

CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL
MAGAZINE

7-8

1794

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THE
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;
 OR,
Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

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

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

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

TOGETHER WITH

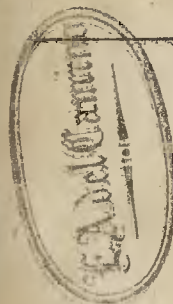
THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

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

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

VOL. VII. - 8



“ Now let us range both far, and wide,
 “ Thro’ all the gardens boasted pride.
 “ Here Jasmynes spread the silver flow’r,
 “ To deck the wall or weave the bow’r,
 “ The Woodbines mix in am’rous play,
 “ And breathe their fragrant lives away.
 “ There rising Myrtles form a shade;
 “ There Roses blush, and scent the glade;
 “ The Orange, with a vernal face,
 “ Wears ev’ry rich autumnal grace;
 “ While the young blossoms here unfold,
 “ There shines the fruit like pendant gold;
 “ Citrons their balmy sweets exhale,
 “ And triumph in the distant gale.

COTTON.

L O N D O N :

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M DCC XCIV.

BUCHNERA VISCOSA. CLAMMY BUCHNERA:

N^o 217*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. obsolete 5-dentatus. *Corollæ* limbus 5-fidus, æqualis:
lobis cordatis. *Caps.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BUCHNERA *viscosa* foliis lineari-lanceolatis laxè dentatis
subglutinosis, floribus pedunculatis, caule fruticoso. *L'Herit. Strip. nov. tom. 2. tab. 34.*
Ait. Kew. V. 2. p. 357.

Buchnera is a genus of plants established by LINNÆUS in honour of A. E. BUCHNER, a German naturalist.

Of this genus, nine species are enumerated in the 14th edition of the *Systema Vegetabilium*, by Professor MURRAY.

We learn from Mr. AITON, that the present species (a native of the Cape) was introduced to the royal garden at Kew in 1774.

It cannot boast much beauty, yet as it occupies but little room, grows readily from cuttings, and flowers during most of the summer: it obtains a place in most green-houses.



No 218



Pub. by W. Curtis at Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1793 *Sanfom. Sculp*

[218]

DISANDRA PROSTRATA. TRAILING
DISANDRA.

Class and Order.

HEPTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. sub 7-partitus. *Cor.* rotata, subseptem-partita. *Caps.* 2-ocularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DISANDRA prostrata. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. Suppl. Pl. p. 32. 214. Ait. Kew. V. 1. p. 493.*
SIBTHORPIA peregrina. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 880.*

The foliage of this plant greatly resembles that of Ground Ivy, and its branches trail on the ground somewhat in the same manner, extending to the length of several feet; but it is not on the ground that it is best seen, as its flowers are apt to be hid among the leaves: it appears most advantageously when growing in a pot, placed on a pedestal, or in some elevated situation, where its branches may hang carelessly down: thus treated, when fully blown, it becomes a most pleasing object.

LINNÆUS, the son, in his *Suppl. Plant.* observes, that the *Disandra* varies extremely in the number of its stamina, as it does also in the divisions of its calyx, and corolla; in this respect, indeed, we do not know its equal: fortunately for those systems of Botany, which are formed from the number of certain parts of the fructification, few such inconstants exist.

Professor MURRAY observes, that seven is the most prevalent number of its stamina, five the most natural.

LINNÆUS describes it as a native of the East; Mr. AITON informs us, that it was introduced here about the year 1771, from Madeira.

It flowers during most of the summer months; in the winter it must be kept in the green-house; in the summer it will bear the open air, grows readily from cuttings, should be planted in rich earth, and plentifully watered in dry weather.



Pub. by W. Curtis. S^t Geo Crescent Feb. 1. 1793 Scizfom Sculp

MICHAUXIA CAMPANULOIDES. ROUGH-
LEAV'D MICHAUXIA.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 16-partitus. *Cor.* rotata, 8-partita. *Neetarium* 8-valve,
staminiferum. *Caps.* 8-locularis, polysperma. L' Heritier
Monogr.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MICHAUXIA campanuloides. L' Heritier *Monogr.*

The celebrated author of the *Hortus Kewensis* informs us, that the plant here figured is a native of the Levant, and was introduced to this country in the year 1787, by Monf. L' HERITIER, who first gave it the name of *Michauxia*, and wrote a Monographia, or particular treatise on it.

We have before observed, that when a plant has been named in honour of any particular person, that name must be retained in all countries, however uncouth its pronunciation may be, and there are few of our readers but what will think the present name sufficiently so.

Last summer 1792, in the month of July, we had the pleasure to see a fine plant of this sort, fully blown, in the collection of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kensington; though in a small pot, it grew nearly to the height of six feet, was branched almost to the bottom, and loaded with a profusion of blossoms, such as are represented on the plate, and which bore some distant resemblance to those of a passion-flower.

It is a biennial green-house plant, and, of course, only to be raised from seeds, which we are sorry to find have not ripened in this country, though they are said to do so in France.

ERICA CERINTHOIDES. HONEYWORT,
FLOWER'D 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 *cerinthoides* antheris muticis inclusis, corollis clavatis
grossis, stigmatibus inclusis cruciatis, foliis quaternis.
Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 368. Ait. Kew.
V. 2. p. 22.

The *Erica cerinthoides* is one of the most magnificent and showy of the genus, grows wild at the Cape, from whence it was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Mr. Masson, in 1774; it is the more valuable, as it flowers during most of the year: its blossoms are found to vary from a deep to a very pale red. It is a hardy green-house plant, and usually propagated by cuttings.

To have this beautiful tribe of plants in perfection, they must be kept in pots proportioned to their size, filled with that kind of bog earth in which our British heaths grow spontaneously, finely sifted; to which it may be necessary sometimes to add a third part of the mould of rotten leaves, or choice loam, partaking more of a clayey than a sandy nature: we must be careful not to let them suffer for want of water in dry hot weather, as such an omission, even for one day, may be fatal; and to give them as much air as possible at all times when the weather is mild.



IPOMŒA COCCINEA. SCARLET IPOMŒA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis. *Stigma* capitato-globosum, *Caps.* 3-ocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IPOMŒA *coccinea* foliis cordatis acuminatis basi angulatis, pedunculis multifloris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.*

14. *Murr. p.* 204. *Ait. Kew. V. 1. p.* 215.

CONVOLVULUS *coccineus*, folio anguloso. *Plum. Amer.*

89. *t.* 103.

QUAMOLCIT *americana*, folio hederæ, flore coccineo.

Comm. rar. 21. *t.* 21.

The *Ipomœa* is very nearly related to the *Convolvulus*, one principal difference consists in the different form of its stigma, which is globular, like that of the Primrose; whereas in the *Convolvulus* it is divided into two substances, as is obviously shewn in the *Convolvulus arvensis* and *sepium*, but all the plants of these two genera have not this character marked with equal strength.

The present species is a twining plant, will run up a stick to the height of six, eight, or ten feet, and produce an abundance of flowers, of a rich orange colour tending to scarlet, which renders it one of the most ornamental annuals cultivated in our gardens, into which it is not as yet generally introduced, though cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1759.

Mr. MILLER describes it as a native of Carolina, and the Bahama Islands, Mr. AITON of the West-Indies; it flowers from June to September.

It is cultivated in the same manner, and with the same ease as other annuals; three seeds may be set in the ground, about four inches asunder, in the form of a triangle; when the seedlings are sufficiently advanced, a tall stick is to be thrust down in the centre betwixt the three plants, for them to twine around: the warmer and more sheltered the situation, and the richer the soil in which they are placed, the taller the plants will grow; by raising them on a hot bed, you may anticipate their natural time of flowering, and be more certain of obtaining good seed.



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc' Gov: Crescent Mar. 1. 1793

Saxford Sculp



Pub. by W. Curtis S^o Geo. Cyclopæd. Mar. 1. 1793. Sanson Sculp

STRUTHIOLA ERECTA. SMOOTH STRUTHIOLA.



Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. nulla. Cal. tubulosus, ore glandulis 8. Bacca exsucca, polysperma. Linn. Mant. p. 4. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 165.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STRUTHIOLA *erecta* glabra. Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14.

Murr. p. 164. Ait. Kew. V. 1. p. 165.

PASSERINA *dodecandra*. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 513. Amœn.

Acad. V. 4. p. 271.

PASSERINA *filiformis*. Mill. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.

PASSERINA. Burm. Afric. t. 47. f. 1.

The plant here represented appears to have been first described and figured by BURMAN, in his *Pl. Afric.* under the name of *Passerina*: LINNÆUS introduced it in the 3d edition of his *Sp. Pl.* by the title of *Passerina dodecandra*; discovering afterwards that it had in reality only four stamina, and that the other eight substances, mistaken for such, were so many glandular nectaria, he made in his *Mantiff. Plant.* a new genus of it, by the name of *Struthiola*, and assigned it the trivial name of *erecta*; in the abbreviated generic description given of it by Prof. MURRAY, an alteration is made in this generic character, and what before was considered as Corolla, is here regarded as Calyx; no reason is assigned for this alteration, and we are at a loss to account for the propriety of it.

Mr. MILLER, who cultivated this plant in 1758, describes it in his dictionary, and observes very justly, that though its branches when young are erect, when loaded with blossoms they incline to a horizontal position; hence the term *erecta* becomes an improper one, and should be changed for one more expressive.

This species of *Struthiola* is a very common shrub in our greenhouses, will grow to the height of five or six feet, and, though not so ornamental as some other plants, has the merit of flowering during most of the year, and often in the depth of winter.

Is readily increased by cuttings.

LYCHNIS CORONATA. CHINESE LYCHNIS.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Cal.* 1-phyllus, oblongus, lævis. *Petala* 5, unguiculata: *Limbo* sub-bifido. *Caps.* 5-locularis.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*LYCHNIS *coronata* glabra, floribus axillaribus terminalibusque solitariis, petalis laciniatis. *Thunb. Japon.* p. 187. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14.* *Murr.* p. 435. *Ait. Kew. V. 1.* p. 117.LYCHNIS *grandiflora* floribus axillaribus terminalibusque solitariis, petalis inæqualiter crenatis. *Jacq. Collect. V. 1.* p. 149. *Icon. V. 1.*JAPONICE sen fjun ra, vulgo Ganpi. *Kempfer. Amen. Exot. Fasc. V.* p. 873.

The rich and elegant blossoms of this Chinese or Japanese beauty, possess a flatness and stiffness, which gives them an artificial air, to which their colour, which is exactly that of common red lead, may perhaps somewhat contribute; they make their appearance towards the close of the summer, and as many (when the plant is in health and vigour) are produced on the same stem, they continue a considerable time in bloom; its root is perennial, and its stem, which rises to the height of about two feet, herbaceous.

We remember to have seen this plant in the collection of the late Dr. FOTHERGILL at Upton, about the year 1774, by whom it was first introduced to this country: KÆMPFER, the celebrated Dutch traveller, who saw it growing in Japan, gives a very short description of it in his *Amenitates exoticæ*, and mentions a variety of it with white flowers: Professor THUNBERG, who saw it also in its wild state, as well as in the gardens of that country, confines himself to describing the plant more at large: Professor JACQUIN, in his *Icones*, has given an admirable figure of it.

Persons here differ in their mode of cultivating this species of *Lychnis*, some treating it as a stove others as a greenhouse and others as a hardy herbaceous plant; the latter mode is to be preferred, provided care be taken to plant it in a sheltered situation, and to guard it against the inclemency of particular seasons: it is propagated by parting its roots, also by slips, and cuttings, but in this business more than ordinary care is required to be successful.





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PHYLICA ERICOIDES. HEATH-LEAV'D
PHYLICA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Perianthium 5-partitum, turbinatum. *Petala* 0. *Squamæ* 5.
stamina munientes. *Caps.* tricocca, infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHYLICA *ericoides* foliis linearibus verticillatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 235. Ait. Kew. V. 1. p. 268.*

ALATERNOIDES *africana* ericæfoliis, floribus albicantibus et muscosis. *Comm. Hort. 2. p. 1. t. 1.*

Mr. MILLER, who cultivated this plant in 1731, informs us, that it grows wild about Lisbon, where it covers extensive tracts of ground, in the same manner as the heath does in this country; it seldom rises above the height of three feet, and is much disposed to become bushy; its flowers, which are slightly odoriferous, begin to appear in autumn, and continue during the winter and spring; they grow in little heads on the summits of the branches: their whiteness, contrasted with the dark colour of the foliage, forms a pleasing appearance, and entitles this plant, though a common and long-established inhabitant of the greenhouse, to a place with such as may boast more brilliancy of colour.

Its leaves, which thickly cover the stalks, do not well accord with LINNÆUS's specific description.

It is usually propagated by cuttings, which strike readily,



Pub. by W. Curtis S^t. Geo. Crescent Apr. 1. 1793. Surjom Sculp

LOBELIA SURINAMENSIS. SHRUBBY LOBELIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Caps.* infera, 2 five 3-ocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *surinamensis* caule suffruticoso, foliis oblongis glabris ferratis, floribus axillaribus pedunculatis. *Ait. Kew. V. 3. p. 498. Sp. Pl. 1320.*

LOBELIA *levigata* foliis ellipticis ferratis glabris, capsulis grossis globosis, calycibus subulatis, corollis glaberrimis. *Linn. Suppl. p. 392.*

The Lobelia surinamensis, a plant newly introduced here, is minutely described in the *Suppl. Pl.* of the younger LINNÆUS, under the name of *levigata*, apparently from the smoothness of its flowers: in the year 1786, Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON sent this plant to the Royal Garden at Kew, from the West-Indies, where it grows spontaneously, as well as at Surinam; and Mr. AITON has inserted it at the end of the *Hort. Kew.* assigning to it a new specific description, and a new trivial name: our drawing was made from a plant which flowered in the stove of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kensington, to whom it was imparted by RICHARD MOLESWORTH, Esq. of Peckham, a gentleman liberal in his communications, and anxious to promote the cause of Botany.

This species of Lobelia is a stove plant, having a somewhat shrubby stalk, growing to the height of several feet; its blossoms are very large, of a pale red colour, and its Antheræ, which might be mistaken for the stigma, unusually hairy.

It begins to flower in January and February, and continues to blossom during most of the summer.

Is increased by cuttings.

ARABIS ALPINA. ALPINE WALL-CRESS.



Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Glandulæ nectariferæ 4, singulæ intra calycis foliola, squamæ instar reflexæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARABIS *alpina* foliis amplexicaulibus dentatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 599. Ait. Kew. Vol. 2. p. 399. Mill. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

DRABA *alba* filiquosa repens. *Bauh. Pin. p. 109.*

An early-blowing plant, if it has no great pretensions to beauty, brings with it a powerful recommendation, more especially if its flowers are not of the more common hue; such are the claims which the present plant has to a place in this work: it is perennial, hardy, herbaceous, of low growth, rarely exceeding a foot in height, producing its white blossoms in April and May: its size renders it a suitable plant for the border of a small garden, or for the covering of rock-work.

It is readily increased by parting its roots in autumn.

Grows spontaneously on the Alps of Switzerland, Austria, and Lapland, and was cultivated (*vid. Hort. Kew*) in the Botanic Garden at Oxford, in 1658.



HELIANTHUS MULTIFLORUS. MANY-FLOW-
ERED OR PERENNIAL SUN-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum, planum. *Pappus* 2-phyllus. *Cal.* imbricatus, subsquarrosus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELIANTHUS *multiflorus* foliis inferioribus cordatis trinervatis superioribus ovatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14.* *Murr. p. 781.*

CHRYSANTHEMUM *americanum majus* perenne, floris foliis et floribus. *Morif. Hist. 3. p. 23.*

The *Helianthus multiflorus*, a native of North-America, is a hardy perennial herbaceous plant, arising usually to the height of five or six feet, and producing a great number of large yellow shewy blossoms, which renders it a suitable plant to ornament the shrubbery or garden of large extent; the variety with double flowers is the one most commonly cultivated, and this we find in almost every garden: it flowers from July to September, and is propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

This is a hardy plant, of ready growth, will bear the smoke of London better than many others; if it continues in the same spot for a great number of years, the blossoms are apt to become single.

The single sort, according to MORISON, was introduced before 1699 by Lord LEMSTER. *Ait. Kew.*



BELLIS PERENNIS var. MAJOR FLORE PLENO.
GREAT DOUBLE DAISY,

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum, conicum. Pappus nullus. Cal. hemisphæricus: squamis æqualibus. Sem. tubovata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BELLIS *perennis* scapo nudo. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 779.*

BELLIS *hortensis* flore pleno. *Baub. Pin. p. 261.*

BELLIS *minor hortensis* flore pleno.

Double Garden Daisy. *Park. Parad. p. 322.*



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The daisy, a plant common to Europe, in its wild state delights in open situations, which are moderately moist, its root is perennial, and increases greatly; the usual colour of its flowers is white, the florets are sometimes tipped with red, but more frequently red on the under side.

When double, the daisy becomes much more ornamental, and in this state many varieties of it have long been cultivated; very generally in gardens; those principally found in our nurseries are

The large double daisy with florets of a deep red colour on the under side, figured on the plate; the flowers of this sort will sometimes expand nearly to the size of a half-crown piece, and are the most showy of any that we have seen; the foliage of this sort is also proportionably larger.

The pale red double daisy, more delicate in its appearance, but smaller, varying in its shades of colour.

The pure white double daisy.

The deep red double daisy; in this the petals are usually tubular or quilled.

Besides these, there are

The coxcomb double daisy, both red and white, in which the flowering stem rises up preternaturally flattened, and carries on its summit a long-extended ridge of flowers, frequently of an enormous size; this monstrous production seems to arise from the coalescence of two or more flowering stems: and as it is of accidental origin, so we find that a daisy which has been a coxcomb one year, shall lose that appearance entirely the next, and out of a long edging of daisies growing luxuriantly,

stantly, new ones shall here and there arise; we cannot therefore depend upon the constancy of this variety.

Another singular variety is the prolific or hen and chicken daisy, in which a number of flowers standing on short footstalks spring circularly out of the main flower; as this appearance for the most part arises from great luxuriance*, this sort of daisy is also found occasionally to lose its prolific character: in my garden at Lambeth-Marsh, I once had a daisy growing in an edging among a number of others, which not only became prolific, or of the hen and chicken kind, but its stalk also, or scapus, became branched, producing six or seven flowering-stems, with flowers at their extremities of the size of the common daisy; thus we find that the most permanent characters of plants are liable to be altered, and even destroyed, by accident, or culture.

Daisies appear to most advantage planted as an edging to a border, not that they are superior, or even equal to box for the great purposes of an edging; but in the spring of the year they enliven the border more, and add much to the general gaiety of the garden: in the formation of these, we shall give our readers some practical instructions, which will enable them to succeed much better than by following the mode commonly practised.

The last week in September, or the first in October, take up your daisy roots, and divide them into single plants; your border being dug, put down your line, and make a shallow trench along it as for the planting of box; in this trench place your plants three inches apart, spreading out their fibres in the trench, and pressing the earth closely round them; in this way they will soon become rooted, and firmly fixed in the ground before the approach of frost; should this business be deferred later, as it frequently is, and the daisies be planted with a dibber in the usual way, in all probability the worms will draw out every plant before spring, especially if the earth has been rendered loose by repeated frosts.

Edgings of this kind require to be replanted in the same way every autumn, as the plants, if they grow well, spread too wide; if the summer prove dry, many of the roots fail, and if they remain undisturbed in the same spot, they will degenerate and become single, notwithstanding Mr. MILLER informs us, that he never observed them to do so.

* We once saw a specimen of a hen and chicken daisy gathered on a hill in Sussex, much inferior in size to the daisy as it usually grows.

PRIMULA ACAULIS FL. PLENO CARNEO.
DOUBLE LILAC PRIMROSE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucr. umbellulæ. *Côrollæ* tubus cylindricus ore patulo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *acaulis* foliis rugosis, dentatis, subtus hirsutis; scapis unifloris. *Jacq. Misc. Austr. p. 158.*
Curt. Flor. Lond. Fasc. 6.

The Primrose in its wild single state is frequently introduced into shrubberies and plantations, for the purpose of enlivening them in the spring months; in its double state it has been deemed peculiarly worthy of cultivation by the curious in flowers. Of the *double yellow* Primrose, which seems to have been the first known, we meet with a figure in the *Hort. Eyst.* and in the *Parad. Terrest.* of PARKINSON, since those publications many new and perfectly double varieties have been introduced, as

The *double white*, rarely met with.

The *double deep red or velvet*, the blossoms of this will sometimes come single.

The *double pink or lilac*, here figured, a plant much admired.

The *double crimson*, a new variety, which, in brilliancy of colour, far surpasses all the others.

The *red*, commonly called the *Scotch Primrose*, less ornamental than any of the preceding: besides these, we have observed a variety with blossoms of a dingy yellow inclining to red, not worth cultivating.

These several varieties of Primrose are admirably adapted to the decoration of the shrubbery, plantations, or even the north side of rock-work; they delight to grow in a stiff loam, a moist and somewhat shady situation, so planted they thrive admirably, the double succeeding almost as well as the single; every second or third year their roots should be divided, which may be done either in spring or autumn, they may be cultivated also in pots for the convenience of removing them when in blossom.





Pub. by W. Curtis S^o Geo. Croftent June 1. 1793 Sanson sculp

PLUMBAGO ROSEA. ROSE-COLOURED
LEADWORT.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla infundibuliformis: *Stamina* squamis basin corollæ claudentibus inserta. *Stigma* 5-fidum. *Sem.* 1. oblongum tunicatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PLUMBAGO *rosea* foliis petiolatis ovatis glabris, subdenticulatis caule geniculis gibbosis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 199. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 215. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 205.*

PLUMBAGO *zeylanica*, folio splendente ocymastris, flore rubro. *Burm. Zeyl. 195.*

RADIX *vesicatoria.* *Rumph. Amboin. 5. p. 453. t. 168.*

The *Plumbago rosea*, one of the most ornamental plants which we keep in our stoves, is a native of India, from whence it was introduced to this country by the late Dr. FOTHERGILL, in the year 1777, posterior to the publication of the last edition of Mr. MILLER'S Dictionary.

It is a shrubby plant, which frequently grows to the height of four or five feet, and is perpetually putting forth flowering spikes; these continue a long while in blossom, and hence, with proper management, it may be had to flower during most of the year, a very desirable circumstance in a plant of such singular beauty.

The usual mode of increasing it is by cuttings, which strike freely.

Its parts of fructification, whether we regard their colour or structure, are highly deserving of notice.



Pub. by W. Curtis. Sc. Geo. Crofton June 1. 1793. *Largem. imp.*

FUMARIA SOLIDA. SOLID-ROOTED
FUMITORY.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. diphyllus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filam.* 2 membranacea, singula
Antheris 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FUMARIA *solida*, caule simplici, bracteis brevioribus multifidis, radice solida. *Mill. Diet. ed. 6. 4to.*

FUMARIA *bulbosa*, caule simplici, bracteis longitudine florum. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 636. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 983. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 1.*

FUMARIA *bulbosa* radice non cava major. *Baub. Pin. p. 144. Small hollow roote. Park Parad. p. 275. 279. f. 2.*

By the old Botanists this species of *Fumaria*, whose root is constantly solid, was considered as a distinct species from another similar to it of larger growth, whose root is as constantly hollow, and which will be figured in the next number of this work; CASPAR BAUHINE in particular, in his *Pinax*, describes the characters in which they differ: LINNÆUS nevertheless makes them varieties of each other, uniting them under the name of *bulbosa*; from this union we have taken the liberty to dissent, choosing rather to follow MILLER, who regards them as distinct, and the Botanists preceding him.

The *Fumaria solida*, a very old inhabitant of our gardens, is a plant of very humble growth, rarely exceeding three or four inches in height, and producing its spike of purple flowers in April, which continue in blossom about a fortnight.

In point of colour the flowers of this plant are not subject to much variation, we possess a variety of it with blossoms of a much brighter colour than those of the common sort, and which, on that account, is much more worthy of cultivation.

As a spring plant, it deserves a place in the garden; in point of ornament, it is applicable to the same purposes as the Primrose, will grow in almost any soil or situation, requires to be taken up in the autumn, and fresh-planted every two or three years; if suffered to remain in the same spot for a great length of time, it becomes smaller, produces few or no flowers, and is so altered in its appearance, as to look like another species.

FUMARIA CAVA. HOLLOW-ROOTED
FUMITORY.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA HEXANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. diphyllus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filamenta* 2 membranacea *sin-*
gula Antheris 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FUMARIA *cava*, caule simplici, bracteis longitudine florum
integris, radice cava.

FUMARIA *bulbosa* radice cava major. *Bauh. Pin.* p. 143.

RADIX *cava* major. *Park. Parad.* p. 275.



Pub. by W. Curtis S^t Geo Crescent July 1. 1793 Saxfam. Sculp

The hollow-rooted Fumitory differs from the *solida*, already figured, and that constantly, in a variety of particulars; its root is always, as far as we have observed, hollow, appearing sometimes, as PARKINSON informs us, "like a shell, every part of which when broken will grow;" frequently acquiring a very great size; the plant itself usually grows to twice the height of the *solida*, bearing foliage and flowers proportionably large; its bractæ or floral leaves, which in the *solida* assume a kind of finger'd appearance from the manner in which they are divided, in this are entire or but slightly indented; its flowers also about three weeks earlier.

Of the *Fumaria cava* there are three principal varieties in point of colour, viz. the white, the blush-coloured, and the purple, which, though plentiful in our gardens formerly, are now rarely met with; MR. CHAPPELOW informs me, that he found them all this spring, in an old plantation at Teddington, where they produced the most pleasing effect.

It begins to flower in March and continues in bloom three weeks or a month, rarely produces any seed, so that it is to be propagated only by dividing its roots; it is a hardy herbaceous plant, a native of Germany, and will grow in almost any soil provided it be planted in a shady situation.

CHIRONIA BACCIFERA. BERRY-BEARING
CHIRONIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Pistillum* declinatum. *Stamina* tubo corollæ infidentia. *Antheræ* demum spirales. *Peric.* 2-loculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHIRONIA *baccifera* frutescens *baccifera*. Linn. *Syst. Veget.* ed. 14. Murr. p. 229. Ait. *Kew.* v. 1. p. 258.

CENTAURIUM minus arborescens pulpiferum. *Comm. rar.* 9. t. 9.

CENTAURIUM minus africanum arborescens angustifolium. *Old. afr.* 26.

The *Chironia baccifera*, a native of Africa, is a plant not unfrequent in our greenhouses; its flowers are curious in their structure, of a lively hue, and succeeded by round seed-vessels, which, when ripe, have the appearance of red berries, whence its name of *baccata*; if we carefully examine these seed-vessels, we shall find that they are not properly berries, for on cutting them transversely, they are found to be hollow and to be divided into two cells (*vid. Pl.*) in which are contained small black feeds, whose surface is beautifully reticulated with impressed dots; the sides of the feed-vessel are fleshy, and do not appear to divide or split in any regular manner for the discharge of the feed; they must however be regarded rather as capsules than berries: in the genus *Hypericum*, the seed-vessels are found to vary in a somewhat similar manner; in this part of the fructification there is not, therefore, that deviation which has been supposed, but there is a very great one in the antheræ, which do not ultimately become spiral.

This plant, which grows to the height of a foot and a half or two feet, becomes very bushy, rather too much so in point of ornament, and produces both flowers, and fruit, during most of the summer.

Though regarded as a greenhouse plant, it does not ripen its feeds well unless kept in the stove; is with difficulty raised from cuttings, from feeds readily, by which it requires to be frequently renovated.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1759. *Ait. Kew.*



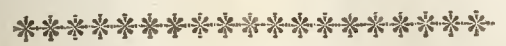
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LINUM ARBOREUM. TREE FLAX.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. Petala 5. Caps. 5-valvis, 10-locularis. Sem. solitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM arboreum foliis cuneiformibus, caulibus arborescentibus. Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 303. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 388.

LINUM arboreum. Alp. Exot. 19. t. 13.

Contrary to what we observe in most of the plants of this genus, the present very rare and no less beautiful species of Flax forms (if not a tree, as its name imports) a shrub of the height of several feet, which begins to flower in the greenhouse in March, and continues to be more or less covered with blossoms to the close of the summer.

It is a native of the Levant, from whence it was introduced to this country in the year 1788, with a profusion of other vegetables, by JOHN SIBTHORP, M. D. the present celebrated Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford; who, for the laudable purpose of promoting the science in which he is so eminent, and of enriching the Oxford collection, already rendered most respectable by his unwearied labours, meditates, as we are informed, a second journey into Greece.

Hitherto this plant has produced no seeds in this country, and it is with difficulty increased by cuttings.

Our figure was drawn from a plant which flowered in the spring with Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kensington.

TROLLIUS ASIATICUS. ASIATIC
GLOBE-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. Petala circiter 14. Capsulae plurimæ, ovatæ, polyspermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TROLLIUS *asiaticus* corolla patula, nectariis staminibus longioribus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 518. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 271.*

HELLEBORUS *aconiti folio, flore globoso croceo. Amm. Ruth. 101.*

Of this genus, two species only have as yet been discovered, the one a native of Great-Britain, the other here figured the produce of Siberia and Cappadocia, both hardy, perennial, herbaceous plants; the latter, more particularly, from the bright orange colour of its flowers, held in high estimation as an ornamental plant, and flowering in May and June. This species, as yet rare in this country, is usually propagated by parting its roots in autumn; it may also be raised from seeds, which ripen frequently on strong healthy plants: to succeed in its cultivation, we should plant it in a composition of loam and bog earth, and place it in a north border, taking care that it does not suffer from want of watering in dry summers?

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1759. *Ait. Kew.*



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S. Edwards del. F. & W. Long sculp.



E. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, N^o 6, Great Queen-Street, Aug. 7. 1793

VERBASCUM MYCONI. BORAGE-LEAV'D
MULLEIN.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla rotata, subinæqualis. *Caps.* 1-locularis 2-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERBASCUM *myconi* foliis lanatis radicalibus, scapo nudo.
Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 220.
Ait. Kew. p. 238.

CORTUSA foliis ovatis fessilibus. *Linn. Hort. Cliff. 50.*

SANICULA alpina, foliis boraginis villosa. *Bauh. Pin. 243.*

AURICULA *urfi myconi.* *Dalech. Hist. 837.*

AURICULA *urfi* flore cœruleo folio Boraginis. Blew Beares
Eares with Borage leaves. *Park. Parad. p.*
236. 237. f. 3.

Most of the plants of this genus are tall and shewy; the one here figured is however, of very humble growth, its flowering stem in the cultivated plant rarely exceeding six inches in height; its flowers are proportionably large, of a blueish purple colour, and highly ornamental; they make their appearance in May, and continue successively in blossom for several months, hence it becomes a desirable plant to cultivate, especially for the decorating of rock-work; it is very hardy, requires a north aspect in the summer, and to be carefully watered in dry weather; will grow in almost any soil, and is usually propagated by planting its roots in autumn.

Grows spontaneously on the Pyrenean Alps; in its wild state it is more dwarfish than our figure represents it, its foliage more woolly, and enriched with various tints, which the plant loses on cultivation; such specimens I saw in the possession of Dr. R. HALIFAX, of Albemarle-Street, who gathered it on its native Alps.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1731, *Ait. Kew.* and most probably long before that period by PARKINSON, who gives a figure and accurate description of it in his *Parad. terrestris.*

OXALIS CAPRINA. GOAT'S-FOOT
WOOD SORREL.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* unguibus connexa. *Capf.* angulis de-
hiscens, 5-gona.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OXALIS *caprina* scapis umbelliferis, foliis ternatis glabris,
floribus erectis. *Thunb. Oxalis*, n. 11. *Linn. Syst.*
Vegetab. ed. 14. *Murr.* p. 433.

OXALIS *Pes Capræ* scapo umbellifero, foliis ternatis sub
bipartitis apice subtus callofis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* ed.
3. p. 622.

OXALIS *bulbosa* pentaphylla et hexaphylla, floribus magnis
luteis et copiosis. *Burm. Afr.* 80. t. 29. et t. 28.
f. 3.

The Cape of Good-Hope, that most fertile source of curious and beautiful plants, affords numerous species of Wood Sorrel, and, among others, the present one, which is distinguished for the largeness of its blossoms; they are of a fine yellow colour, and, when expanded by the influence of the sun, make a very conspicuous figure in the green-house; it begins to flower early in April, and continues about two months in bloom, many flowering stems arising from the same root.

This species is of free growth, and increases plentifully by bulbs, which are produced on the crown of the root, as well as on its fibres; these, when the plant decays, should be taken up, and two or three of the largest planted in the middle of a pot filled with a mixture of bog earth and rotten leaves, well incorporated; towards winter, the pots should be placed in the green-house, or in a frame so secured as perfectly to keep out frost.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1757. *Ait. Kew.*



Pub. by W. Curtis sculp. Lond. Aug. 1. 1793.

J. Edwards del. Pinx. 1793.

SENECIO ELEGANS. PURPLE GROUNDSEL,
OR RAGWORT.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. Pappus simplex. Cal. cylindricus, calyculatus, Squamis apice sphacelatis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SENECIO *elegans* corollis radiantibus, foliis pinnatifidis æqualibus patentissimis margine incrassato recurvato.

Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 757.

SENECIO *elegans* corollis radiantibus, foliis piloso-viscidis pinnatifidis æqualibus patentissimis, rachi inferne angustata, calycibus hirtis. *Ait Kew. v. 3. p. 193.*

ASTER *africanus* annuus senecionis foliis. *Comm. Hort. 2. p. 59. t. 30.*

LINNÆUS has given to this charming annual the name of *elegans*, on account of the great beauty of its flowers, the florets of the radius being of a most brilliant purple, and those of the disk bright yellow; colours regarded as peculiar to this plant, till the *Sen. venustus* described in the *Hort. Kew.* was discovered and introduced here; it is a native of the Cape and other parts of Africa, grows usually to the height of a foot and a half, or two feet; flowers from June to August, grows readily, requiring the same treatment as other annuals of the more tender kind; seedling plants raised in the autumn in pots, and kept in the green-house or under a frame during winter, will, of course, flower much earlier than plants produced in the spring.

Within these few years, a variety of this *Senecio* with perfectly double flowers, equally brilliant as those of the single kind, has been introduced, and is here figured; this, from its superior beauty, is now cultivated, in preference to the single; there is double variety of it also with white flowers, which being less showy is not so much esteemed; both of these are raised, and that readily, from cuttings, which as soon as well rooted may be planted out in the open borders, where they will be highly ornamental during most of the summer; as young plants are most desirable, we should take care to have a constant succession from cuttings regularly put in, and to preserve pots of such in particular, in the green-house during winter, for early blowing the ensuing summer.

The single sort was cultivated here, by CHARLES DUBOIS, Esq. in the year 1700. *Ait. Kew.*



Pub by W. Curtis scilicet Geo. Cressent Sep. 1. 1793 J. Edwards del. Edinburg.

AMARYLLIS ATAMASCO. ATAMASCO LILY.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA:

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea, irregularis. Filamenta fauci tubi inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione. Linn. Fil.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *Atamasco* spatha bifida acuta, flore pedicellato, corolla campanulata subæquali erecta basi breve tubulosa, staminibus declinatis æqualibus. Linn. Fil. Ait. Kew. p. 416.

AMARYLLIS *Atamasco* spatha uniflora, corolla æquali, pistillo declinato. Linn. Spec. Pl. ed 3. p. 420.

LILIO-NARCISSUS *Indicus* pumilus monanthus albus foliis angustissimis *Atamasco* dictus. Moris. Hist. 11. p. 366. t. 24.

LILIO-NARCISSUS *virginiensis*. Catesb. Carol. 3. p. 12. t. 12.

LILIO-NARCISSUS *liliflorus carolinianus* flore albo singulari cum rubedine diluto. Pluk. Alm. 220. t. 43. f. 3.

The *Amaryllis Atamasco* is a native of Virginia and Carolina, in which countries it grows very plentifully in the fields and woods, where it makes a beautiful appearance when it is in flower, which is in the spring. The flowers of this sort are produced singly, and at their first appearance have a fine Carnation colour on their outside, but this fades away to a pale or almost white before the flowers decay. This plant is so hardy as to thrive in the open air in England, provided the roots are planted * in a warm situation and on a dry soil; it may be propagated by offsets from the roots, which they put out pretty plentifully, especially if they are not transplanted oftner than once in three years. *Miller's Dict.*

It is usual with the Nurserymen about London to keep this plant in the greenhouse, where it flowers about the end of April.

Mr. CHARLES HATTON cultivated here in 1680, *Ait. Kew.* on the authority of MORISON.

* CLAYTON in *Gronov. Fl. Virg.* says maddidis gaudet locis, it delights to grow in wet places.



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PELARGONIUM TRICOLOR. THREE-
COLOURED CRANE'S-BILL.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *tricolor* petalis duobus superioribus punctis prominulis lucidis ad basin scabris.

The *Pelargonium tricolor*, a species perfectly new, in point of beauty is thought to eclipse all that have hitherto been introduced to this country; its blossoms are certainly the most showy, in a collection of plants they are the first to attract the eye, the two uppermost petals are of a beautiful red, having their bases nearly black, the three lowermost are white, hence its name of *tricolor*; this peculiarity of colour joined to their form, has induced some to fancy a similarity betwixt its flowers and those of the Heartsease: to the blossoms of the *Lathyrus articulatus* in point of colour, they bear also a distant resemblance.

In our eagerness to lay before the public this striking novelty, we may possibly omit some circumstances relative to its history and treatment, which future experience may develop, they will not, however, we trust be very material; the plants which we have had an opportunity of seeing have scarcely exceeded a foot in height, growing up with a shrubby stem, and expanding widely into numerous flowering branches, unusually disposed to produce flowers in a constant succession, so that during most of the summer the plant is loaded with a profusion of bloom; these flowers for the most part go off without being followed by any seed, and when any seed is produced, of which

we

we have seen a few instances, there is generally one perfect and four abortive, frequently all of them fail; the blossoms vary in the number of their stamina, four are most usually apparent, three superior, and that very constantly, one inferior and often two, we have never observed seven, the proper number of fertile stamina in a *Pelargonium*: the whole plant is covered with short white hairs which give to the foliage a somewhat silvery hue.

Instances have occurred in which one or more of the white petals have had a stripe of red in them, and we have observed that the dark colour at the base of the uppermost petals is, in a certain degree, soluble in water, for on the plants being watered the white petals have here and there become stained by the colouring matter proceeding from it, and which, in a diluted state, is of a purplish tint: as the flowers decay, this apparently black part, distinguished by the roughness of its surface, arising from prominent lucid points, and which essentially distinguish the species, is sometimes perforated with numerous small holes.

Mr. MASSON, who is employed to collect plants at the Cape, for the Royal Garden at Kew, and in which employment he so honourably acquits himself, as the *Hortus Kewensis* bears ample testimony, sent hither seeds of this *Pelargonium*, which flowered in that matchless collection in the year 1792; a few plants of it have also been raised from Cape seeds, by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman, at Hammersmith, some of which flowered this spring with Mr. COLVILL, Nurseryman, Kings-Road.

It must be several years before the lovers of plants can be generally gratified with the possession of this plant, most of its branches running out speedily into flowering stalks, form few proper for cuttings, which are struck with difficulty, and perfect seeds are sparingly produced.

It appears to be equally hardy as most others of the same tribe, and to require a similar treatment.

FAGONIA CRETICA. CRETIAN FAGONIA.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5, cordata. *Caps.* 5-locularis, 10-valvula
loculis 1-spermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FAGONIA *cretica* spinosa, foliolis lanceolatis planis lævibus.
Linn. Sp. Pl. ed 3. p. 553. Mant. p. 380.
Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 401. Ait.
Kew. v. 1. p. 62.

TRIFOLIUM spinosum Creticum. *Clus. Hist. 2. p. 242. f.*
Bauh. Pin. p. 330.

FAGONIA *cretica* spinosa. *Tourn. Inst. p. 265.*

CLUSIUS is the first author who has described and figured this plant, he is very minute in his description of it, noticing the exact number of its stamina; it is the more surprising, therefore, that he should have so little idea of generic character, as to rank it with the trefoils merely from the form of its leaves: TOURNEFORT, born to illustrate the genera of plants, named it *Fagonia*, in honour of his friend and patron, Mons. FAGON, privy counsellor and consulting physician to LEWIS XIV.

This species is a native of the island of Candia, and was cultivated here by Mr. MILLER, in 1739; it is an annual, and as it does not perfect its seeds with us in the open air, unless in very favourable seasons, it is usually treated as a green-house plant, its seeds should be sown in the autumn, as it thereby flowers earlier, and ripe seeds are with more certainty obtained.

It blossoms from June to August.

The plant from which our drawing was made, flowered this season in the very rich collection of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Hammersmith.

Its branches are usually proctumbent, about a foot in length, and require, if the plant be kept in a pot, to be tied up to a stick.



VERONICA DECUSSATA. CROSS-LEAV'D
SPEEDWELL.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. limbo 4-partito: lacinia infima angustiore. *Capf.* 2-locularis apice emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERONICA *decussata* spicis terminalibus paniculatis, foliis oblongis integerrimis lævigatis coriaceis, caule fruticoso. *Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 20.*

VERONICA *decussata* floribus racemosis axillaribus, foliis ovalibus decussatis integerrimis. *Moench. Weissenstein. p. 137. Linn. Syst. Nat. tom. 2. ed. 13. Gmel. p. 30.*



The plant here represented, is a native of Falkland's Island, and was introduced to this country by Dr. FOTHERGILL, about the year 1776; if permitted to grow, it will become a bushy shrub of a considerable size: it has been chiefly admired for the unusual and regular growth of its leaves, which are ever-green, and grow thickly on the branches, cross-wise, affording an excellent example of the *folia decussata*; but it is entitled to our admiration on another account, its blossoms have a most delicious fragrance (similar to that of the *Olea fragrans*) not mentioned by authors, and we believe scarcely known, having never heard it spoken of by those who have cultivated the plant; its flowers, which are white, are produced on the tops of the branches, which, however, they do not strictly terminate, but usually grow out just below the summits, on short racemi; the corolla is sometimes divided into five segments, and there is a greater equality in the segments than is usually found in the flowers of the Veronica, the seed-vessel differs also in its form, being longer, more oval, and scarcely emarginate; these several deviations from the structure of the Veronica genus, joined to the fragrance of the blossoms of this plant, induce us to think, that it has more affinity with the *Olea* above mentioned.

Cultivators complain, that it does not blow freely; without any peculiarity of treatment, it flowers with us every year, about the middle of June; it is one of the more hardy greenhouse plants, which is usually and readily increased by cuttings.

ARGEMONE MEXICANA. MEXICAN ARGEMONE, OR PRICKLY POPPY.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala. Cal. 3-phyllus. Caps. semivalvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARGEMONE *mexicana* capfulis sexvalvibus, foliis spinosis.

Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 490.

Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 225.

PAPAVER spinosum. Clus. Hist. 2. p. 93.

CARDUUS chrysanthemus Peruanus. The Golden Thistle of Peru. Ger. Herb. p. 993.



This species of Argemone is a native of Mexico, and the West-Indies, where we should suppose it to be a very common and noxious weed, from the name there given it of *Fico del inferno*, or the *Devil's Fig*: it has long been introduced to this country; GERARD, who cultivated it with success, ludicrously attributes its nickname to a different source: "The golden Thistle of Peru, called in the West-Indies, Figue del inferno, a friend of mine brought it unto me from an island there, called Saint Johns Island, among other seedes, what reason the inhabitants there have to call it so it is unto me unknown, unless it be because of his fruite, which doth much resemble a figge in shape and bignesse, but so full of sharpe and venomous prickles, that whosoever had one of them in his throte, doubts if it would send him packing either to heaven or to hell."

MILLER mentions it as a plant of no great use or beauty, in the latter point of view CLUSIUS, who was one of the first to figure and describe it, and GERARD, thought differently; its foliage is certainly beautiful, somewhat like that of the milk thistle, its blossoms are large and shewy, though not of long duration; like the Celandine, the whole plant abounds with a yellow juice, which flows out when it is wounded; it differs from the poppy, to which it is nearly related, in having a calyx of three leaves.

Though a native of a very warm climate, it is cultivated with as much facility as any annual whatever; in the gardens about London, where it has once grown, and scattered its seeds, it comes up spontaneously every spring, flowers in July and August, and ripens its seeds in September; these are large, somewhat round, of a black colour, with a beautiful surface; a light rich soil and warm situation suits it best.

IPOMŒA QUAMOCLIT. WINGED LEAV'D
IPOMŒA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla infundibuliformis. *Stigma* capitato-globosum. *Caps.*
3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IPOMŒA *Quamoclit* foliis pinnatifidis linearibus, floribus
subsolitariis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr.*
p. 204. Ait. Kew. v. 1, p. 215.

QUAMOCLIT *f* Jasminum Americanum. *Clus. Posth. 9.*

CONVOLVULUS tenuifolius Americanus. The red Bell-
flower of America. *Park. Parad. p. 358. 3.*

In a former number of this work, we gave a figure of the Scarlet Ipomœa, which every one possessing a garden, at least in the more southern parts of this kingdom, might gratify themselves with a sight of, it being hardy enough to flower and ripen its seeds in the open border; but the present species, an annual also, and equally beautiful, with greater singularity of foliage, can be brought to perfection only in the stove or hot-house.

Its seeds should be sown early in the spring, two or three in a small pot; when the plants are so far advanced as to shew a disposition to climb, they should be removed with a ball of earth into a middle-sized pot, in which one, two, or three sticks, four or five feet high should be stuck, for the plants to climb up; in the months of June and July they will flower, and ripe seed will be produced in September.

This elegant species, a native of both the Indies, was cultivated here by PARKINSON, who minutely describes it in his *Parad. terr.* when speaking of the seed, he observes, "with us it will seldom come to flower, because our cold nights and frosts come so soone, before it cannot have comfort enough of the sun to ripen it."

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TEUCRIUM LATIFOLIUM. BROAD-LEAV'D
SHRUBBY GERMANDER.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. labium superius (nullum) ultra basin 2-partitum, divaricatum ubi stamina.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TEUCRIUM *latifolium* foliis integerrimis rhombeis acutis villosis subtus tomentosus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 526. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 276.*

TEUCRIUM *fruticans bæticum ampliore folio.* *Dill. Elth. 379. t. 284. f. 367.*

The *Teucrium latifolium* as well as the *fruticans*, which is nearly related to it, is a native of Spain, and was cultivated in this country in 1714, by the Dukes of BEAUFORT, *vid. Ait. Kew.*

It is a shrubby plant, growing to the height of seven or eight feet (it may be trained to a much greater height) now common in our green-houses, and sometimes planted in the open border in warm situations, where it will bear about the same degree of cold as the myrtle; it flowers during most of the summer months, and is readily increased by cuttings.



N. 246



Pub. by W. Curtis, Sculp. England Nov. 7. 1793. Edinb. 1794. P. 1367.

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS. CANADIAN COLUMBINE.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. Petala 5. Nectaria 5 corniculata, inter petala. Caps. 5 distinctæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AQUILEGIA canadensis nectariis rectis, staminibus corolla longioribus. Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 535. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 248.

AQUILEGIA pumila præcox canadensis. Corn. Canad. 60.

AQUILEGIA præcox canadensis; flore externe rubicundo, medio luteo. Moris. Hist. 111. p. 457. t. 2. f. 4.

AQUILEGIA Virginiana flore rubescente præcox.

The early red Columbine of Virginia. Park. Th. p. 1367.

PARKINSON was not acquainted with this plant when he wrote his *Parad. terr.* but in his larger and more general work, the *Theat. Pl.* published in 1640, he describes and figures it as a plant newly introduced from Virginia, by Mr. JOHN TRADESCANT: CORNUTUS, in his account of the plants of Canada, gives us a representation and a description of this plant also; according to him, its usual height in that country is about nine inches; in the gardens here it nearly equals the common Columbine, which it considerably resembles in the appearance of its foliage, but differs in the form and colour of its flowers, the horn of the nectary is straighter, and the blossom in some of its parts inclines more to orange, which renders it highly ornamental.

It is a hardy perennial, and may be easily propagated by parting its roots in autumn or spring; it may also be raised from seeds, which ripen readily here; these are found to be a long time in vegetating, as are others of this genus.

We have observed in some gardens, a Columbine of more humble growth than the one here figured, called by the name of *canadensis*, and which most probably is a variety of our plant, its blossoms spread wider, are of a pale red colour without any orange, and hence being less beautiful, is, of course, less worthy of culture.

SCABIOSA ATROPURPUREA. SWEET SCABIOUS.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. comitinis polyphyllus; proprius duplex, superius: Recept.
paleaceum nudum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCABIOSA *atropurpurea* corollulis quinquefidis radiantibus,
foliis dissectis, receptaculis florum subulatis.
Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Muir. p. 145. Ait.
Kew. v. 1. p. 137.

SCABIOSA *peregrina rubra* capite oblongo: Bauh. Pin. 270.

SCABIOSA *vi. indica*. Clus. Hist. 2. p. 3.

Red flowered Indian Scabious. Park. Parad. 324.

It is not a little singular that we should have no certain account of what country this species of Scabious is a native; CLUSIUS who describes and figures it accurately, relates that he received seeds of it from Italy, under the name of *Indian Scabious*; he informs us also that he received seeds of a Scabious from Spain, which the same year produced flowers of a similar colour, but paler; PARKINSON says this plant is verily thought to grow naturally in Spain and Italy; does he borrow this idea from what CLUSIUS has advanced? he certainly gives no authority for his supposition: LINNÆUS mentions it as a native of India with a note of doubt; MILLER does the same, omitting any doubts about it; Mr. AITON leaves its place of growth unsettled.

The Sweet Scabious has long and deservedly held a place as an ornamental plant in our gardens, the flowers are well adapted for nosegays, have a sweet musky smell, and are produced in great profusion from June to October.

It is a hardy biennial, requiring yearly to be raised from seeds, these should be sown about the latter end of May, or beginning of June, on a shady border of fresh earth, thinning the plants as they advance to the distance of three or four inches; in autumn they should be removed into the border, where they are intended to flower, thus treated they will become good strong plants against winter, flower early the ensuing summer, and produce abundance of perfect seeds.

The blossoms vary in colour, towards autumn the edge of the florets become paler.

PARKINSON, deviating from his usual accuracy, describes the flowers without scent. *vid. Parad.*



N: 247

VINCA ROSEA. MADAGASCAR PERIWINKLE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. Folliculi 2 erecti. Semina nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VINCA *rosea* caule frutescente erecto, foliis ovato oblongis, petiolis basi bidentatis, floribus geminis sessilibus. Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 252. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 296.

VINCA foliis oblongo-ovatis integerrimis, tubo floris longissimo, caule ramofo fruticoso. Mill. Icon. 86.



The *Vinca rosea* was first cultivated in this country by Mr. PHILIP MILLER in 1757, he observes that it deserves a place in the stove as much as any of the exotic plants we have in England, because the flowers are very beautiful, and there is a constant succession of them all the summer.

The following account is extracted from his Dictionary.

“ This plant grows naturally in the Island of Madagascar, from whence the seeds were brought to the Royal Garden at Paris, where the plants were first raised, and produced their flowers the following summer; from these plants good seeds were obtained, which were sent me by Mr. RICHARD, gardener to the King at Versailles and Trianon. It rises to the height of three or four feet; the branches which when young are succulent become ligneous by age: these flowers which appear early in the summer produce ripe seeds in the autumn.

“ This sort is propagated by seeds or cuttings in the usual way; unless the summer proves warm these plants should not be placed abroad, for they will not thrive if they are exposed to cold or wet, therefore during the summer they should be placed in an airy glass-case, and in winter they must be removed into the stove, where the air is kept to a temperate heat, without which they will not live through the winter in England. Mill. Dict.

There is a variety of this plant having white blossoms with a purple eye.

The flowers do not always grow in pairs.

N^o 249



CINERARIA AMELLOIDES. BLUE-FLOWERED
CINERARIA OR CAPE ASTER.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nullum. *Pappus* simplex. *Cal.* simplex polyphyllus
æqualis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CINERARIA *Amelloides* pedunculis unifloris, foliis oppositis
ovatis nudis, caule suffruticoso. *Linn. Syst.*
Vegetab. ed. 14. *Murr. p.* 765. *Ait Kew.*
v. 3. *p.* 219.

ASTER *africanus* frutescens ramosus, floribus cæruleis, foliis
oppositis minimis, caulibus et ramulis in pedunculos
nudos exeuntibus. *Rain Suppl.* 158.

ASTER caule ramoso scabro perenni, foliis ovatis sessilibus,
pedunculis nudis unifloris. *Mill. Icon.* 76. *f.* 2.

The *Cineraria Amelloides* a plant common in every green-
house, was introduced by Mr. PHILIP MILLER as long since
as the year 1753, being raised by him from Cape seeds; it
forms a bushy shrub, of the height of two, or three feet, pro-
duces numerous blossoms, which stand singly on long foot-stalks,
and are of a pale blue colour; they make some amends for
their want of brilliancy by flowering during most of the year.
The plant is easily propagated either by seeds or cuttings.

MYRTUS TOMENTOSA. WOOLLY-LEAVED
MYRTLE.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, superus. *Petala* 5. *Bacca* 2. f. 3 sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MYRTUS *tomentosa* pedunculis unifloris, foliis triplinerviis
subtus tomentosis. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 159.*

ARBOR sinensis canellæ folio minore, trinervi, prona parte
villosa, fructu caryophylli aromatici majoris villis
similiter obducto. *Pluk. Amaltb. 21. t. 372. f. 1.*

In the third edition of the *Species Plant.* of LINNÆUS, published in 1764, thirteen Myrtles are described; in the 13th edition of the *Syst. Natur.* published by GMELIN in 91, forty-one are enumerated; thus in twenty-seven years this genus has gained an accession of twenty-eight species: most of these are natives of warm climates, and few comparatively have been introduced to this country, six species only being mentioned in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, in that work the *tomentosa* here figured, not known to LINNÆUS or MILLER is specifically described, and there Mr. AITON informs us that it is a native of China, and was introduced by Mrs. NORMAN about the year 1766.

Since that period it has fallen into the hands of various cultivators, and flowered perhaps in greater perfection than it did originally at Kew; the peduncles, in the various specimens we have seen usually supporting more than one flower.

It is a shrub of great beauty, both in respect to its foliage and flowers, bearing but little similitude to the common Myrtle, if suffered to grow, acquiring the height of many feet.

Its blossoms are produced in June and July, the buds are covered with a white down, as is also the underside of the leaves, whence its name of *tomentosa*.

It has been customary to treat it as a stove plant, such it is considered in the *Hort. Kew.* there is great reason however to believe, that it is by no means tender, and that it may succeed as most of the Chinese plants do in a good greenhouse.

It is usually increased by cuttings which are struck with difficulty.



Pub by W. Curtis Sc^o Geo. Crispent Jan. 1. 1791

ALLIUM DESCENDENS. PURPLE-HEADED
GARLICK.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, patens. *Spatha* multiflora. *Umbella* congesta.
Capf. supera.

Specific Character and Synonyms:

ALLIUM *descendens* caule subteretifolio umbellifero, pedunculis exterioribus brevioribus, staminibus tricupidatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 322. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 425.*

ALLIUM staminibus alterne trifidis, foliis fistulosis, capite sphaerico non bulbifero atropurpureo. *Hall. All. Tab. 2. f. p. 355. xx. ii.*

BARON HALLER in his most admirable *Monographia* on the plants of this genus, published in his *Opuscula Botanica*, describes and figures this species, a hardy perennial, being a native of Switzerland, and cultivated according to Mr. AIRTON, in the garden at Oxford in 1766.

It usually grows to the height of three feet, thriving in almost any soil or situation, its flowers as in many other species grow in a capitulum or little head, not an umbel, strictly speaking, as LINNÆUS describes it; this head is at first covered with a whitish membrane, wearing some resemblance to a night-cap, on the falling off of which the whole of the capitulum is perceived to be of a green colour, shortly the crown of it becomes of a fine reddish purple, this colour extends itself gradually downwards, presently we see the upper half of the head purple, the lower half green, in this state it has a most pleasing appearance; the purple still extending downwards, the whole head finally becomes uniformly so, and then its flowers begin to open, and emit an odour rather agreeable than otherwise; on dissecting a flower we find three of the stamina in each longer than the others, and bearing two little points, which proceed not from the antheræ, but from the top of the filaments, it is therefore one of those Alliums which LINNÆUS describes, as having *Antheræ bicornes*.

This species increases readily by offsets, which should be separated and planted in Autumn.

We know not why LINNÆUS should give it the name of *descendens*, unless from its being one of those plants whose roots in process of time descend deeply into the earth.



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crofton Jan. 1. 1794.

Edwards del. Sanford sculp.



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1794.

CAMPANULA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOW-
ERED BELL-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA:

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigma*
trifidum. Caps. infera poris lateralibus dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *grandiflora* caule subunisfloro, foliis sublan-
ceolatis serratis, corolla patente. *Jacq. in*
Litt. Hort. v. 3. t. 2.

CAMPANULA *grandiflora* foliis ternis oblongis serratis, caule
unisfloro, flore patulo. *Linn. Suppl. p. 140.*
Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 207. Ait.
Kew. v. 1. p. 218.

Professor JACQUIN is, we believe, the first author who has figured this species of Campanula, which he has done in his *Hortus Viadobonensis*; LINNÆUS the Son afterwards inserted it in his *Suppl. Pl.* assigning it the characters specified above in the synonyms, and expressing his doubts whether it was not a variety of the *Campanula carpatica*, already figured in this work, *Pl. 117.* Prof. JACQUIN clearly demonstrates that it cannot be so, as it differs most essentially from that plant in a variety of particulars, *vid. Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr.* his specific description there given, agrees much better with the plants we have seen flower here, than that of LINNÆUS does, there being generally more than one flower on a stalk, and the leaves rarely growing three together.

The blossoms of this plant when it grows in perfection, are very large, nearly twice the size of those of the *Campanula carpatica*, whence its name of *grandiflora*; previous to their opening fully, they somewhat resemble an air balloon, from which circumstance it has been called by some the Balloon plant.

It is a hardy perennial, a native of Siberia and Tartary, and was introduced to this country by Mr. JOHN BELL in the year 1782.

It flowers in July, is as yet a rare plant in this country, and likely to continue so, as it is not easily increased, multiplying but little by its roots, scarcely to be struck from cuttings, and rarely producing perfect seeds.

THE
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wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

By WILLIAM CURTIS,
Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. VIII.

“ Much I love
“ To see the fair one bind the straggling pink,
“ Cheer the sweet rose, the lupin, and the stock,
“ And lend a staff to the still gadding pea.
“ Ye fair, it well becomes you. Better thus
“ Cheat time away, than at the crowded rout,
“ Rustling in silk, in a small room, close-pent,
“ And heated e'en to fusion; made to breathe
“ A rank contagious air, and fret at whiff,
“ Or sit aside to sneer and whisper scandal.”

VILLAGE CURATE, p. 74.

L O N D O N :

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M DCC XCIV.

LATHYRUS ARTICULATUS. JOINTED-
PODDED LATHYRUS.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stylus planus, supra villosus, superne latior. *Cal.* lacinia^æ superiores 2-breviores.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LATHYRUS *articulatus* pedunculis subunifloris, cirrhis polyphyllis; foliolis alternis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 662. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 41.*

CLYMENUM *hispanicum*, flore vario, filiqua articulata. *Tourn. Inst. 396.*

LATHYRUS *hispanicus*, pedunculis bifloris, cirrhis polyphyllis foliolis alternis. *Mill. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

The feed-vessels are of the first importance in ascertaining the several species of *Lathyrus*, some being naked, others hairy, some long, others short, some having a smooth and perfectly even surface, others, as in the present instance, assuming an uneven or jointed appearance.

Of this genus we have already figured three annual species, common in flower-gardens, viz. *odoratus*, *tingitanus*, and *sativus*; to these we now add the *articulatus*, not altogether so frequently met with, but meriting a place on the flower-border, as the lively red and delicate white so conspicuous in its blossoms, causes it to be much admired.

It is a native of Italy, and was cultivated at the Chelsea Garden, in the time of Mr. RAND, anno 1739.

It is a hardy annual, requiring support, and rarely exceeding the height of two feet, flowering in July and August, and is readily raised from seeds, which should be sown in the open border at the beginning of April.

N^o. 253





Pub by W. Curtis Sc^t Geo. Craycent Feb. 1. 1794

Edwards del. & Scyler sculp

LOPEZIA RACEMOSA. MEXICAN LOPEZIA.

Class and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* irregularis, pentapetala, duo superiora geniculata, quintum inferne declinatum, plicatum, ungue arcuata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOPEZIA *racemosa* caule herbaceo ramofo; foliis alternis ovato-lanceolatis, ferratis; floribus racemosis. *Cavanilles Ic. et descr. Pl.*

Some plants have a claim on our attention for their utility, some for their beauty, and some for the singularity of their structure, and the wonderful nature of their œconomy; in the last class we must place the present plant, the flowers of which we recommend to the examination of such of our readers as may have an opportunity of seeing them; to the philosophic mind, not captivated with mere shew, they will afford a most delicious treat.

We first saw this novelty in flower, towards the close of the year 1792, at the Apothecaries Garden, Chelsea, where Mr. FAIRBAIRN informed me, that he had that season raised several plants of it from seeds, communicated by Dr. J. E. SMITH, who received them from Madrid, to which place they were sent from South-America, and where the plant as Mons. CAVANILLE informs us, grows spontaneously near Mexico. In October 1793, we had the pleasure of seeing this plant again in blossom in the aforesaid garden, raised from seed

seeds which ripened there the preceding year, but unfortunately from the lateness of their flowering, and the very great injury the plants had sustained from the Cobweb Mite (*Acarus telarius*) vulgarly called the red Spider, there seemed little prospect that the seed-vessels would arrive at perfection.

The seeds were sown by Mr. FAIRBAIRN, in March, and the plants kept in the green-house till very late in the summer, when to accelerate their blowing, they were removed into the dry stove: it is worthy of remark, that these plants, even late in the autumn, shew no signs of blossoming, but the flowers at length come forth with almost unexampled rapidity, and the seed-vessels are formed as quickly, so that if the flowers were not very numerous, their blossoming period would be of very short duration; future experience may perhaps point out the means of making the plant blow earlier: in Spain, the blossoms appeared later than here, Mons. CAVANILLE observed them in the Royal Garden, in November and December, most probably in the open ground, as no mention is made of the plants having been preserved from the weather.

It was not till long after our description was taken, that we had an opportunity of seeing Mons. CAVANILLE'S most accurate and elegant work, above quoted, in which this plant is first figured and described; we have selected the most essential parts of his generic character, and adopted his specific description: there is one point, however, in which we differ from him; the part which he regards as the fifth Petal, we are inclined to consider rather as that indescribable something, called by LINNÆUS the Nectary, it is indeed of little moment whether we call it a Petal or a Nectary, but there are several reasons why, strictly speaking, we cannot regard it as a Petal: in general the number of Petals correspond with the number of the leaves of the Calyx, those of the latter are four; the base of this Nectary originates deeper than the claws of the Petals, springing in fact from the same part as the Filament, its structure, especially the lower part of it, is evidently different from that of the Petals, corresponding indeed as nearly as possible with that of the base of the filament.—*Vid. DESCER.*

Mons. CAVANILLE was induced to call this plant *Lopezia*, in compliment to TH. LOPEZ, a Spaniard*.

* In honorem Licent. THOMÆ LOPEZ, Burgenfis, qui aliquot annos Regii Senatoris munere functus in America, CAROLO V. imperante. In patriam reversus breviarium hystoriæ naturalis novi orbis scripsit sub titulo de tribus elementis aëre, aqua, et terra, MS. apud eundem Muguoizium.

DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION OF THE LOPEZIA.

ROOT annual.

STALK five or six feet high, branched almost to the bottom, square, of a deep red colour, smooth towards the bottom, slightly hairy above: *Branches* like the stalk.

LEAVES alternate, ovate, pointed, toothed on the edges, more so on the larger leaves, slightly beset with soft hairs, veins prominent on the under side, usually running parallel to each other and unbranched: *Leaf-stalks* hairy.

FLOWERS numerous, from the axæ of the leaves, growing irregularly on hairy leafy racemi, standing on long slender peduncles, which hang down as the seed-vessels are produced: in this and some others of its characters, the plant shews some affinity to the *Circæa*.

CALYX: a *Perianthium* of four leaves, sitting on the Germen, leaves narrow, concave, reddish, with green tips, the lowermost one widely separated from the others, and placed immediately under the Nectary, *fig. 1.*

COROLLA four *Petals* of a pale red colour, forming in their mode of growth the upper half of a circle, the two uppermost linear, of a deeper colour near the apex, jointed below the middle, with a small green gland on each joint, standing on short round foot-stalks, which are hairy when magnified, the two side *Petals* nearly orbicular with long narrow claws, the part between the base of the Petal and the claw of a deeper red or crimson, *fig. 2.*

NECTARY situated below the *Petals*, perfectly white, somewhat ovate, the sides folding together, before the flower fully expands, nearly upright, embracing and containing within it the Pistillum and Stamen, on touching it ever so slightly with the point of a pin, while in this state, it suddenly springs back and quits the Pistillum, the lower elastic part of it is then bent in the form represented in a magnified view of the flower on the plate, *fig. 4.* this curious phenomenon has not been noticed by CAVANILLE.

STAMEN: *Filament* one, tapering and very slender just below the Anthera, arising from the same part as (and placed opposite to the base of) the Nectary the lower part of it broader, somewhat fleshy, cartilaginous, and of the same nature as the inferior part of the Nectary, with a groove as that has on the inside, so that before the flower

flower expands, the bases of each are like two half tubes, the sides of which, nearly touching each other, wholly enclose the Pistillum; as the fructification goes forward, the Filament, endowed also with an elastic power, bends back soon after the flower is open, betwixt the two uppermost Petals, and becomes invisible to an inattentive observer; the Anthera, which is large, is at first yellow, and afterwards dark brown, *fig. 5.*

PISTILLUM: *Germen* below the Calyx, round, smooth, and green; *Style* filiform, white, length of the Filament; *Stigma* forming a small villous head, *fig. 6.* in some of the flowers the Pistillum appears imperfect, being much shorter than usual, and wanting the Stigma, perhaps such have not acquired their full growth, *fig. 6.*

PERICARPIUM (*from* CAVANILLE) a round *Capsule*, of four cells, and four valves, the cells many-seeded.

SEEDS very minute, ovate, affixed to a four-cornered receptacle.

N. 255



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Gen. Crescent Feb. 1794

CYTISUS SESSILIFOLIUS. SESSILE-LEAV'D,
OR COMMON CYTISUS.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus: $\frac{2}{3}$ *Legumen* basi attenuatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYTISUS *sessilifolius* racemis erectis, calycibus bractæa triplici, foliis floralibus sessilibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 666. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 50.*

CYTISUS glabris foliis subrotundis, pediculis brevissimis. *Baub. Pin. p. 390.*

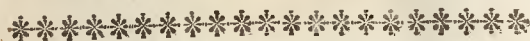
CYTISUS vulgatior, the common Tree Trefoile. *Park. Parad. p. 440.*

The term *sessilifolius* has been given to this species of *Cytisus*, because the leaves are for the most part sessile, that is sit close to the branches, without any or very short foot-stalks; such they are at least on the flowering branches when the shrub is in blossom, but at the close of the summer they are no longer so, the leaves acquiring very evident footstalks.

It is a native of the more southern parts of Europe, and though in point of size and elegance it cannot vie with its kindred *Laburnum*, it is a deciduous shrub of considerable beauty, rarely exceeding the height of five or six feet, and producing a great profusion of bright yellow flowers, which continue in blossom a long while; they make their appearance in May and June, and are usually succeeded by seed-vessels which produce ripe seeds, by these the plant is readily propagated.

It is one of the most common shrubs we have, as well as one of the oldest inhabitants of our shrubberies, being mentioned by PARKINSON in his *Parad. Terrestri.*

IXIA LONGIFLORA, LONG-FLOWER'D
IXIA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, campanulata, regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *longiflora* foliis ensiformibus linearibus striatis, tubo filiformi longissimo. *Ait. Kew. v. 4. p. 58.*

GLADIOLUS *longiflorus* caule tereti, tubo longissimo, spathis foliisque linearibus glabris. *Linn. Suppl. p. 96. Gmel. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 86.*

We are not acquainted with a tribe of plants which stand more in need of elucidation than those of this genus; of the vast numbers imported from the Cape within these few years, where they are chiefly natives, and that for the most part by way of Holland, few comparatively are well ascertained; some of them appear subject to great variation, both in the size and colour of their blossoms (whether in their wild state they are thus inconstant, or whether there are seminal varieties raised by the persevering industry of the Dutch Florists, we have not yet had it in our power satisfactorily to ascertain); others like the present one have their characters strongly marked, and less variable; in general they are plants of easy culture, requiring chiefly to be protected from the effects of frost, the least degree of which is presently fatal to most of them.

The treatment recommended for the *Ixia flexuosa* is applicable to this and the other Cape species.

According to the *Hort. Kew.* this species was introduced by Mr. MASSON in the year 1774.

It flowers from April to June.



N^o 257



Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Mar 1 1794. Edwards del. Marten sculp.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA. SCARLET LYCHNIS.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, oblongus, lævis, Petala 5-unguiculata. Limbo sub-bifido. Caps. 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LYCHNIS *chalconica* floribus fasciculatis fastigiatis. Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 435. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 16.

LYCHNIS *hirsuta* flore coccineo major. Bauh. Pin. 203.

FLOS Constantinopolitanus. Dod. Pempt. 178.

LYCHNIS *chalconica* flore simplici miniato. Single Nonfuch, or Flower of Bristow or Constantinople, Parkins. Parad. 253.

The Scarlet Lychnis appears to have been a great favourite with PARKINSON, he calls it a glorious flower, and in a wooden print of him prefixed to his *Paradisus Terrestris*, we see him represented with a flower of this sort in his hand of the double kind.

It grows spontaneously in most parts of Russia, and is one of our most hardy perennials.

The extreme brilliancy of its flowers renders it a plant, in its single state highly ornamental; when double, its beauty is heightened, and the duration of it increased.

It flowers in June and July.

The single sort may be increased by parting its roots in autumn, but more abundantly by seeds, which should be sown in the spring; the double sort may also be increased by dividing its roots, but more plentifully by cuttings of the stalk, put in in June, before the flowers make their appearance; in striking of these, however, there requires some nicety.

This plant is found to succeed best in a rich, loamy, soil; and certain districts have been found to be more favourable to its growth than others.

A white and a pale red variety of it in its single state were known to CLUSIUS, and similar varieties of the double kind are said to exist; it is of little moment whether they do or not, as every variation in this plant from a bright scarlet is in every sense of the word a degeneracy.



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc^o Geo. Grenant Mar 1. 1794

CORONILLA VARIA. PURPLE CORONILLA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus: $\frac{4}{5}$: dentibus superioribus connatis. *Vexillum* vix alis longius. *Legumen* isthmis interceptum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORONILLA *varia* herbacea, leguminibus erectis teretibus torosis numerosis, foliolis plurimis glabris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 670. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 59.*

SECURIDACA dumetorum major, flore vario, filiquis articulatis. *Baub. Pin. p. 349.*

SECURIDACA II. altera species. *Clus. Hist. 2. ccxxxvij.*
The greater joynted Hatchet Vetch. *Park. Theat. p. 1088.*

CLUSIUS, in his work above referred to, informs us that he found this plant growing wild in various parts of Germany, in meadows, fields, and by road sides; that it flowered in June, sometimes the whole summer through, and ripened its seeds in July and August; the blossoms he found subject to much variation of colour, being either deep purple, whitish, or even wholly white: CASP. BAUHINE notices another variety, in which the alæ are white and the rostrum purple; this variety, which we have had the honour to receive from the Earl of EGREMONT is the most desirable one to cultivate in gardens, as it is more ornamental than the one wholly purple, most commonly met with in the nurseries, and corresponds also better with its name of *varia*; it is to be noted however that this variety of colour exists only in the young blossoms.

The *Coronilla varia* is a hardy, perennial, herbaceous plant, climbing, if supported, to the height of four or five feet, otherwise spreading widely on the ground, and frequently injuring less robust plants growing near it; on this account, as well as from its having powerfully creeping roots whereby it greatly increases, though a pretty plant, and flowering during most of the summer, it is not to be introduced without caution, and is rather to be placed in the shrubbery, or outskirts of the garden, than in the flower border.

It will grow in any soil or situation, but blossoms and feeds most freely in a soil moderately dry.

PARKINSON in his *Theater of Plants*, mentions its being cultivated, as an ornamental plant. *Ait. Kew.*

Its bitterness, will be an objection to its being cultivated for the use of cattle, for which purpose it has been recommended.

LILIUM CATESBÆI. CATESBY'S LILY.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala campanulata: linea longitudinali nectarifera.
 Caps. valvulis pilo cancellato connexis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *Catesbæi* caule unifloro, petalis erectis unguiculatis.
Lin. Syst. Nat. ed. 13. Gmel. p. 545.

LILIUM *Catesbæi* foliis sparsis, bipedali, flore unico erecto,
 corolla campanulata, petalis unguibus angustis longis.
Walt. Fl. Carol. p. 123.

LILIUM *Speetabile* foliis sparsis; floribus solitariis erectis;
 petalorum unguibus angustis, alternis extus utrinque
 fulcatis, lamina revolutis. *Salisb. Ic. Stirp. rar. t. 5.*

At the close of the year 1787, Mr. ROBERT SQUIBB, sent me from South-Carolina roots of the Lily here figured, many of which have since flowered with various persons in this kingdom.

CATESBY in his Natural History of Carolina, gives a figure and short account of it; WALTER in his *Flora Caroliniana* describes it under the name of *Lilium Catesbæi*; Mr. SALISBURY in the first number of his very magnificent work, lately published, presents us with a very highly finished likeness of this lily, accompanied by a most accurate and minute description of it, and judging from some appearances in CATESBY'S figure, that it was not the *Lilium Catesbæi* of WALTER, names it *speetabile*; but as we are assured by Mr. SQUIBB, who assisted his friend WALTER in his publication, that it was the lily figured by CATESBY, we have continued the name given in honour of that Naturalist.

Of the different Lilies cultivated in this country, this is to be numbered among the least, the whole plant when in bloom being frequently little more than a foot high; in its native soil it is described as growing to the height of two feet; the stalk is terminated by one upright flower, of the form and colour represented on the plate; we have observed it to vary considerably in the breadth of its petals, in their colour, and spots.

It flowers usually in July and August.

This plant may be raised from seeds, or increased by offsets, which, however, are not very plentifully produced, nor is the plant to be made grow in perfection without great care, the roots in particular are to be guarded against frost; the soil and situation may be the same as recommended for the *Cyclamen Coum.* p. 4. v. 1.



Pub. by W. Curtis, 8th Crescent Apr. 1. 1794

METROSIDEROS CITRINA. HARSH-LEAV'D
METROSIDEROS.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus, sinu germen fovens. *Petala* 5, caduca. *Stam.* discreta, petalis multoties longiora. *Capf.* 3-4 locularis, polysperma. *Banks. Gærtner.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

METROSIDEROS *citrina* foliis lineari-lanceolatis rigentibus.

Though many species of this genus have been raised from seeds, brought within these few years from the South Seas, where they are said to be very numerous; this is, we believe, the only one that as yet has flowered in this country: our drawing was made from a plant which blossomed toward the close of last summer at Lord CREMORNES, the root of which had been sent from Botany-Bay; previous to this period we have been informed, that the same species flowered both at Kew and Sion-House: as it is without difficulty raised both from seeds and cuttings, young plants of it are to be seen in most of the Nurseries near town; it would seem that they do not flower till they are at least five or six years old.

Metrosideros is a name given originally by RUMPHIUS in his *Herb. Amboin* to some plants of this genus, the term applies to the hardness of their wood, which by the Dutch is called Yzerhout (Ironwood): FORSTER in his *Gen. Pl.* figures this and another genus on the same plate, under the name of *Leptospermum*; SCHREBER in his edition of the *Gen. Pl.* of LINNEUS, unites *Metrosideros*, *Melaleuca*, *Leptospermum*, and *Fabricia*, under the genus *Melaleuca*; GÆRTNER in his elaborate work on the seeds of plants, makes separate genera of these, agreeably to the ideas of Sir JOSEPH BANKS and Mr. DRYANDER, who on this subject can certainly boast the best information.

We cannot, without transgressing the allotted limits of our letter-press, give a minute description of the plant figured; suffice it to say, that it is an ever-green shrub, growing to the height of from four to six or more feet, that its leaves on the old wood feel very harsh or rigid to the touch, and when bruised give forth an agreeable fragrance, the flowers grow in spikes on the tops of the branches, and owe their beauty wholly to the brilliant colour of the filaments.





Pub. by W. Curtis, S^r Geo. Orford Apr. 1. 1794

ERODIUM INCARNATUM. FLESH-COLOURED
CRANE'S-BILL.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Neet.* Squamulae 5 cum filamentis alternantes; et glandulae melliferæ, basi staminum infidentes. *Fructus* 5-coccus, rostratus; rostra spiralia, introrsum barbata. *L'Herit. Geran.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERODIUM *incarnatum* pedunculis paucifloris, foliis tripartitis ternatimve trifidis scabris, caule fruticuloso.

L'Herit. n. 21. tab. 5. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 415.

GERANIUM *incarnatum* pedunculis bifloris, foliis tripartitis trifidis glabris, petalis integris, arillis glabris.

Linn. Suppl. Pl.

GERANIUM *incarnatum* foliis incisis quinquelobis punctatis; petiolis longissimis, pedunculis trifloris. *Cavanill. diff. 4. p. 223. n. 314. t. 97. f. 3.*

In the 80th number of this work we gave a figure of the *Pelargonium tricolor*, a plant very generally regarded as the most beautiful of the genus; we now present our readers with the representation of an *Erodium*, which has to boast nearly an equal share of admiration.

This species, as we learn from the *Hortus Kewensis*, is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in the year 1787.

Its usual time of flowering is July and August; in this point it is inferior to the *Pelargonium tricolor*, which blossoms through the spring as well as summer months.

It produces seeds but sparingly; cuttings of the plant are struck with less difficulty than those of the *Pelargonium* above mentioned, the same treatment is applicable to both plants, they must be regarded as green-house plants of the more tender kind, which are liable to be destroyed in the winter season by a moist cold atmosphere.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM AUREUM,
GOLDEN FIG-MARIGOLD.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa linearia. *Capf.* carnofa infera polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *aureum* foliis cylindrico-triquetris punctatis distinctis, pistillis atro purpurafcentibus. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 10. p. 1060. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 190.*

This Mesembryanthemum is one of the taller and more upright species, as well as the earliest in point of flowering, producing its blossoms from February to May; these are large and of a bright orange hue, the pistilla in the centre are purple, and serve at once to distinguish and embellish them.

It was first described in the 10th ed. of *Linn. Syst. Nat.* and afterwards inserted in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, who informs us that it is a native of the Cape, and was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in the year 1750. Prof. MURRAY omits it in his 12th ed. of the *Syst. Vegetab.* of LINNÆUS, as does Prof. GMELIN in the last edition of *Linn. Syst. Nat.*

The facility with which this tribe in general is increased by cuttings is well known; this is raised as readily as the others.



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Gen. Crispant May 1 1794



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crispent. May 1 1794.

GLYCINE BIMACULATA. PURPLE GLYCINE.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Corollæ* carina apice vexillum reflectens.

Specific Character.

GLYCINE *bimaculata* caule volubili lævi, foliis simplicibus cordato-oblongis, racemis multifloris.

Of the many plants which within these few years have been raised from Botany-Bay seeds, this is one of the first which flowered in this country, and one of the most ornamental; to the greenhouse it is indeed an invaluable acquisition: we regret that the size of our paper and the imperfection of the colouring art, will not admit of our giving a representation of it more adequate to its beauty.

It rises up with a twining shrubby stalk to the height of six, eight, or more feet; these multiplying greatly by age, become loaded with a profusion of purple flowers, growing in racemi, the richness of which is enlivened by the appearance of two green spots at the base of the vexillum; for the most part the blossoms go off with us without producing any seed-vessels; in some instances, however, perfect seeds have been produced, and we have seen a plant in bloom raised from such in the charming retreat of JOHN ORD, Esq. Walham-Green.

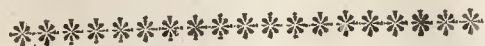
A great excellence of this plant is the duration of its flowering period, it begins to put forth its blossoms in February, and continues to do so during most of the summer.

In the Nurseries about town, it is known by the name of *Glycine pyrens*, a name given the plant originally by Dr. SOLANDER; the latter of these terms we have taken the liberty of changing to *bimaculata*, as being more expressive of an obvious character in the flower: we might, perhaps, have been justified in altering the genus, as its characters do not appear to be peculiarly expressive of a *Glycine*, nor indeed of any other genus in this numerous natural order.

It is raised readily from seeds.

We think it highly probable, that in warm sheltered situations, this climber might grow in the open ground; to such as have it in abundance, we recommend them to make the experiment.

CISTUS FORMOSUS. BEAUTIFUL CISTUS.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Cal.* 5-phyllus, foliolis duobus minoribus.
Capsula.

Mr. LEE, Nurseryman of Hammersmith, informs me, that in the year 1780, he raised the Cistus here figured from seeds, the produce of Portugal, and as its flowers were uncommonly beautiful, he was induced to name it *formosus*.

It approaches so near to the *Cistus halimifolius* in point of habit, in the form and colour of its leaves and flowers, that we are inclined rather to regard it as a variety of that plant, than as a distinct species; at the same time it must be allowed to be a very striking variety, the flowers being at least thrice as large as those of the *halimifolius* usually are, and the whole plant more hairy: as an ornamental shrub, it is highly deserving a place in all curious collections.

It will grow very well in the open border in warm sheltered situations, it may be kept also in a pot, by which means it may more readily be sheltered during the winter, either in the greenhouse or under a frame.

It flowers early in May, and may be increased by cuttings.





Pub. by R. Curtis Sc^o Geo. Crescent June 1. 1794.

IXIA BULBODIUM. CROCUS-LEAV'D IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, tubulosa; tubo recto, filiformi; limbo 6-partito, campanulato, æquali. *Stigmata* tria, simplicia. *Thunb. Diff. de Ixia.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *Bulbodium* scapo unifloro brevissimo, foliis angulatis caulinis, stigmatibus sextuplicibus. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 13. p. 76.*

IXIA *Bulbodium* scapo ramoso, floribus solitariis, foliis fulcatis reflexis. *Thunb. Diff. n. 3.*

CROCUS vernus angustifolius. 1. 11. *Clus. Hist. 1. p. 207. violaceo flore, 208. ejusd.*

There are three plants cultivated in the gardens of the curious to which *Bulbodium* is applied, either as a generic or a trivial name, viz. *Narcissus Bulbodium*, *Bulbodium vernum*, already figured, and the present plant: the *Ixia Bulbodium* and *Bulbodium vernum* are given in this work, not so much for their beauty as their rarity, not so much to gratify the eye, as to communicate a knowledge of two plants but little known, and liable to be confounded from a similarity of their names.

This is one of the few hardy species of the genus, and grows wild in many parts of Spain and Italy; it is said to have been found in Guernsey: it affects hilly and dry situations, will grow readily in almost any soil, especially if fresh, and not infested with vermin: it flowers about the middle of April, the blossoms do not expand fully unless exposed to the sun, and are not of long duration: authors describe the wild plants as varying greatly in colour, *vid. Clus.* they are most commonly pale blue.

Like the Crocus, it increases readily by offsets.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1739, *Ait. Kew. Bulbodium*, 1. in the 6th edition of his Dictionary in 4to, is not this plant, but the *Anthericum scrotinum*, *Jacq. Fl. Austr. v. 5. app. t. 38.*

RANUNCULUS AMPLEXICAULIS. PLANTAIN-
LEAVED CROWFOOT.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. deciduus. 5 phyllus, (rarius 3-phyllus) *Petala* 5, (rarius 2, 3, aut 8) intra unguis squamula vel poro mellifero. *Styli* persistentes. *Sem.* incurvata, erecta. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 13. Gmel.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RANUNCULUS *amplexicaulis* foliis ovatis acuminatis amplexicaulibus, caule multifloro, radice fasciculata. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 515. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 265.*

RANUNCULUS *montanus* foliis plantaginis. *Baub. Pin. 180.*

RANUNCULUS *pyrenæus* albo flore. *Clus. app. alt. auct. ic. 4 ta. Ger. emac. 963. fig. 2.*

The leaves of the *Ranunculus amplexicaulis* in part surround the stalk at their base, whence its trivial name; in colour they differ from most others of the genus, being of a greyer or more glaucous hue, which peculiarity joined to the delicate whiteness of the flowers, renders this species a very desirable one to add to a collection of hardy, ornamental, herbaceous plants, more especially as it occupies but little space, and has no tendency to injure the growth of others.

It is a native of the Apennine and Pyrenean mountains, and flowers in April and May

CLUSIUS is the first author who describes and figures this species. JOHNSON in his *ed.* of GERARD copies his figure, and mentions it as being then made a denizen of our gardens.

It is readily propagated by parting its roots in Autumn, and provided it has a pure air will succeed in most soils and situations.





Pub by W. Curtis S^t Geo Crescent, June 1 1794.

Edwards del^t & Pinney sculp^t

PYRUS SPECTABILIS. CHINESE APPLE TREE.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Pomum* inferum, 5-loculare, polyspermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PYRUS *spectabilis* umbellis fessilibus, foliis ovali oblongis ferratis lævibus, unguibus calyce longioribus, stylis basi lanatis. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 175.* *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 13. Gmel. p. 842.*

The Chinese Apple-Tree when it blossoms in perfection, answers truly to the name of *spectabilis*; a more showy or ornamental tree can scarcely be introduced to decorate the flubbery or plantation; its beauty like that of most trees, whose ornament consists chiefly in their blossoms, is however but of short duration, and depends in some degree on the favourableness of the season at the time of their expansion, which usually takes place about the end of April or beginning of May; the flowers are large, of a pale red when open, and semi-double, the buds are of a much deeper hue, the fruit is of little account, and but sparingly produced. Trees of this species are to be met with in some gardens of the height of twenty or thirty feet.

Dr. FOTHERGILL is regarded as the first who introduced this Chinese native, he cultivated it in the year 1780; such plants of it as were in his collection, passed at his decease into the hands of Messrs. GORDON and THOMPSON, in whose rich and elegant Nursery, at Mile-End, this tree may be seen in great perfection.

Though perfectly hardy, as its blossoms are liable to be injured by cutting winds, it will be most proper to plant it in a shelter'd situation.

It is usually increased by grafting it on the Crab stock.

GLYCINE RUBICUNDA. DINGY-FLOWERED
GLYCINE.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Corollæ* carina apice vexillum reflectens.

Specific Character.

GLYCINE *rubicunda* caule perenni volubili, foliis ternatis, foliolis subovalibus integerrimis, pedunculis subtrifloris.

The plant here figured, and very generally known to the Nurserymen, in the neighbourhood of London, by the name of *Glycine rubicunda*, is a native of New South-Wales, and was introduced to this country about the same time as the *Glycine bimaculata* already figured.

It is a shrubby, twining plant, running up to the height of five, six, or more feet, producing blossoms abundantly from April to June, which are usually succeeded by seed-vessels which ripen their seeds with us.

The flowers though large and shewy, have a kind of dingy or lurid appearance, which greatly diminishes their beauty. We have observed the blossoms of some plants more brilliant than those of others, and we think it highly probable, that, at some future period, feminal varieties may be obtained with flowers highly improved in colour.

This species is readily raised from seeds, is of quick growth, and may be regarded as one of our more hardy green-house plants: probably it may succeed in the open air, if planted in a warm situation, and sheltered in inclement seasons.





Pub. by W. Curtis, S^o Geo. Crescent July 1. 1794

ORNITHOGALUM NUTANS. NEAPOLITAN
STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6 petala, erecta, persistens, supra medium patens, *Filamenta* alterna basi dilatata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *nutans* floribus secundis pendulis, nectario stamineo campaniformi. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. cd. 14. Murr. p. 328. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 443.*

ORNITHOGALUM exoticum magno flore minori innato. *Bauh. Pin. p. 70.*

ORNITHOGALUM Neopolitanum, the Starre-flower of Naples. *Park. Parad. p. 138. p. 137. f. 8. Clus. app. alt. p. 9. fig. 7.*

Authors have given to this species of *Ornithogalum* the name of Neapolitan, following CLUSIUS by whom the plant is figured and described, and who so called it, merely on receiving it from Naples; it may perhaps be doubted whether it be originally a native of Italy. Prof. JACQUIN has figured it in his *Flora Austriaca*, the plant being common about Vienna, in garden-walks, under hedges, and in meadows, he does not however, from that circumstance, regard it as an original native there. CASP. BAUHIN informs us that HONORIUS BELLI sent it him from Crete under the name of *Phalangium*, leaving its true habitat to be settled more precisely hereafter, we shall observe, that it is one of those plants which soon accommodate themselves to any country; producing a numerous progeny both from roots and seeds, and by no means nice as to soil or situation; it is not long before it becomes a weed in the garden, from whence it is apt like the *Hyacinthus racemosus*, already figured, to pass into the field or meadow.

Its flowers, which if not beautiful are singular and delicate, make their appearance towards the end of April, they are of no long duration, seldom continuing above a fortnight, and are succeeded by seed-vessels which produce abundance of ripe seed, by which, as well as by its bulbs, the plant may be increased.

In the *Hortus Kewensis* it is set down as a Greenhouse plant, one of the rare errors which occur in that most useful work.



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc^{ilicet} Geo. Crescent July 1. 1794.

GLYCINE COCCINEA. SCARLET GLYCINE.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Corollæ* carina apice vexillum reflectens.

Specific Character.

GLYCINE *coccinea* foliis ternatis, foliolis subrotundis undulatis.

We here present our readers with another Glycine, very lately raised by several persons in the neighbourhood of London from Botany-Bay seeds, and which we have called *coccinea* from the colour of its blossoms.

It is a shrubby, climbing plant, which, if supported, will grow to the height of many feet, producing a great number of flowers on its pendant branches; the leaves, which grow three together, are nearly round, and, in the older ones especially, are crimped or curled at the edges; the flowers grow for the most part in pairs, are of a glowing scarlet colour, at the base of the carina somewhat inclined to purple, the bottom of the vexillum is decorated with a large yellow spot, verging to green, which adds much to the beauty of the flower.

It blossoms from April to June, and appears to be fully as much disposed to produce seed vessels, and perfect seeds, as the *rubicunda*, and by which alone it has hitherto been propagated.

We must rank it among the more tender green-house plants.

CYRTANTHUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS. NARROW-LEAVED CYRTANTHUS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. tubulosa, clavata, curva, 6-fida, lacinia ovato-oblonga.
Filamenta tubo inferta, apice conniventia. *Linn. Fil.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYRTANTHUS *angustifolius* foliis obtuse carinatis rectis, floribus cernuis, *Linn. Fil. Ait. Kew. v. i. p. 414.*

CRINUM *angustifolium* foliis linearibus obtusis, corollis cylindricis: laciniis alternis interglandulosis. *Linn. Suppl. 195.*

CYRTANTHUS is a genus which takes its name from the curvature of its flower, was established by the younger LINNÆUS, and adopted by Mr. AITON in the *Hortus Kewensis*.

The present species is a native of the Cape, and was added to the royal collection at Kew, by Mr. MASSON, in the year 1774. The plant from whence our drawing was made flowered the preceding May with Mr. WHITLEY, Nurseryman, Old Brompton, who received it from Holland, and who has been so fortunate as to obtain young plants of it from seed.

It flowers in May and June; requires the same treatment as other Cape bulbs, and may be increased by offsets and seeds.

At the extremity of each alternate segment of the corolla there is a kind of small glandular hook, deserving of notice.

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Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1794.

GLADIOLUS TRISTIS. SQUARE-LEAVED
CORN-FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, ringens. *Stamina* adscendentia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *tristis* foliis lineari-cruciatis, corollis campanulatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 86. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 63.*

LILIO-GLADIOLUS bifolius et biflorus, foliis quadrangulis. *Trew. Ebret. t. 39.*

GLADIOLUS *tristis* foliis linearibus fulcatis, caule bifloro, tubo longissimo, segmentis æqualibus. *Mill. Diet. ed. 6. 4to.*

LINNÆUS gave to this species of *Gladiolus* the name of *tristis*, from the colour of its flowers, which however possess scarcely sufficient of the sombre to justify the appellation; still less so if they vary in the manner represented in TREW'S *Ebret*, where they are painted in gay and lively colours: in the specimens we have seen, the blossoms have been of a sulphur colour, shaded in particular parts with very fine pencillings, especially on the under side: most authors describe the flowering stems as producing only two flowers, LINNÆUS has observed that they sometimes produce many, we have seen them do so where the plant has grown in perfection; in their expansion, which usually takes place in April and May, they give forth a most agreeable fragrance.

It is a native of the Cape, and other parts of Africa; was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, and flowered in the Chelsea Garden in the year 1745. *Ait. Kew.*

The leaves which so characteristically distinguish this species are highly deserving of notice, instances of such rarely occur; as the bulbs produce numerous offsets, the plant is propagated by them without difficulty, and requires the same treatment as other Cape bulbs.

N^o 272



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Craven. Aug. 1795.



Painted by W. Curtis & Geo. Cooke. Aug. 1. 1794

**DIOSMA UNIFLORA. ONE-FLOWERED
DIOSMA.**

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Neetaria* 5, supra germen. *Caps.* 3. *f.* 5-coalitæ. *Sem.* calyptrata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIOSMA *uniflora* foliis ovato oblongis, floribus solitariis terminalibus. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 287. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 239. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 276.*

CISTUS *humilis æthiopicus*, inferioribus foliis rosmarini sylvestris punctatis, cæteris autem serpylli subrotundis, flore carneo. *Pluk. mant. 49. t. 342. f. 5.*

The *Diosma uniflora* another native of the Cape, that never failing source of vegetable riches, was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew by Mr. MASSON in the year 1775, it flowers in our Green-Houses from April to June, and is usually propagated by cuttings.

This plant forms a small bushy shrub, the leaves are thickly and irregularly set on the branches, quite up to the flowers, which stand singly on their summits, and are larger than those of any other known species of *Diosma*, expanding as we have found on trial beyond the size of half-a-crown, which the blossom does in our figure, though it will not appear to do so to the eye of most observers; they are without scent, the calyx is large and continuing, composed of five ovato-lanceolate leaves, reddish on the upper side, and if viewed from above visible between the petals; the petals are five in number, much larger than the calyx, and deciduous, of a white colour with a streak of red running down the middle of each, surface highly glazed, the stamina are composed of five short filaments, white and slightly hairy, broad at their base and tapering gradually to a fine point, by which they are inserted into the hind part of

of

of the antheræ, near the bottom; the antheræ are as long as the filaments, of a brown purple colour, bending over the stigma, and opening inwardly, each carrying on the upper part of its back a gland-like substance, of a pale brown colour: besides these parts there are five filamentous bodies alternating with, and of the same length as the stamina, of a white colour, and hairy, each dilating at its extremity where it is of a reddish hue, and presenting towards the antheræ an oval somewhat concave surface, which secretes a viscous liquid; in some flowers that we have examined, and we regret seeing but few, we have observed these nectaries (for such they may be strictly called) closely adhering by their viscous summits to the glandular substances at the back of the antheræ*; the germen is studded with a constellation of little glands, which pour forth, and almost deluge it with nectar; the stigma is composed of five little round knobs: seed vessels we have not seen.

* What the use of this very extraordinary apparatus may be we can at present scarcely conjecture, future observation may perhaps enable us to speak more decisively; when we figure the *Diosma ericoides* we shall probably have more to say of this species.

BORBONIA CRENATA. HEART-LEAVED
BORBONIA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. acuminato-spinosus. *Stigma* emarginatum. *Legumen* mucronatum,

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BORBONIA *crenata* foliis cordatis multinerviis denticulatis.
Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 643. Ait.
Kew. v. 2. p. 9.

FRUTEX *æthiopicus* leguminosus, foliis rusci majoribus in
ambitu spinulis fimbriatis. *Pluk. Alm. 159.*

PLANTA leguminosa æthiopica, foliis rusci. *Breyn. Cent.*
t. 28.

Borbonia is a genus of plants established by LINNÆUS in the 6th edition of his *Genera Plantarum*; of this genus there are six species enumerated in the 3d edition of the *Species Plant.* and two in the *Hort. Kew.* the latter of which, the *crenata*, introduced from the Cape by Mr. MASSON, in 1774, is here figured.

It is a small shrubby plant, rarely exceeding the height of three feet, producing its flowers in a small cluster on the summits of the branches; these are of a yellow colour, and have nothing about them peculiarly singular, or beautiful; it is the foliage alone which renders this plant desirable in a collection.

It flowers from June to August, and in favourable seasons ripens its seeds, by which the plant is usually propagated.

N^o 274



Del. by W. Curtis. St. Geo. Coast. Sep. 1. 1794.

N^o 275



Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Sep. 1. 1794

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA. COMMON TULIP-TREE.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-phyllus. Petala 6. Sem. imbricata in strobilum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera foliis lobatis. *Lim. Syst. Veg.*

ed. 14. *Murr.* p. 507. *Ait. Kew.* v. 2. 250.

TULIPIFERA virginiana, tripartito aceris folio: media laci-

nia velut abscissa. *Pluk. Alm.* 379. t. 117.

f. 5. & t. 248. f. 7. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. p.

48. t. 48.

LIRIODENDRON foliis angulatis truncatis. *Trew. Ekret. t. x.*

The Tulip-tree is a native of most parts of North-America, MARSHALL describes it as often growing to the size of a very large tree, 70 or 80 feet in height, and above 4 feet in diameter; he mentions two varieties, one with yellow and the other with white wood; that with yellow wood is soft and brittle, much used for boards, heels of shoes, also turned into bowls, trenchers, &c. the white is heavy, tough, and hard, and is sawed into joists, boards, &c. for building.

RAY informs us in his *Hist. Pl.* that this tree was cultivated here by Bishop COMPTON, in 1688: and from MILLER we learn, that the first tree of the kind which flowered in this country, was in the gardens of the Earl of PETERBOROUGH, at Parsons-Green, near Fulham; in Mr. ORD's garden, at Waltham-Green, there is, among other choice old trees, a very fine tulip-tree, which is every year covered with blossoms, and which afforded us the specimen here figured. It flowers in June and July, rarely ripens its seeds with us, though it does readily in America.

The foliage of this plant is extremely singular, most of the leaves appearing as if truncated, or cut off at the extremity; they vary greatly in the division of their lobes, the flowers differ from those of the tulip in having a calyx, but agree as to the number of petals, which is six; and so they are described in the sixth edition of the *Gen. Pl.* of LINN. but in *Professor MURRAY'S Syst. Veg. Ait. H. K. Linn. Syst. Nat. ed.* 13, by GMELIN, 9 are given, this in the first instance must be a mere typographical error arising from the inversion of the 6.

This tree is found to flourish most in a soil moderately stiff and moist, is usually raised from seeds, the process of which is amply described by MILLER in his Dictionary.



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crayford. Sep. 1. 1794

Blitum virgatum Linn.

BLITUM VIRGATUM. STRAWBERRY BLITE.

Class and Order.

MONANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-fidus. *Petalâ* 0. *Sem.* 1. calyce baccato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BLITUM *virgatum* capitellis sparsis lateralibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 53. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 7.*
 ATRIPLEX *sylvestris mori fructu. Baub. Pin. p. 519.*
 ATRIPLEX *sylvestris baccifera. Clus. Hist. cxxxv.*

This plant, not unfrequently met with in gardens, is known to most cultivators by the name of *Strawberry Spinach*; the leaves somewhat resembling those of the latter, and the fruit that of the former: C. BAUHINE likens its berries to those of the Mulberry, to which they certainly bear a greater resemblance: in most of the species of this genus the calyx exhibits a very singular phenomenon, when the flowering is over, it increases in size, becomes fleshy, and finally pulpy, containing the ripe seed, which however it does not wholly envelope; thus from each cluster of flowers growing in the axæ of the leaves are produced so many berries, of a charming red colour, to which the plant owes its beauty altogether, for the flowers are small, herbaceous, and not distinctly visible to the naked eye; they can boast however of being of the first class in the Linnean system *Monandria*, to which few belong.

Strawberry Blite is a hardy annual, growing spontaneously in some parts of France, Spain, and Tartary; is not a very old inhabitant of our gardens, Mr. AITON mentioning it as being first cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1759. Its berries are produced from June to September; in their taste they have nothing to recommend them, though not pleasant they are harmless.

CLUSIUS we believe to be the first author who gives a figure and description of it.

It affects a dry soil, and open situation; in such there is no necessity to give any particular directions for its cultivation, as it comes up readily from seed spontaneously scattered, so much so as sometimes to prove a troublesome weed.

MAHERNIA PINNATA. WINGED MAHERNIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Petala* 5. *Nectaria* 5 obcordata, filamentis supposita. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MAHERNIA *pinnata*, foliis tripartito pinnatifidis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 308. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 398.*

HERMANNIA *foliis tripartitis, media pinnatifida. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 943.*

HERMANNIA *frutescens, folio multifido tenui, caule rubro. Boerb. Lugd. 1. p. 273.*

LINNÆUS, in his *Spec. Pl.* regarded this plant as a species of *Hermannia*; finding afterwards that it differed materially in its fructification from that genus, he made a new one of it in his *Mantissa*, by the name of *Mahernia*; still, however, the two genera are very nearly related: one principal difference consists in the nectaria of the *Mahernia*, which are very remarkable.

This species was introduced from the Cape, where it is a native, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774, and is now very generally met with in our green-houses. It produces its little bells, of a lively red when they first open, from June to August, or September; is a small delicate plant, and easily raised from cuttings.





Pub. by W. Curtis Sculp. Geo. Gresham, Oct. 1. 1794.

LILIUM CANDIDUM. WHITE LILY.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, campanulata: linea longitudinali nectarifera.
Caps. valvulis pilo cancellato connexis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- LILIUM *candidum* foliis sparsis, corollis campanulatis, intus glabris. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 433. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 324. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 429.*
LILIUM album flore erecto et vulgare. *Bauh. Pin. 76.*
LILIUM album vulgare. The ordinary White Lily. *Park. Parad. p. 39. t. 37. f. 4.*

We may rank the White Lily among the very oldest inhabitants of the flower-garden; in the time of GERARD it was very generally cultivated, and doubtless at a much earlier period; a plant of such stateliness, so showy, so fragrant, and at the same time so much disposed to increase, would of course soon be found very generally in gardens, into which its introduction would be accelerated on another account; it was regarded as a plant of great efficacy; among other extraordinary powers attributed to it, we are gravely told that it taketh away the wrinkles of the face.

LINNÆUS makes it a native of Palestine and Syria; Mr. AITON of the Levant.

Its blossoms, which open early in July, continue about three weeks, and when they go off leave the flower-garden greatly thinned of its inhabitants.

Of the White Lily there are three principal varieties:

1. With double flowers.
2. With flowers blotched with purple.
3. With striped leaves, or leaves edged with yellow.

The two first of these are to be esteemed merely as curiosities; in the third the plant acquires an accession of beauty which it has not originally; though many persons object to variegated leaves,

leaves, as conveying an idea of sickliness, that complaint cannot be urged against the foliage of the striped Lily, to which the borders of the flower-garden are indebted for one of their chief ornaments during the autumnal and winter months; early in September these begin to emerge, and towards spring another set rises up in their centre, of more upright growth, and which announce the rising of the flowering stem.

Besides these varieties, LINNÆUS has considered the *Lilium album floribus dependentibus s. peregrinum* of C. BAUHINE, the *Sultan Zambach* of CLUSIUS, and the *Hortus Eystettensis*, as one of its varieties also: MILLER regards this plant as a distinct species, and those who have attentively examined the figures and descriptions of CLUSIUS and the *Hort. Eyst.* will be of the same opinion.

The Lily increases most abundantly by offsets, hence it becomes necessary that the bulbs should be taken up, and reduced every second or third year; but the striped leaved variety increasing much more slowly, should remain unmolested for a greater length of time.

There is scarcely a soil or situation in which the Lily will not grow, it will thrive most in a soil moderately stiff and moist; though a native of a warm climate no severity of weather affects it with us: we may learn from this, not to regulate the culture of plants invariably by the climate in which they grow spontaneously.

The best time for removing the bulbs of this plant is about the middle of August, before they shoot forth their leaves; but they may be transplanted any time from September to spring.

N^o 279



Pub. By W. Curtis, N^o 1. Geo. Crescent. Oct. 1. 1794.

Edwards del. Weyling sculp.

PLUMERIA RUBRA. RED PLUMERIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. Folliculi 2. reflexi. Semina membranæ propriæ inferta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PLUMERIA *rubra* foliis ovato-oblongis, petiolis biglandulosis. Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 254. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 298.

PLUMERIA flore roseo odoratissimo. Tourn. Inst. 659. Trew. Ebrct. Tab. xli.

Plumeria is a genus of plants named by TOURNEFORT in honour of his countryman the celebrated PLUMIER, it comes near to Nerium or Oleander, and contains several species, all natives of warm climates.

The present plant is a native of Jamaica, where it is known by the name of Red Jasmine, from whence seeds and large cuttings are often sent to this country; here they require the stove to bring them to flower: seed-vessels they are never known to produce.

The flowers, which are very odoriferous, are produced in July and August in large bunches, on the summits of the branches, from whence the leaves also proceed; the stems, which grow to a considerable height as well as thickness, are naked, and the whole plant loses its foliage from the middle of winter till about the beginning of May; the branches and other parts of the plant, when broken off, give forth a milky juice, the leaves are handsome, and the veins remarkable.

Being too tender to bear the open air of this climate, it is kept in the stove even during summer, in hot weather it must have plenty of air, and in cold seasons be sparingly watered.

Is propagated by seeds, but more frequently by cuttings, which MILLER recommends to be put by for two months or ten weeks; previous to their being committed to the earth.



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc^{ilicet} Geo. Crescent Nov. 1794

APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM. TUTSAN-
LEAV'D, OR FLY-CATCHING DOGSBANE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA:

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata. *Glandulae* 5 cum staminibus alternæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

APOCYNUM *androsæmifolium* caule rectiusculo herbaceo, foliis ovatis utrinque glabris, cymis terminalibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 258. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 303.*

APOCYNUM canadense; foliis androsæmi majoris. *Bocc. succ. 35. t. 16. f. 3. Moris. Hist. 3. p. 609. f. 15. t. 3. f. 16.*

In addition to the powerful recommendations of beauty and fragrance, the Tutfan-leav'd Dogsbane interests us on account of the curious structure of its flowers, and their singular property of catching flies.

This species is a native of different parts of North-America; Mr. W. HALE, of Alton, Hants; who resided at Halifax in Nova-Scotia several years, brought me some seeds of it gathered in that neighbourhood, which vegetated, and produced flowering plants: it is not new to this country, being known to MORISON who figures it, and to MILLER who cultivated it in 1731.

It is a hardy perennial plant, growing to about the height of a foot and a half, or two feet, and flowering from the beginning of July, to September; it has a creeping root, whereby it increases greatly in light dry soils, and warm situations, so as even to be troublesome; it will not thrive in a wet soil; with us it produces seed-vessels but rarely; is propagated by parting its roots in Autumn or Spring; MILLER recommends March as the most proper season, or it may be raised from seeds, which in certain situations and seasons ripen here.

The

The flowers of this Apocynum have a sweet honey-like fragrance, which perfumes the air to a considerable distance, and no doubt operates powerfully in attracting insects; when a plant of this sort is fully blown, one may always find flies caught in its blossoms, usually by the trunk, very rarely by the leg; sometimes four, or even five, which is the greatest possible number, are found in one flower, some dead, others endeavouring to disentangle themselves, in which they are now and then so fortunate as to succeed; these flies are of different species, the *musca pipiens*, a slender variegated fly with thick thighs, is a very common victim, the *musca domestica*, or house fly, we have never observed among the captives.

Previous to our explaining the manner in which it appears to us that these insects are caught, it will be necessary that we should describe, in as plain a manner as possible, those parts of the flower which more particularly constitute this fatal fly trap.

On looking into the flower we perceive five Stamina, the Antheræ of which are large, of a yellow colour, and converge into a kind of cone; each of these Antheræ is arrow-shaped, towards the top of the cone their sides touch but do not adhere, below they separate a little, so as to leave a very narrow opening or slit between each, they are placed on very short filaments, which stand so far apart that a considerable opening is left between them, which openings, however, are closed up by processes of the corolla, nicely adapted to, and projecting into them; at the bottom of, and in the very centre of the flower, we perceive two germina, or seed-buds, the rudiments of future seed-vessels, surrounded by glandular substances, secreting a sweet liquid; on the summit of these germina, and betwixt the two, stands the stigma, in the form of a little urn, the middle of which is encircled by a glandular ring, which secretes a viscid honey-like substance, to this part of the stigma the Antheræ interiorly adhere most tenaciously, so as to prevent their separation unless considerable force be applied; it is, as we apprehend, the sweet viscid substance thus secreted by the stigma, within the Antheræ, which the fly endeavours to obtain, and to this end insinuates its trunk first into the lowermost and widest part of the slit, betwixt each of the Antheræ above described, pushing it of necessity upwards: when gratified, not having the sense to place itself in the same position as that in which it stood when it inserted its trunk, and to draw it out in the same direction downwards, unfortunately for it, it varies its position, and pulling its trunk upwards, draws it into the narrow part of the slit, where it becomes closely wedged in, and the more it pulls the more securely

securely it is caught, and thus this heedless insect, as THOMSON calls it, terminates its existence in captivity most miserable.

In the incomparable poem of Dr. DARWIN, entitled the *Botanic Garden*, there is a figure given of this plant; and in the Supplement we have the following account written by Mr. DARWIN, of Elston.

“ In the Apocynum Androsæmifolium the Anthers converge
“ over the nectaries, which consist of five glandular oval
“ corpuscles, surrounding the germ, and at the same time
“ admit air to the nectaries at the interstice between each
“ anther; but when a fly inserts its proboscis between these
“ anthers to plunder the honey, they converge closer, and with
“ such violence as to detain the fly, which thus generally
“ perishes.”

This explanation of a phænomenon entitled to much attention, is widely different from ours; which of the two is most consonant to truth and nature, we shall leave to the determination of future observers.

In explaining the preceding appearances, to prevent confusion we called those parts which form the cone in the middle of the flower Antheræ, but strictly speaking they are not such, the true Antheræ being situated on the inside of their summits, where they will be found to be ten in number, making in fact the Apocynum a decandrous plant.

TURNERA ANGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-
LEAV'D TURNERA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, infundibuliformis, exterior 2-phyllus. *Petala* 5
calyci inferta. *Stigmata* multifida. *Capf.* 1-locularis, 3-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TURNERA *angustifolia* floribus sessilibus petiolaribus, foliis
lanceolatis rugosis acuminatis. *Mill. Dict. ed.*
6. 4to.

TURNERA frutescens folio longiore et mucronato. *Mart.*
Cent. 49. t. 49.

This plant here represented is generally known to the Nurserymen about London as the *Turnera ulmifolia*, or *Elm-leav'd Turnera*, its foliage however does not answer to the name, nor to the figures of the plant as given by MARTYN in his *Cent. Pl.* and LINNÆUS in his *Hortus Cliffortianus*, which figures indeed are so similar that they look like copies of each other, these represent the true elm leaf; on the same plate of *Martyn's Cent.* there is given a very excellent figure of what he considers as another species of *Turnera*, vide *Synon.* and which MILLER, who cultivated it about the year 1773, also describes as a distinct species, under the name of *angustifolia*, asserting, from the experience of thirty years, that plants raised from its seeds have constantly differed from those of the *ulmifolia*; this is our plant, which on his authority we have given as a species, though LINNÆUS regards it as a variety.

PLUMIER gave to this genus the name of *Turnera*, in honour of Dr. WILLIAM TURNER, a celebrated English Botanist and Physician, who published an Herbal, black letter, folio, in 1568.

The present species is a native of the West-Indies, and is commonly cultivated in our stoves, where it rises with a semi-shrubby stalk, to the height of several feet, seldom continuing more than two or three years; young plants generally come up in plenty from seeds spontaneously scattered, so that a succession is easily obtained.

It flowers from June to August.

Its foliage has a disagreeable smell when bruised; its flowers are showy, but of short duration, and are remarkable for growing out of the footstalk of the leaf.





Pub. by W. Curtis Sc^o Geo. Crayford Nov 1 1791. *Kinnaird del. Wiggins sculp.*

HEDYSARUM OBSCURUM. CREEPING-
ROOTED HEDYSARUM.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. carina transverse obtusa. *Legumen* articulis 1-spermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEDYSARUM *obscurum* foliis pinnatis, stipulis vaginalibus, caule erecto flexuoso, floribus pendulis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 676. Mant. 447. Jacq. Fl. Austr. v. 2. t. 168.*

HEDYSARUM caule recto, ramoso; foliis ovatis; filiquis pendulis, lævissimis, venosis. *Hall. Hist. Helv. n. 395.*

ONOBRYCHIS femine clypeato lævi. *Baub. Pin. 350.*

Prof. JACQUIN, in the second volume of the *Flora austriaca*, gives an excellent figure and accurate description of our plant, a native of the Alps of Germany and Switzerland, and points out the characters in which it differs from the *alpinum*, for which it has sometimes been mistaken.

It is a hardy perennial, rarely exceeding a foot in height, produces its spikes of pendulous flowers, which are of a most beautiful purple colour, in July and August; hitherto these have not been succeeded by seed-vessels with us; though we have cultivated the plant for several years.

Its size renders it a suitable plant for rock-work, on which it will grow readily, increasing by its roots, which are of the creeping kind.

HALLER mentions a variety of it with white flowers.

MIMULUS RINGENS. NARROW-LEAVED
MONKEY-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-dentatus, prismaticus. *Cor.* ringens; labio superiore lateribus replicato. *Caps.* 2-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MIMULUS *ringens* erectus, foliis oblongis linearibus sessilibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 575. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 361.*

EUPHRASIA *floridana* lysimachiae glabrae filiquosae foliis, quadrato caule ramosior. *Pluk. Amalth. 83. t. 393. f. 3.*

LYSIMACHIA *galericulata* f. *Gratiola elatior* non ramosa, &c. *Gron. Fl. Virg. p. 97.*

DIGITALIS *perfoliata* glabra flore violaceo minore. *Morif. Hist. 2. p. 479. f. 5. t. 8. f. 6.*

CLAYTON, in the *Fl. Virg.* published by GRONOVIVS, describes this plant as a native of Virginia, and says of it, "maddidis gaudet locis," it delights in wet places: LINNÆUS makes it a native of Canada also.

It is a hardy, perennial, herbaceous plant, growing with us to the height of about two feet, and producing its flowers, which are of a pale violet colour, in July and August; these are frequently succeeded by capsules containing perfect seeds, by which the plant may be propagated, as also by parting its roots in Autumn; MILLER recommends the seeds to be sown as soon as ripe.

The plant succeeds best in a moist and somewhat shady situation, with a loamy soil.

A perusal of the synonyms will shew to what a variety of genera this plant has been referred by different authors; LINNÆUS first gave to it the name of *Mimulus*, of which term we find in his *Philosophia Botanica* the following concise explanation:—"MIMULUS *mimus personatus*;" in plain English, a masked mimick: *Mimulus* is a classical word for the *Pedicularis*, or *Loufswort*; the English term *Monkey flower* has probably been given it, from an idea that *mimulus* originated from *mimus* a monkey, as in *mimusops* monkey face.



ROSA SEMPERFLORENS. EVER-BLOWING ROSE.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnosus, collo coarctatus, demum baccatus, coloratus. *Antrum* duplicatum, 1-loculare, superne apertum, pericarpis ossis intus nidulantibus.

Specific Character.

ROSA *semperflorens* caule aculeato, foliis subternis, pedunculis subunifloris aculeato-hispidis, calycis laciniis integris.

We are induced to consider the rose here represented, as one of the most desirable plants in point of ornament ever introduced to this country; its flowers, large in proportion to the plant, are semidouble, and with great richness of colour unite a most delightful fragrance; they blossom during the whole of the year, more sparingly indeed in the winter months; the shrub itself is more hardy than most greenhouse plants, and will grow in so small a compass of earth, that it may be reared almost in a coffee cup; is kept with the least possible trouble, and propagated without difficulty by cuttings or suckers.

For this invaluable acquisition, our country is indebted to the late GILBERT SLATER, Esq. of Knots-Green, near Laytonstone, whose untimely death every person must deplore, who is a friend to improvements in ornamental gardening: in procuring the rarer plants from abroad, more particularly from the East-Indies, Mr. SLATER was indefatigable, nor was he less anxious to have them in the greatest perfection this country will admit; to gain this point there was no contrivance that ingenuity could suggest, no labour, no expence withheld; such exertions must soon have insured him the first collection of the plants of India: it is now about three years since he obtained this rose from China; as he readily imparted his most valuable acquisitions to those who were most likely to increase them, this plant soon became conspicuous in the collections of the principal Nursermen near town, and in the course of a few years will, no doubt, decorate the window of every amateur.

The largest plants we have seen have not exceeded three feet, it may no doubt be trained to a much greater height; a variety of it much more robust, having usually several flowers on a footstalk, of a pale red colour, and semidouble also, has more lately been introduced, and as far as we can learn from the same source.





Pub. by W. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1794. Edinb. del. J. G. Smith.

JASMINUM ODORATISSIMUM. SWEETEST JASMINE.



Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla hypocrateriformis. *Bacca* dicocca. *Semina* folitaria, arillata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- JASMINUM *odoratissimum* foliis alternis obtusifusculis ternatis pinnatifque, ramis teretibus, laciniis calycinis brevissimis. *Ait. Hort. H. v. 1. p. 10. Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 56.*
- JASMINUM flavum odoratum. *Barr. Ic. 62.*

The flowers of most of the species of Jasmine are odorous, trivial names therefore expressive of this quality are ineligible, as wanting character; the present name is peculiarly objectionable, inasmuch as several other species are greatly superior to this in point of fragrance; a lesson for Botanists to abstain from trivial names of the superlative degree, such as *odoratissimum*, *fetidissimum*, *maximum*, *minimum*, &c.

The present species, according to Mr. AITON, is a native of Madeira, and was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1730; it is now a plant common in most greenhouses: it will form a shrub of considerable size, which requires no support; its leaves are glossy, inclining to yellow, growing for the most part three together, sometimes pinnated; its blossoms, which are yellow, make their appearance from May to November: in point of hardiness it is superior to many greenhouse plants, and may be propagated without difficulty by cuttings.

PORTLANDIA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-
FLOWERED PORTLANDIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. clavato-infundibuliformis. *Antheræ* 4-6. longitudinales.
Caps. 5-gona, 2-valvis, retusa, 2-locularis, polysperma, co-
ronata calyce 5-phyllo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PORTLANDIA *grandiflora* floribus pentandris. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 213. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 228. foliis ovatis. Syst. Nat. ed. 13. Gmel. p. 360.*

PORTLANDIA *grandiflora* floribus pentandris, capsulis ovatis, foliis oblongis acuminatis. *Swartz. Obs. Bot. p. 69.*

Dr. BROWN, in his Natural History of Jamaica, gives to this genus the name of *Portlandia*, in honour of the Duchess Dowager of PORTLAND, who employed many of the leisure hours of a long and happy life, in the pursuits of natural history, in which she was eminently skilled.—She was the friend and patron of Mr. LIGHTFOOT, who dedicates to her his *Flora Scotica*; the fine collection of rare and valuable trees and shrubs which enrich part of the grounds at Bullrode, were of her planting.

Dr. SWARTZ, in his Observations on the Plants of the West-Indies, informs us, that this species grows wild in Jamaica, where (*incolit calcareosa petrosa*) it inhabits calcareous rocky places*, forms a small tree about the height of six feet, and flowers from the middle of Summer to Autumn; its bark, he observes, as in other plants of the same genus, is extremely bitter.

From Mr. AITON we learn, that it was introduced here by ——— ELLIS, Esq. in 1775.

It forms a very beautiful stove plant, not of difficult growth, and readily disposed to flower; we have seen blowing plants of it little more than a foot high; its blossoms are not only uncommonly large, shewy, and curious in their structure, but fragrant also, and very much so when dried.

It is usually increased by cuttings.

* We wish that every person who describes foreign plants on the spot, would do thus; it would greatly facilitate their culture.

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Pub by W Curtis 18th Geo. Crescent Jan. 1 1795

N^o 287



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc^{ilicet} Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1795

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GOODENIA LÆVIGATA. SMOOTH GOODENIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Flores monopetali, superi. *Caps.* bilocularis. *Cor.* supra longitudinaliter fissâ, stigma urceolatum ciliatum. *Smith Trans. Linn. Soc. v. 2. p. 346.*

Specific Character.

GOODENIA *laevigata* foliis obovato-lanceolatis dentatis glabris.

In the Autumn of 1792, SAMUEL TOLFREY Esq. most kindly invited me to inspect a vast number of the natural productions of Botany-Bay, in his possession; collected with great assiduity, and brought over in high preservation by Captain TENCH; among other curiosities, he shewed me specimens of the earths of that country, imported in very small bags. I suggested to Mr. TOLFREY, that those earths might possibly contain the seeds of some curious and unknown plants; he readily acquiesced in the idea, and permitted me to make trial of them: accordingly, in the Spring of 1793, I exposed them in shallow pans, on a gentle tan heat, keeping them duly watered; in the course of the Summer they yielded me fourteen plants, most of which were altogether new, and among others the species of *Goodenia* here figured; this we have since found to be a hardy greenhouse plant, flowering from July to October, and very readily increased by cuttings.

The oldest plant in our possession is about a foot and a half high, much branched, the stalks are round and smooth to the naked eye, green below, above purplish, the leaves are smooth, of a deep bright green colour, alternate, standing on footstalks, which gradually widen into the leaves, somewhat ovate, and deeply toothed; the flowers grow in the axæ of the leaves, forming a thin spike, they are sessile, of a pale violet colour, and have a peculiar smell which is rather unpleasant; at the side of each flower are two long narrow Bractææ; the Calyx, which is placed on the germen, is composed of five short ovate leaves, which appear edged with hairs if magnified; the Corolla is monopetalous, the lower part, which at first is tubular, splits longitudinally

longitudinally above, and forms a kind of half tube, the edges of which are brown, the inside yellow, the outside greenish, the mouth beset with short hairs, each of which is terminated by a small villous head; the limb is deeply divided into five linear segments, spreading out like a hand, and terminated by short points; the Filaments are five in number, of a whitish colour, somewhat broadest above, rather flat, inserted into the receptacle; Antheræ oval, flattened, yellow, bilocular, a little bent, the length of the pistillum; but this is to be understood of such flowers as are not yet fully expanded, in those that are, they are much shorter, and appear withered; the Style, in flowers about to open, the length of the filaments, upright, in those that are opened much longer, and bent somewhat downward; Stigma at first upright, in the form of a cup, having the edge curiously fringed with white hairs, afterwards it closes together, loses its hollow, and assumes a flat appearance, and nods somewhat, the back part of it is bearded; Germen beneath the calyx, oblong, usually abortive with us.

The name of *Goodenia* has been given to this genus by Dr. SMITH, in honour of the Rev. SAMUEL GOODENOUGH, LL. D. of *Ealing*, my much-honoured friend, whose name will be ever dear to Botanists for his laborious investigation of the British Carices*.

* Vide a Dissertation on the British species of *Carex*, by Dr. GOODENOUGH, in the second volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society.





Pub. by W. Curtis Sculp. Crescent Jan. 1. 1795

PASSIFLORA CILIATA. FRINGED-LEAVED
PASSION-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA ~~ANDRIA~~ ANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Stamina* germini vicina. *NeEtarium* multi-radiatum. *Antrum* pedicellatum, duplicatum 1-loculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PASSIFLORA *ciliata* foliis trilobis glabris ciliato ferratis intermedio longissimo, petiolis eglandulosis.

Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 310.

This Passion-Flower is described in the *Hort. Kew.* as a new one, under the name of *ciliata*, introduced by Mrs. NORMAN, from the West-Indies, in 1783: we saw it during the latter part of the last Summer, with great profusion of flowers, in several collections, more particularly in that of Mr. VERE, Kensington-Gore, from whence our figure and description were taken.

Its stalks are round, perfectly smooth, and run to a very great height; leaves dark green, glossy, perfectly smooth, except on the edges, where they are beset with strong glandular hairs, divided into three large and two small lobes, the middle lobe running out to a considerable length, the footstalks of the leaves are beset with a few hairs thinly scattered, at the base of each leaf is a tendril, and two finely-divided stipulæ, edged also with glandular hairs. The Involucrum is composed of three leaves, dividing into capillary segments, each of which terminates in a viscid globule, fetid when bruised; betwixt the involucrum and the blossom is a short peduncle; the pillar which supports the germen is of a bright purple colour, with spots of a darker hue, the germen is smooth and green; Styles green; Stigmata of a dark green; Filaments six in number; Antheræ pale yellow green, the former dotted with purple; of Radii, there may be said to be four rows, variegated with white and purple, petals ten, externally greenish, internally red, deeper or paler according to circumstances.

The leaves of this plant vary greatly in form, according to the health and luxuriance of the plant; on comparing it with the *fatida*, we strongly suspect it to be a variety merely of that species: time will shew.

It is increased by cuttings, or seeds.



I N D E X.

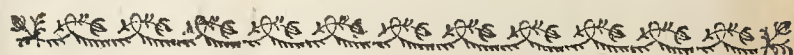
In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Seventh Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

- Pl.*
- 251 Allium descendens.
 - 239 Amaryllis Atamaſco.
 - 226 Arabis alpina.
 - 243 Argemone mexicana.
 - 246 Aquilegia canadensis.
 - 228 Bellis perennis var. major fl. pl.
 - 217 Buchnera viscosa.
 - 252 Campanula grandiflora.
 - 233 Chironia baccifera.
 - 249 Cineraria Amelloides.
 - 218 Difandra prostrata.
 - 220 Erica cerinthoides.
 - 241 Fagonia cretica.
 - 231 Fumaria folida.
 - 232 ——— cava.
 - 227 Helianthus multiflorus.
 - 221 Ipomœa coccinea.
 - 244 ——— Quamoclit.
 - 234 Linum arboreum.
 - 225 Lobelia furinamensis.
 - 223 Lychnis coronata.
 - 219 Michauxia campanuloides
 - 250 Myrtus tomentosa.
 - 237 Oxalis caprina.
 - 240 Pelargonium tricolor.
 - 224 Phyllica ericoides.
 - 230 Plumbago rosea
 - 229 Primula acaulis fl. pl. carneo.
 - 247 Scabiosa atropurpurea.
 - 238 Senecio elegans.
 - 222 Struthiola erecta.
 - 245 Teucrium latifolium.
 - 215 Trollius asiaticus
 - 248 Vinca rosea.
 - 236 Verbascum Myconi.
 - 242 Veronica decussata

I N D E X.

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

- Pl.*
- 252 Bell flower great-flowered.
 - 217 Buchnera clammy.
 - 233 Chironia berry-bearing.
 - 249 Cineraria blue-flowered.
 - 246 Columbine canadian.
 - 240 Cranes-bill three-coloured
 - 228 Daisy great double.
 - 218 Difandra trailing.
 - 241 Fagonia cretian.
 - 234 Flax tree.
 - 231 Fumitory solid-rooted.
 - 232 ——— hollow-rooted.
 - 251 Garlick purple-headed
 - 245 Germander broad-leaved shrubby.
 - 235 Globe-flower Asiatic.
 - 220 Heath honeywort-flowered,
 - 221 Ipomœa scarlet.
 - 244 ——— winged-leaved.
 - 230 Leadwort rose-coloured.
 - 239 Lily Atamaſco.
 - 225 Lobelia shrubby.
 - 223 Lychnis chinese.
 - 219 Michauxia rough-leaved.
 - 236 Mullein borage-leaved.
 - 250 Myrtle woolly-leaved.
 - 248 Periwinkle Madagaſcar.
 - 224 Phyllica heath-leaved.
 - 243 Poppy prickly.
 - 229 Primrose lilac double.
 - 238 Rag wort purple.
 - 247 Scabious sweet.
 - 242 Speedwell cross-leaved.
 - 222 Struthiola smooth.
 - 227 Sunflower perennial.
 - 226 Wall-crefs alpine.
 - 237 Wood-forrel goat's-foot.



I N D E X.

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

Pl.
280 Apocynum androsæmifolium.
276 Blitum virgatum.
274 Borbonia crenata.
264 Cistus formosus.
258 Coronilla varia.
271 Cyrtanthus angustifolius.
255 Cytisus sessilifolius.
273 Diosma uniflora.
261 Erodium incarnatum.
272 Gladiolus tristis
263 Glycine bimaculata
268 ——— rubicunda.
270 ——— coccinea
287 Goodenia lævigata.
282 Hedyfarum obscurum.
285 Jasminum odoratissimum.
256 Ixia longiflora.
265 — Bulbocodium.
253 Lathyrus articulatus.
259 Lilium Catesbæi.
278 ——— candidum.
275 Liriodendron Tulipifera.
254 Lopezia racemosa.
257 Lychnis chalcedonica.
277 Mahernia pinnata.
262 Mesembryanthemum aureum.
260 Metrosideros citrina.
283 Mimulus ringens.
269 Ornithogalum nutans.
288 Passiflora ciliata.
279 Plumeria rubra.
286 Portlandia grandiflora.
267 Pyrus spectabilis.
266 Ranunculus amplexicaulis.
284 Rosa sempervirens.
281 Turnera angustifolia.

I N D E X.

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

Pl.
267 Apple-tree Chinese.
276 Blite strawberry.
274 Borbonia heart-leaved.
264 Cistus beautiful.
272 Corn-flag square-leaved.
258 Coronilla purple.
261 Crane's-bill flesh-coloured.
266 Crowfoot plantain-leaved.
271 Cyrtanthus narrow-leaved.
255 Cytisus common.
273 Diosma one-flowered.
280 Dogbane tutsan-leaved.
262 Fig-marigold golden.
263 Glycine purple.
268 ——— dingy-flowered.
270 ——— scarlet.
287 Goodenia smooth.
282 Hedyfarum creeping-rooted.
285 Jasmine sweet.
256 Ixia long-flowered.
265 — crocus-leaved.
253 Lathyrus jointed-podded.
259 Lily Catesby's.
278 — white.
254 Lopezia mexican.
257 Lychnis scarlet.
277 Mahernia winged.
260 Metrosideros harsh-leaved.
283 Monkey-flower narrow-leav'd.
288 Passion-flower fringed-leaved.
279 Plumeria red.
286 Portlandia great-flowered.
284 Rose ever-blowing.
269 Star of Bethlehem Neapolitan.
275 Tulip-tree common.
281 Turnera narrow-leaved.