generally when growing and in good health.

The foliage is usually edged with red, and the flowers are fragrant.





Pub. by W. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent June 1. 1795.

ERICA AMPULLACEA. FLASK HEATH.

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*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice bifidæ, pertusæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERICA *ampullacea* foliis ciliatis mucronatis, bractæis coloratis, floribus umbellatis subquaternis erecto-patentibus, stylo exserto.

The Erica here figured has some affinity in the form of its flowers to the *E. ventricosa*, as these in their shape resemble a flask or bottle, especially of that kind in which water is usually kept, we have named it *ampullacea*; it is of very modern introduction.

On the 11th of June 1784, we had the pleasure to see a small plant of this species in flower, with Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman, Turnham-Green, an unwearied and ingenious cultivator of this beautiful tribe of plants in particular, the richness of whose collection will appear in the subsequent list; by him it was raised from Cape seeds, though not more than the height of ten inches, it produced eighteen branches, most of which put forth flowers at their summits; we counted sixty-six blossoms on this small plant.

The leaves are short, linear, somewhat triangular, rigid, edged with fine crooked hairs, very visible when magnified, and terminating in a mucro or point, on the older branches recurved and mostly eight-rowed; each branch is usually terminated by four or five flowers, at first growing closely together, and covered so strongly with a glutinous substance, as to look as if varnished, and which is so adhesive as to catch ants and small flies; as the flowering advances, they separate more widely from each other, and finally a young branch grows out of the centre from betwixt them; the true calyx is composed of four lanceolate leaves, fitting close to and glued as it were to the corolla; besides these, there are several other leaves, which might be mistaken for those of the calyx, but which may with more propriety be called Bractææ or Floral-leaves; some of these, like the calyx, are wholly red, others red and green mixed together, and broader than the leaves of the

the plant; the flowers are about an inch and a quarter in length, inflated below, and contracted above into a long narrow neck, dilating again so as to form a kind of knob, in which the antheræ are contained, just below the limb, which divides into four somewhat ovate obtuse segments, the upper side of these segments is of a very pale flesh colour, the under side of them as well as the dilated part just below them bright red, the body of the flower flesh colour, marked with eight longitudinal stripes, of a deeper hue; filaments eight, anthers within the tube; style projecting about the eighth of an inch beyond the corolla; stigma, a round glutinous head.

The flowers as they decay become of a deeper red colour, and finally pale brown, still retaining their form and appearing to advantage;—hitherto the plant has produced no seeds here, is increased with difficulty either by cuttings or layers, but with most certainty in the latter way.

A CATALOGUE of HEATHS, cultivated and sold by  
RICHARD WILLIAMS, at his Nursery, *Turnbam-  
Green, Middlesex.*

ERICA.		
* abietina.	* formosa.	planifolia.
albena.	fucata.	* Plukenetii.
* ampullacea.	* grandiflora.	pubescens.
arborea.	* halicacaba.	pyramidalis.
— var. squarrosa.	herbacea.	quadriflora.
articularis.	incarnata.	ramentacea.
australis.	incana.	regerminans.
baccans.	lateralis.	scoparia.
* Banksii.	lutea.	* sessiliflora.
canescens.	* mammosa.	* simpliciflora.
capitata.	— var. fl. purp.	* Sparrmanni.
castra.	margaritacea.	* spicata.
cernua.	— var. fl. rubro.	stricta.
* cerinthoides.	marifolia.	taxifolia.
cinerea.	mediterranea.	Tetralix.
— var. fl. albo.	* Massoni.	— var. fl. albo.
ciliaris.	minima.	thymifolia.
* coccinea.	* monadelphica.	triflora.
comosa.	* Monsoniana.	— var. fl. albo.
— var. fl. rubro.	mucosa.	* tubiflora.
* conspicua.	multiflora.	umbellata.
corifolia.	— var. fl. albo.	urceolaris.
* cruenta.	muscari.	vagans.
cubica.	* nudiflora.	* ventricosa.
* curvisflora.	parviflora.	* versicolor.
denticulata.	* Paterfoni.	* verticillata.
* discolor.	perfoluta.	* vestita.
* elata.	— var. fl. rubro.	virgata.
empetrifolia.	* Petiveri.	vulgaris.
* fascicularis.	phyfodes.	— var. fl. albo.
	* pinifolia.	

N. B. Those marked with an asterisk have tubular flowers.

HERMANNIA LAVENDULIFOLIA. LAVENDER-  
LEAVED HERMANNIA.



*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

Pentagyna. Caps. 5-locularis. Petala basi femitubulata, obliqua.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HERMANNIA *lavendulifolia* foliis lanceolatis obtusis integerrimis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 611. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 413.*

HERMANNIA *frutescens* folio Lavendulæ latiore et obtuso flore parvo aureo BOERH. *Dill. Hort. Elth. t. 147.*

The *Hermannia* here figured is a plant of humble growth, forming a small bushy shrub, a foot or a foot and a half in height, and producing numerous flowers thinly scattered over the branches, the greatest part of the summer; it is this disposition which it has of flowering so freely, that renders it a desirable plant for the greenhouse, in which it is commonly kept, and of which it is an old inhabitant.

DILLENIIUS has figured it in his admirable work the *Hortus Elthamensis*, published in 1732; hence we learn that it was cultivated in Mr. SHERARD'S celebrated garden at Eltham prior to that date.

It is a native of the Cape, and is readily increased by cuttings.



N<sup>o</sup> 304

N. 305



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Grafton July 1. 1795

AMARYLLIS EQUESTRIS. BARBADOES  
AMARYLLIS, or LILY.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea, irregularis. Filamenta faucibus tubi inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione. Linn. fl.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *equestris* spatha fubbiflora, pedicellis erectis spatha brevioribus, tubo filiformi horizontali, limbo oblique patulo sursum curvo, fauce, pilosa. Linn. fl. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 417.

AMARYLLIS *dubia* Linn. Am. Ac. 8. p. 254.

LILIUM *americanum* puniceo flore Belladonna dictum. Herm. Par. Bat. p. 194. cum fig.

Mr. AITON, in his *Hortus Kewensis*, has inserted this species of *Amaryllis*, as named and described by the younger LINNÆUS; he informs us, that it is a native of the West-Indies, and was introduced by Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN, in 1778: as its time of flowering is not mentioned, we may presume, that it had not blossomed in the royal garden when the publication before mentioned first made its appearance; it no doubt has since, as we have seen it in that state in the collections of several Nurserymen, particularly those of Mr. GRIMWOOD and Mr. COLVILL.

It flowers towards the end of April.

The flowering stem rises above the foliage, to the height of about a foot or more, produces from one to three flowers, similar to, but not quite so large as those of the Mexican *Amaryllis*, to which it is nearly related; it differs however from that plant essentially in this, that the lower part of the flower projects further than the upper, which gives to its mouth that obliquity which LINNÆUS describes.

The spatha is composed of two leaves, which standing up at a certain period of the plant's flowering like ears, give to the whole flower a fancied resemblance of a horse's head; whether LINNÆUS derived his name of *equestris* from this circumstance or not, he does not condescend to inform us.

Mr. AITON regards it as a greenhouse plant; like those of many of the *Ixias*, however, the bulbs are of the more tender kind.

It is propagated by offsets, but not very readily.



N. 306



Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent July 1. 1795.

OTHONNA PECTINATA. WORMWOOD-LEAVED OTHONNA.

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*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept. nudum. Pappus subnullus, Cal. 1-phyllus multifidus subcylindricus.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

OTHONNA *pectinata* foliis pinnatifidis: laciniis linearibus parallelis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 793. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 276.*

JACOBÆA *africana* frutescens, foliis absinthii umbelliferi incanis. *Comm. hort. 2. p. 137. t. 69.*

The *Othonna pectinata* is a native of Africa, a long-established and common plant in greenhouses, having been cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1731; it recommends itself chiefly on account of its foliage, which forms a pleasing contrast to the darker greens of other plants.

It flowers in May and June, is moderately hardy, and readily increased by cuttings.

In many collections we meet with old plants of it three or four feet high; formerly, when greenhouse plants were few in number and the houses large, it might be proper to keep such; but now there is not that necessity, especially since the vast accession of plants from the Cape and New-Holland, made within these few years.

HERMANNIA ALTHÆIFOLIA. MARSH.  
MALLOW-LEAVED HERMANNIA.



*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

Pentagyna. Caps. 5-locularis. Petala basi semitubulata, obliqua.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HERMANNIA *althæifolia* foliis ovatis crenatis plicatis tomentosis, calycibus florentibus campanulatis angulatis, stipulis oblongis foliaceis. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 411.*

HERMANNIA *althæifolia* foliis ovatis plicatis crenatis tomentosis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 610.*

HERMANNIA *capensis althææ folio.* *Pet. Gaz. 53. t. 34. f. 2.*

KETMIA *africana frutescens foliis mollibus et incanis.* *Comm. hort. 2. p. 151. t. 79.*

The *Hermannia althæifolia*, a native of the Cape, is a plant of much larger growth than the *lavendulifolia*, rising to the height, if suffered to do so, of three, four, or more feet; its blossoms are proportionably large, and of a deep yellow colour, inclined to orange.

It is a plant of free growth, much disposed to produce flowers during most of the summer months; hence it is kept very generally in collections of greenhouse plants: is propagated readily by cuttings.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1728. *Ait. Kew.*

Our readers will see, that the specific description of LINNÆUS has been altered in the *Hortus Kewensis*, and that it now comprises all the striking features of the plant.



*Pub. by W. Curtis. S. Geo. Crescent July 1. 1795.*

## VERBENA AUBLETIA. ROSE VERVAIN.

N. 308

*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infundibuliformis subæqualis curva. *Calycis* unico dente truncato. *Semina* 2 s. 4 nuda (*Stam.* 2 f. 4.)

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- VERBENA *Aubletia* tetrandra, spicis laxis solitariis, foliis trifidis incis. *Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 33.*  
 VERBENA *Aubletia* tetrandra, spicis solitariis, corollis fasciculatis, foliis cordatis inciso-ferratis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 66. Suppl. Pl. p. 86.*  
 BUCHNERA canadensis *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 13. p. 478.*  
 VERBENA *Aubletia.* *Jacq. hort. v. 2. p. 82. t. 176.*  
 OBLETIA *Journ. de Rozier intrad. 1. p. 367. t. 2.*

It has fallen to the lot of this plant to have an unusual degree of attention bestowed on it by various botanists, and after being regarded as a distinct genus by several, to be finally classed with the *Verbena*; in the *Supplementum Plantarum* of the younger LINNÆUS it is minutely described.

We learn from the *Hortus Kewensis* of Mr. AITON that it is a native of North-America, introduced by Mons. RICHARD in 1774, and that it flowers in June and July.

The extreme brilliancy of its colour renders it a very ornamental greenhouse plant, it seldom grows above the height of two feet; in favourable seasons ripens its seeds readily, by which it is usually propagated, being a biennial.



PELARGONIUM ECHINATUM. PRICKLY-  
STALKED GERANIUM.

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*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character.*

PELARGONIUM *echinatum* caule carnofo, stipulis spinifcentibus, foliis cordato-subrotundis 3-5 lobis, floribus umbellatis, umbellis subseptemfloris.

This singular and most beautiful species of Pelargonium, recently introduced to this country, this Summer flowered with Mr. COLVILL, Nurseryman, in the King's-Road, Chelsea, from one of whose plants our figure and description have been taken.

Stalk green, surface smooth and somewhat glossy, fleshy, beset with spines which bend back and terminate in brownish somewhat weak points; these appear to have been primarily the stipulæ, which become thus fleshy and rigid, and from this circumstance not altogether peculiar to this species, it takes the name of *echinatum*; the leaves stand on long footstalks, are somewhat heart-shaped, mostly roundish, divided into three or five lobes, veiny, soft, and downy, especially on the under side, which is of a much lighter colour than the upper, the flowering stem proceeds from the summit of the stalk, and is a foot or more in height; as it advances it throws out its branches, or peduncles, ultimately about five in number, each of



of which has a leaf at its base, similar to the other leaves of the plant, but smaller, and terminates in an umbel of seven or eight flowers; as the umbels blossom in succession, a period of several months usually intervenes betwixt the blowing of the first and the last; when the flower is expanded, the hindmost leaf of the calyx continues upright, the others are reflexed as in other species of this genus, they are all beset with fine long hairs; the three lowermost petals are pure white, with a little gibbosity at the base of each, the two uppermost are marked each with three irregular spots, of a rich purple colour, inclining to carmine, the two lowermost spots narrowest and of the deepest colour; of the stamina there are six filaments which have antheræ, and four which have none; stigma red, divided into five parts, and a little longer than the fertile filaments.

In its habit this plant resembles somewhat the *Pelargonium cordifolium*, is a native of the Cape, flowers from May to September, in favourable seasons has produced seeds here, but is more usually increased by cuttings.

Varies with petals of a rich purple colour, in which the spots are similar, though not so conspicuous.



ROBINIA HISPIDA. ROUGH-STALK'D  
ROBINIA, or ROSE ACACIA.

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*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ROBINIA *hispida* racemis axillaribus, foliis impari pinnatis, caule inermi hispido. *Linn. Mant.* p. 668. *Ait. Kew.* v. 3. p. 53.

ROBINIA racemis axillaribus, pedicellis unifloris, foliis impari pinnatis, caule inermi. *Jacq. Amer.* 211. t. 179. f. 101.

PSEUDO ACACIA *hispida* floribus roseis. *Catesb. Carol.* 3. p. 20. t. 20.



Pub. by W. Curtis Sculp. Greville Sept. 1795

There are few trees or shrubs which have contributed more to adorn our plantations, and shrubberies, than those of this genus, nine species of which are enumerated in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, most of these are natives either of North-America, or Siberia: the present species, an inhabitant of Carolina, is perhaps the most ornamental of the whole: its large pendant bunches of rose-coloured flowers load the branches in May and June, and sometimes a second crop will be produced late in the season, these with us usually fall off without producing any seed-vessels.

This shrub is not disposed to grow very tall even in America, it is most prudent indeed to keep it humble, to the height of four or five feet, and to plant it in a sheltered part of the garden, as its branches are liable to be broken by high winds: MARSHALL (*Arb. Amer.*) describes it as spreading much from its running roots; we have not observed it to do so in any great degree here; it is propagated by layers, by cuttings of the roots, and by grafting; it is of ready growth, disposed to blow even when young, and not nice as to soil, or situation; the flowers afford a good example of the class DIADELPHIA, they are large and beautiful, but without scent.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1758. *Ait. Kew.*

## LINUM FLAVUM. YELLOW FLAX.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. Petala 5. Caps. 5-valvis 10 locularis. Sem. folitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *flavum* calycibus subferrato-scabris lanceolatis subsessilibus, panicula ramis dichotomis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* v. 1. ed. 3. p. 399. *Mant.* p. 360. *Syst. Vegetab.* ed. 14. *Murr.* p. 303. *Jacq. Fl. Austr.* v. 3. t. 214.

LINUM *sylvestre latifolium luteum.* *Bauh. pin.* 214.

LINUM *sylvestre III. latifolium.* *Clus. hist.* 1. p. 317.



Pub. by W. Curtis. 1st Geog. Crescent Sep. 1. 1795

There is a considerable similitude betwixt the representation of the present plant and that of the *Linum arboreum* figured on the 234th plate of this work, they are nevertheless two species widely differing, the *flavum* being a hardy herbaceous perennial, a native of Germany, the *arboreum* a greenhouse shrub from the Levant, both possessing considerable beauty, and highly worthy a place in all collections of ornamental plants.

The *Linum flavum* is not mentioned either in the Dictionary of Mr. MILLER, or the Hortus Kewensis of Mr. AITON, and as far as our knowledge extends was a stranger in this country, till we raised it the year before last from seeds sent us by Mr. DAVAL, of Orbe in Switzerland; CLUSIUS gives us a representation of it in flower, and Prof. JACQUIN another much superior; according to the latter, it grows by the sides of hedges and among shrubs in mountainous situations, and rarely exceeds a foot in height.

From the little experience we have had of this plant, it appears to be easy of culture, and to succeed best in a soil moderately stiff and moist; the flowers expand most in a morning when the sun shines, and continue in succession during June, July, and part of August; it appears as if it would ripen its seeds in my garden; these vegetate freely: the plant may also be increased by parting its roots in autumn, or by cuttings of its young shoots.



## DAPHNE CNEORUM. TRAILING DAPHNE.

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* o. *Cor.* 4-fida corallacea marcescens stamina includens.  
*Bacca* 1-sperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DAPHNE *Cneorum* floribus congestis terminalibus sessilibus,  
foliis lanceolatis nudis mucronatis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 371. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 26.*

THYMELEÆ affinis facie externa. *Bauh. pin. 463.*

CNEORUM. *Matth. hist. 46. Clus. hist. 89, 90. f. 1.*

This charming little shrub' is a native of Switzerland and Austria: CLUSIUS informs us that it grows in great abundance on many of the mountains near Vienna, so much so that women gather it when in flower and sell it in the markets; its beautiful and fragrant blossoms come forth in April and May, the principal season for its flowering, but it frequently blows during most of the Summer, and even in the Autumn; it varies with white blossoms.

It is extremely hardy, thrives remarkably well in road sand in almost any situation; is propagated by seeds, which very rarely ripen with us, by layers, and by grafting it on the stock of the Mezereon, whereby it acquires an elevation superior to what it has naturally.



GENISTA TRIQUETRA. TRIANGULAR-  
STALK'D GENISTA.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-labiatus:  $\frac{2}{7}$ . *Vexillum* oblongum a pistillo staminibusque deorsum reflexum.

*Specific Character.*

GENISTA *triquetra* foliis ternatis, summis simplicibus, ramis triquetris procumbentibus. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. t. 88. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 14.*

MONS. L'HERITIER, author of many modern publications in Botany, distinguished for their accuracy and elegance, was the first who described and figured this species of Genista, a native of Corfica, and cultivated here by JOHN ORD, Esq. as long since as the year 1770.

It is a hardy, evergreen, trailing shrub, producing a vast profusion of bloom; which renders it eminently conspicuous in May and June; its flowers are rarely succeeded by seed-vessels, so that it is usually propagated by layers.

When tied up properly, and carefully trained to a stake, it may vie with most of our ornamental shrubs: for covering a wall, or paling, where the situation is not too shady, it probably would succeed very well, at least it is deserving of trial.



N. 315



Pub. by W. Curtis S. Geogr. Magaz. Oct. 1. 1795

PELARGONIUM CERATOPHYLLUM. HORN-LEAVED CRANE'S BILL.

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Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *ceratophyllum* umbellis multifloris, foliis remote pinnatis carnosis teretibus, laciniis canaliculatis obsolete trifidis. L'Herit. Geran. n. 50. t. 13. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 422.

Mr. AITON informs us that this species of Pelargonium, which is one of the more fleshy kinds, is a native of the South-West Coast of Africa, and was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew by Mr. ANTHONY HOVE in 1786.

It flowers during most of the Summer months, and ripens its seeds, by which it may be increased, as also by cuttings; it is found to be more tender than many others, and more liable to be injured by damps, and hence it will require a treatment more applicable to a dry stove plant.

POLYGALA CHAMÆBUXUS. BOX-LEAVED  
MILK-WORT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus: foliolis 2 majoribus alæformibus, ante maturitatem  
feminis coloratis. *Capsf.* obcordata, 2-locularis. *Sem.* folitaria.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

POLYGALA *Chamæbuxus* floribus sparsis: carinæ apice sub-  
rotundo, foliis lanceolatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.*  
*ed.* 14. *Murr.* p. 639. *Ait. Kew.* v. 3. p. 4.  
*Jacq. Fl. Austr.* v. 3. p. 19. t. 233.

CHAMÆBUXUS flore coluteæ. *Bauh. Pin.* 471.

ANONYMOS flore Coluteæ. *Clus. Hist.* p. 105. f.

POLYGALOIDES procumbens foliis duris ovatis nervo  
aristato. *Hall. Hist.* n. 345.

CLUSIUS, in his *Hist. Pl. rar.* gives an accurate description  
and good figure of the present plant, before unnoticed (as he  
observes) by any author; it has since been particularly described  
by HALLER and JACQUIN; the former makes a distinct genus  
of it, by the name of *Polygaloides*.

It is an elegant little evergreen shrub of low growth, rarely  
exceeding a foot in height, with leaves like those of box,  
producing flowers from May to October, but most plentifully  
in May and June; each flower stands on a peduncle proceeding  
from a kind of triphyllous cup, formed of floral leaves, the  
true calyx is composed of three leaves, which are nearly white;  
the two outermost petals, similar to the wings of a papilion-  
aceous flower, are also white, or nearly so; the third petal,  
which forms a kind of tube and contains the eight stamina with  
the pistillum, is white at the base, but yellow towards the ex-  
tremity, where it changes by degrees to a bright bay colour:  
both CLUSIUS and JACQUIN observed a variety of this plant,  
in which the calyx and wings were of a beautiful purple; this  
variety, we believe, has not yet been introduced to this country:  
the common sort was cultivated in the garden at Oxford, in 1658.

MILLER describes it as a plant difficult of cultivation; it is  
not now regarded as such; both CLUSIUS and JACQUIN de-  
scribe it as having creeping roots; such plants are generally in-  
creased without difficulty, and so is this; planted in bog earth  
on a shady border, it thrives extremely well, and spawns much,  
so that there is no necessity for having recourse to its seeds. It  
grows spontaneously on the Alps of Austria and Switzerland.



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geoc. Crescent Nov. 1. 1795

N<sup>o</sup> 317



Pub. by W. Curtis. Gen. Engraver. Nov. 1. 1795.

ONONIS FRUTICOSA. SHRUBBY REST-HARROW.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus: laciniis linearibus. *Vexillum* striatum. *Legumen* turgidum sessile. *Filamenta* connata absque fissura.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ONONIS *fruticosa* foliis sessilibus ternatis lanceolatis serratis, stipulis vaginalibus, pedunculis subtrifloris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 653. Ait. Kew. 24.*

ONONIS *purpurea verna* præcox frutescens, flore rubro amplo. *Morif. Hist. 2. p. 170.*

This charming little shrub, highly deserving of being more generally known, is a native of the South of France; and was cultivated here by MILLER in 1748.

In favourable situations, it produces blossoms in great profusion during most of the Summer, and ripens seed in abundance: the situation it affects is dry and sandy, but it is a shrub by no means nice, as to soil or place of growth, and so hardy as to have borne the severity of last Winter, 1795, without injury.

In the collections about town we frequently find it in pots, kept with green-house plants.

It is said to vary with white flowers.

The best mode of raising it is from seed.



Pub. by W. Curtis, Sc. Soc. Crescent Nov. 1. 1795. Edwards del.

ANTHERICUM LILIASTRUM. SAVOY ANTHE-  
RICUM, OR ST. BRUNO'S LILY.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Cor. 6-petala, patens. Caps. ovata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTHERICUM *Liliastrum* foliis planis, scapo simplicissimo, corollis campanulatis, staminibus declinatis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 330.*

*Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 449.*

HEMEROCALLIS floribus patulis secundis. *Hall. Hist. n. 1230.*

PHALANGIUM magno flore. *Baub. Pin. 29.*

PHALANGIUM Allobrogicum majus. *Clus. cur. app. alt.*

PHALANGIUM Allobrogicum. The Savoye Spider-wort. *Park. Parad. p. 150. tab. 151. f. 1.*

Botanists are divided in their opinions respecting the genus of this plant; LINNÆUS considers it as an *Anthericum*, HALLER and MILLER make it an *Hemerocallis*.

It is a native of Switzerland, where, HALLER informs us, it grows abundantly in the Alpine meadows, and even on the summits of the mountains; with us it flowers in May and June.

It is a plant of great elegance, producing on an unbranched stem about a foot and a half high, numerous flowers of a delicate white colour, much smaller but resembling in form those of the common white lily, possessing a considerable degree of fragrance, their beauty is heightened by the rich orange colour of their antheræ; unfortunately they are but of short duration.

MILLER describes two varieties of it differing merely in size.

A loamy soil, a situation moderately moist, with an eastern or western exposure, suits this plant best; so situated, it will increase by its roots, though not very fast, and by parting of these in the autumn, it is usually propagated.

PARKINSON describes and figures it in his *Parad. Terrest.* observing, that "divers allured by the beauty of its flowers, had brought it into these parts."

## ANAGALLIS MONELLI. ITALIAN PIMPERNEL.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* rotata. *Caps.* circumscissa 1-locularis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANAGALLIS *Monelli*, foliis lanceolatis caule erecto. *Lin.*  
*Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 196. Ait. Kew.*  
*v. 1. p. 201.*

ANAGALLIS *cœrulea* foliis binis ternifve ex adverfo nascentibus. *Bank. Pin. 552.*

ANAGALLIS *tenuifolia* Monnelli. *Clus. app. alt.*

In Italy and Spain, where this plant grows spontaneously, it is an annual, producing seed in abundance; with us (as far at least as we have observed) it produces no seed, but like the *Senecio elegans*, and some other annuals, is renewed, and rendered perennial by cuttings, which strike freely, and by which the plant requires to be renovated once or twice in a season; though described as growing with an upright stem, it requires to be tied up to a stick; and if this be neatly and dexterously done, its brilliant azure flowers springing from every side of the stem, render it a charming ornament for the green-house or window: it flowers during most of the year.

CLUSIUS called it *Anagallis Monnelli*, the first knowledge he had of the plant being from his friend JOHANNES MONNELLUS.

On the same plant we find the leaves grow two, three, or four together, with flowers corresponding.



N<sup>o</sup> 319

LOBELIA CARDINALIS. SCARLET LOBELIA,  
OF CARDINAL'S FLOWER.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Capf.* infera 2, f. 3-locularis.  
*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LOBELIA *cardinalis* caule erecto, foliis lato-lanceolatis serratis, racemo terminali secundo. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 801. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 284.*

RAPUNTIUM *galeatum virginianum*, coccineo flore majore. *Morif. Hist. 2. p. 466. f. 5. t. 5. f. 54.*

TRACHELIUM *Americanum* flore ruberrimo, sive Planta Cardinalis. The rich crimson Cardinal's Flower. *Park. Parad. p. 356. t. 355.*

This species of *Lobelia*, so eminently distinguished for the richness of its scarlet blossoms, is a native of the colder as well as warmer parts of North-America. PARKINSON, who cultivated it in 1629, informs us that he received plants of it from France for his garden, and that "it groweth neere the river of Canada, where the French plantation in America is seated."

It is a hardy herbaceous plant, growing in favourable situations to the height of three or four feet; the main spike of flowers which terminates the stalk, is often a foot in length; by the time that most of its flowers are blown, side branches shoot out, and flower; so that the plant continues in bloom six weeks or two months: if the Autumn prove favourable, the plant with us produces plenty of seed in the open ground; to insure its ripening, some place pots of it, when blowing, in the greenhouse or stove.

Beautiful and hardy as this plant is, and long as it has been introduced to this country, we do not find it generally in gardens; we attribute this to its having, in a greater degree than many other plants, a partiality for a particular soil; in certain districts, where the soil is stiff and moist, it grows as freely as any weed, in other soils it is perpetually going off: it is also one of those plants whose roots require to be often parted; if this be done every Autumn, and they be planted in a stiff loam, the situation somewhat moist and shady, this very desirable plant may be had to grow and blossom in perfection.

It flowers from the latter end of July to October.

Is increased by parting its roots, by cuttings of the stalk and from seed.



*Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo: Crescent Dec 1. 1795.*





Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo. Cr<sup>o</sup>gent. Dec. 1. 1795. Edwards del.

COTYLEDON ORBICULATA. ROUND-LEAVED  
NAVEL-WORT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Cal. 5-fidus. Cor. 1-petala. Squamæ nectariferæ 5 ad basin  
germinis. Caps. 5.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

COTYLEDON *orbiculata* foliis orbiculatis carnis planis  
integerrimis, caule fruticoso. *Linn. Syst. Veg.*  
*ed. 14. Murr. p. 428. Ait. Kew. var. 8*  
*v. 2. p. 106.*

COTYLEDON *africanum* frutescens incanum orbiculatis  
foliis. *Herm. Lugd. 349. t. 551. Moris. Hist.*  
*3. p. 474. f. 12. t. 7. f. 39.*

The *Cotyledon orbiculata* is one of our oldest succulents, being introduced as long since as 1690, by Mr. BENTICK\*: it still retains a place in most collections, deservedly indeed, for it has every claim to our notice; its appearance is magnificent, the glaucous colour of its foliage highly pleasing, its flowers large and of long duration; it blows freely, grows rapidly, is easily increased by cuttings, and will succeed in a house or window, with the common treatment of an African Geranium.

When suffered to grow, it will become a shrub of considerable size; but this is not necessary for its flowering, as young and small plants are disposed to throw out blossoms, which is not the case with a plant extremely similar to, and often confounded with it, viz. the *Crassula Cotyledon*, whose foliage indeed scarcely differs from our plant but in being finely dotted.

It is a native of the Cape, and flowers from June or July to September.

In the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, four varieties are enumerated, differing chiefly in the form of their foliage.

\* AIT. KEW.

## MANULEA TOMENTOSA. WOOLLY MANULEA.

\*\*\*\*\*

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. Cor. limbo 5-partito, subulato: laciniis superioribus 4 magis connexis. Caps. 2-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MANULEA *tomentosa* foliis tomentosis, caulibus foliosis, pedunculis multifloris. *Linn. Mant.* 420. *Syst. Veget.* ed. 14. *Murr.* p. 569. *Ait. Kew.* v. 2. p. 356.

SELAGO *tomentosa* foliis obovatis crenatis, caule prostrato, racemis ramosis. *Linn. Amæn. Acad.* v. 6. p. 90. *Sp. Pl.* ed. 3. p. 877.

PLANTA *Pluk. Phyt.* 319. f. 2.

LINNÆUS describes this plant in the *Amœnitates Academicæ* under the name of *Selago tomentosa*, by which name he continues to call it in the third edition of the *Spec. Pl.* in his *Mantissa* he describes it more minutely, and changes it to the Genus *Manulea*, first established by him in the said work; he observes, that in this species the corolla is more regular than in the others.

Mr. AITON regards it as a biennial, its stalk is a foot or a foot and a half high, and woolly, its branches are opposite, not alternate as LINNÆUS describes them; in this perhaps they may vary; leaves opposite, sessile, obovate, narrowing to the base, toothed on the edge, edge rolled back a little in the young leaves, flowers grow in a long thyrsus, from two to five proceed from one common short peduncle; they are at first lemon-coloured, or greenish yellow, finally deep orange; LINNÆUS says the whole of the plant except the corolla is woolly, the tube of that even is hairy, the segments are smooth, with their edges rolled back, the upper part of the tube in which the stamina are included is dilated somewhat, as is also the lower part, so that it is narrowest in the middle. The flowers which make their appearance from May to November are usually succeeded by seeds, by which the plant is propagated.

It is a native of the Cape, and, according to Mr. AITON, was introduced by Mr. MASSON, in 1774.

The blossoms have a singular but unpleasant smell, not perceivable at a distance.

The variety of pleasant colours so conspicuous in the flowers, renders this rare plant desirable to such as aim at a general collection.



Pub. by W. Curtis. S<sup>t</sup>. Gev. Crescent Jan. 1796

## RUBUS ODORATUS. FLOWERING RASPBERRY.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Cal.* 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Bacca* composita acinis monospermis.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*RUBUS *odoratus* foliis simplicibus palmatis, caule inermi multifolio multifloro. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Marr.**p.* 475. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p.* 210.RUBUS *odoratus*. *Corn. Canad. 149. t.* 150.

Botanists and Gardeners have given to this species of *Rubus* the name of *flowering*, not because it is the only one which produces flowers, but from its being regarded for its flowers merely; they indeed are so showy, and so plentifully produced, that the plant has long been thought to merit a place in most shrubberies; to the various inhabitants of which, both in the largeness and elegant form of its leaves, and the colour of its blossoms, it forms a pleasing contrast.

It is extremely hardy, and easily propagated by suckers; the only care which it requires, is to keep it within proper bounds: young plants of it produce the largest and finest flowers.

It blossoms from June to September, is a native of different and distant parts of North-America, and was cultivated here by Mr. MILLER, in 1739.

CORNUTUS, who first figured and described this plant, gave it the name of *odoratus*, on account of the fragrance of its foliage; his words are "elegantissimi hujus folia fragrantissima sunt, paremque agrimonio odorato spirant odorem:" the fruit, rarely produced with us, he observes, is like the common Raspberry, but not so pleasant.



*Pub. by W. Curtis, J. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1796*

N. 324



Pub. by W. Curtis, del. Geo. Craynest. Jun. 1. 1796

ANTIRRHINUM TRIPHYLLUM. THREE-LEAVED TOAD-FLAX.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5 phyllus. *Cor.* basis deorsum prominens nectarifera. *Caps.* 2-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTIRRHINUM *triphyllum* foliis ternis ovatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 555. Ait. Kew.*

LINARIA *triphyllo* minor lutea. *Baub. Pin. 212.*

LINARIA *triphyllo* cœrulea. *Baub. Pin. 212.*

LINARIA *hispanica*. *Clus. Hist. 1. p. 320.*

LINARIA *valentina*. Tode Flaxe of Valentia. *Park. Par. p. 268.*

The *Antirrhinum triphyllum*, so called from the leaves growing by threes on the stalk (a character, by the bye, not very constant) was cultivated by PARKINSON, and described by him in his *Parad. terr.* he appears to have been a stranger to the particoloured variety now so generally cultivated as an ornamental annual in our gardens; in its wild state the flowers of this *Antirrhinum* are of a yellow hue, with little or no purple in them, such indeed are frequently produced from seeds sown in our gardens.

It is a hardy annual, a native of Spain and Sicily, a plant of ready growth, requiring the common treatment of annuals sown in the Spring, and much disposed indeed to come up spontaneously where it has once grown; in sowing its seeds, care should be taken to preserve the produce of such flowers as have the most purple in them.

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A W O R K

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wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

---

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,  
Author of the *FLORA LONDINENSIS*.

---

V O L . X .

---

“ What nature, alas! has denied  
“ To the delicate growth of our isle,  
“ Art has in a measure supplied;  
“ E'en winter is deck'd with a smile.

COWPER.

---

L O N D O N :

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M D C C X C V I .

## JUSTICIA NASUTA. DICHOTOMOUS JUSTICIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ringens. Caps. 2-locularis: feminum retinaculis 2-valvis: valvis longitudinalibus unculatis. Stamina anthera solitaria,

Specific Character and Synonyms.

JUSTICIA *nasuta* foliis lanceolato-ovatis integerrimis pedunculis dichotomis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 23. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 63.*

PULCOLLI *Rheed. Mal. 9. p. 135. t. 69.*

This species of *Justicia*, long since figured in the *Hortus Malabaricus*, and described in the *Species Plantarum* of LINNÆUS, has been introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, since the publication of the *Hortus Kewensis*, by Mr. AITON: it is a stove plant, producing, almost the year through, abundance of flowers, distinguished not less for their singularity than their snowy whiteness; the following description, taken from the living plant, is fuller than that of LINNÆUS in the *Sp. Pl.*

DESCR. Stalk shrubby, somewhat angular, three feet or more in height, green, very much branched, slightly pubescent; Leaves opposite, standing on short footstalks, ovato-lanceolate, running out to a short blunt point, entire, veiny, a little downy; Peduncles from the axæ of the leaves, alternate, dichotomous, two small bractæ are placed at each bifurcation; Flowers pure white, inodorous; Calyx composed of five lanceolate, entire leaves, continuing; these, as well as the whole of the plant, are beset with minute transparent globules, visible with a magnifier; Corolla deciduous, tube linear, grooved, pale green, slightly villous, bending a little upward; upper lip very narrow, bent back, bifid at the extremity, the edges toward the base rolled back, so as to make it appear in that part almost tubular; lower lip depending, trifid, segments equal, obtuse at the base, round, the mouth of the tube marked with fine purple dots; Filaments two, short, projecting from the mouth of the tube, finally bending back; Antheræ at first yellow, afterwards livid; Germen oblong, smooth; Style capillary, slightly hairy; Stigma bifid.

The plant is increased by cuttings; in the *Hort. Malab.* the bruised leaves are described as in use for the cure of cutaneous eruptions.



N<sup>o</sup> 326



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1796.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM VIRIDIFLORUM.  
GREEN-FLOWERED FIG-MARIGOLD.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Cal. 5-fidus. Petala numerosa linearia. Caps. carnosa infera polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *viridiflorum* foliis femicylindraceis papuloso-pilosis, calycibus quinquefidis hirsutis. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 196. Haworth Mesemb. p. 199. Syst. Nat. ed. Gmel. p. 848.*

---

Of the seventy species of Mesembryanthemum described in the *Hortus Kewensis*, this is the only one with green flowers.

Mr. MASSON introduced it from the Cape in 1774.

The flowers are not only remarkable for their colour, but the extreme fineness of the florets; they begin to come forth in July, and continue to be produced till the end of September; the plant is easily increased by cuttings, is of ready growth, and blows freely.

In Mr. HAWORTH'S *Observations on the Genus Mesembryanthemum*, lately published, there is a very ample description of it, to which we refer such of our readers as wish for more minute information respecting it.

N<sup>o</sup> 327



Pub by W. Curtis Sc<sup>to</sup> Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1790

CHRYSANTHEMUM INDICUM. INDIAN  
CHRYSANTHEMUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept. nudum. Pappus marginatus. Cal. hemisphaericus, imbricatus: squamis marginalibus membranaceis.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CHRYSANTHEMUM *indicum* foliis simplicibus ovatis sinuatis angulatis ferratis acutis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 773. Spec. Pl. 1253. Thunb. Jap. p. 320.*

TSJETTI-PU. *Rheed. Mal. t. 44.*

MATRICARIA *finensis. Rumph. Amb. p. 259. t. 91.*

MATRICARIA *japonica maxima flore roseo live fuave rubente pleno elegantissimo. Breyer. Prod. p. 66?*

KIK, KIKF, vel KIKKU. *Kampf. Amoen. Ex. p. 875.*

We rejoice in the opportunity afforded us, of presenting our readers with the coloured engraving of a plant recently introduced to this country, which, as an ornamental one, promises to become an acquisition highly valuable.

This magnificent species of Chrysanthemum, which we have hitherto seen only in the collection of Mr. COLVILL, Nurseryman, King's-Road, Chelsea, began to flower with him early in November last, 1795; and as there were many buds on the plant, at that time, yet unopened, it appeared as if it would continue to flower during the early part of the winter at least.

It is a plant of strong growth; the stem rising to the height of two or three feet, somewhat woody, much branched, beset with numerous leaves, having some resemblance to those of Mugwort, of a greyish hue; the flowers, on being smelt to, discover an agreeable fragrance, they are produced on the summits of the branches in a loose sort of cluster (those which terminate the main stem, grow to the size of a large carnation) of a dark purple colour; they are, it is to be observed, double,  
or



or rather between femidouble and double; the florets of the radius at first perfectly tubular or quilled, as they advance split gradually downward on the inside, their outside is of a greyish tint, which being visible in most of the florets, especially the younger ones, gives them a parti-coloured appearance; these florets do not so completely occupy the receptacle but that room is left for a few others in the centre, of a different form, and yellow colour, which, on examination, appear to have their parts perfect, as indeed do those of the radius; the receptacle is beset with membranous paleæ or chaffy scales, a circumstance which would lead us to consider this plant rather as an *Anthemis* than a *Chrysanthemum*, of which it has the calyx, with the foliage of *Mugwort*.

New as this plant is to us, it appears to have been cultivated in China for ages: LINNÆUS, who describes it in his *Species Plantar.* refers us to a figure in the *Hortus Malabaricus*; this figure, and the description accompanying it, agree generally with our plant, but the flowers are more double, much smaller, less clustered, and do not correspond in point of colour, yet there can be no doubt but our plant is a variety of the same; it is there described as growing in sandy situations, and having green petals.

RUMPHIUS, in his highly interesting work, the *Herbarium Amboinense* is much more minute in his information; he observes, that these plants were originally brought from China, where they flower in May and June; that there are two sorts principally cultivated in India, the white and yellow-flowered, and a third sort, differing only in the colour of its flowers, which are red (the variety, as we suppose, here figured) began to be known among them at Amboyna; the flowers there do not expand well, owing to their being produced at the rainy season, and they decay without producing any seed.

He tells us further, that it is cultivated chiefly for pleasure; that the natives and the Dutch plant it only in the borders of their gardens, in which it does not succeed so well as in pots; and that, if it remains more than two years in the same spot, it degenerates, becomes less woody, and often wholly perishes; that the Chinese, by whom it is held in high estimation, pay great attention to its culture; they set it in pots and jars, and place it before the windows of their apartments, and that it is not unusual for them when they invite their friends to an entertainment to decorate their tables with it; on those occasions, he that produces the largest flower, is considered as conferring the greatest honour on his guests; besides these three varieties already mentioned, they have a fourth, which is more rare,  
whole

whose flowers are of a greenish ash colour (is not this the var. figured in the *Hort. Malab.*?) all these varieties growing in separate pots, they place in certain quarters which they particularly wish to decorate, and the effect they produce is highly pleasing: in the cultivation of this plant they spare no pains, the shorter it is and the larger its flowers, the more it is esteemed; to make it dwarfish, and at the same time productive of flowers, they check its growth; for, if suffered to grow rude, it assumes a wild nature, and produces little but leaves; when it is coming into flower, of the three blossoms which usually terminate each branch, they pluck off two, and thus the remaining flower grows larger; by this, and other management, they cause the flowers to grow to the breadth of one's hand: he enumerates still a fifth sort with white flowers, which is extremely rare, and smaller than the others, called *Tsibuy say si*, that is the *drunken woman*; its flowers morning and evening flag, and hang down as if debilitated by intoxication, in the middle of the day they become erect, and follow the course of the sun; but this (most probably a distinct species) is not exported from China. Finally, he remarks, that the Chinese and Malays are so attached to these flowers, that they even decorate their hair with them.

THUNBERG, in his *Flora Japonica*, enumerates it among the natives of that country, and describes it as growing spontaneously in Papenberg, near Nagasaki, and elsewhere, observing, that it is cultivated for the extreme beauty of its flowers in gardens and houses throughout the whole empire of Japan, and that the flowers vary infinitely in point of colour, size, and plenitude. KAMPFER's account of it in his *Amen. Exot.* is very similar.

This *Chrysanthemum* appears to be a hardy greenhouse plant, and it is highly probable that, like the *Camellia* and *Aucuba*, it will bear the cold of our mild winters without injury.

As it flowers so late, there is but little prospect of its producing seeds with us, but it may be increased by cuttings, and parting of the roots.

TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM. CRIMSON  
TREFOIL.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Flores* subcapitati. *Legumen* vix calyce longius non dehiscens  
deciduum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRIFOLIUM *incarnatum* spicis villosis oblongis obtusis  
aphyllis, foliolis subrotundis crenatis. *Linn.*  
*Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 689. Ait.*  
*Kew. v. 3. p. 87.*

TRIFOLIUM spica rotunda rubra. *Bauh. Pin. p. 328.*

LAGOPUS maximus flore rubro. The greatest Haresfoot.  
*Park. Th. p. 1106. f. 1.*

TRIFOLIUM album incarnatum spicatum s. Lagopus  
maximus. *Bauh. Hist. 2. p. 376.*

Of the annual species of *Trifolium* cultivated by the curious here, this is one of the largest, as well as one of the most showy; the blossoms in the plants which we have had an opportunity of observing, have been of a bright crimson colour, and have therefore corresponded badly with the name of *incarnatum*, originally applied to the plant by some of the old botanists, and adopted by LINNÆUS; like other Trefoils with red flowers, the blossoms are doubtless found with different shades of colour, and sometimes wholly white.

It is a native of Italy, a hardy annual, cultivated here by PARKINSON in 1640, flowers in July, and readily ripens its seeds, by which it is easily raised. It appears to have been lost out of this country since its first introduction, as it is not mentioned by MILLER; Mr. AITON enumerates it among the productions of Kew-Garden, and we last summer saw several plants of it raised from foreign seeds flowering in the garden of JOHN SYMMONS, Esq. Paddington-House, Paddington, who has to boast a collection of hardy herbaceous plants superior to most in this country; his readiness to oblige me with specimens for drawing on this occasion, and his various acts of kindness exerted in the promotion of my botanical views, I have to acknowledge with much gratitude.

N<sup>o</sup> 328.



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Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>t</sup> Geo Crescent Mar. 1. 1796

ONONIS NATRIX. YELLOW-FLOWERED  
REST-HARROW.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus: laciniis linearibus. *Vexillum* striatum. *Legumen* turgidum sessile. *Filamenta* connata absque fissura.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ONONIS *Natrix* pedunculis unifloris aristatis, foliis ternatis viscosis stipulis integerrimis caule fruticoso. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 653. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 24.*

ANONIS viscosa spinis carens lutea major. *Baub. Pin. 389.*

The *Ononis Natrix*, a plant usually to be met with in all general collections of green-house plants, is a native of Spain, and the South of France, where it is said to grow wild in the corn-fields.

The general practice sanctioned by that of Mr. AITON, is to consider this species as tender; Mr. MILLER says it is very hardy, and recommends it to be planted in the open border, a treatment likely to suit it in mild winters; there is, however, one part of his account evidently erroneous, he describes the root as perennial, and the stem as herbaceous, this is not only contrary to LINNÆUS's specific description, but to fact, the stalk being undoubtedly shrubby.

As this plant in the course of a year or two is apt to grow out of form, it is advisable either to renew it frequently by seed, which it produces in abundance, or to keep it closely cut in.

It flowers from the middle of summer till towards the close, and is propagated readily either by seeds or cuttings.

Is no novelty in this country, having been cultivated by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND in 1683\*.

\* Ait. Kew.

N<sup>o</sup> 330



Pub. by W. Curtis, S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent Mar 1. 1796

SIDA CRISTATA. CRESTED SIDA.

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*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SIDA *cristata* foliis angulatis, inferioribus cordatis, superioribus panduriformibus, capsulis multilocularibus. *Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 964. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 623. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 444. Cavanill. Diff. 1. t. 11. f. 2.*

ABUTILON *Lavateræ* flore, fructu cristato. *Dill. Elth. t. 2.*  
ANODA *hastata.* *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. Gmel. p. 1040.*

DILLENIUS has figured and described this plant in his *Hortus Elthamensis* as an *Abutilon*: LINNÆUS in his *Sp. Pl.* has ranked it with the *Sida*'s, in which he has been followed by Prof. MURRAY, Messrs. AITON and CAVANILLE; but Prof. GMELIN, in the last edition of LINNÆUS' *Syst. Nat.* has made another new genus of it, by the name of *Anoda*; as his reasons for so doing are by no means cogent, we join the majority in continuing it a *Sida*.

It flowered in the garden of Mr. SHERARD, at Eltham, in 1725, and was introduced from Mexico, where it is a native: Mr. AITON considers it as a stove plant, as he does the *Tropæolum majus*, and other natives of South-America; strictly speaking they may be such, but if raised early, and treated like other tender annuals, this plant will flower and ripen its seeds in the open ground, as we have experienced at Brompton.

It grows to the height of three feet, or more, producing during the months of July and August a number of blossoms in succession, which are large and showy; the stigmata in this flower are curious objects, resembling the heads of Fungi in miniature.

KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-LEAV'D  
KALMIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis, limbo subtus quinque corni. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

KALMIA *angustifolia* foliis lanceolatis, corymbis lateralibus.  
*Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 404. Ait.*

*Kew. v. 2. p. 64. Gronov. Fl. Virg. p. 65.*

CHAMÆDAPHNE sempervirens, foliis oblongis angustis,  
foliorum fasciculis oppositis e foliorum alis. *Catesb.*  
*Carol. app. t. 17. f. 1.*

LEDUM floribus bullatis fasciculatim ex alis foliorum oppositis  
nascentibus, foliis lanceolatis integerrimis glabris.  
*Trew. Ehr. t. 38.*

In this work we have already given three different species of *Kalmia*, two commonly, and one more rarely cultivated with us, we mean the *birsuta*, and which indeed we are sorry to find is scarcely to be kept alive in this country by the most skilful management; to these we now add another species, a native also of North-America, introduced by PETER COLLINSON, Esq. in 1736, two years after he had introduced the *latifolia*; CATESEY mentions its having flowered at Peckham in 1743; it is a low shrub, rarely rising above the height of two feet, growing spontaneously in swampy ground, and flowering with us from May to July; there are two principal varieties of it, one with pale and another with deep red flowers; these two plants differ also in their habits, the red one, the most humble of the two, not only produces the most brilliant flowers, but those in greater abundance than the other; Mr. WHITLEY, who has these plants in great perfection, assures me that it usually blows in the autumn as well as summer.

This shrub is extremely hardy, thriving best in bog earth, and is propagated most commonly by layers.

Like the *latifolia*, it is regarded in America as poisonous to sheep.



OENOTHERA FRUTICOSA. SHRUBBY  
OENOTHERA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capsula* cylindrica infera. *Semina* nuda.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

OENOTHERA *fruticosa* foliis lanceolatis subdentatis, capsulis pedicellatis acutangulis, racemo pedunculato. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 358. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 4. L'Herit. Stirp. nov. t. 2. t. 5.*

OENOTHERA *florum* calyce monophyllo, hinc tantum aperto. *Gron. virg. 42.*

LYSIMACHIA *lutea* caule rubente, foliis salicis alternis nigro maculatis, flore specioso amplo, vasculo feminali eleganter striato infidente, *Clayt. n. 36.*

Most of the *Oenothera* tribe are annual, have large yellow flowers, which open once only, and that in the evening, displaying their beauty, and exhaling their fragrance at a time which will not admit of their being much enjoyed; the present species in some respects deviates from many of the others, the root is perennial, the flowers which are large and shewy, though they open in the evening, remain expanded during most of the ensuing day; the flower-buds, the germen, and the stalk are enlivened by a richness of colour which contributes to render this species one of the most ornamental and desirable of the tribe.

It is a hardy perennial, growing to the height of three or four feet, with us altogether herbaceous, and therefore improperly called *fruticosa*; a native of Virginia, flowering from June to August: was cultivated in 1739 by Mr. MILLER.

May be propagated by seeds, by parting of the roots, and also by cuttings.

N. 332





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S. Edwards del. P. de la Roche sculp.

CERINTHE MAJOR. GREAT HONEYWORT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corollae* limbus tubulato ventricosus: fauce pervia. *Semina* 2, bilocularia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CERINTHE *major* foliis amplexicaulibus, corollis obtusifusculis patulis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 187. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 183.*

CERINTHE *glaber* foliis oblongo-ovatis glabris amplexicaulibus, corollis obtusifusculis patulis. *Mill. Diet. ed. 6. 4to.*

CERINTHE *flore ex rubro purpurascete.* *Bauh. pin. p. 258.*

CERINTHE *major.* Great Honiewoort. *Ger. Herb.*

Ancient writers on plants, supposing that the flowers of this genus produced abundantly the material of which bees form their wax, gave it the name of *Cerinthe*, which rendered into English would be wax-flower or waxwort, not honeywort, by which the genus has long been, and is now, generally called.

Of this genus there are only two species known, the *major* and the *minor*, both happily distinguished by the different form of their flowers, a part from which it is not common to draw specific differences, though in some instances they afford the best.

The *major* varies much, the leaves being sometimes spotted, very rough, and the flowers of a more yellow hue; this is the sort figured by GERARD in his Herbal, who mentions its growing in his garden (1597). MILLER considers this as a species, but LINNÆUS, HALLER, AITON, and others, regard it as a variety; our figure represents the *Cerinthe glaber* of MILLER.

This is an annual, remarkable for the singular colour of its foliage; its flowers, though not very brilliant, possess a considerable share of beauty; both combined render it worthy a place in our gardens, more especially as it is a plant of easy culture, coming up spontaneously from self-sown seeds, and being a native of Switzerland, as well as the more southern parts of Europe, seedling plants produced in the Autumn rarely suffer by our winters. It flowers in July, August, and September.

HYPERICUM MONOGYNUM. CHINESE  
ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Neel.* o. *Capfula.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HYPERICUM *monogynum* floribus monogynis, flaminibus corolla longioribus, calycibus coloratis, caule fruticoso. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14.* Murr. p. 702. *Hort. Kew. v. 3. p. 108.*

Of this genus 28 species are enumerated in the *Hortus Kewensis* of Mr. AITON, 42 in Prof. MURRAY's *ed.* of the *Systema Vegetab.* and 64 in Prof. GMELIN's 13th *ed.* of *Linn. Syst. Nat.* of the latter number 14 are described with 5 styles, 46 with 3, 2 with 2 styles, and 2 with 1; when the term *monogynum* was first applied to this species it was a proper one, there being then only one in that predicament, another having since been discovered it ceases to be so now; some have indeed doubted the propriety of using the word *monogynum* at all, alledging that in reality there are five styles, which manifestly shew themselves above, though they coalesce below; such is the opinion of my friend, Dr. GWYN; this is a point on which Botanists will think differently.

This elegant native of China, now common in our greenhouses, appears from Mr. MILLER to have been first introduced to this country in 1753, by HUGH, Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND; he tells us, that the plants were raised in his Grace's curious garden at Stanwick, from whence the Apothecaries garden at Chelsea was furnished with it.

Mr. MILLER has given us a minute description of this plant, which he observes is the more valuable, as it continues in flower great part of the year; he observes further, that if planted in a very warm situation, it will live in the open air, but that those plants which stand abroad will not flower in winter, as those do which are removed into shelter in autumn.

It may be propagated by slips from the root, or by layers.



*Pub by W Gurtus & Geo Crescent May 1. 1796.*





Pub: by W. Curtis. S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent May. 1. 1796.

ONONIS ROTUNDIFOLIA. ROUND-LEAVED  
REST-HARROW.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus: laciniis linearibus. *Vexillum* striatum. *Legumen* turgidum sessile. *Filamenta* connata absque fissura.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ONONIS *rotundifolia* fruticosa, foliis ternatis ovatis dentatis, calycibus triphyllo-bracteatis, pedunculis subtrifloris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 653. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 25.*

ONONIS *rotundifolia* fruticosa, pedunculis trifloris, calycibus triphyllo-bracteatis, foliis ternatis subrotundis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 1010.*

CICER sylvestre latifolium triphyllum. *Baub. Pin. 347.*  
CICER sylvestre tertium. *Dod. Pempt. 525.*

Prof. JACQUIN, and most modern writers on Botany, consider the *Ononis* here figured, as the *rotundifolia* of LINNÆUS; it accords certainly with the figure of *Dodon.* to which that author refers, but is irreconcilable with his description; the leaves for example are neither *parva, integerrima,* nor *glabra,* the words by which LINNÆUS describes them; they are indeed evidently serrated in the figure of *Dodon.* which he quotes: by the name of *rotundifolia,* however, this plant is now very generally known in our nurseries, to which its beauty has gained it admission. LOBEL tells us in his *Adversaria,* printed in 1576, that the plant was then growing in the garden of a Mr. MORGAN; as it is not enumerated in Mr. MILLER'S Dictionary, ed. 6, 4to,\* we suspect that it has been lost out of the country and re-introduced.

Baron HALLER informs us, that it is found wild in abundance at the bottom of the Alps in Switzerland; it is found also in other parts of Europe.

It flowers in our open borders from May to July, in which it ripens its seeds, by which it is in general propagated, as also by slips; it grows to about the height of a foot and a half, is very hardy, and easy of culture.

\* The flowers of his *rotundifolia* are yellow, and therefore cannot be our plant.



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LOTUS HIRSUTUS. HAIRY BIRD'S-FOOT-TREFOIL.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Legumen* cylindricum striatum. *Alæ* sursum longitudinaliter conniventes. *Cal.* tubulosus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- LOTUS *hirsutus* capitulis subrotundis, caule erecto hirsuto, leguminibus ovatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 691. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 93.*
- LOTUS *polyceratos* frutescens incana alba, filiquis erectis crassioribus et brevioribus rectis. *Morif. Hist. 2. p. 177. f. 2. t. 18. f. 14.*
- LOTUS *pentaphyllos* filiquosus villosus. *Bauh. Pin. 332.*

The *Lotus hirsutus*, according to LINNÆUS, is a native of the South of France, Italy, and the East.

In mild winters it will bear the open border with us, but it is more generally kept in the greenhouse, of which indeed it has long had possession, being cultivated, according to Mr. AITON, in 1683, by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND.

It flowers from June to August.

Its blossoms are of a white colour, which being contrasted with the redness of the calyx, gives them a pleasing appearance; CASP. BAUH. informs us, that they are purple also.

This shrub will acquire the height of several feet; its flowers are usually succeeded by seed-vessels, which in favourable situations produce perfect seeds, by which the plant is easily propagated, as also by cuttings.

PRUNELLA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-  
FLOWERED SELF-HEAL.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMNASPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Filamenta bifurca* : altero apice antherifera. *Stigma bifidum.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- PRUNELLA *grandiflora* foliis omnibus ovato oblongis sub-  
ferratis, calicis labio superiore profunde trilobo.  
*Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 13. Gmel. p. 920. Jacq.*  
*Fl. Austr. v. 4. t. 377.*  
PRUNELLA *prima. Clus. Hist. xlii.*  
PRUNELLA *cærulea magno flore. Baub. Pin. 261.*

The plant here figured, which we have several years cultivated in our garden at Brompton, without discovering in it the least disposition to vary, is undoubtedly the same as is figured by Prof. JACQUIN, in his *Fl. Austr.* under the name of *grandiflora*; he regards it as a distinct species, and as such it is introduced in Prof. GMELIN's ed. of the *Syst. Nat.* of LINNÆUS: Mr. AITON, in his *Hort. Kew.* following LINNÆUS, makes it a variety of the *vulgaris*, a common English plant, which we have never seen to vary much in the size of its flowers.

Prof. JACQUIN informs us, that it grows wild, mixed with the *laciniata* (a kindred species with yellowish flowers) on the Alps; it is found also in similar situations in various other parts of Europe.

In July and August, it puts forth its large shewy blossoms, of a fine purple colour.

Such as are partial to hardy herbaceous plants, of ready growth, which are ornamental, take up but little room, and are not apt to entrench on their neighbours, will be induced to add this to their collection.

It is propagated by parting its roots in autumn,



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N<sup>o</sup> 338



Pub. by W. Curtis, S<sup>t</sup> Geo: Crescent June 1. 1796.

ALLAMANDA CATHARTICA. WILLOW-LEAV'D ALLAMANDA.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. Caps. lenticularis erecta echinata 1-locularis polyperma. Semina bractæata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLAMANDA cathartica. Linn. Mant. p. 214. Suppl. p. 165. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 252. Ait. Kew. V. 3. p. 489.

ORELIA grandiflora. Aubl. Guian. p. 271. t. 106.

This beautiful stove plant (a native of Cayenne and Guiana, where it is said to grow by the sides of rivers) was introduced to this country in 1785, by Baron HAKE\*; it has since flowered in many of our collections, usually in June and July.

Stem or trunk shrubby, upright, climbing to a considerable height; bark of the old wood pale brown, of the young wood green and smooth; leaves generally growing four together, sometimes only two, and those opposite, sessile, smooth, and glossy above, paler green beneath, the midrib on the underside evidently villous, veiny, veins as in Plumeria, terminating before they reach the margin, chewed discovering little taste; flowers very large, produced even on young plants, of a fine yellow colour, and somewhat spicy smell, not terminal, but growing from the sides of the branches, sometimes singly, more frequently three or four together, standing on short footstalks; calyx composed of five leaves, lanceolate, smooth, unequal, short compared with the flower; corolla monopetalous, funnel-shaped, tube nearly cylindrical, limb dilated below and belying out, on the inside striped with orange-coloured veins, above divided into five segments, which roll

\* Ait. Kew.

over each other before they open, when open broad, somewhat truncated, one side rounded, the other terminating in a short point; at the base of the divisions the yellow colour on the inside of the flower becomes nearly white, forming so many spots; the mouth of the tube is perfectly closed with villi converging to a point, and which serve as a covering or species of thatch to five long, pointed, rigid, arrow-shaped antheræ beneath them, which sit on the top of so many ridges, projecting from the inside of the tube, and which just beneath the antheræ are villous; germen nearly round, with a slight ridge on each side of it, surrounded at its base by a greenish glandular substance; style filiform, the length of the tube of the corolla, enlarging as it comes near to the stigma; stigma divisible into three distinct parts, the lowermost of a yellowish hue, in the form of a rim turning downwards, the middle of a dark green colour, secreting honey in considerable quantity; the summit, which perhaps is the true stigma, a short conical point, rising from the centre of the middle part, bifid at top, with a furrow running down each side of it; seed-vessels, according to the figure in AUBLET, are very large and prickly.

Of this genus, which has a considerable affinity with that of *Vinca* and *Plumeria*, only one species is described in LINNÆUS'S works, and this is usually increased by cuttings.



Pub. by W. Curtis, at Geo. Crescent Junr. 1796.

ARUM TRILOBATUM. THREE-LOBED ARUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Spatha* monophylla cucullata. *Spadix* supra nudus, inferne femineus, medio stamineus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ARUM *trilobatum* acaule, foliis sagittato trilobis, flore sessili.

*Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 828. Ait. Kew.*

*V. 3. p. 316. Mill. Icon. t. 52. f. 2.*

ARISARUM amboynicum. *Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 320. t. 110.*

*f. 2.*

Mr. MILLER in his figure of this plant, to which LINNÆUS refers, has been more happy in his representation than in that of many others; RUMPHIUS' figure and description accord also with our plant, some of his leaves indeed are more perfectly three-lobed than any we have seen here on the living plant, and to this variation, he informs us, they are subject.

We learn from Mr. MILLER, that roots of this Arum were brought from Ceylon in the year 1752. It flowers in May and June, and is regarded both by Mr. MILLER and Mr. AITON as a stove plant; we have seen it succeed very well with the treatment of a tender green-house plant.

It is one of the least of the tribe; its root is like that of the common Arum, and extremely acrid: but the plant is more particularly distinguished by the rich, brown, velvety appearance of its flowers; the length of its tapering spadix, which on its lower part is full of little cavities, and resembles a piece of metal corroded by long exposure; and by the intolerable stench which the whole of the flower, but more especially the spadix, sends forth.

It is a native of Amboyna, as well as of Ceylon. RUMPHIUS informs us that the roots, sometimes eaten raw by mistake, cause violent inflammations of the mouth and throat, and that they do not lose their acrimony even when boiled.

The plant increases freely by offsets from its roots.

POLYGALA HEISTERIA. HEATH-LEAVED  
MILKWORT.

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*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus: foliolis 2 majoribus alæformibus, ante maturitatem seminis coloratis. *Capsula* obcordata 2-locularis. *Semina* solitaria.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

POLYGALA *Heisteria* floribus imberbibus lateralibus, caule arborescente, foliis triquetris mucronato-spinosis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 639. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 6.*

SPARTIUM africanum frutescens ericæ folio. *Comm. Hort. 2. p. 193. t. 97.*

THYMBRA capensis nepetæ Theophrasti foliis aculeatis flore parvo purpureo. *Pluk. Alm. 366. t. 229. f. 5.*

HEISTERIA. *Hort. Cliff. 352.*

After receiving various names, this plant has been finally placed by LINNÆUS among the Milkworts; it retains the trivial name of *Heisteria*, instead of the generic one previously bestowed on it, in honour of Prof. HEISTER, the celebrated German Surgeon.

In Holland it appears to have been long since known; but was a stranger here, till introduced from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON, in 1787. *Ait. Kew.*

In the course of a few years it becomes a shrub of considerable size, equalling a small furze bush, to which, in its habit, it bears a distant resemblance; and furze-leaved, in our humble opinion, would have been a more expressive name than heath-leaved, which Mr. AITON has given it in accordance with COMMELIN'S idea.

The purple of the flowers is brilliant in the extreme, and as those are plentifully produced almost the year through, it has very generally obtained a place in collections of greenhouse plants about London.

It is commonly increased by cuttings, but not easily.

N<sup>o</sup> 340



*Pub. by W. Curtis, S<sup>te</sup> Geo. Craydon, July 1, 1796*

## SCILLA AMÆNA. BYZANTINE SQUILL.

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*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Cor. 6-petala patens, decidua. Filamenta filiformia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SCILLA *amæna* floribus lateralibus alternis subnutantibus, scapo angulato. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 328. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 444. Jacq. Fl. Austr. v. 3. t. 218.*

HYACINTHUS *stellaris cæruleus amænus.* *Baub. Pin. 46.*

HYACINTHUS *stellaris Bizantinus.* *Hort. Eyst. Vern. 2d. ord. fol. 13.*

HYACINTHUS *stellatus Byzantinus alter sive flore Boraginis.* The other Starry Jacinth of Constantinople. *Park. Parad. p. 128. t. 131. f. 4.*

HYACINTHUS *stellaris, caulibus pluribus ex eodem bulbo ortis singulis pluribus floribus oneratis.* *Morif. Hist. 2. p. 374. f. 4. t. 12. f. 17.*

The *Scilla amæna*, a hardy bulbous plant of small growth, is a native of the Levant, and has long been cultivated in this country for ornament, being introduced about the year 1600, by ED. LORD ZOUCH (vid. *Park. Parad. & Lobel. Avers.*); when it grows luxuriantly, many flowering stems will spring from the same root, which, when the plant is in flower, are altogether upright; as the seed-vessels advance in size and weight, they bend down, the blossoms are violet-coloured, and the germen in the centre of each is distinguished for the paleness of its colour, a character which did not escape the observation of PARKINSON.

It flowers early in May, and, in favourable situations, ripens its seeds in the beginning of June.

Is usually increased by offsets, which are produced in tolerable abundance; will grow in almost any soil or situation; but will succeed best if planted in a sandy loam, and a warm sheltered part of the garden.

Its seeds are of a pale amber colour, and drop soon.

Though Professor JACQUIN figures it in his *Fl. Austriaca*, he suspects that it had originally been introduced from Constantinople.

N<sup>o</sup> 341



N<sup>o</sup>. 342



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo. Crescent July 1. 1796.

[ 342 ]

ERICA PERSOLUTA. BLUSH-FLOWERED  
HEATH.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERICA *persoluta* antheris aristatis inclusis, corollis campanu-  
latis, calycibus ciliatis, foliis quaternis. *Linn. Mant.*  
*p.* 230. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p.* 17.

ERICA *subdivaricata*. *Berg. Cap.* 114.

ERICA *persoluta* aristata foliis ternis quaternisque trigonis  
glabris, floribus umbellatis, calice ciliato. *Thunb.*  
*Prod. Pl. Cap. p.* 73.

The different species and varieties of the African Heaths are now become so numerous, that there is scarcely any period of the year in which some of them may not be found to delight the eye with their blossoms: the *persoluta* here figured is one of those which flower early in the spring; through the months of March, April, and May, its branches are loaded with a profusion of bright purple flowers, which, joined to the lively verdure of its foliage, places it among the most desirable of the tribe.

If suffered to grow, it will form a shrub of considerable height: there is a variety of it, called *alba*, whose flowers are nearly white, yet not wholly divested of a red tinge; to this variety the term blush-coloured, which Mr. AITON has given to the species, seems most applicable.

This heath was introduced, from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774. *Ait. Kew.*

It is increased without much difficulty from cuttings, and is more easily preserved than many of the others.

ANTHOLYZA CUNONIA. SCARLET-  
FLOWERED ANTHOLYZA.

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*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor. tubulosa irregularis recurvata. Caps. infera.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTHOLYZA *Cunonia* corollis rectis, labii quinquepartiti lobis duobus externis latioribus ascendentibus. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 54. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 66.*

ANTHOLYZA *Cunonia* corollis subpapilionaceis: labii lobis duobus externis latioribus ascendentibus. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 87.*

ANTHOLYZA *Cunonia* foliis ensiformibus glabris striatis, spica oblonga disticha. *Thunb. Prod. Pl. Cap. p. 7.*

CUNONIA floribus sessilibus spathis maximis. *Butt. cun. 211. t. 1.*

CUNONIA *Antholyza. Mill. Dict.*

Amidst that variety of tender bulbous plants which the Cape affords, there are none whose flowers can boast a richer scarlet, than the *Antholyza* here figured; in their form also, there is great singularity, and in their mode of growth much elegance; to us indeed it is matter of surprise that this plant should not be more generally cultivated, especially as its culture is attended with so little trouble: Mr. MILLER, who grew it in 1756, has minutely described it in his Dictionary; he informs us, that it is easily propagated by offsets, or raised from seeds; the latter, as the plant flowers in April and May, ripen about the middle of June, and should be sown about the middle of August; the plant with the pot in which it has grown, after it has ripened its seeds, should be set by in a shed or some dry place, and in the autumn the largest roots should be selected, and three of them planted in a pot of a moderate size, keeping them in an open frame till the approach of winter, when they are to be removed into the house with other greenhouse plants.

This species is found wild in Persia as well as at the Cape.



*Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>t</sup>. Geo. Crescent. Aug. 1766*

ASPALATHUS PEDUNCULATA. SMALL-LEAVED ASPALATHUS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus: lacinia superiore majore. *Legumen* ovatum muticum subdispermum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ASPALATHUS *pedunculata* foliis fasciculatis subulatis glabris, pedunculis filiformibus folio duplo longioribus. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl. t. 26. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 16.*

Of the five species of *Aspalathus* enumerated in the *Hortus Kewensis*, four are natives of the Cape; of those, three have been introduced by Mr. MASSON: the *albens* and *candicans* in 1774, the present species in 1775.

This is one of the plants figured by Monf. L'HERITIER, in a work of his, entitled *Sertum Anglicum*, containing new species observed by him during his excursion to this country a few years since, most of which flowered in the royal garden at Kew.

It will grow to the height of several feet, produces abundance of blossoms, which open during most of the summer months, and is propagated by cuttings.



*Pub. by W. Curtis sculp. Geog. Cosmopol. Aug. 1. 1796*

N<sup>o</sup> 345



Pub. by W. Curtis sculp. (original done) 1795

POLYGALA BRACTEOLATA. SPEAR-LEAVED MILKWORT.

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*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus : foliis alæformibus coloratis. *Legumen* obcordatum biloculare.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

POLYGALA *bracteolata* floribus cristatis racemosis, bractæis triphyllis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis, caule fruticoso. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 638. Berg. Cap. 182. Buxb. Cent. 3. p. 4. t. 71. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 4.*

To the vast number of ornamental plants introduced from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. MASSON, we here add another, imported in 1787; when Mr. AITON published his *Hortus Kewensis*, it most probably had not flowered with him, as he does not notice its particular time of blowing: we now see it in most of the Nurserymen's collections of greenhouse plants, flowering from May to July. It is a plant of great singularity and beauty, the purple of its flowers is brilliant in the extreme.

It is increased by cuttings.

N<sup>o</sup> 346



Pub. by W. Curtis del. Geo. Treseant Oct. 1. 1796.

[ 346 ]

PROTEA MELLIFERA. HONEY-BEARING  
PROTEA.

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*Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 4-petala : interdum basi vel apice coherentibus. *Antheræ* lineares vel oblongæ petalis infra apicem insertæ. *Cal.* propius o. *Nux* supera, 1-ocularis, evalvis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PROTEA *mellifera* foliis lanceolato-ellipticis capituloque terminali oblongo glabris. *Thunb. Prot. n. 37. Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 139. Ait. Kew. vol. 1. p. 127.*

LEUCADENDRON repens foliis lanceolatis, floribus oblongis, calycum squamis glabris. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 135.*

LEPIDOCARPODENDRON foliis angustis brevioribus falignis, calycis squamis elegantissimi ex roseo aureo albo atro rubro variegatis, florum plumis albis. *Boerb. Lugd. 2. p. 187.*

To a magnificent appearance, the blossom of the Protea joins a structure extremely curious and interesting; but, at the same time, difficult to be understood by students, who are apt to consider the whole as one great simple flower, while in reality it is composed of a number of florets enclosed within a common calyx formed of numerous leaves or scales placed one over the other, and fitting on one common receptacle, being in fact what Botanists term an aggregate flower, approaching indeed near to a compound one, there being in the structure and union of the antheræ a considerable similarity to those of the Syngenesia class, much more so than in the flowers of Plantain, Scabious, Teasel, and others.

The

The florets of the present species correspond extremely well with the character of the genus *Leucadendron* in the sixth edition of the *Genera Pl.* of LINNÆUS, but not with that of *Protea*, as given in the *Hort. Kew.* and *Gmel. ed. Linn. Syst. Nat.* to which it is now united; the corolla being most evidently composed of two (not four) petals, the largest of these is trifid at top, each segment of it, as well as the summit of the smaller petal, terminates in a twisted kind of plume, not peculiar to this species; of the antheræ, which are long, linear, and form a kind of cylinder, three are attached to the largest petal, the fourth (which appears to be less perfect than the others) to the smaller petal; the germen is enveloped with numerous orange-coloured hairs, having the gloss of the richest fatten; the antheræ terminate in small appendages of a brown colour.

This magnificent shrub, a principal ornament of the Cape-House at Kew, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was introduced by Mr. MASSON, in 1774 (*Ait. Kew.*); it flowers chiefly in the Spring, and often during the Summer; is propagated principally by layers.

Our drawing was made from a plant raised from Cape seeds, which flowered this season, among a number of others equally curious, in the collection of Mr. BARR, Nurseryman and Florist, near Ball's-Turnpike, Kingland.

OENOTHERA ROSEA. ROSE-COLOURED  
OENOTHERA.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capf.* cylindrica infera. *Sem.* nuda.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

OENOTHERA *rosea* foliis ovatis dentatis, inferioribus lyratis:  
capfulis clavatis. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 3.*

OENOTHERA *rosea*. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. tom. 2. t. 6.*

Of the several different species of this genus growing in our garden at this present writing (eleven in number) two only are of a red or purple colour, the one here figured, and another with a larger flower, which we purpose soon to publish under the name of *purpurea*.

The present species, Mr. AITON informs us, was introduced in 1783 by Monf. THOUIN, from Peru.

It has been considered as a greenhouse plant, and a perennial; we find it to be more hardy than greenhouse plants in general, and scarcely entitled to the distinction of a perennial.

It may be increased by cuttings and seeds, the latter of which are plentifully produced. It rarely exceeds a foot in height; its rose-coloured flowers expand during the whole of the day, and are produced during most of the Summer months.

To guard against accidental severity of weather, sow its seeds in the Spring with tender annuals; when the plants have acquired a proper age and the season is favourable, plant them out singly in the open border.

N<sup>o</sup> 347



*Pub. by W. Curtis. S<sup>t</sup> Geo Crescent Oct 1790*

N<sup>o</sup> 348



Pub. by W. Curtis sc<sup>o</sup> Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1796

CALCEOLARIA FOTHERGILLII. FOTHERGILL'S SLIPPER-WORT.

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*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* ringens inflata. *Capsula* 2-locularis, 2 valvis. *Calyx* 4-partitus æqualis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CALCEOLARIA *Fothergillii* foliis spathulatis integerrimis, pedunculis scapiformibus unifloris. *Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 30. tab. 1. Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 13. Gmel. p. 39.*

To this species of Calceolaria the trivial name of *Fothergillii* has been given in honour of Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL, who introduced it in 1777, with several other rare plants from Falkland-Islands, where it is a native.

In the *Hortus Kewensis* of Mr. AITON it was first figured, and minutely described.

This plant of great singularity and beauty particularly merits a place in the collections of the curious; its principal flowering season is in May, but it will often blossom much later in the Summer.

It is not to be had in perfection, nor even preserved, without great attention, joined to a peculiar treatment; several times it has been nearly lost from this country. Mr. AITON makes it a biennial greenhouse plant; it, no doubt, is one of those plants which are liable to be killed in very severe weather, and therefore it is necessary to keep a pot of it at least, during the Winter, either in the greenhouse or a well-secured frame; but the plant will be found to succeed best in the open ground, provided it be planted in bog-earth, in a situation that is moist and moderately shady; with us it has proved perfectly perennial.

With care it may be propagated by layers and cuttings, but with most certainty in the former mode; possibly it may be raised from seeds, they ripen here, but are as fine as dust.



SOLANUM LACINIATUM. CUT-LEAV'D  
NIGHTSHADE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla rotata. Antheræ subcoalitæ, apice poro gemino dehif-  
centes. Bacca 2-locularis.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SOLANUM *laciniatum* caule fruticoso inermi glaberrimo,  
foliis pinnatifidis: laciniis lanceolatis acutis,  
paniculis axillaribus binis ternifve. *Ait. Hort.  
Kew. v. 1. p. 247.*

Mr. AITON in his *Hort. Kew.* mentions this plant as being a native of New-Zealand, on the authority of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, and that it was introduced in 1772; he regards it as a stove plant; it has been since found to be more hardy than he imagined, and not to require more heat than the greenhouse affords; in the Summer it will stand abroad, and even ripen its fruit in the open air.

It is a plant of some beauty, but is more remarkable for having its antheræ separating widely from each other, and thereby losing the character of a *Solanum*, so far as it depends on that circumstance. The berries when ripe are of the size of a small plum, and of a yellowish green hue; their pulp is sweet, in some small degree resembling that of a fig, whether it be so innocent we do not take on us to assert.

It flowers during most of the Summer, and is easily increased by cuttings or seeds.



*Pub. by W. Curtis sc. Geo. Greville Oct. 1. 1796.*



Pub. by W. Curtis. S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1796

ERICA VENTRICOSA. PORCELAIN HEATH.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 4-phyllus. *Corolla* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta.  
*Antherae* bifidæ. *Caps.* 4-ocularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERICA *ventricosa* mutica, foliis quaternis trigonis ciliatis,  
floribus ventricosis glabris. *Thunb. Prod. Cap. p. 71.*

Of the many new Heaths which have been introduced within these few years, none have excited greater admiration than the present one; its blossoms, though they cannot boast the grandeur or richness of colour so strikingly displayed in the *cerinthoides*, and some others, please more on a near inspection, they have indeed a delicacy and beauty which are indescribable; we have given to it the English name of Porcelain Heath, as the flowers have somewhat the appearance of porcelain, or enamel.

This species has been introduced from the Cape, since the publication of the *Hortus Kewensis*; we saw it in blossom many years since, in the Royal Garden at Kew; several varieties of it have been raised from Cape seeds by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurseryman, at Hackney, differing in the hairiness of their leaves, size and colour of their blossoms; but the best variety we have seen is the one here represented.

In point of form the blossoms resemble those of the *ampullacea*, but they are not so large, and have no viscidty; the stigma is enclosed within the mouth of the flower, and the peduncles are usually naked; in some very luxuriant specimens we have observed a scale or two on them.

It is with Heaths, in some respects, as it is with fruit trees; one season they will produce blossoms most abundantly, they seem indeed to overblow themselves, the next few appear; in different years the blossoms of the same heath will vary also considerably in size. The *ventricosa* is a free blower, and will in general produce flowers in abundance, for two or three months, from June to September.

Those who possess the knack of striking heaths, raise it by cuttings without much difficulty.

SAXIFRAGA MUTATA. SAFFRON-COLOUR'D  
SAXIFRAGE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 5-partitus. *Corolla* 5-petala. *Caps.* 2-rostris 1-locularis  
poly sperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SAXIFRAGA *mutata* foliis radicalibus aggregatis lingulatis  
cartilagineo-ferratis, caule racemoso folioso,  
calyce villosa et viscido. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.*  
*ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 411. *Jacq. Ic. Pl. rar. Fasc.* 9.

LINNÆUS has arranged several distinct species of Saxifrage under the *Saxifraga Cotyledon*, but very properly separates this; though in the general form of its foliage it is as nearly related to it as most of the others; from four of them it is indeed perfectly distinct, instead of the sawed cartilaginous edge, it has only fine soft hairs, more especially towards the base; towards the extremity there is some appearance of little teeth, but widely differing from those of the others. The whole plant is covered with viscid hairs; the stalk about a foot high, is much branched; but the great peculiarity of this plant consists in its flowers, the petals being long, narrow, and pointed, and of a saffron colour, of a deeper tint when they first open, and gradually changing to a pale yellow; the beauty of the flowers is heightened by a glandular substance in the centre of each, which when the flower expands is of a bright purple colour.

This rare species of Saxifrage is a native of the Alps of Switzerland and Italy; we raised it with difficulty from seeds sent us by Mr. DAVAL, of Orbe, in Switzerland; it was three years before the plants flowered; those now in bloom in my garden, June 15, bid fair to produce seeds in abundance; the plant may also be produced from offsets, in the same way as the *Saxifraga Cotyledon*, vulgarly called *Pyramidal Sedum*, and requires a similar treatment; though an Alpine plant, it must be sheltered from much wet and severe frosts.

Baron HALLER describes it with spots on the petals; those certainly did not exist on our plants.





Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>c</sup> Geo. Crescent Nov 1. 1796

OENOTHERA PURPUREA. PURPLE  
OENOTHERA.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Cal. 4-fidus. Petala 4. Caps. cylindrica infera. Sem. nuda.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

OENOTHERA *purpurea* foliis ovato-lanceolatis glaucescentibus integerrimis, capsulis sessilibus, stigmate atro-purpureo.

The species of *Oenothera* here figured is the one we mentioned in treating of the *rosea*, a very ornamental species, introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, from the western coast of North-America, in 1791.\* We have given to it the name of *purpurea*, it being the only one in our gardens with purple flowers.

It is distinguished by three principal characters, the glaucous appearance of its foliage, the purple hue of its blossoms, and the dark colour of its stigma.

It flowers during the months of July and August, and ripens its seeds in September; is an annual of ready growth, and worthy of being more generally introduced to the flower-garden; its seeds should be sown in the spring, with other tender annuals, and the seedlings when of a proper age planted out singly in the open border, where they will acquire the height of two feet, and produce abundance of blossoms which, like those of the *rosea*, open during the day as well as in the evening.

\* *Donn. Hort. Cantab.* 1796.

## MAHERNIA INCISA. CUT-LEAV'D MAHERNIA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 5-dentatus. *Petala* 5. *Nect.* 5 obcordata filamentis  
supposita. *Capsula* 5-locularis.

*Specific Character.*

MAHERNIA *incisa* caule hispidulo, foliis lanceolatis incis, stipulis integerrimis.

In point of size and mode of growth, this beautiful species comes near to the *pinnata* already figured in this work; but differs essentially in the singular hispidity of its stalks, the form of its leaves, and the colour of its flowers.

The stalks to the naked eye discover a manifest roughness, a magnifying glass shews this roughness to be of a singular kind, that they are beset on every side with little protuberances, from whence issue tufts of pellucid hairs, and here and there a single hair is discoverable with a small red viscid globule at its extremity; a portion of the stalk, when highly magnified, somewhat resembles that of the creeping *Cereus*. The leaves, which are not so manifestly hairy as the stalk and calyces, are deeply jagged on the edges, and bear some little affinity in their appearance to those of the *Pelargonium tricolor*. The flowers, when in bud, are of the richest crimson imaginable; as they open they incline to a deep orange, and finally become of a yellowish hue.

As this plant produces abundance of blossoms, they may be seen in all their states during most of the Summer and Autumnal months.

The plant from whence our drawing was taken, flowered this Summer with Mr. COLVILL, Nurseryman, King's-Road, it requires the same treatment as the *pinnata*, is probably a native of the same country, and may be propagated by cuttings in the same manner.



N<sup>o</sup> 354



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo. G. & Co. Nov. 1 1796

[ 354 ]

MIMULUS AURANTIACUS. ORANGE MONKEY-  
FLOWER.

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*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 4-dentatus prismaticus. *Cor.* ringens: labio superiore lateribus replicato. *Caps.* 2-locularis polysperma.

*Specific Character.*

MIMULUS *aurantiacus* caule erecto fruticoso tereti, foliis ovato-lanceolatis obtusiusculis.

The present species of *Mimulus*, equal in point of shew to most of the inhabitants of our greenhouses, to which situation it is adapted, flowered this Summer with Mr. COLVILL, Nurseryman, King's-Road.

Stalk about three feet high, much branched, shrubby, round, the young wood green, with a tinge of purple toward the lower part of each joint, slightly viscid, as it becomes older changing to a light brown colour, and discovering manifest fissures; branches alternately opposite, flower-bearing quite to the base; leaves opposite, sessile, slightly connate, ovato-lanceolate, somewhat blunt at the extremity, this bluntness is particularly apparent when contrasted with a leaf of the *ringens*, toothed or slightly sawed on the edge, smooth, veiny; flowers inodorous, large, nearly twice the size of those of the *ringens*, uniformly pale orange, growing in pairs from the axæ of the leaves, standing on footstalks about half the length of the calyx; calyx five-angled and five-toothed, tube of the flower within the calyx, narrow, cylindrical, pale yellow, bent a little downward, gradually expanding, and dividing into two lips, the upper lip divided into two, the lower lip into three segments, all of them irregular, the two uppermost very much so; at the base of the middle segment of the lower lip are two prominent ridges, of a somewhat deeper colour; stamina four, two long, two short; antheræ deep orange, cruciform, within the flower; stigma white, two-lip'd, lips closed or expanded according to its age; style filiform; germen oblong; at the base of the germen is a gland of considerable size which secretes much honey.

This plant flowers during most of the Summer, and is increased by cuttings. We know not with certainty of what country it is a native.

## OENOTHERA PUMILA. DWARF OENOTHERA.

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*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Cal.* 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capsf.* cylindrica infera. *Sem.* nuda.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

OENOTHERA *pumila* foliis lanceolatis obtusis glabris subpetiolatis, caulibus prostratis, capsulis acutangulis. *Linna. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 358. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 4.*

OENOTHERA foliis radicalibus ovatis caulinis lanceolatis obtusis, capsulis ovatis obtusis. *Mill. Ic. t. 188.*

LYSIMACHIA filiquosa glabra minor mariana angustioribus foliis. *Pluk. Mant. 123.*

From all the species of *Oenothera* with yellow flowers hitherto introduced to this country, the present one is distinguished by the inferiority of its size; in its most luxuriant state it rarely exceeds a foot in height, and as it commonly grows it is far more humble: from a perennial root it sends out many flowering stems, which are productive of blossoms in regular succession from April to July: these are open in the morning as well as in the evening, which renders the plant more ornamental and desirable: for the border of a small garden, or for rock-work, it is extremely suitable, if not so showy as some others; it is very hardy, of ready growth, not apt to encroach, flowers during most of the summer months, and is readily propagated by seeds, cuttings, or dividing of the roots in autumn.

Is a native of North-America, and was cultivated here by Mr. MILLER in 1757. *Ait. Kew.*

The stalks cannot be considered as prostrate, though LINNÆUS describes them as such; *adscendentibus* would be a more appropriate term.

No. 355



*Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1796.*



Pub. by W. Curtis del. Geo. Crescenti. Dec. 1. 1796

ERICA MASSONI. MASSON'S HEATH.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- ERICA *Massoni* antheris muticis inclusis, corollis cylindricis grossis, floribus capitatis, foliis octofariis imbricatis pubescentibus. *Linn. Suppl.* p. 221. *Ait. Kew. v. 2.* p. 23.  
ERICA *Massoni* foliis quaternis oblongis ferratis villosis, floribus cylindricis viscosis. *Thunb. Prod. Cap.* p. 71.

This very magnificent African Heath is first described in the *Suppl. Pl.* of the younger LINNÆUS, and named in honour of Mr. MASSON, whose exertions at the Cape, where he resided many years as collector of the natural productions of that fertile spot, have so eminently contributed to render the royal collection at Kew, in this tribe of plants especially, rich in the extreme.

This Heath grows to a considerable height, and becomes much branched, the branches are long and upright, covered closely with numerous hoary leaves, nearly cylindrical, most of these terminate in a large umbel of flowers, which continue a long while in bloom, and are so extremely viscous that scarcely a winged insect can settle on them and escape with its life; the formidable wasp sometimes becomes its victim, as we once had an opportunity of seeing.

When the *Hort. Kew.* was first published, this species had not flowered with Mr. AITON, it has since done so in many collections near town, and no where in greater perfection than at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S, Hammersmith, on some one or other of whose plants blossoms may be seen during most of the summer.

It is raised from cuttings with extreme difficulty, is not so easily kept as some others, and is more susceptible of injury from moisture.



## BRIZA MAXIMA. GREAT QUAKING GRASS.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-valvis, multiflorus. *Spicula* disticha: valvulis cordatis, obtusis: interiore minuta.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BRIZA *maxima* spiculis cordatis, flosculis septendecim. *Lin.*  
*Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 115. Ait. Kew. v. 1.*  
*p. 103.*

GRAMEN tremulum maximum. *Bauh Pin. 2.*

PHALARIS pratensis altera. *Pearle Grasse. Ger. emac. p. 87.*  
*f. 3.*

The Grasses are in general more regarded for utility than ornament, yet in the latter point of view many of them have engaged the attention of the curious, and long held a place in the flower-garden, to which they have a twofold claim, as they not only decorate the garden when fresh, but the mantle-shelf when dry; to these purposes the present species of Briza has long been applied: JOHNSON tells us, in his time, 1633, "it was sown yearly in many of the London gardens."

This species, a native of Spain and Italy, blossoms in June and July, and ripens its seeds in August.

Where it has once seeded it comes up spontaneously, without the trouble of sowing it; autumnal seedlings make the strongest plants, they are liable however to be cut off in very severe seasons; should that happen, sow more seed in the spring with your other annuals.



N<sup>o</sup>. 357



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo. Crescent Jan. 1797

ERICA BACCANS. ARBUTUS-FLOWERED  
HEATH.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antherae* apice bifidae pertusae. *Caps.* 4-locularis. 4-valvis polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- ERICA *baccans* antheris cristatis inclusis, corollis globoso-campanulatis calyce colorato inclusis, foliis imbricatis. *Linn. Mant.* p. 233.
- ERICA *baccans* antheris cristatis, corollis globoso-campanulatis testis, stylo incluso, foliis ternis imbricatis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr.* p. 366. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. p. 18.
- ERICA *baccans* cristata foliis quaternis linearibus serrulatis, floribus umbellatis calyce ovato æquante. *Thunb. Prod.* p. 74.
- ERICA *Africana* glabra fruticosa arbuti flore. *Seb. Mus.* 1. p. 32. t. 21. f. 3.

SEBA, a Dutch writer, appears first to have noticed this Heath; he figures it in his Museum, and distinguishes it by the name of Arbutus-flowered, which Mr. AITON has retained.

This very elegant and ornamental species grows to a considerable height, and in favourable situations produces abundance of flowers early in the summer, which are remarkable, though not peculiarly so, for being enveloped with a calyx of the same colour.

It is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774\*.

Is raised from seeds, which it ripens with us more freely than most of the African Heaths, a fortunate circumstance, as it is scarcely possible to strike its cuttings.

Seedling plants rarely flower till they are three years old.

\* *Ait. Kew.*

CONVOLVULUS ALTHÆOIDES. SILKY-  
LEAVED CONVOLVULUS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CONVOLVULUS *althæoides* foliis cordatis finuatis sericeis: lobis repandis; pedunculis bifloris. *Lin.* *Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14.* *Murr. p.* 202. *Ait. Kew. v. 1. p.* 211. *var. β.*

CONVOLVULUS *argenteus* Althææ folio. *Baub. Pin. p.* 295.

CONVOLVULUS Althææ folio. *Clus. Hist. p. xlix. fig.*

PAPAVER comutum luteum minus. *Ger. Herb. p.* 294. *f. 4.*

CONVOLVULUS *argenteus elegantissimus* foliis tenuiter incisis. *Tournef. Inst. 85.*

The name of *Althæoides* and the description of LINNÆUS accord much better with the figure of this plant, as given by CLUSIUS, than with the plant itself as cultivated in our gardens: whether the foliage of our plant becomes smaller and more finely divided by cultivation; whether it be a distinct species, as MILLER affirms, or a permanent variety, as Mr. AITON makes it, we have not been able satisfactorily to ascertain; the former gives no description of the radical leaves of his *elegantissimus*, and we have not found in any of our gardens a variety different from the one here figured. This species of *Convolvulus*, though cultivated here by J. TRADESCANT in 1656, is far from being common, which is the more surprising, as the plant is easy of culture and productive of flowers at once large and beautiful, and peculiarly interesting from the extreme variableness of its silky foliage, expanding into the most elegant forms imaginable.

Mr. STEVENS, of Camerton-House, near Bath, informs me that it grows abundantly on the mountains near Vietri, south-east of Naples, and in the Isle of Capri, mixed with *Convolvulus Cneorum*, *Lithospermum fruticosum*, &c. and in the adjacent islands and continent, forming a beautiful ornament to the shrubs it entwines: CLUSIUS observed it in Spain and Portugal.

It flowers with us in June and July, and is increased without difficulty by parting its roots, which are of the creeping kind, in spring or autumn. It is usually kept in the greenhouse, but will succeed very well in the open border, guarding it against the unusual severity of weather.



*Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>to</sup> Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1797.*



Pub. by W. Curtis Sculp. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1797.

HIBISCUS SPECIOSUS. SUPERB HIBISCUS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-plex: exterior polyphyllus aut multifidus. *Caps.* 5-valvis, 5-locularis: loculis polyspermis ramis 1-spermis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HIBISCUS *speciosus* foliis glabris palmatis: laciniis lanceolatis serratis, caule pedunculis calicibusque lævibus. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 456. *Lin. Syst. Nat. ed. Gmel.* p. 1063.

Those who "admire Nature's clocks more than her watches," will view, we presume, with some pleasure our representation of this very superb species of Hibiscus, a native of Carolina, and cultivated here by Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL, in 1778.

This species is altogether herbaceous, and from a perennial root yearly throws up a stem to the height of many feet, clothed with foliage of a beautiful form and smoothness, and supporting at its summit several flowers, distinguished for their grandeur and richness of colour; these usually blossom in August, and if the plant be kept in the stove, as it most commonly is, are followed by ripe seeds, by which it is most commonly propagated.

In the *Hort. Kew.* it is marked as a greenhouse plant; it may no doubt be preserved in the greenhouse; there is even no impediment to its growing in the open border, if placed in a warm and sheltered situation; and the only motive for keeping it in the stove is its being found to flower there more advantageously, and to ripen its seeds with more certainty.



I N D E X.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Ninth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

Pl.

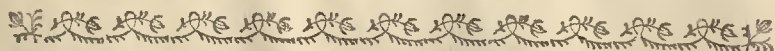
- 295 Agrostemma Cœli rosa.
- 290 Amaryllis lutea.
- 294 ——— farniensis.
- 305 ——— equestris.
- 319 Anagallis Monelli.
- 324 Antirrhinum triphyllum.
- 318 Anthericum Liliastrum.
- 303 Catananche cœrulea.
- 291 Capparis spinosa.
- 321 Cotyledon orbiculata.
- 289 Convolvulus linearis.
- 313 Daphne Cneorum.
- 297 Dianthus superbus.
- 323 Erica ampullacea.
- 310 Erinus alpinus.
- 314 Genista triquetra.
- 300 Gnaphalium eximium.
- 299 Hermannia alnifolia.
- 304 ——— lavendulifolia.
- 307 ——— althæifolia.
- 312 Linum flavum.
- 320 Lobelia Cardinalis.
- 322 Manulea tomentosa.
- 301 Melianthus minor.
- 302 Mimosa myrtifolia.
- 317 Ononis fruticosa.
- 298 Origanum Dictamnus.
- 306 Othonna pectinata.
- 292 Passerina grandiflora.
- 309 Pelargonium echinatum.
- 315 ——— ceratophyllum.
- 316 Polygala chamæbuxus.
- 311 Robinia hispida.
- 323 Rubus odoratus.
- 296 Sempervivum tortuosum.
- 308 Verbena Aubletia.

I N D E X.

In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Ninth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

Pl.

- 290 Amaryllis yellow.
- 294 ——— Guernsey.
- 305 ——— Barbadoes.
- 318 Anthericum Savoy.
- 291 Caper Shrub.
- 293 Catananche blue.
- 295 Cockle smooth-leaved.
- 289 Convolvulus narrow-leaved.
- 315 Crane's-bill horn-leaved.
- 300 Cudweed giant.
- 313 Daphne trailing.
- 298 Dittany of Crete.
- 310 Erinus alpine.
- 312 Flax yellow.
- 303 Heath stalk.
- 299 Hermannia alder-leaved.
- 304 ——— lavender-leaved.
- 307 ——— marshmallow-leaved.
- 296 Houfeleek gouty.
- 314 Genista triangular-stalked.
- 309 Geranium prickly-stalked.
- 320 Lobelia scarlet.
- 322 Manulea woolly.
- 301 Melianthus small.
- 316 Milk-wort box-leaved.
- 302 Mimosa myrtle-leaved.
- 321 Navel-wort round-leaved.
- 306 Othonna wormwood-leaved.
- 292 Passerina great-flowered.
- 319 Pimpernel Italian.
- 297 Pink superb.
- 323 Raspberry flowering.
- 317 Rest-harrow shrubby.
- 311 Robinia rough-stalked.
- 324 Toad-flax three-leaved.
- 308 Vervain rose.



I N D E X.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Tenth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

*Pl.*

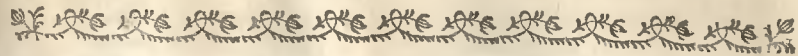
- 338 Allamanda cathartica.
- 343 Antholyza Cunonia.
- 339 Arum trilobatum.
- 344 Aspalathus pedunculata.
- 357 Briza maxima.
- 348 Calceolaria Fothergillii.
- 338 Cerinthe major.
- 327 Chrysanthemum indicum.
- 359 Convolvulus althæoides.
- 358 Erica baccans.
- 356 ——— Maffoni.
- 342 ——— perfoluta.
- 350 ——— ventricosa.
- 360 Hibiscus speciosus.
- 334 Hypericum monogynum.
- 325 Justicia nasuta.
- 331 Kalmia angustifolia.
- 336 Lotus hirsutus.
- 353 Mahernia incisa.
- 326 Mesembryanthemum viridiflorum.
- 354 Mimulus aurantiacus.
- 332 Oenothera fruticosa.
- 355 ——— pumila.
- 352 ——— purpurea.
- 347 ——— rosea.
- 329 Ononis natrix.
- 335 ——— rotundifolia.
- 340 Polygala Heisteria.
- 345 ——— bracteolata.
- 346 Protea mellifera.
- 337 Prunella grandiflora.
- 351 Saxifraga mutata.
- 341 Scilla amæna.
- 330 Sida cristata.
- 349 Solanum laciniatum.
- 328 Trifolium incarnatum.

I N D E X.

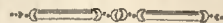
In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Tenth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

*Pl.*

- 338 Allamanda willow-leaved.
- 343 Antholyza scarlet-flowered.
- 339 Arum three-lobed.
- 344 Aspalathus small-leaved.
- 336 Bird's-foot Trefoil hairy.
- 327 Chrysanthemum indian.
- 359 Convolvulus silky-leaved.
- 326 Fig-marigold green-flowered.
- 342 Heath bluth-flowered.
- 350 ——— porcelain.
- 358 ——— Arbutus-leaved.
- 356 ——— Maffon's.
- 360 Hibiscus superb.
- 333 Honey-wort great.
- 325 Justicia dichotomous.
- 331 Kalmia narrow-leaved.
- 353 Mahernia cut-leaved.
- 340 Milkwort heath-leaved.
- 345 ——— spear-leaved.
- 354 Monkey-flower orange.
- 349 Nightshade cut-leaved.
- 355 Oenothera dwarf.
- 332 ——— shrubby.
- 347 ——— rose-coloured.
- 352 ——— purple.
- 346 Protea honey-bearing.
- 357 Quaking-grass great.
- 329 Rest-harrow yellow-flowered.
- 335 ——— round-leaved.
- 351 Saxifrage saffron-coloured.
- 337 Self-heal great-flowered.
- 330 Sida crested.
- 348 Slipper-wort Fothergill's.
- 341 Squill Byzantine.
- 334 St. John's-wort Chinese.
- 328 Trefoil crimson.



# I N D E X.



In which the *Latin Names* of the Plants contained in the first *Ten Volumes* of the BOTANICAL MAGAZINE are alphabetically arranged.

<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Pag.</i>	
4	134	<b>A</b> ADONIS vernalis.
9	295	Agrostemma Cœli rosa.
1	24	———— coronaria.
5	173	Aitonia capensis.
10	338	Allamanda cathartica.
7	251	Allium descendens.
4	125	Alstroemeria Ligtu.
4	139	———— Pelegrina.
4	126	Alyssum deltoideum.
3	101	———— halimifolium.
5	159	———— faxatile.
4	130	———— utriculatum.
7	239	Amaryllis Atamasco.
9	305	———— equestris.
2	47	———— formosissima.
9	290	———— lutea.
9	294	———— farniensis.
4	129	———— vittata.
5	161	Amygdalus nava.
9	319	Anagallis Monelli.
1	10	Anemone Hepatica.
4	123	———— hortensis.
2	54	———— sylvestris.
6	207	Antirrhinum alpinum.
3	99	———— purpureum.
6	200	———— spartheum.
3	74	———— triste.
9	324	———— triphyllum.
9	318	Anthericum Liliastrum.
10	343	Antholyza Cunonia.
3	108	Anthyllis tetraphylla.
8	280	Apocynum androsæmifolium
7	246	Aquilegia canadensis.
7	226	Arabis alpina.
7	243	Argemone mexicana.
10	339	Arum trilobatum.
10	344	Aspalathus pedunculata.

<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Pag.</i>	
6	199	Aster alpinus.
1	33	———— testellus.
5	180	Azalea nudiflora, var. coc- cinea.
7	228	Bellis perennis, var. major fl. pl.
8	276	Blitum virgatum.
8	274	Borbonia crenata.
10	357	Briza maxima.
1	34	Browallia elata.
7	217	Buchnera viscosa.
5	174	Buddlea globosa.
5	153	Bulbocodium vernum.
1	17	Cactus flagelliformis.
10	348	Calceolaria Fothergillii.
2	41	———— pinnata.
4	117	Campanula carpatica.
7	252	———— grandiflora.
3	102	———— Speculum.
2	42	Camellia japonica.
9	291	Capparis spinosa.
3	197	Cassia Chamæcrissa.
4	131	Catesbæa spinosa.
9	293	Catananche cærulea.
6	210	Celsia linearis.
2	62	Centaurea glastifolia.
3	77	———— montana.
10	333	Cerintho major.
5	166	Cheiranthus maritimus.
6	195	———— mutabilis.
7	233	Chironia baccifera.
2	37	———— frutescens.
10	327	Chrysanthemum indicum.
7	249	Cineraria Ameloides.
2	53	———— lanata.
8	264	Cistus formosus.
2	43	———— incanus.

Vol.	Pag.
4	112
2	65
3	81
6	181
10	359
9	289
6	188
4	113
1	27
5	156
1	13
6	185
8	258
9	321
1	35
2	45
1	4
2	44
1	7
6	192
6	216
8	271
5	176
8	255
5	147
9	313
6	207
2	39
1	25
9	297
8	273
7	218
1	12
5	170
6	214
5	152
3	76
9	303
10	358
7	220
6	189
1	11
10	356
10	342
10	350
9	310
1	5
8	261
7	241
4	144
2	63
6	194
3	97
7	232
5	179

Vol.	Pag.
7	231
9	314
2	52
6	203
6	206
2	56
1	20
2	55
1	18
3	95
3	86
4	135
8	272
8	263
8	270
8	268
9	300
8	287
3	90
8	282
7	227
4	141
1	3
2	72
1	8
1	19
2	64
9	299
9	307
9	304
5	158
10	360
3	83
6	209
5	157
4	133
4	122
3	87
4	137
5	146
5	178
10	324
1	81
8	283
4	124
3	106
6	198
7	221
7	244
2	61
1	1
1	9
5	168
2	50
2	58

Fumaria solida.
Genista triquetra.
Gentiana acaulis.
Geranium angulatum.
anemonefolium.
lanceolatum.
peltatum.
striatum.
Reichardi.
Radula.
Gladiolus communis.
cardinalis.
trifidis.
Glycine bimaculata.
coccinea.
rubicunda.
Gnaphalium eximium.
Goodenia lavigata.
Gorteria rigens.
Hedysarum obscurum.
Helianthus multiflorus.
Heliotropium peruvianum.
Helleborus hyemalis.
lividus.
niger.
Hemerocallis flava.
fulva.
Hermannia alnifolia.
althaifolia.
lavandulifolia.
Hibiscus Rosa sinensis.
speciosus.
syriacus.
Trionum.
Hyacinthus botryoides.
comosus.
racemosus.
Hyoscyamus aureus.
Hypericum balearicum.
calycinum.
Coris.
monogynum.
Jasminum officinale.
odoratissimum.
Iberis gibraltaria.
umbellata.
Indigofera candidans.
Ipomoea coccinea.
Quamoclit.
Iris ochroleuca.
persica.
pumila.
paronia.
sibirica.
spuria.

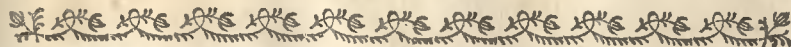
Vol.	Pag.
3	91
6	187
1	16
1	21
10	325
3	265
5	171
6	184
4	127
8	256
5	169
10	331
5	177
4	138
4	175
5	82
5	172
3	96
8	253
3	60
4	115
3	100
4	111
4	109
2	46
1	36
1	30
8	259
8	278
4	116
7	234
9	312
8	275
9	325
7	225
8	254
10	336
3	79
5	151
4	140
6	202
7	223
8	257
3	104
10	353
8	277
9	322
9	301
6	208
8	262
2	70
2	59
1	32
2	67
10	326

Vol.	Pag.
8	260
7	219
9	302
4	110
10	354
8	283
5	145
3	73
7	250
6	193
6	197
3	88
4	121
1	15
2	51
1	6
3	78
2	48
1	22
10	332
10	347
10	352
10	355
9	317
10	329
10	335
9	298
6	190
8	269
9	306
7	237
5	155
2	57
9	292
2	66
1	28
8	288
3	103
5	148
6	201
5	165
9	315
9	309
4	143
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5	163
7	224
7	230
8	279
10	345
9	316
10	340
6	213
8	286

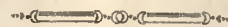
Metrosideros citrina.
Michauxia campanuloides.
Mimosa myrtifolia.
verticillata.
Mimulus aurantiacus.
ringens.
Monarda fistulosa, var.
Monsonia speciosa.
Myrtus tomentosa.
Narcissus angustifolius.
biflorus.
Bulbocodium.
incomparabilis.
Jonquilla.
major.
minor.
odorus.
triandrus.
Nigella damascena.
Oenothera fruticosa.
rosea.
purpurea.
pumila.
Ononis fruticosa.
Natrix.
rotundifolia.
Origanum Dictamnus.
Ornithogalum aureum.
nutans.
Othonna pectinata.
Oxalis caprina.
verticolor.
Papaver orientale.
Pastierina grandiflora.
Pastiflora alata.
cærulea.
ciliata.
Pelargonium acetosum.
betulinum.
bicolor.
cordifolium.
ceratophyllum.
echinatum.
glutinofum.
tetragonum.
tricolor.
Phlox divaricata.
Phylla ericoides.
Plumbago rosea.
Plumeria rubra.
Polygala bracteolata.
chanabuxus.
Heisteria.
Polygonum orientale.
Portlandia grandiflora.



<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Pag.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Pag.</i>
3	75	9	296
7	229	7	238
6	191	10	230
1	14	4	114
10	346	3	94
10	337	5	167
5	160	10	349
8	267	2	49
6	204	2	85
6	215	3	80
8	266	1	26
5	161	2	71
1	29	4	119
9	311	7	222
2	69	6	183
8	284	5	150
1	2	6	212
4	132	7	245
9	323	3	105
6	182	10	328
5	162	2	40
5	154	7	235
6	196	1	23
10	351	3	98
3	92	8	281
7	247	3	84
10	341	7	236
4	128	9	308
4	142	7	242
4	118	2	38
6	211	7	248
6	186	2	89
2	68	5	149
3	93		



## I N D E X.



In which the *English Names* of the Plants contained in the first *Ten Volumes* of the *BOTANICAL MAGAZINE* are alphabetically arranged.

<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Pag.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Pag.</i>
4	134	1	34
5	173	7	217
10	338	5	174
5	161	5	153
4	125	2	42
4	139	4	124
4	130	3	106
4	126	9	291
3	101	3	107
5	159	9	293
9	305	4	114
9	294	4	131
2	47	6	210
4	129	2	43
9	290	1	17
4	123	7	233
9	318	2	37
10	343	10	327
8	267	7	249
5	174	2	53
10	339	8	264
10	344	4	112
6	199	2	43
1	33	2	65
5	180	1	24
6	208	9	295
4	117	3	84
7	252	7	246
4	113	6	188
6	181	9	289
3	81	1	27
8	276	10	359
3	77	5	156
3	274	3	86
4	132	8	272
3	85	4	135

Vol.	Pag.		Vol.	Pag.	
8	258	Coronilla purple.	3	97	Fuchsia scarlet.
6	185	— rue-leaved.	5	179	Fumitory glaucous.
1	13	— sea-green.	7	232	— hollow-rooted.
6	203	Crane's-bill angular-stalked.	7	231	— solid-rooted.
5	148	— birch-leaved.	7	251	Garlick purple-headed.
4	143	— clammy.	9	314	Genista triangular-stalked.
8	261	— flesh-coloured.	2	52	Gentian large-flowered.
5	165	— heart-leaved.	6	200	Geranium anemone-leaved.
9	315	— horn leaved.	1	18	— dwarf.
3	103	— sorrel.	1	20	— ivy-leaved.
6	201	— two-coloured.	9	309	— prickly-stalked.
7	240	— three-coloured.	3	95	— rasp-leaved.
1	35	Crepis bearded.	2	55	— striped.
2	45	Crocus spring.	2	56	— spear-leaved.
5	164	Crow-foot grass-leaved.	4	136	— square-stalked.
6	204	— mountain.	7	245	Germander broad-leaved shrubby.
8	266	— plantain-leaved.	7	235	Globe-flower Asiatic.
6	315	— upright double.	8	268	Glycine dingy-flowered.
6	194	Crown imperial.	8	263	— purple.
9	300	Cudweed giant.	8	270	— scarlet.
1	4	Cyclamen round leaved.	8	287	Goodenia smooth.
2	44	— Persian.	3	90	Gorteria rigid-leaved.
8	271	Cyranthus narrow-leaved.	10	358	Heath Arbutus-leaved.
8	255	Cytisus common.	10	342	— bluish-flowered.
2	51	Dafodil great.	9	303	— stalk.
1	6	— lesser.	6	189	— great-flowered.
4	121	— peerless.	1	11	— herbaceous.
2	48	— reflexed.	7	220	— honey wort-flowered.
5	147	Dais cotinus-leaved.	10	356	— Masson's.
7	238	Daisy great double.	10	350	— porcelain.
9	313	Daphne trailing.	8	282	Hedysarum creeping-rooted.
2	64	Day-lily tawny.	1	8	Hellebore black.
1	19	— yellow.	2	72	— livid or purple.
8	273	Diofina one-flowered.	1	3	— winter.
7	218	Difandra trailing.	3	87	Henbane golden-flowered.
9	298	Dittany of Crete.	1	10	Hepatica.
1	12	Dodecatheon Mead's.	9	299	Hermannia alder-leaved.
1	5	Dog's tooth.	9	304	— lavender-leaved.
8	280	Dog's-bane tutfan-leav'd.	9	307	— marshmallow-leaved.
5	170	Draba fengreen.	6	209	Hibiscus bladder.
6	214	Dragon's-head toothed.	5	158	— China rose.
5	152	Epidendrum two-leaved.	3	83	— Syrian.
9	310	Erinus alpine.	10	360	— superb.
7	241	Fagonia cretan.	10	333	Honey-wort great.
1	22	Fennel flower garden.	2	68	House-leek cobweb.
4	144	Ferraria curled.	3	93	— dwarf.
2	70	Fig-marigold bearded.	9	296	— gouty.
8	262	— golden.	5	157	Hyacinth grape.
10	326	— green-flowered.	4	122	— starch.
1	32	— hatchet-leaved.	4	133	— two-coloured.
2	67	— jagged-leaved.	1	31	Jasmine common.
2	59	— two-coloured.	8	285	— sweet.
7	234	Flax tree.	1	23	Indian-crefs greater.
9	312	— yellow.	3	98	— small.
2	39	Franklin's Tartar.			

Vol.	Pag.		Vol.	Pag.	
6	198	Indigo white-leaved.	5	163	Lychnidea early-flowering.
1	15	Jonquil common.	7	223	Lychnis Chinese.
3	78	— great.	8	257	— scarlet.
7	221	Ipomea scarlet.	10	353	Mahernia cut-leaved.
7	244	— winged-leaved.	8	277	— winged.
3	91	Iris chalconian.	9	322	Manulea woolly.
1	9	— dwarf.	5	150	Marigold French.
6	187	— elder-scented.	9	301	Melianthus small.
1	1	— persian.	8	260	Metrosideros harsh-leaved.
1	21	— particoloured.	7	219	Michauxia rough-leaved.
5	168	— peacock.	1	29	Mignonet.
2	50	— Siberian.	9	316	Milk-wort box-leaved.
2	58	— spurious.	10	340	— heath leaved.
2	61	— tall.	10	345	— spear leaved.
1	16	— variegated.	9	302	Mimosa myrtle-leaved.
10	325	Justicia dichotomous.	4	110	— whorled-leaved.
4	127	Ixia bending-stalked.	5	145	Monarda crimson.
5	171	— Chinese.	8	283	Monkey-flower narr. leaved.
8	265	— crocus-leaved.	10	354	— orange.
8	256	— long-flowered.	3	73	Monsonia large-flowered.
6	184	— saffron-coloured.	7	236	Mullein borage-leaved.
5	169	Ixora scarlet.	7	250	Myrtle woolly-leaved.
5	175	Kalmia broad-leaved.	3	88	Narcissus hoop-petticoat.
5	177	— glaucous.	6	193	— narrow-leaved.
4	138	— hairy.	6	197	— two-flowered.
10	331	— narrow-leaved.	1	7	Navel-wort blue.
5	176	Laburnum common.	9	321	— round-leaved.
10	82	Lachenalia three-coloured.	10	349	Nightshade cut-leaved.
3	108	Ladies-finger four-leaved.	10	355	Oenothera dwarf.
6	192	Ladies-flipper two-leaved.	10	352	— purple.
6	216	— white-petal'd.	10	347	— rose-coloured.
3	96	Lantana prickly.	10	332	— shrubby.
4	115	Lathyrus blue-flowered.	6	100	Ornithogalum golden.
8	253	— jointed-podded.	4	118	Oppine evergreen.
4	121	— tuberous.	9	306	Othouna wormwood-leaved.
4	109	Lavatera annual.	9	292	Passerina great-flowered.
2	38	Laurustinus common.	1	28	Passion-flower common.
7	230	Lead-wort rose-coloured.	8	288	— fringed-leaved.
6	183	Lilac common.	2	65	— winged.
7	239	Lily Atanasco.	2	60	Pea sweet.
8	259	— Catesby's.	3	100	— Tangier.
1	30	— chalconian.	7	243	Periwinkle Madagascar.
1	36	— orange.	6	213	Perficaria tall.
8	278	— white.	7	224	Phyllis heath-leaved.
4	116	Limodorum tuberous-rooted.	9	319	Pimpernel Italian.
7	225	Lobelia shrubby.	1	25	Pink China, or Indian.
9	320	— scarlet.	9	297	— superb.
8	254	Lopezia Mexican.	8	279	Plumeria red.
3	104	Loofstrife bulb-bearing.	2	57	Poppy eastern.
3	79	Lotus black-flowered.	7	243	— prickly.
5	151	— winged.	8	286	Portlandia great-flowered.
10	336	— hairy.	3	75	Potentilla large-flowered.
5	160	Lungwort Virginian.	7	229	Primrose lilac double.
6	202	Lupine perennial.	1	14	Primula mountain.
4	140	— yellow.	6	191	— silver edged.

Vol.	Pag.	Vol.	Pag.
10	346	3	80
5	162	4	128
10	357	10	341
7	238	1	26
9	323	8	269
10	335	5	166
9	317	6	211
10	329	2	63
1	29	4	119
8	284	7	222
2	69	7	227
9	311	6	207
1	2	6	212
6	182	2	71
6	196	6	205
10	351	6	200
3	92	3	74
7	247	3	99
4	142	9	324
6	186	3	105
10	337	10	328
10	330	2	40
3	94	8	275
10	334	8	281
5	178	4	141
5	146	9	308
4	187	3	89
10	348	7	226
2	41	6	195
2	46	3	76
5	154	5	155
2	49	7	237
5	167	5	149
7	242		



## I N D E X

To the *Hardy Trees* contained in the first *Ten Volumes* of the *Botanical Magazine*.

Vol.	Pag.
5	170
1	31
8	275
1	28
8	267
6	183

170	Cytisus Laburnum.
31	Jasminum officinale.
275	Liriodendron Tulipifera.
28	Passiflora carulea.
267	Pyrus spectabilis.
183	Syringa vulgaris.

## I N D E X

To the *Hardy Shrubs* contained in the first *Ten Volumes* of the *Botanical Magazine*.

5	161
5	180
4	112
3	81
8	255
9	313
1	11
9	314
3	83
10	331
5	177
4	138
5	175
9	317
10	335
9	316
9	311
2	69
9	323
3	85
2	38

161	Amygdalus nana.
180	Azalea nudiflora, var. coccin.
112	Cistus ladaniferus.
81	Colutea arborescens.
255	Cytisus sessilifolius.
313	Daphne Cneorum.
11	Erica herbacea.
314	Genista triquetra.
83	Hibiscus syriacus.
331	Kalmia angustifolia.
177	— glauca.
138	— hirsuta.
175	— latifolia.
317	Ononis fruticosa.
335	— rotundifolia.
316	Polygala Chamæbuxus.
311	Robinia hispida.
69	Rosa muscosa.
323	Rubus odoratus.
85	Spartium junceum.
38	Viburnum Tinus.

## I N D E X

To the *Hardy Herbaceous Perennial Plants* contained in the first *Ten Volumes* of the *Botanical Magazine*.

Vol.	Pag.
4	184
1	24
7	251
4	126
5	159
4	130
9	290
1	10
4	123
2	54
9	318
6	207
3	39
8	280
7	246
7	220
6	199
7	228
5	153
4	117
7	252
9	293
2	62
3	77
2	65
5	156
8	258
2	45
1	4
1	7
6	216
6	192
6	207
2	39
1	12
5	170
6	214
3	76
9	310
1	5
2	63

Vol.	Pag.
6	194
7	232
7	231
2	52
6	203
2	55
3	86
8	282
7	227
1	3
2	72
1	8
1	19
2	64
5	157
4	133
4	122
5	146
2	61
1	1
1	9
6	187
3	91
2	50
2	58
1	16
1	21
8	265
5	171
5	172
4	111
2	46
1	36
8	278
1	30
9	312
9	320
6	202
8	257
3	104
6	208
8	283
5	145
6	193
6	197
3	88
4	121
2	15
1	51
1	6
3	78
2	48
10	332
10	355
8	269

Vol.	Pag.
2	57
5	163
3	75
7	229
6	191
1	14
10	337
5	160
6	215
6	204
8	266
5	164
4	132
1	2
5	162
5	154
6	196
10	351
3	92
10	341
4	128
4	118
6	211
2	68
2	49
3	80
3	105
2	40
7	235
3	84
7	236
3	89

## INDEX

To the *Annual* and *Biennial* Plants (or, if not strictly such, requiring to be frequently renewed from Seed) usually cultivated in the open Borders, contained in the first *Ten* Volumes of the *Botanical Magazine*.

9	295
3	101
3	108
6	200

Vol.	Pag.
0	324
7	243
8	270
10	357
3	102
10	333
5	166
6	188
4	113
1	27
1	35
1	25
9	297
5	179
6	209
3	106
7	221
8	253
2	60
4	115
3	100
4	109
5	151
4	140
1	22
10	352
6	347
1	29
7	247
4	142
7	238
4	114
5	150
10	328
1	23
3	28
5	149

## INDEX

To the *Greenhouse* Plants contained in the first *Ten* Volumes of the *Botanical Magazine*.

5	173
4	139
7	239
9	294
9	319
3	74
10	343

Vol.	Pag.
10	344
1	33
8	274
7	217
5	174
1	17
10	348
2	42
9	291
6	210
6	195
7	233
2	37
10	327
7	249
2	53
8	264
2	43
6	181
10	359
9	289
1	13
6	185
9	321
2	44
8	271
5	147
8	273
7	218
9	303
10	358
7	220
6	189
10	356
10	342
10	350
8	261
7	241
3	97
6	206
2	56
1	20
1	18
3	95
4	135
8	272
8	263
8	270
8	268
9	300
3	287
3	90
9	299
9	307
9	304

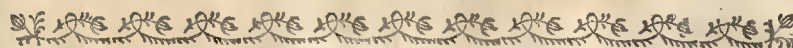
Vol.	Pag.	
3	87	Hyoscyamus aureus.
4	137	Hypericum balearicum.
5	178	————— Coris.
10	334	————— monogynum.
8	285	Jasminum odoratissimum.
4	124	Iberis gibraltaria.
5	198	Indigofera candida s.
6	168	Iris pavonia.
6	184	Ixia crocata.
4	127	———— flexuosa.
8	256	———— longiflora.
3	82	Lachenalia tricolor.
8	259	Lilium Catebæi.
7	234	Linum arboreum.
8	254	Lopezia racemosa.
10	336	Lotus hirsutus.
3	79	———— Jacobæus.
7	223	Lycchnis coronata.
10	353	Mahernia incisa.
8	277	———— pinnata.
9	322	Manulea tomentosa.
9	301	Melianthus minor.
8	262	Mesembrym <sup>m</sup> aureum.
2	70	———— barbatum.
2	59	———— bicolorum.
1	32	———— dolabriforme.
2	67	———— pinnatifidum.
10	326	———— viridiflorum.
8	260	Metrofideros citrina.
7	219	Michauxia campanuloides.
9	302	Mimosa myrtifolia.
4	110	———— verticillata.
10	354	Mimulus aurantiacus.
3	73	Monsonia speciosa.
10	329	Ononis Natrrix.
6	100	Ornithogalum aureum.
9	298	Origanum Distamnus.
9	306	Othonna pectinata.
7	227	Oxalis caprina.
5	155	———— versicolor.
9	292	Passerina grandiflora.
3	103	Pelargonium acetosum.
5	148	———— betulinum.
6	201	———— bicolor.
5	165	———— cordifolium.
9	315	———— ceratophyllum.
9	309	———— echinatum.
4	143	———— glutinosum.
4	136	———— tetragonum.
7	240	———— tricolor.
7	224	Phylica ericoides.
10	345	Polygala bracteolata.
10	340	———— Heisteria.
10	346	Protea mellifera.
8	284	Rosa semperflorens.

Vol.	Pag.	
6	182	Salvia aurea.
6	186	Selago ovata.
3	93	Sempervivum monanthes.
9	296	———— tortuosum.
10	330	Sida cristata.
3	94	Sisyrinchium Iridioides.
10	349	Solanum laciniatum.
5	167	Sophora tetraptera.
2	71	Statice sinuata.
7	222	Struthiola erecta.
6	212	Tanacetum flabelliforme.
7	245	Teucrium latifolium.
9	308	Verbena Aubletia.
7	242	Veronica decussata.

## INDEX

To the *Stove Plants* contained in the first *Ten Volumes* of the *Botanical Magazine*.

10	338	Allamanda cathartica.
4	125	Alstroemeria Ligtu.
9	305	Amaryllis equestris.
2	47	———— formosissima.
4	129	———— vittata.
10	339	Arum trilobatum.
1	34	Browallia elata.
2	41	Calceolaria pinnata.
3	107	Cassia Chamæcrista.
4	131	Catebæa spinosa.
5	152	Epidendrum cochleatum.
4	144	Ferraria undulata.
4	141	Heliotropium peruvianum.
5	158	Hibiscus Rosa sinensis.
10	360	———— speciosus.
7	241	Ipomœa Quamoclit.
10	325	Justicia nasuta.
5	169	Ixora coccinea.
3	96	Lantana aculeata.
4	116	Limodorum tuberosum.
7	225	Lobelia furinamensis.
7	250	Myrtus tomentosa.
2	66	Passiflora alata.
8	288	———— ciliata.
7	230	Plumbago rosea.
8	279	Plumeria rubra.
8	286	Portlandia grandiflora.
1	25	Stapelia variegata.
4	119	Strelitzia Regina.
8	281	Turnera angustifolia.
7	243	Vinca rosea.



## INDEX.

In which the Plants contained in the first *Ten Volumes* of the *BOTANICAL MAGAZINE* are arranged according to the System of LINNÆUS, as published by himself.

## MONANDRIA.

*Monandria Monogynia.*

**L**OPEZIA racemosa.

*Monandria Digynia.*

Blitum virgatum.

## DIANDRIA.

*Diandria Monogynia.*

Calceolaria pinnata.  
 ————— Fornergillii.  
 Jasminum officinale.  
 ————— odoratissimum.  
 Justicia nasuta.  
 Monarda fistulosa, var.  
 Salvia aurea.  
 Syringa vulgaris.  
 Verbena Aubletia\*.  
 Veronica decussata.

## TRIANDRIA.

*Triandria Monogynia.*

Antholyza Cunonia.  
 Crocus vernus.  
 Gladiolus communis.  
 ————— cardinalis.  
 ————— tristis.  
 Iris ochroleuca.  
 ————— perfica.  
 ————— pumila.  
 ————— pavonia.  
 ————— sambucina.

Iris fibrica.  
 ————— spuria.  
 ————— fusiana.  
 ————— variegata.  
 ————— versicolor.  
 Ixia Bulbocodium.  
 ————— chinensis.  
 ————— crocata.  
 ————— flexuosa.  
 ————— longiflora.

*Triandria Digynia.*

Briza maxima.

## TETRANDRIA.

*Tetrandria Monogynia.*

Buddlea globosa.  
 Catebæa spinosa.  
 Ixora coccinea.  
 Protea mellifera.  
 Scabiosa atropurpurea.  
 Struthiola erecta.

## PENTANDRIA.

*Pentandria Monogynia.*

Allamanda cathartica.  
 Anagallis Monelli.  
 Azalea nudiflora, var.  
 Campanula carpatica.  
 ————— grandiflora.  
 ————— Speculum.  
 Cerinthe major.  
 Chironia baccifera.  
 ————— frutescens.  
 Convolvulus althæoides.

\* Some Plants of this genus have two, others four stamina;—the present one has four.

Convolvulus linearis.  
 — Nil.  
 — purpureus.  
 — tricolor.  
 Cyclamen Coum.  
 — persicum.  
 Cynoglossum Omphalodes.  
 Diosma uniflora.  
 Dodecatheon Meadia.  
 Goodenia lavigata.  
 Heliotropium peruvianum.  
 Hyoscyamus aureus.  
 Ipomœa coccinea.  
 — Quamoclit.  
 Lyfimachia bulbifera.  
 Phlox divaricata.  
 Phylla ericoides.  
 Plumbago rosea.  
 Plumeria rubra.  
 Portlandia grandiflora.  
 Primula acaulis, pl.  
 — marginata.  
 — villosa.  
 Pulmonaria virginica.  
 Solanum laciniatum.  
 Soldanella alpina.  
 Spigelia marilandica.  
 Strelitzia Regina.  
 Verbascum Myconi.  
 Vinca rosea.

*Pentandria Digynia.*

Apocynum androsæmifolium.  
 Gentiana acaulis.  
 Stapelia variegata.

*Pentandria Trigynia.*

Turnera angustifolia.  
 Viburnum Tinus.

*Pentandria Pentagynia.*

Linum arboreum.  
 — flavum.  
 Mahernia incisa.  
 — pinnata.  
 Statice sinuata.

## HEXANDRIA.

*Hexandria Monogynia.*

Allium descendens.  
 Alstroemeria Pelegrina.  
 — Ligtu.  
 Amaryllis Atamafeo.

Amaryllis equestris.  
 — formosissima.  
 — lutea.  
 — farniensis.  
 — vittata.  
 Anthericum Libastrum.  
 Bulbocodium vernum.  
 Cyrtanthus angustifolius.  
 Erythronium Dens Canis.  
 Fritillaria imperialis.  
 Hemerocallis flava.  
 — fulva.  
 Hyacinthus botryoides.  
 — comosus.  
 — racemosus.  
 Lachenalia tricolor.  
 Leucojum vernum.  
 Lilium bulbiferum.  
 — candidum.  
 — Cateibai.  
 — chalcedonicum.  
 Narcissus angustifolius.  
 — Bulbocodium.  
 — biflorus.  
 — Jonquilla.  
 — incomparabilis.  
 — major.  
 — minor.  
 — odorus.  
 — triandrus.  
 Ornithogalum aureum.  
 — nutans.  
 Scilla amœna.  
 — campanulata.  
 Tradescantia virginica.

*Hexandria Trigynia.*

Trillium sessile.

## HEPTANDRIA.

*Heptandria Monogynia.*

Difandra prostrata.

## OCTANDRIA.

*Octandria Monogynia.*

Daphne Cneorum.  
 Epilobium angustissimum.  
 Erica ampullacea.  
 — baccans.  
 — cerinthoides.  
 — grandiflora.  
 — herbacea.

Erica Massoni.  
 — perfoliata.  
 — ventricosa.  
 Fuchsia coccinea.  
 Michauxia campanuloides.  
 Oenothera fruticosa.  
 — pumila.  
 — purpurea.  
 — rosea.  
 Passerina grandiflora.  
 Tropæolum majus.  
 — minus.

*Octandria Trigynia.*

Polygonum orientale.

*Decandria Monogynia.*

Cassia Chamæcrista.  
 Dais cotinifolia.  
 Fagonia cretica.  
 Kalmia angustifolia.  
 — glauca.  
 — hirsuta.  
 — latifolia.  
 Sophora tetraptera.

*Decandria Digynia.*

Dianthus barbatus.  
 — Caryophyllus, var.  
 — chinensis.  
 — superbus.  
 Saponaria Ocymoides.  
 Saxifraga crassifolia.  
 — mutata.  
 — farinifera.

*Decandria Trigynia.*

Silene pendula.

*Decandria Pentagynia.*

Agrostemma Cœli rosa.  
 — coronaria.  
 Cotyledon orbiculata.  
 Lychnis chalcedonica.  
 — coronata.  
 Oxalis caprina.  
 — versicolor.  
 Sedum Anacampferos.  
 — populifolium.

## DODECANDRIA.

*Dodecandria Trigynia.*

Reseda odorata.

*Dodecandria Dodecagynia.*

Sempervivum arachnoideum.  
 — monanthes.  
 — tortuosum.

## ICOSANDRIA.

*Icosandria Monogynia.*

Amygdalus nana.  
 Cactus flagelliformis.  
 Myrtus tomentosa.

*Icosandria Pentagynia.*

Mesembryanthemum aureum.  
 — barbatum.  
 — bicolorum.  
 — dolabriforme.  
 — pinnatifidum.  
 — viridiflorum.

Pyrus spectabilis.

*Icosandria Polygynia.*

Fragaria monophylla.  
 Potentilla grandiflora.  
 Rubus arcticus.  
 — odoratus.  
 Rosa muscosa.  
 — semperflorens.

## POLYANDRIA.

*Polyandria Monogynia.*

Argemone mexicana.  
 Capparis spinosa.  
 Cistus formosus.  
 — incanus.  
 — ladaniferus.  
 Papaver orientale.  
 Sanguinaria canadensis.

*Polyandria Pentagynia.*

Aquilegia canadensis.  
 Nigella damascena.

*Polyandria Polygynia.*

Adonis vernalis.  
 Anemone Hepatica.  
 — hortensis.  
 — sylvestris.  
 Clematis integrifolia.  
 Helieborus hyemalis.  
 — lividus.  
 — niger.

Liriodendron Tulipifera.  
 Ranunculus aconitifolius, pl.  
 ————— acris, pl.  
 ————— amplexicanlis.  
 ————— gramineus.  
 Trollius asiaticus.

## DIDYNAMIA.

*Didynamia Gymnospermia.*

Dracocephalum denticulatum.  
 Lamium Orvala.  
 Melissa grandiflora.  
 Origanum Dictamnus.  
 Prunella grandiflora.  
 Teucrium latifolium.

*Didynamia Angiospermia.*

Antirrhinum alpinum.  
 ————— purpureum.  
 ————— spartheum.  
 ————— triphyllum.  
 ————— triste.  
 Browallia elata.  
 Buchnera viscosa.  
 Celsia linearis.  
 Erinus alpinus.  
 Lantana aculeata.  
 Manulea tomentosa.  
 Melianthus minor.  
 Mimulus ringens.  
 ————— aurantiacus.  
 Selago ovata.

## TETRADYNAMIA.

*Tetradynamia Siliculosa.*

Alyssum deltoideum.  
 ————— halimifolium.  
 ————— saxatile.  
 ————— utriculatum.  
 Draba aizoides.  
 Iberis gibraltaria.  
 ————— umbellata.

*Tetradynamia Siliquosa.*

Arabis alpina.  
 Cheiranthus maritimus.  
 ————— mutabilis.

## MONADELPHIA.

*Monadelphina Pentandria.*

Erodium incarnatum.

Hermannia alnifolia.  
 ————— althæifolia.  
 ————— lavandulifolia.

*Monadelphina Heptandria.*

Pelargonium acetosum.  
 ————— betulinum.  
 ————— bicolor.  
 ————— ceratophyllum.  
 ————— cordifolium.  
 ————— echinatum.  
 ————— glutinosum.  
 ————— tetragonum.  
 ————— tricolor.

*Monadelphina Octandria.*

Aitonia capensis.

*Monadelphina Decandria.*

Geranium anemonefolium.  
 ————— angulatum.  
 ————— lanceolatum.  
 ————— peltatum.  
 ————— Radula.  
 ————— Reichardi.  
 ————— striatum.

*Monadelphina Polyandria.*

Camellia japonica.  
 Hibiscus Rosa sinensis.  
 ————— speciosus.  
 ————— syriacus.  
 ————— Trionum.  
 Lavatera trimestris.  
 Sida cristata.

## DIADELPHIA.

*Diadelphina Hexandria.*

Fumaria cava.  
 ————— glauca.  
 ————— folida.

*Diadelphina Octandria.*

Polygala bracteolata.  
 ————— Chamæbuxus.  
 ————— Heisteria.

*Diadelphina Decandria.*

Anthyllis tetraphylla.  
 Aspalathus pedunculata.  
 Borbonia crenata.

Colutea arborescens.  
 ————— frutescens.  
 Coronilla glauca.  
 ————— valentina.  
 ————— varia.  
 Cytisus Laburnum.  
 ————— sessilifolius.  
 Genista triquetra.  
 Glycine bimaculata.  
 ————— coccinea.  
 ————— rubicunda.  
 Hedyfarum obscurum.  
 Indigofera candicans.  
 Lathyrus articulatus.  
 ————— odoratus.  
 ————— fativus.  
 ————— tingitanus.  
 ————— tuberosus.  
 Lotus hirsutus.  
 ————— jacobæus.  
 ————— tetragonolobus.  
 Lupinus luteus.  
 ————— perennis.  
 Ononis fruticosa.  
 ————— Natrix.  
 ————— rotundifolia.  
 Robinia hispida.  
 Spartium junceum.  
 Trifolium incarnatum.

## POLYADELPHIA.

*Polyadelphina Dodecandria.*

Monsonia speciosa.

*Polyadelphina Polyandria.*

Hypericum balearicum.  
 ————— calycinum.  
 ————— Coris.  
 ————— monogynum.  
 Metrofideros citrina.

## SYNGENESIA.

*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis.*

Catananche cærulea.  
 Crepis barbata.  
 Scorzonera tingitana.

*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.*

Aster alpinus.  
 ————— tenellus.  
 Bellis perennis, fl. pl.

Chrysanthemum indicum.  
 Cineraria Amelloides.  
 ————— lanata.  
 Gnaphalium eximium.  
 Senecio elegans.  
 Tagetes patula.  
 Tussilago alpina.  
 Tanaetum flabelliforme.  
 Zinnia multiflora.

*Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.*

Centaurea glastifolia.  
 ————— montana.  
 Coreopsis verticillata.  
 Gorteria rigens.  
 Helianthus multiflorus.  
 Rudbeckia purpurea.

*Syngenesia Polygamia Necessaria.*

Othonna pectinata.

*Syngenesia Monogamia.*

Lobelia Cardinalis.  
 ————— furinamenfis.  
 Viola pedata.

## GYNANDRIA.

*Gynandria Diandria.*

Cypripedium acaule.  
 ————— album.  
 Epidendrum cochleatum.  
 Limodorum tuberosum.

*Gynandria Triandria.*

Ferraria undulata.  
 Sifyrinchium Iridioides.

*Gynandria Pentandria.*

Passiflora alata.  
 ————— cærulea.  
 ————— ciliata.

*Gynandria Polyandria.*

Arum trilobatum.

## POLYGAMIA.

*Polygamia Monocia.*

Mimosa myrtifolia.  
 ————— verticillata.

