CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL
MAGAZINE

17-18
1803

CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;
OR,
Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

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

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

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

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

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

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M.D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL XVII.

——— il me ſemble qu'un des plus grands charmes de la Botanique eſt, apres celui de voir par ſoi-même, celui de verifier ce qu'ont vu les autres; donner ſur le temoignage de mes propres yeux mon aſſentiment aux obſervations fines et juſtes d'un auteur me paroit une veritable jouiſſance; au lieu que quand je ne trouve pas ce qu'il dit je ſuis toujours en inquiétude ſi ce n'eſt pas moi qui voit mal.

ROUSSEAU parlant de la ſynonymie.

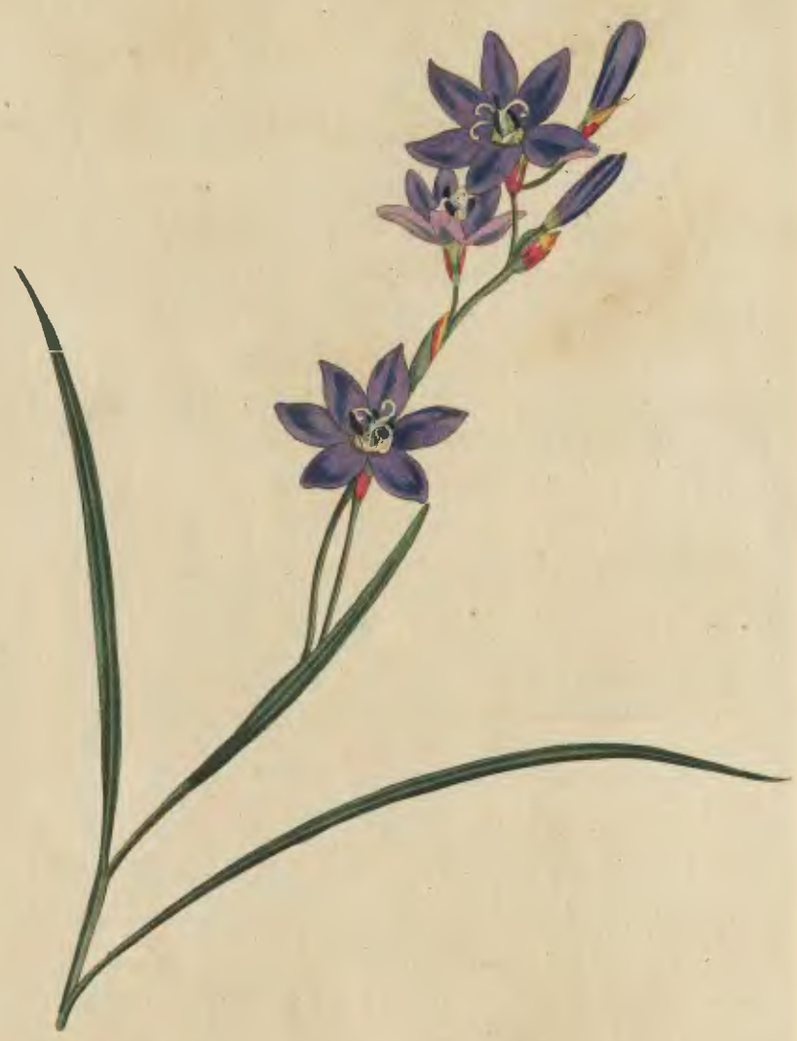
LONDON:

Printed by STEPHEN COUCHMAN, Throgmorton-Street.

Publiſhed by T. CURTIS, N° 3, *St. George's-Creſcent*, Black-Friars-Road;

And Sold by the principal Bookſellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

MDCCCIII.



Sydenham Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Mar. 1. 1802. F. Anderson sculp.

Ixia Secunda. One-Ranked Ixia.

****

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 549.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *secunda*; foliis nudis, scapo lanugine perminuta densissima vestito, rachide perarcuatim flexuosa, floribus secundis tubo brevi, antheris stigmatibus subjectis. *G.*

IXIA *secunda. Thunb. Diss. n.* 7. (e cujus synonymis eliminandæ Ixia *flexuosa*, L. Ixia *scillaris*, L. & Ixia *secunda, De la Roche) prod.* 9. *Berg. fl. cap.* 6. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 277. *coll.* 4. 180. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 197. (rejecto una cum supradictis a Thunbergio citatis, item synonymo *Houtt Linn. Pfl. syst.*)

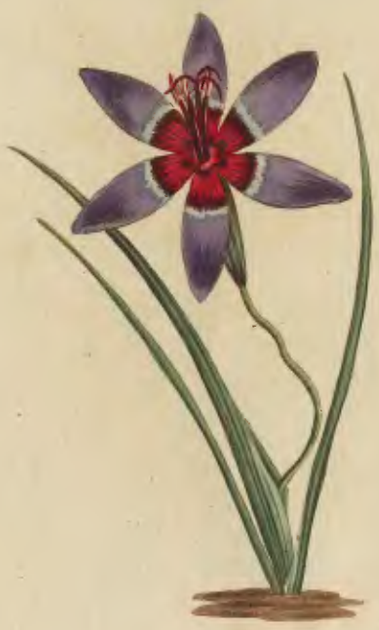
IXIA *pusilla. Bot. Rep. tab.* 245.

Bulb oblong, ovate, pointed, about the size of a pea, covered with a shell-like smooth dark brown tunic, often with several, according to the age of the plant, the one over the other imbricated downwards, far and regularly cleft from their bases upwards, segments subulate. Leaves radical two, cauline 1—2, narrow, linear-ensiform, stiffish, sheathing at the base, streaked, midrib very prominent. Stem 4—8 inches high, finely velvetted with short thickset villi; has generally one or two axillary branches. Flowers on the main spike 1—6, one-ranked, issuing from the alternate bends only, upright, scentless. Rachis reclined with the curvatures deeply bowed, alternate ones longest, a characteristic very conspicuous in indigenous many-flowered specimens. Limb rotately patent, segments oval, acute, equal, flat. Filaments shorter than the anthers, which last are beneath the subrevolute stigmas.

The

The above-mentioned curvature of the joints of the Rachis probably ſuggeſted to THUNBERG the poſſibility of its being LINNÆUS's IXIA *flexuoſa*, which is however a very diſtinct ſpecies. Found at the Cape, on the Groene Kloof, and Roode Sand Hills, and alſo in ſome ſandy ſpots in Swartland. Forms with IXIA *ramoſa (ſcillaris*, Thunb.*)* IXIA *hirta*, IXIA *Rochenſis*, and IXIA *ſetacea*, a very diſtinct ſection in this genus, agreeing in bulb and general habit of the leaves and flowers. Is as yet a very rare plant amongſt us. Our figure was taken at the garden of Mr. Alderman HIBBERT. *G.*

N°598



Jos Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis & Co. Crescent Nov. 1 1800 F. Sansom sculp.

Ixia Rochensis (α.) Plaid Ixia.

****

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 549.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *Rochensis;* caule foliisque nudis, spatha subventricoso-ovali faucem cum tubo æquante, laciniis lanceolatis foveola melliflua basi insculptis, pistillo corollam fere æquante. *G.*

(α) *Palmaris*, non ramosa, 1—2 flora, foliis subulatis angustioribus, limbo radiatim patente. *G.*

IXIA *azurea. Herb. Banks.* exemplarium capense.

(β) *Spithamæa*, ramosa multiflora, foliis linearibus, floribus spicato-secundis, rachidis flexubus arcuatis, corolla campanulato-patente. *E specimine sicco. An laciniæ foveolato-insculptæ, necne indeque species distincta?* G.

IXIA *violacea. Herb. Banks.* exemplarium capense.

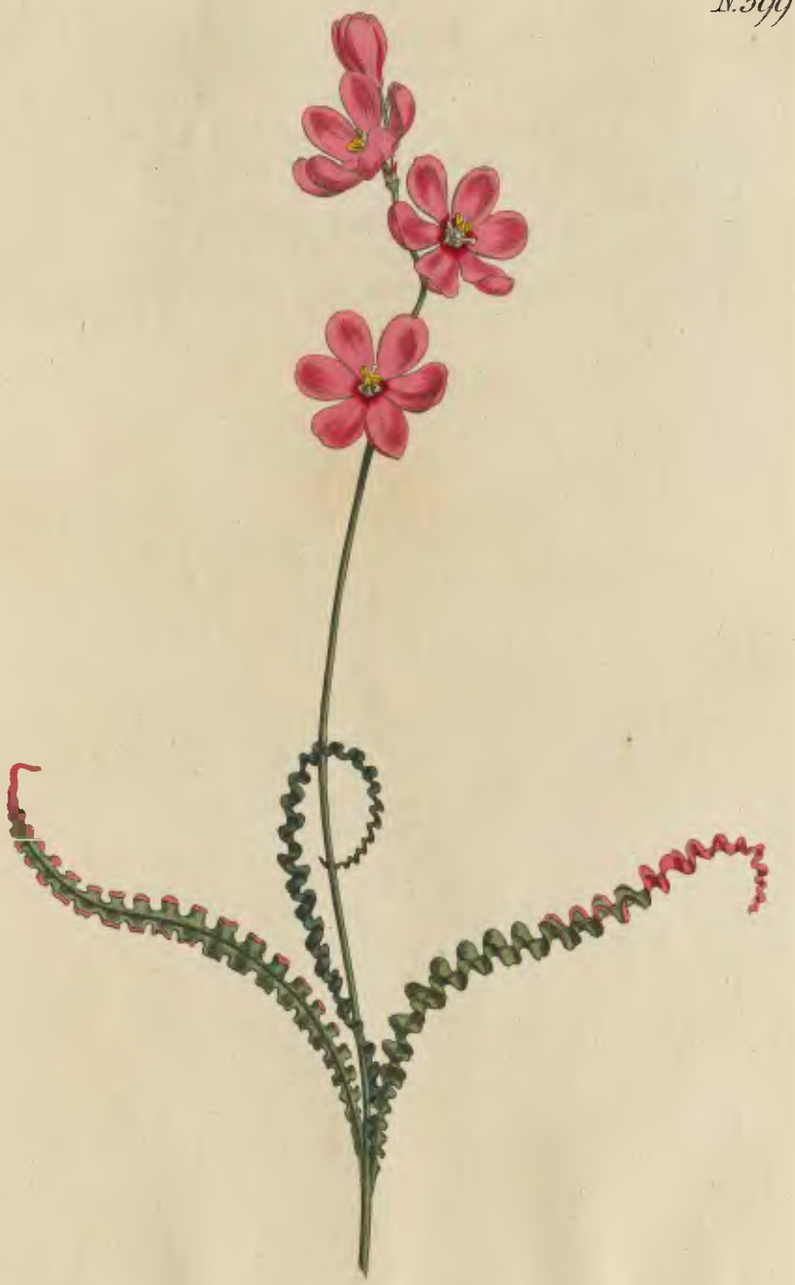
IXIA *secunda de la Roche, diss.* 17. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 11. *p.* 40. *t.* 78. *fig.* 1.

Bulbs precisely as in Ixia *secunda.* Leaves firm, streaked, sheathing at the base. Flowers upright. Spathe large, striated, convolute-oval. Anthers small, sagittate-ovate: filaments erect, upwards slightly patent. Pistil nearly equal to the limb: stigmas recurved over the anthers. Variety (β) we have only seen in a dried state, by which we could not ascertain whether it possessed the small nectareous excavation at the base of each segment so remarkable in (α), and consequently are uncertain whether it ought to be considered as a mere variety or a distinct species. Flowers in May.

Our

Our drawing of this very rare and beautiful little plant was taken from a ſpecimen kindly communicated by R. SALISBURY, Eſq. by whom the bulbs were received from the Cape.

We have given a trivial name in remembrance of Dr. DANIEL DE LA ROCHE, author of a ſmall tract, entitled, "*Specimen inaugurale ſiſtens deſcriptiones plantarum aliquot* "*novarum, Lugd. Bat.* 1766," confined to this natural order, of which he has deſcribed many Cape ſpecies with great minuteneſs, chiefly from the herbariums of the Dutch, and has added five good plates of ſuch as he ſaw flower in the gardens of Holland. *G.*



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

Ixia Crispa. Curled-Leaved Ixia.

****

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 549.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *crispa;* foliis undulato-crispis, floribus remotis, antheris brevissimis subdidymis extrorsum deflexis, stigmatibus tubum usque discretis reflexo-patentibus antheris subjectis. *G.*

IXIA *crispa. Thunb. Diss. n.* 8. *t.* 2. *f.* 3. *prod.* 9. *Linn. Suppl.* 91. *Hort. Kew. add. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 199.

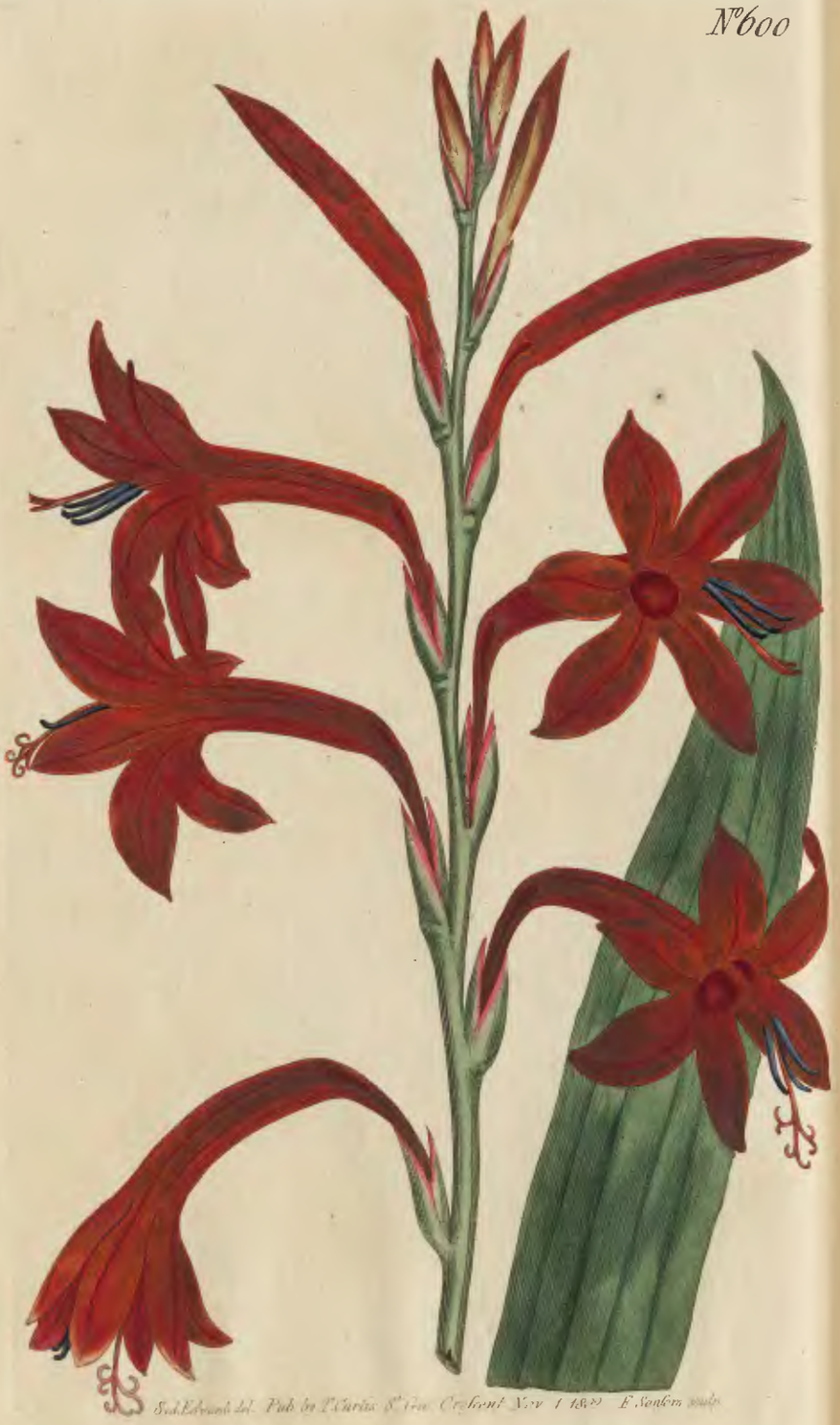
IXIA *undulata. Burm. prod. cap.* 1. *Salisb. prod. Hort.* 37. *n.* 20.

Bulb somewhat oblong, attenuated upwards, covered with a soft reticulated fibrous tunic. Leaves six, linear, elegantly waved, twice shorter than the stem. Spathe membranous, subpellucid, about the length of the tube, which is very slender and several times shorter than the segments of the corolla, outer valve three-toothed, inner two-toothed. Flowers 3—4 segments obovate, blunt, patent. Said by Thunberg to vary with white and blue flowers. The anthers are very slightly attached to the apex of the filaments by their bases.

Found by Thunberg at the Cape, on the Roode Sand Hills, and near Picketberg.

Introduced into Kew Gardens, 1787, by Mr. Masson. Flowers in June. Scentless.

This rare and beautiful Ixia, so remarkable for its foliage, was obligingly communicated to us by R. Salisbury, Esq. *G.*



WATSONIA IRIDIFOLIA, *var.* β. FULGENS.
SCARLET FLAG-LEAVED WATSONIA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 537 & 553.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *iridifolia;* corolla refracta: tubo erecto spatham superante laciniis æquali: laciniis obliquatim patentissimis obsolete bilabiatis ovali-oblongis subacutis sauci æqualibus. G.

(α) *cinerea;* foliis cinereo-virentibus; corolla obsolete & triste incarnata. G.

GLADIOLUS *iridifolius. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 234. (exclusa VARIETATE *speciosa floribus roseis* tabulæ 235, que species certe dispar, nempe WATSONIA *rosea, Herb. Banks.) coll.* 4. 151. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 215. depulso GLADIOLI *cardinalis* synonymo.

(β) *fulgens;* foliis saturato-virentibus lucidulis, corolla fulgenter coccinea. G.

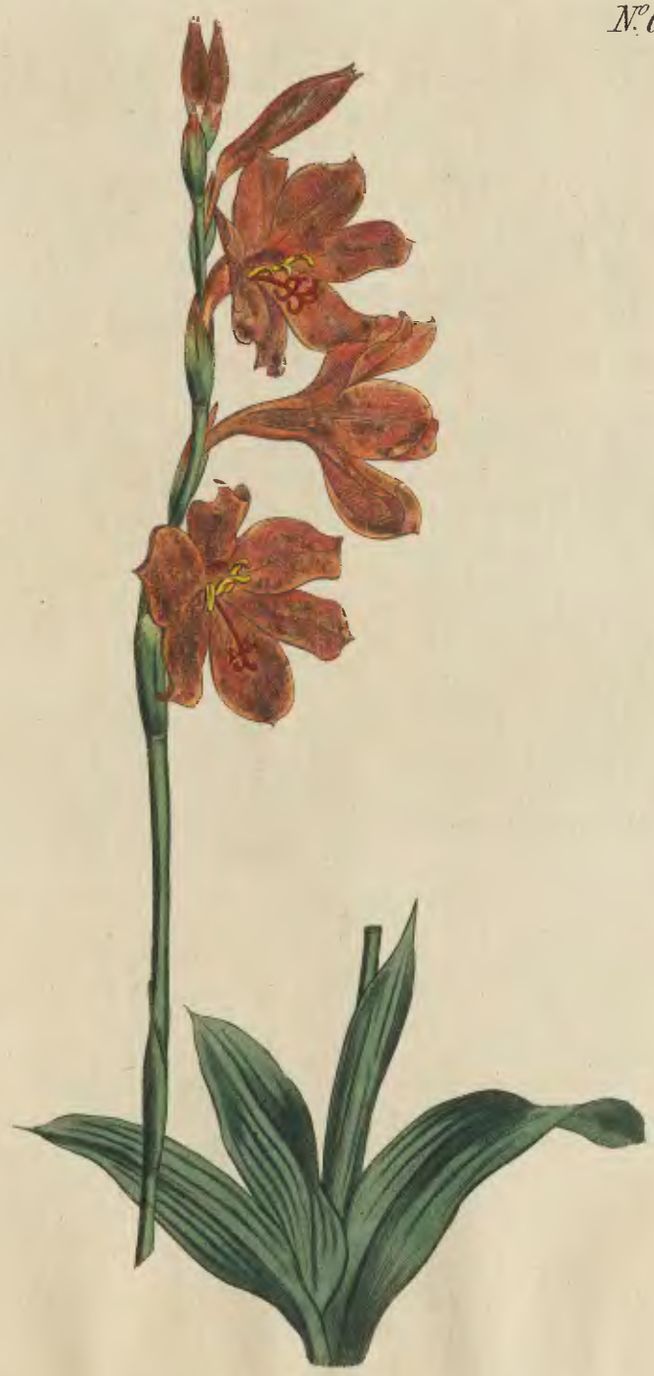
ANTHOLYZA *fulgens. Bot. Rep. tab.* 192.

GLADIOLUS *marginatus* (γ) floribus sanguineis. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 20.

Bulb compressed, generally reniform. Radical leaves 4—7, ensiform, attenuated at each end, smooth, shining, slightly edged, equitant at the base, midrib prominent, cauline ones conduplicate, gradually shorter. Stem 2—3 times longer than the leaves, subligneous, strict, round, from 3 to 6 feet high, with several upright branches all spike-bearing. Spikes loose, primary one 10—20 flowered, flowers springing from opposite sides, when fully expanded inclining to the same front; colour bright

bright ſcarlet; ſcent none. Spathes green below, ſphacelate and red upwards, ſhorter than the tube, which is about the length of the faux and that again of the limb; ſegments obliquely patent or ſubbilabiate (upper ſegment not ſtretched horizontally forward as in WATSONIA *meriana*, No. 418) nearly equal, oval-oblong, narrowed at their baſes, ſubacute, alternate ones rather more ſo. Parts of fructification prominent, nearly equal to the corolla, equal among themſelves. Anthers dark violet. The talleſt of the genus yet known to us. Blows freely towards the end of Summer, with a ſucceſſion of bloom for a month or longer. Seeds and produces offsets in abundance. Requires a largiſh and very deep pot, light earth, and plenty of water after it has ſhewn the flowering ſtem.

A native of the Cape, and now common in moſt of the nurſeries about town; as well as the variety (α) which, however, is a much leſs deſirable plant, on account of the dullneſs of its colour. Var. (α) is known among the nurſerymen by the name of ANTHOLYZA *cinerea*, as (β) is by that of ANTHOLYZA *fulgens*; they agree with each other in every thing but in the colours of corolla and leaf. JACQUIN, in his *Icones plant. rar.* has united as varieties two very diſtinct ſpecies, viz. the var. (α) of the preſent ſpecies, figured in his 234th plate, and the WATSONIA *roſea*, *Herb. Bankſ.* (THUNBERG's var. (δ) of GLADIOLUS *marginatus*) in his 235th plate. Of the laſt we have never been able to procure a living ſpecimen, nor have we traced it to any Engliſh collection as yet. Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington. *G.*



N°601

Sydd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent Nov 1 1802 E Sanders sculp

WATSONIA BREVIFOLIA. SHORT-LEAVED WATSONIA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 537 & 553.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *brevifolia;* foliis humilioribus oblongiufculis lucidis, tubo fauce limboque longitudine paribus, laciniis regulari-patentibus: intimis latioribus, ftaminibus refupinato-declinatis. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *caryophylleus. Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syft.* 11. 77. *t.* 79. *f.* 3.

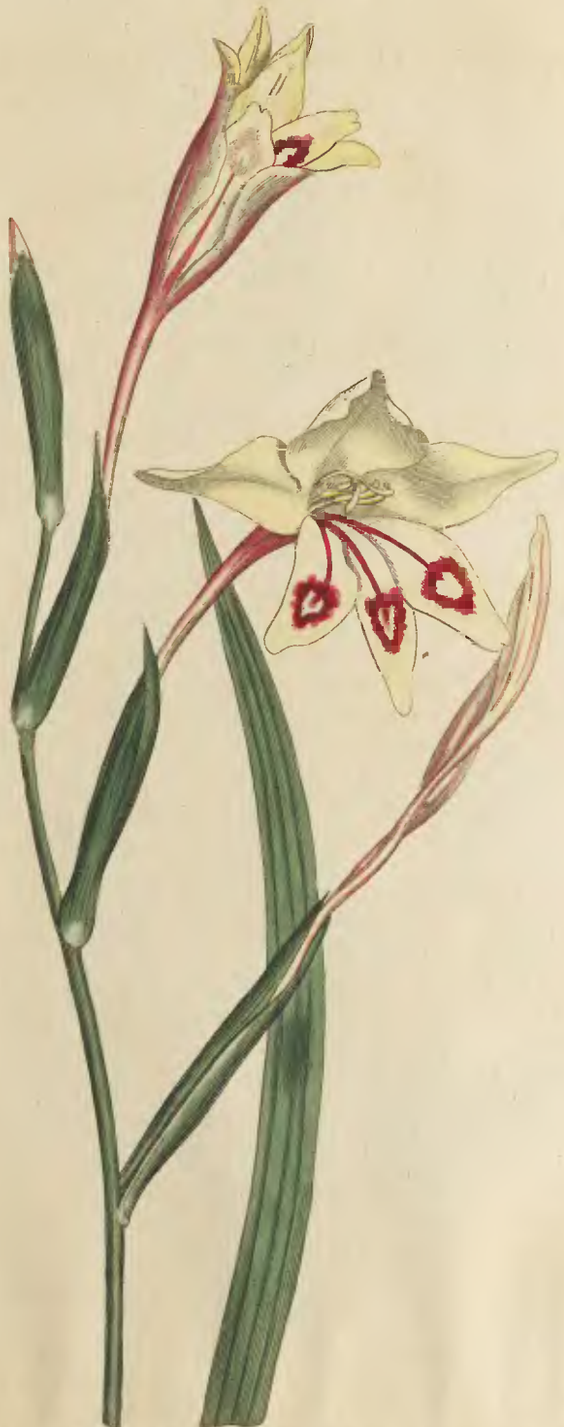
GLADIOLUS *marginatus, var.* β. *Thunb. Diff. n.* 20 ?

ANTHOLYZA *fpicata. Bot. Rep. tab.* 56. *ejus Recenf.* 24. *app.* 41.

Bulb as ufual in the genus. Leaves 4, oblong, enfiform, diftich, very fhort, fmooth and fhining, mucronate, with a filiform cartilaginous edging. Stem ftraight, branched, from 6 inches to a foot high. Spathe green, broad, upright, conduplicate, ftem-embracing, at the end truncately fubacute, fphacelate, and coloured. Corolla recurved, regular, patent: faux narrow-turbinate. Segments nearly obovate, fhortly pointed, inner ones almoft twice the broadeft, flat, outer laterally fubrevolute. Parts of fructification declined, affurgent. Segments of the ftigmas fhort revolute, extending rather beyond the anthers. Corolla micaceous, glittering very much in the fun, its colour not to be reprefented by art. Flowers about May. Scentlefs.

Imported from the Cape of Good Hope by Meffrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Nurferymen, at Hammerfmith. Is ftill a rare plant, but propagates with the ufual facility of the genus.

We have never yet feen an indigenous fpecimen in any Herbarium. *G.*



N°602

GLADIOLUS ANGUSTUS. NARROW-LEAVED CORNFLAG.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N°s. 538 & 562.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *anguſtus;* foliis gramineis anguſtis linearibus unicoſtatis, floribus ſecundis erectis: tubo ſpatha limbo longiore: laciniis ſupremis latioribus lanceolato-ovalibus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *anguſtus. Sp. Pl.* 53. *Mill. ic.* 142. *f.* 2. *Roy. lugb.* 19. *Hort. Cliff.* 20. *tab.* 6. *Burm. prod.* 2. *Herb. Gronov. Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 86. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 65. *Jacq. coll.* 4. 154. *ic. rar.* 2. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 111. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 218. excluſo Thunbergii ſynonymo.

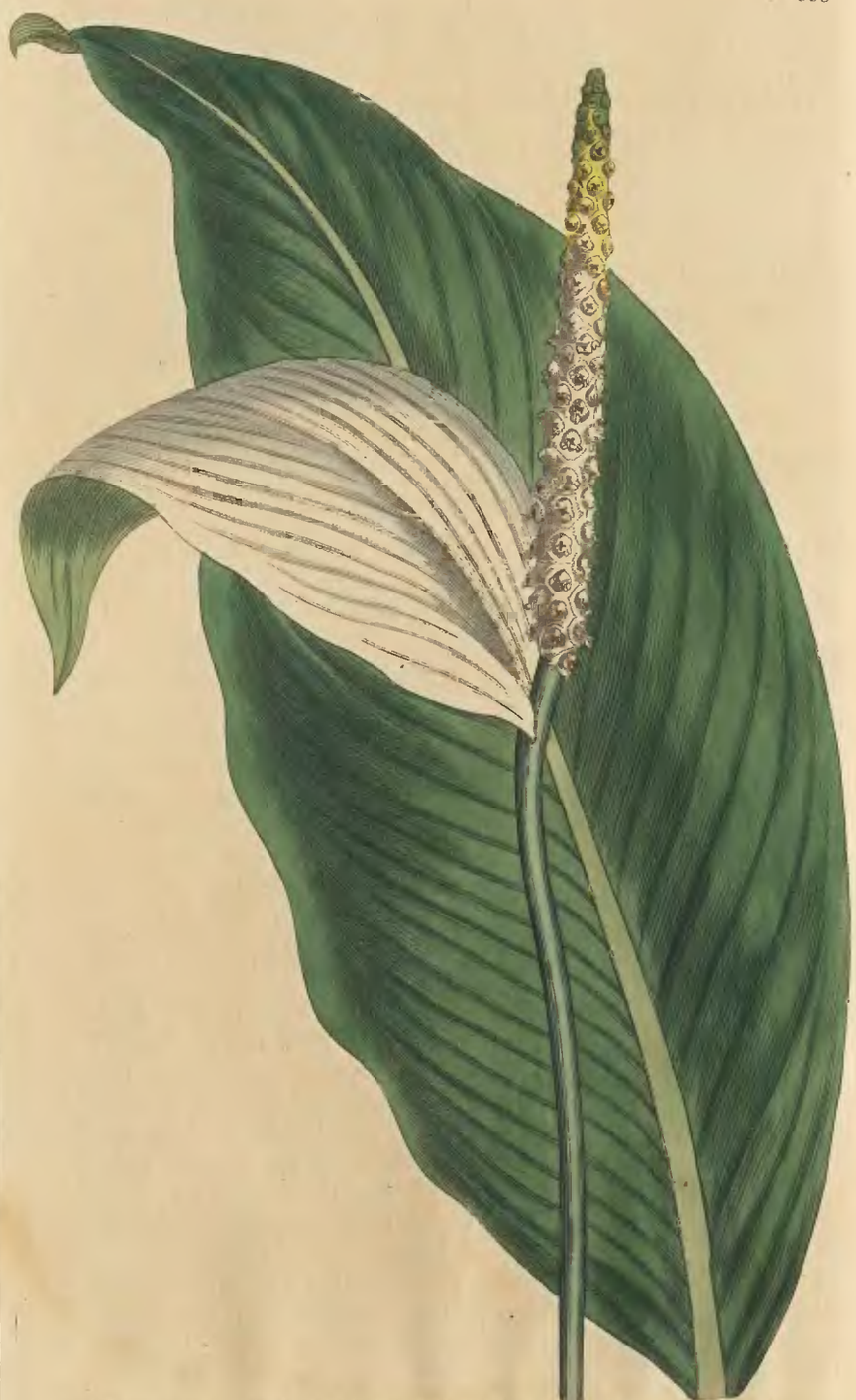
GLADIOLUS *triſtis*, var. p. *cordatus.* Corollis albo-incarnatis macula cordata foliis planioribus. *Thunb. Diſſ.* 13.

GLADIOLUS *africanus,* folio gramineo, floribus carneis maculam rhomboideam purpuream inſcriptis uno verſu poſitis. *Boerh. Ind. alt.* 2. 127. *n.* 5.

Leaves narrow, upright, ſhorter than ſtem, with a ſingle prominent midrib. Stem flexuoſe, reclined upwards, from a foot to two feet high. Flowers 3—5, about four inches long, ſtraight, narrow, funnel-formed, one-ranked, ſcentleſs. Upper ſegments broader, middle one broadeſt, lower ones rather narrower; all flat and ſomewhat patent. Cultivated by MILLER in 1757. A native of the Cape, and ſeems to have been one

one of the firſt denizens of Europe in this family. Has been confounded with the GLADIOLUS *auguſtus* of THUNBERG. Is cloſely allied to a ſpecies that we have never yet met with in any collection, though cultivated by MILLER, viz. the GLADIOLUS *involutus* of DE LA ROCHE, and figured by MILLER, *tab.* 236. *fig.* 1.—probably no longer exiſting in this country.

The ſpecimen from which our drawing was taken flowered in unuſual perfection at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington, in the month of June. Propagates with the greateſt facility both by ſeed and offsets, and is one of the commoneſt, though ſeldom ſeen to flower ſo perfectly as the preſent ſpecimen, except from recently imported bulbs. *G.*



POTHOS CANNÆFOLIA. SWEET-SCENTED POTHOS.

****

Claſs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA (GYNANDRIA. *L.*)

Generic Character.

Spatha. *Spadix* ſimplex tectus. *Cal.* 0. *Petala* 4. *Bacca* diſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

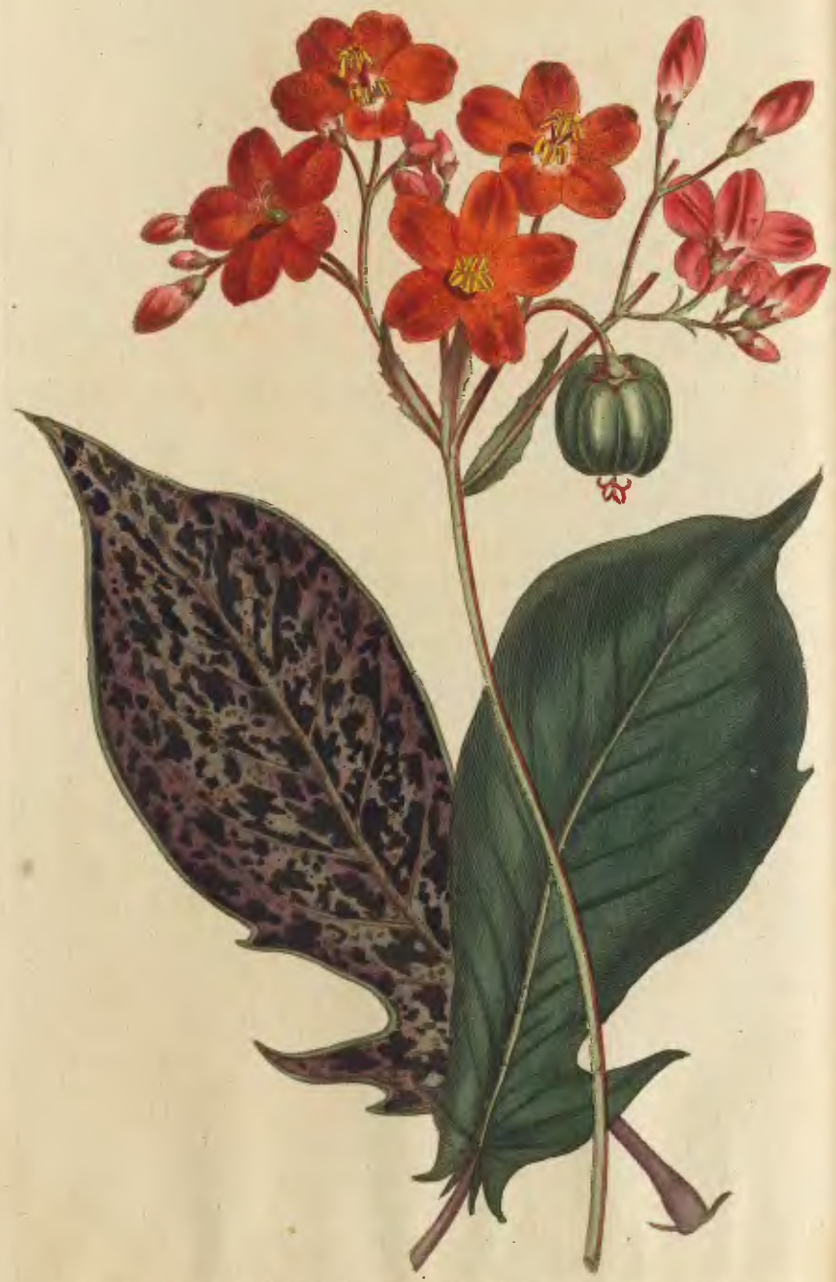
POTHOS *cannæfolia;* foliis ellipticis venoſis: venis ſimplicibus parallelis. *Dryander Mſſ.*
POTHOS *odorata.* Anderſon.

A native of the Weſt-India Iſlands, and conſequently with us an inhabitant of the ſtove, where it is an ornament worthy of culture, its foliage being of a lively green and its flowers diffuſing an agreeable odour, eſpecially in the evening, a property very contrary to that of many of the tribe: it has the additional recommendation of taking up but little room. The ſpathe, which is at firſt white on the inner ſurface, but changes to green after the flowers decay, adds much to the beauty of the flower.

The excellent ſpecific character by Dr. DRYANDER, ſhort as it is, fully diſtinguiſhes it from every known ſpecies of Pothos: indeed the name itſelf will at all times denote the plant, on which account we have adopted it in preference to that of *odorata,* under which it was ſent by Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, ſuperintendant of the Botanic Garden at the Iſland of St. Vincent's, to Mr. WOODFORD, at Vauxhall, at whoſe collection it flowered in great perfection laſt June, when our drawing was taken.

Introduced into the Royal Garden at Kew, by the ſame gentleman, in the year 1789, and a ſpecimen which flowered there in the month of April 1790, is preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium.

Seems to thrive beſt when plunged into the bark pit, and apparently may be increaſed by offsets from the root.



Sydl. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1802. F. Sansom sculp.

JATROPHA PANDURÆFOLIA. FIDDLE-LEAVED PHYSIC-NUT.

****

Class and Order.

MONÆCIA MONADELPHIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* (sæpius) 0. *Cor.* 1-petala infundibuliformis. *Stam.* 10. alterna breviora.

FEM. *Cal.* (sæpius) 0. *Cor.* 5-petala patens. *Styli* 3. bifidi. *Caps.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

JATROPHA *pandurælolia*; foliis simplicibus panduræformibus acuminatis basi spinuloso-dentatis, fructibus cernuis subrotundis.

JATROPHA imperialis Petropolitana. *Fraseri.*

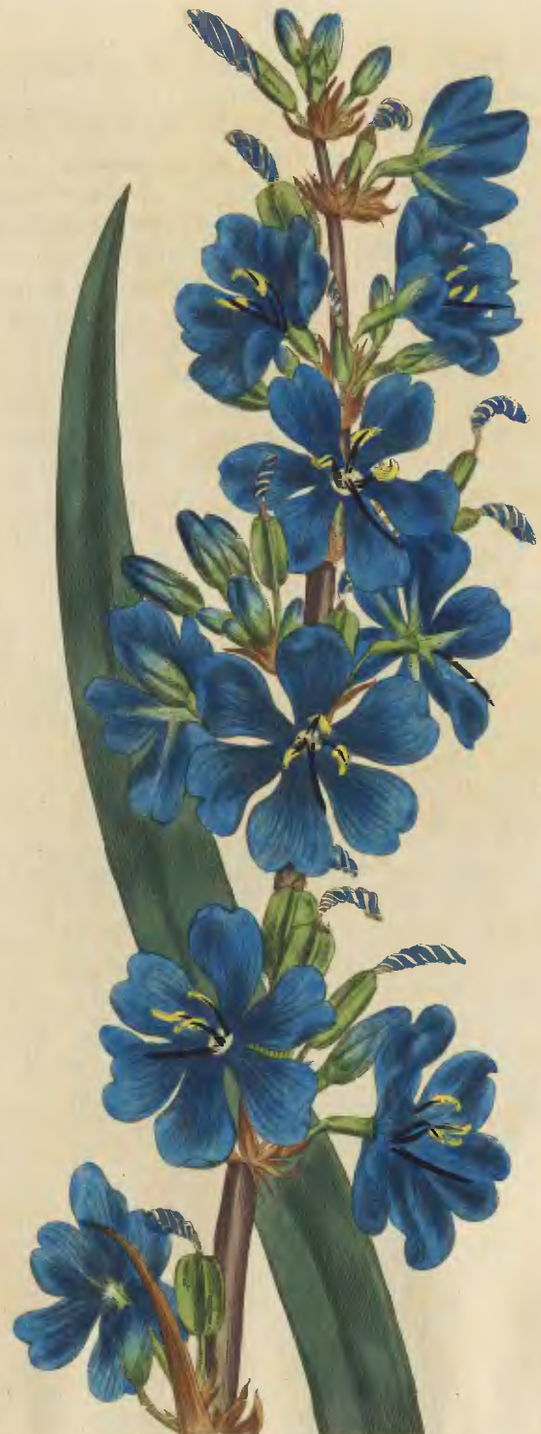
Both the male and female flowers are furnished with a calyx, which in the latter is divided to the base and persistent; in the male the laciniæ are shorter and divided only half way. In both the corolla appears to be pentapetalous, but more decidedly so in the female flower; in the male the calyx adheres so closely to the corolla as to resist its separation and render it difficult to decide whether it be monopetalous or polypetalous. The flowers grow in an umbellated dichotomous panicle on long terminal peduncles. The pedicle in the centre of the dichotomy always bears a female flower, the side branches all male. The latter are of course much the most numerous. The female flowers are first expanded and of short duration; so that at first these appear to be all female and afterwards all male, both sexes seldom appearing at the same time. The fecundation of the germen must therefore depend upon its receiving the pollen from other plants, or at least from the flowers of different branches, and not from those nearest it. Flowers and fruit exist frequently at the same time, the former erect, the

the latter cernuous. Seed-veſſel nearly round, ſmooth, three-celled, with one oblong large ſeed in each cell. Leaves apt to vary in form, but in general broadeſt towards the point, which is acuminate, contracted in the middle, and rounded at the baſe*, where it is beſet with a few unequal ſubſpineſcent teeth, apt in luxuriant growth to become auriculated proceſſes, as in our figure: the margin is reflected. The beautiful coloured variegation of the under ſurface is not conſtant, diſappearing if the air has not free acceſs to it. The whole plant abounds with a ſemipellucid milky fluid.

It is a very ornamental ſhrub, flowering through the greateſt part of the year, and appears not to be tender, ſucceeding beſt, according to Mr. FRASER, with very little artificial heat. Is a faſt grower, and eaſily propagated by laying down the branches. Introduced by Mr. J. FRASER, Nurſeryman, Sloane-Square, who brought it from the Iſland of Cuba, on his return from his laſt voyage to North-America.

JACQUIN deſcribes two ſpecies of Jatropha, which appear to have conſiderable affinity with this, both with ſcarlet flowers, his *haſtata* and *integerrima*, the firſt of which he ſaw in the gardens at St. Domingo, but of Eaſt-Indian origin, the other in the gardens at the Havannah.

* This form of leaf LINNÆUS has called *panduræforme*, and the term, having been defined, is well underſtood by Botaniſts, and may therefore be retained, notwithſtanding the *Pandura* of the ancients appears to have been a wind-inſtrument, bearing no reſemblance to the modern violin.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1802 F. Ransom sculp.

ARISTEA CAPITATA. TALLEST ARISTEA.

****

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. regularis hexapetaloideo-6-partita rotata. *Stam.* divergentia. *Stylus* declinatus. *Stigma* fimplex infundibuliforme intans ore fubintegro vel trifido. *Capf.* oblonga trigone prifmatica angulis compreffis faciebus concavis. *Sem.* quolibet loculo plura lateraliter compreffa. *G.*

OBS. Radix fibrofa. Folia perennia enfata vel graminea diftichodivergentia plurima, nervo nullo præcipuo, (femperne?) bafi equitantia. Caulis centralis annuus fæpius ramofus. Flores fafciculati pedicellati, finguli bractea fpathacea diftincti, fafces fæpe pedunculati, iidemque aut fimplices pauciflori ab involucro fpathaceo herbaceo conduplicatim collecti, aut capitati (fubinde etiam compofito-capitati) multiflori involucris et involucellis membranaceis fcariofis laxius cincti. Corolla emarcida in columellam perfiftentem fpiraliter contorta. Stamina adfcendentia vel affurgentia. Semina fæpius contactu truncata. Genus in vivo parcius recognitum hinc caracter effentialis vix in toto definite ftabiliendus. Huc tuto tamen convocentur ARISTEA *cyanea, Soland. et Bot. Mag.* MORÆA *fpiralis, Thunb. et Bot. Mag.* MORÆA *melaleuca et* MORÆA *pufilla, Thunb.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARISTEA *capitata;* foliis rigidiufculis multiftriatulis, caule fubalato-tereti ftricto, floribus fafciculato- et compofito-capitatis: capitulis multifloris fpicatim difpofitis, fpathis integris acutis. *G.*

MORÆA *cærulea. Thunb. Diff. n.* 15. *tab.* 2. *f.* 2. *prod.* 11. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 243.

GLADIOLUS *capitatus. Sp. Pl. Holm.* 37. *Sp. Pl.* 53. *Burm. prod. fl. cap.* 2. *Murr. Syft. Veg.* 86. *Gmel. S. N.* 112. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syft.* 11. *p.* 62.

IXIA *thyrfiflora* caule polyftachio, fpicis alternis cauli approximatis: germinibus in fpathis pedunculatis. *De la Roche Diff. p.* 20. (Synonymum hactenus IXIÆ *erectæ* male adfcriptum.) *Burm. prod. fl. cap.* 1. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syft.* 11. 39.

ARISTEA *major. Bot. Rep. tab.* 160.

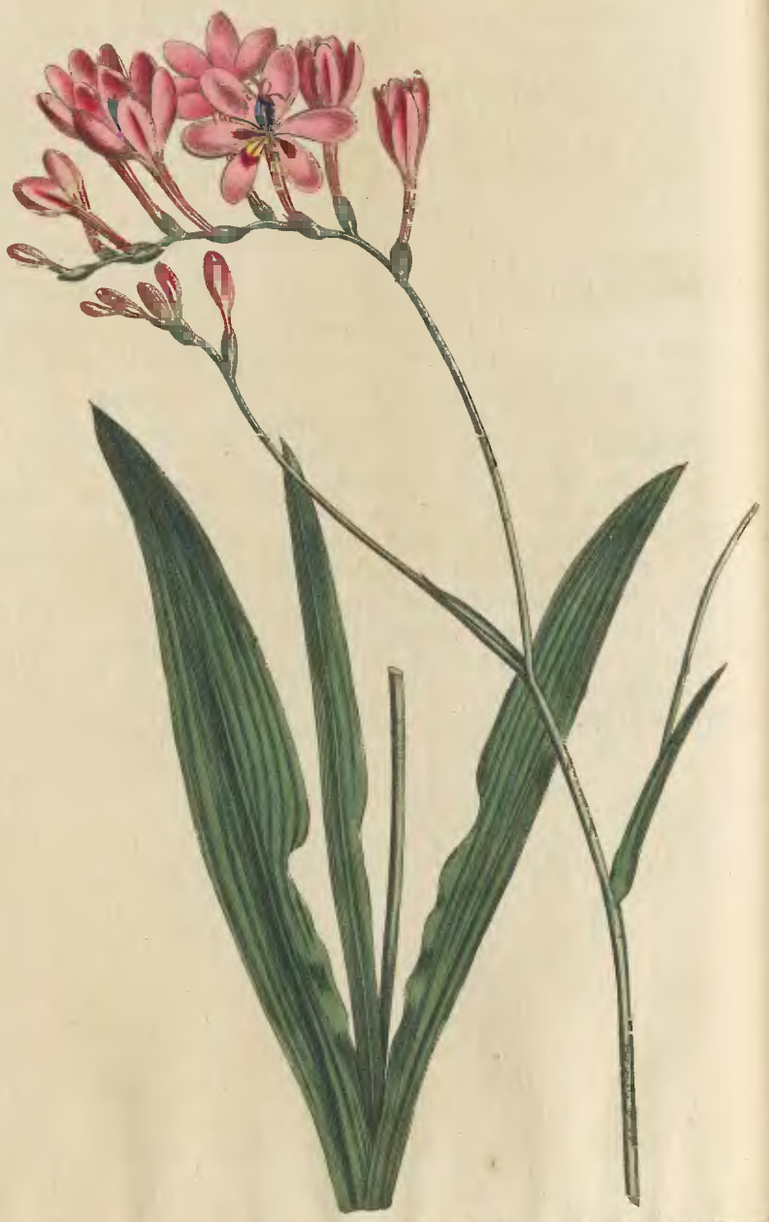
A genus

A genus founded by Dr. SOLANDER, in the Hortus Kewenſis, on the only ſpecies then cultivated amongſt us, viz. ARISTEA *cyanea.*

The preſent ſpecies is large and ornamental, with a ſtem from two to four feet high, nearly twice the length of the leaves, round, ſomewhat winged by the alternate decurrent cauline leaves, upright, ſubligneſcent. Leaves linear, enſiform, ſtiffiſh, finely ſtriated without any prominent riblike nerve, poliſhed, dark green. Spathes and involucres membranous, ſcarioſe, acute. Segments of the corolla obovate, equal. Produces abundance of ſeed, of which there are two or three in each cell, and by which it is eaſily propagated, as alſo by the offsets or ſuckers which it throws up, but not in any great abundance. Is now pretty common in our gardens. A great number of very fine plants were raiſed two years ago at the Botanic Garden at Brompton from Cape ſeeds.

Found by THUNBERG on the hills between Hauteniqua's-Land and Langekloof, as likewiſe (but not plentifully) round Cape Town, flowering in our autumnal months.

Two ſpecies of this genus have already been figured in this work, viz. *cyanea* and *ſpiralis*, the latter under the generic name of MORÆA; but its ſpecies, as well as thoſe of DILATRIS, WACHENDORFIA, and MORÆA, are far from being ſo common in our gardens as thoſe of IXIA, GLADIOLUS, WATSONIA, TRITONIA, SPARAXIS, and BABIANA, though of equally eaſy culture, and of at leaſt equal if not ſuperior beauty; we have never yet been able to find the leaſt traces of WITSENIA, their cloſe ally, having been introduced into any European garden, although Cape ſpecimens of three or four of its ſpecies are not ſtrangers to our herbariums. Our figure was taken at the nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington, with whom it was raiſed from Cape ſeeds received ſome years back. Flowers in Auguſt. Scentleſs. *G.*



Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1802 F. Sansom sculp.

LAPEYROUSIA JUNCEA. CUT-LEAVED LAPEYROUSIA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 595.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAPEYROUSIA *juncea*; foliis inferne intus excisis: exterioribus oblongo-ovatis: interioribus acuminatis, spatha brevissima, laciniis tubo parum brevioribus subirregularibus, capsula tuberculato-scabra. G.

GLADIOLUS *junceus*. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 18. *Linn. Suppl.* 94. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 86. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 112. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 217.

IXIA *excisa* var. prior. *Linn. Suppl.* 92. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 207. (excluso Thunbergii synonimo.) Pars prior observationis huc; secunda vero ad IXIAM *excisam Bot. Mag.* 584 refert.

IXIA *spicata*. *Burm. Flor. Cap. prod.?*

GLADIOLUS *amabilis*. *Salisb. prod. Hort.* 4.

GLADIOLUS *polystachius*. *Bot. Rep.* 66. *ejus Recens.* IXIA *excisa*.

OBS. *Vix hujus generis genuina species?* G.

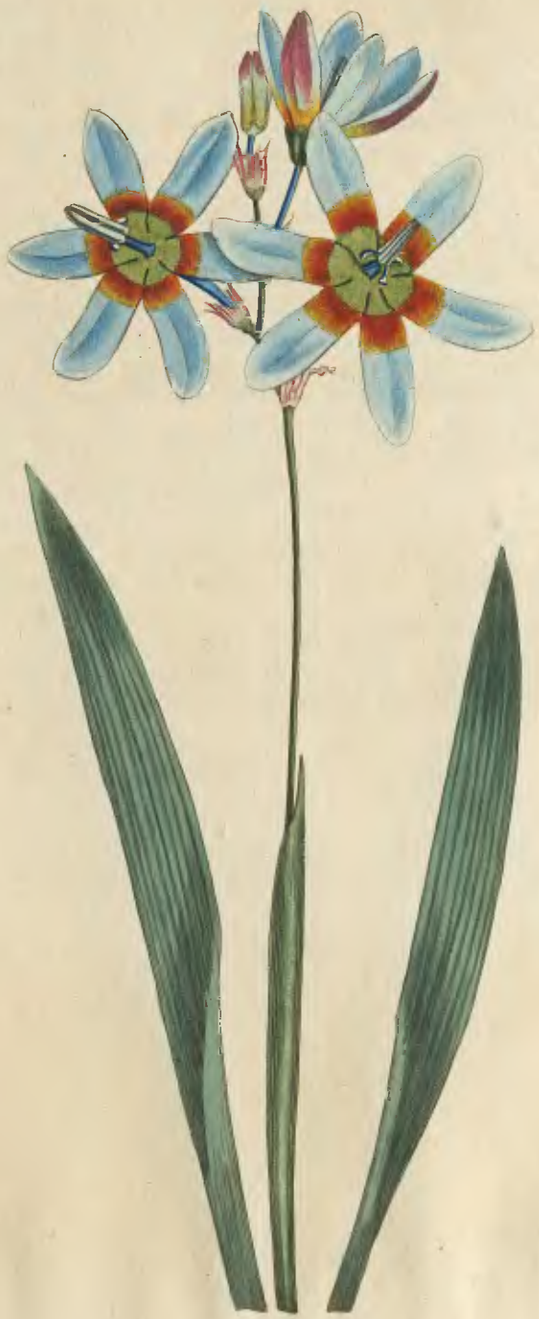
Bulb ovate, largish: tunic fibrous, soft. Leaves issue obliquely from the earth, continue nearly horizontal while young, and afterwards become more upright, in number 4—8, half the length of the stem, smooth, sometimes slighty undulate, with a deep clear excision on their inner side nearly to the midrib and for half their length or farther: inner ones lanceolate-ensiform, gradually narrower, nerves not prominent. Stem from three inches to two feet high: branches 3—4, patent, round like the

the ſtem, often ſubdivided with leafy bractes at their baſe. Flowers 4—9, hypocrateriform, upright. Spathes very ſhort, outer valve ovate, blunt, convolute, brownifh livid green; tube and faux narrow-turbinate, ſeveral times longer than the ſpathe and ſomewhat exceeding the limb, the ſegments of which are rather irregularly diſpoſed and cuneate-ſpatulate. Anthers above the mouth of the faux, ſubparallel, accumbent, nearly the length of the ſtigmas. Capſule ovate-round, rough with ſmall thickſet glandular protuberances. Seeds like thoſe of muſtard.

This was the plant we had in view when, in the article of Ixia *ſcillaris*, we ſaid the leaves of that ſpecies reſembled those of Ixia *exciſa*. Thunberg deſcribes the flowers as cæruleſcent, Linnæus the younger as violet-coloured, both which appearances they aſſume in a dried ſtate, the more expanded flowers inclining to violet, the leſs expanded ones to blue; the latter ſeems to have ranked ſpecimens of the ſame ſpecies under two very diſtinct ones, and to have made this variety of Ixia *exciſa* as well as a different ſpecies under the name of Gladiolus *junceus*.

Found by Thunberg at the Cape of Good Hope, in Langekloof. Propagates abundantly both by ſeed and offsets; continues long in bloom. Scentleſs. Flowers in May. It is now very common.

Our drawing was made from a plant in the greenhouſe of Meſſrs. Grimwood and Wykes, at Kenſington, who have been long in poſſeſſion of it, having received it by the way of Holland. *G.*



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

IXIA MONADELPHA. MONADELPHOUS IXIA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 549.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

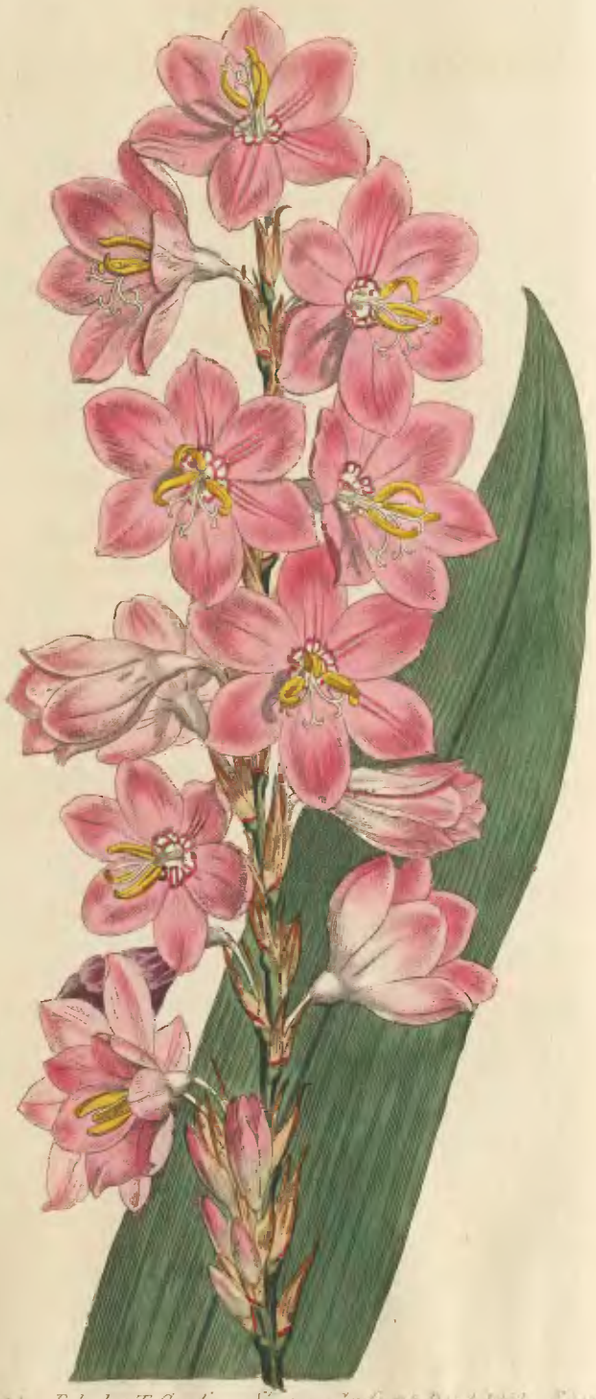
IXIA *monadelpha;* spatha brevi, tubo strictiusculo, laciniis lanceolato-ovalibus radiatim patentibus, filamento cuniculato-trigono antheras fere æquante. *G.*

IXIA *monadelpha. De la Roche descr. pl. nov.* 10. *p.* 22. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 11. 43.

IXIA *columnaris. Salisb. prod. Hort.* 36. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 203, 211, 213, 250.

Bulb flattish. Stem from eight inches to a foot, sometimes branched. Leaves 3—4 generally spirally rolled or circinate on their first emersion and for some time afterwards, narrow, grass-like. Flowers 5—10, of a firm substance, varying in colour from blueish purple to purple, yellow, &c. often variegated, and generally having a large round stain at the base more or less obsolete and of various tints. Stigmas recurved, never above the anthers. Scentless. Nearly allied to IXIA *maculata.* Flowers in April.

Our figure was taken at the nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, who received the roots from Holland. *G.*



WATSONIA MARGINATA. LONG-SPIKED WATSONIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 537 & 553.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *marginata;* foliis margine craſſa, ſpica ex adpreſſis ſpiculis confluenter continuis elongata, limbo regulari, fauce brevi intus ſexdentata, ſtaminibus erectis trifariam ſpectantibus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *marginatus. Thunb. Diſſ.* 20. *var.* (α). *prod.* 8. *Suppl.* 95. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 86. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 217. (excluſo ANTH. *caryophylleæ* ſyn.) *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

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

GLADIOLUS. *Herb. Herman.* 4. *fol.* 35. Specimen a Linnæo ſubſcriptum.

Bulb compreſſed, ſubreniform. Leaves lanceolate, ſubcoriaceous, nerved, far ſhorter than the ſtem, edged with a very thick browniſh cartilage. Stem round, ſtrict, woody at the baſe, gracileſcent upwards, adpreſſedly polyſtachious, 3—4 feet high. Spike lengthened by the adpreſſedly confluent ſpikelets. Flowers numerous, cloſe ſet, diſtichly ſubimbricate, diffuſing a kernelly ſmell ſomething reſembling that of HELIOTROPIUM *peruvianum.* Spathes green at the baſe, ſphacelate upwards. Corolla ſalver-ſhaped, nodding: tube recurved: faux twice ſhorter than the tube, cyathiform-turbinate, armed with ſix lamellous appendicles on the inſide alternating with the ſtamens. Segments elliptic: interior ones ſomewhat broadeſt. Filaments ſemicolumnar upright, anthers ſagittate, yellow, ſurrounding the ſtyle (not parallel).

THUNBERG

THUNBERG enumerates four varieties, diſtinguiſhing them by their colours only; (α) white, (β) pale red, (γ) blood-coloured, (δ) purple; theſe we deem to be the following diſtinct ſpecies, viz. (α) our preſent plant, (β) WATSONIA *brevifolia*, (γ) WATSONIA *iridifolia*, β. (δ) WATSONIA *roſea*. He adds, that he found them at the Cape of Good Hope, on the ſummits of the Table and other high mountains, and on hills below the mountains from Cape Town to Houteniqua's-Land, growing among the graſs in ſuch abundance that whole hills appeared as if covered with a beautiful ſcarlet carpet.

Introduced into Kew Garden, by Mr. MASSON in 1774. A ſure blower about July or Auguſt, requiring a very deep pot. Propagates rapidly by ſeeds and offsets, and is now one of the commoneſt of its tribe, known among the nurſerymen under the name of IXIA *ſceptrum*. Owing to the intimate union of the ſpikelets with the main ſpike it appears as if it began to flower at the middle; but, on examination, will be found to begin at the baſe of the primary ſpike, as is uſual with its congeners. *G.*

TRITONIA MINIATA. LATE-FLOWERING TRITONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.*

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

OBS. *Vide Num.* 581.

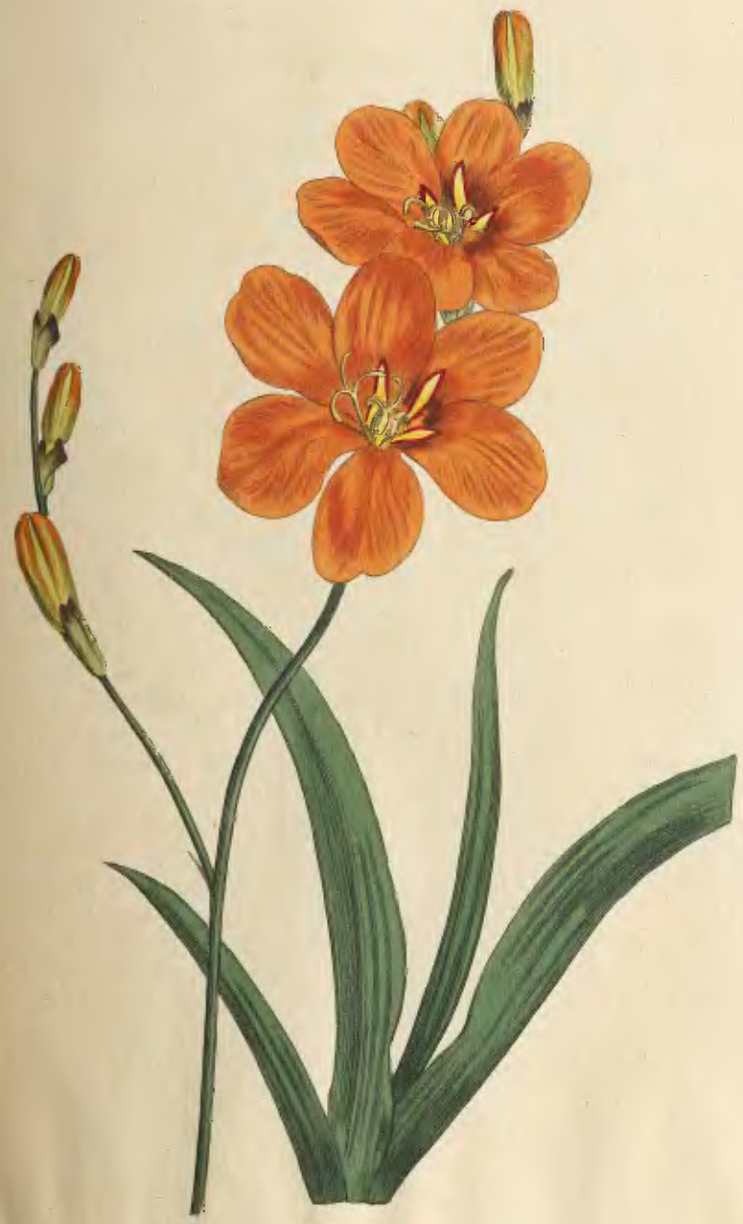
Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *miniata;* caule patenter polystachio, foliis longe acuminatis, spatha tubo æquali, limbo regulari deorsum opaco: lacinia nulla gibba, staminibus pistillo paribus. *G.*

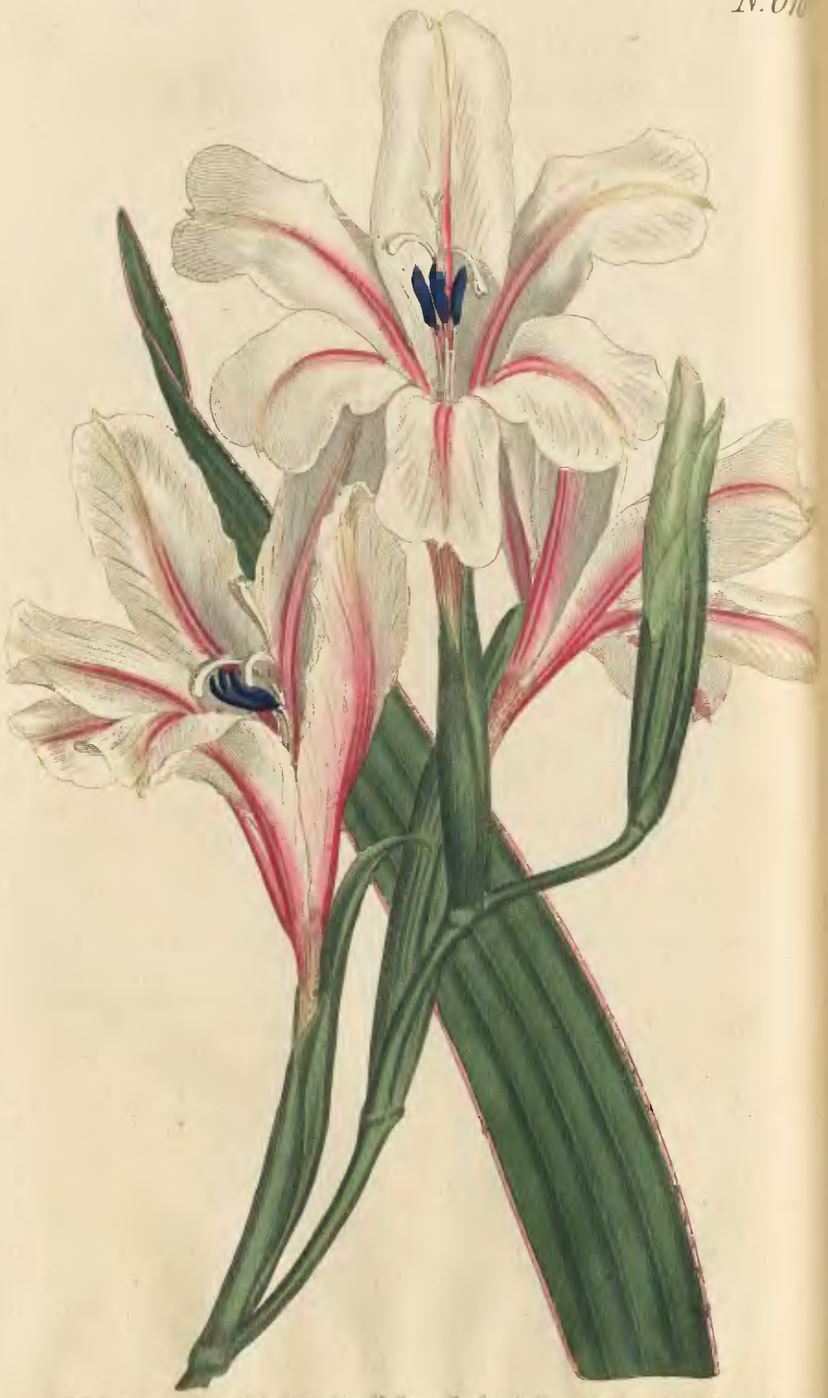
IXIA *miniata. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. v.* 1. *p.* 10. *tab.* 24.

Leaves six, ensiform, far acuminate, nerved, subfalcate, upright. Stem from a foot to a foot and half high, 5—6 branched and even branchletted, elastic, upright. Spathe scariose, blunt, striated, the length of the tube. Flowers micaceous Scentless. Limb regular, equal, funnel-formed, patent, longer than the faux and tube together. Segments obovate, rounded, not hyaline at their bases, nor any of them gibbous. Parts of fructification declined, assurgent. Pistil equal to the stamens, twice shorter than the limb. The most robust and tall of its family yet known to us. Flowers in August. The reversed position of the organs of fructification in this tribe always presupposes that of the corolla, and is perhaps generally the consequence of the reclined position of the rachis, which changes the direction of the flower, in relation to the sun, from that which it would have had if it had remained upright, as this inversion is generally observed in those that have such reclined or bent rachis, and seldom or ever in those that have the same upright; we have seen it take place in some specimens of GLADIOLUS where the rachis has been reclined, and not in others of the same species where this was not so; but in WATSONIA *brevifolia*, where the rachis is quite upright this inversion does nevertheless take place. *G.*

* Ad N. 581 lin. 6. post *corollæ* adde basis tubulosa.



Jos. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent. Dec. 1. 1802. Thornton sculp.



Gladiolus Floribundus. Large-Flowered Corn-Flag.

****

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *floribundus* folio extimo falcato longiore, floribus erectis: tubo fpatham æquante: limbo turbinato-campanulato: laciniis conformibus parum inæqualibus planis fumma majore. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *floribundus. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 254. *coll.* 4. 162. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 219.

GLADIOLUS *grandiflorus. Bot. Rep. tab.* 118. *ejus Recenf.* Gladiolus *floribundus.*

Obs. Hujus et aliarum generis fpecierum corollæ laciniæ de priftinis lanceolatis, dum in horto diutius colantur, lineari-oblongæ et mucronulato-retufæ evadunt lateribus furfum luxuriofe dilatatis apice immutato. *G.*

Bulb ovate, as big as a pigeon's egg. Leaves enfiform, ftrongly and many nerved, ftiffifh, outer one broadeft, longeft, and generally fubfalcate, with a filiform cartilaginous edge nearly the length of the ftem, the reft upright. Stem about a foot high, flexuofe, flower-bearing nearly from its bafe, whence Jacquin's name. Flowers 4—6, upright, large. Spathes about two inches long, equal to the tube which is ftraight. Stamens fcarcely longer than the faux. Anthers dark violet. Stigmas fomewhat higher. The fegments vary from dirty white, with a broad livid-purple longitudinal fillet, to bright flefh colour with a broad lively red fillet. Flowers in May. Scentlefs. A free blower, very ornamental, and propagates with eafe from both feed and offsets.

Our drawing was taken at the nurfery of Meffrs. Grimwood and Wykes, Kenfington. *G.*

EPIDENDRUM ELONGATUM. LONG-STALKED EPIDENDRUM.

****

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

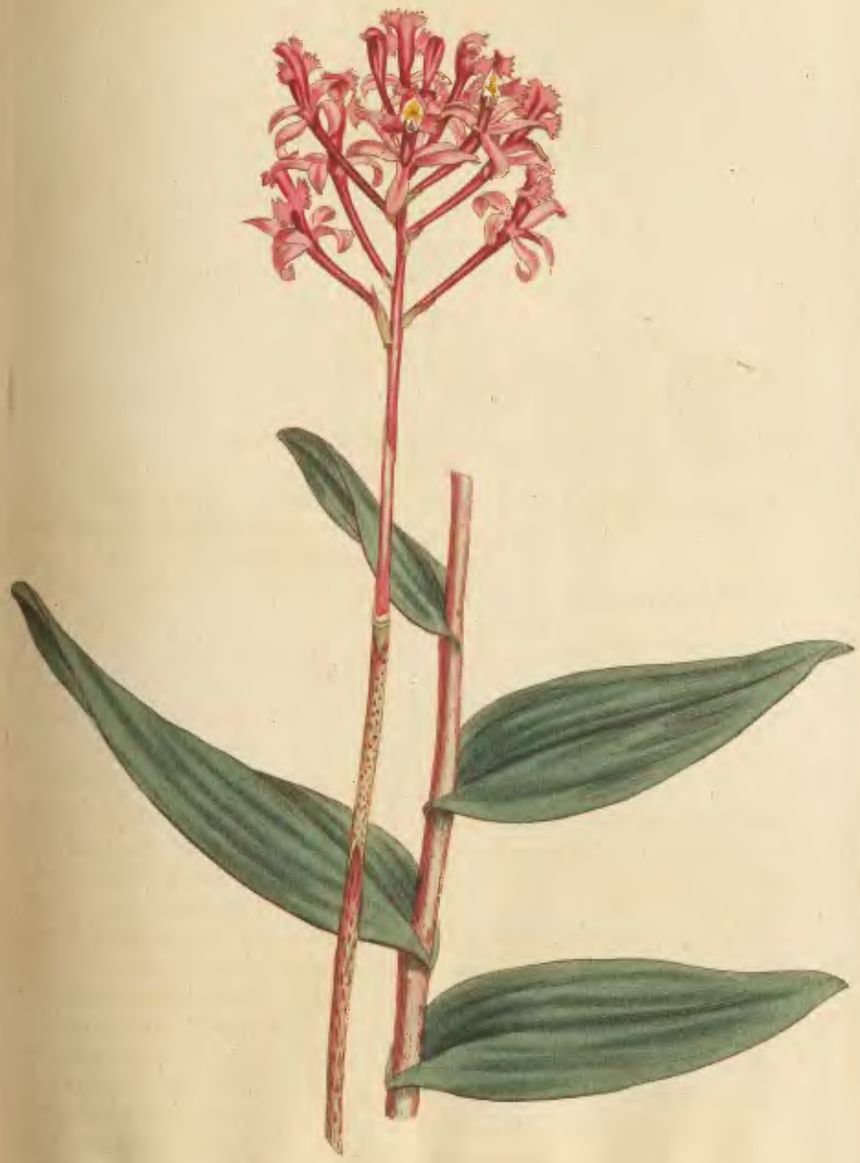
Nectarium turbinatum obliquum reflexum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

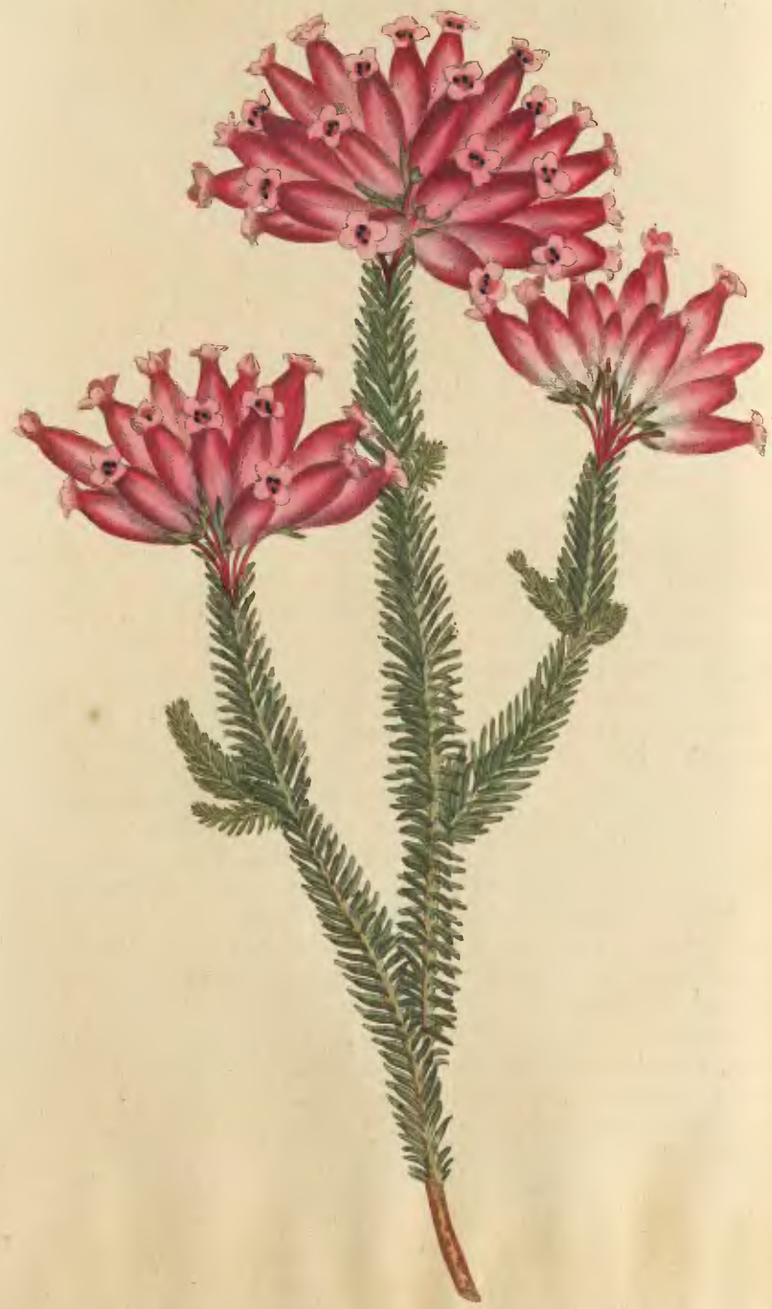
EPIDENDRUM *elongatum*; caule erecto superne nudo, foliis oblongis acutis, floribus spicatis, nectario tripartito expanso serrato erecto.
EPIDENDRUM *elongatum*. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 3. *t.* 604. *collect. vol.* 3. *p.* 260.
EPIDENDRUM *secundum*. *Herb. Banks.*

As the EPIDENDRUM *secundum* of JACQUIN has not yet been seen by us, we cannot clear up the difficulties which have hitherto attended this species. We are however inclined to regard the EPIDENDRUM *elongatum* and *secundum* of JACQUIN, and the *fuscatum* of SMITH, as three distinct species. Our plant is undoubtedly the first of these; differing in no respect from JACQUIN's figure, except in the colour of the flower, which with him is more resembling red-lead. The flowers are not secund, the leaves not emarginate nor of a dark purple red as in *secundum*; and the serrated nectarium seems sufficient to distinguish it from both the other species. If the EPIDENDRUM *secundum* described by SOLANDER be not different from either, we suspect that it belongs to this, as does undoubtedly the specimen so named in the Bankfian Herbarium.

Our drawing was taken at E. I. A. WOODFORD's, Esq. Vauxhall, in May last, from which time it continued in flower during nearly the whole of the Summer. Native of the West-Indies. Requires the same treatment as the rest of the genus.



Jos. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1802. E. Sowerby sculp.



Erica Metulæflora. Nine-Pin Heath.

Clafs and Order.

Octandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inferta. *Antheræ* bifidæ. *Capf.* 4-loculares.

Specific Character.

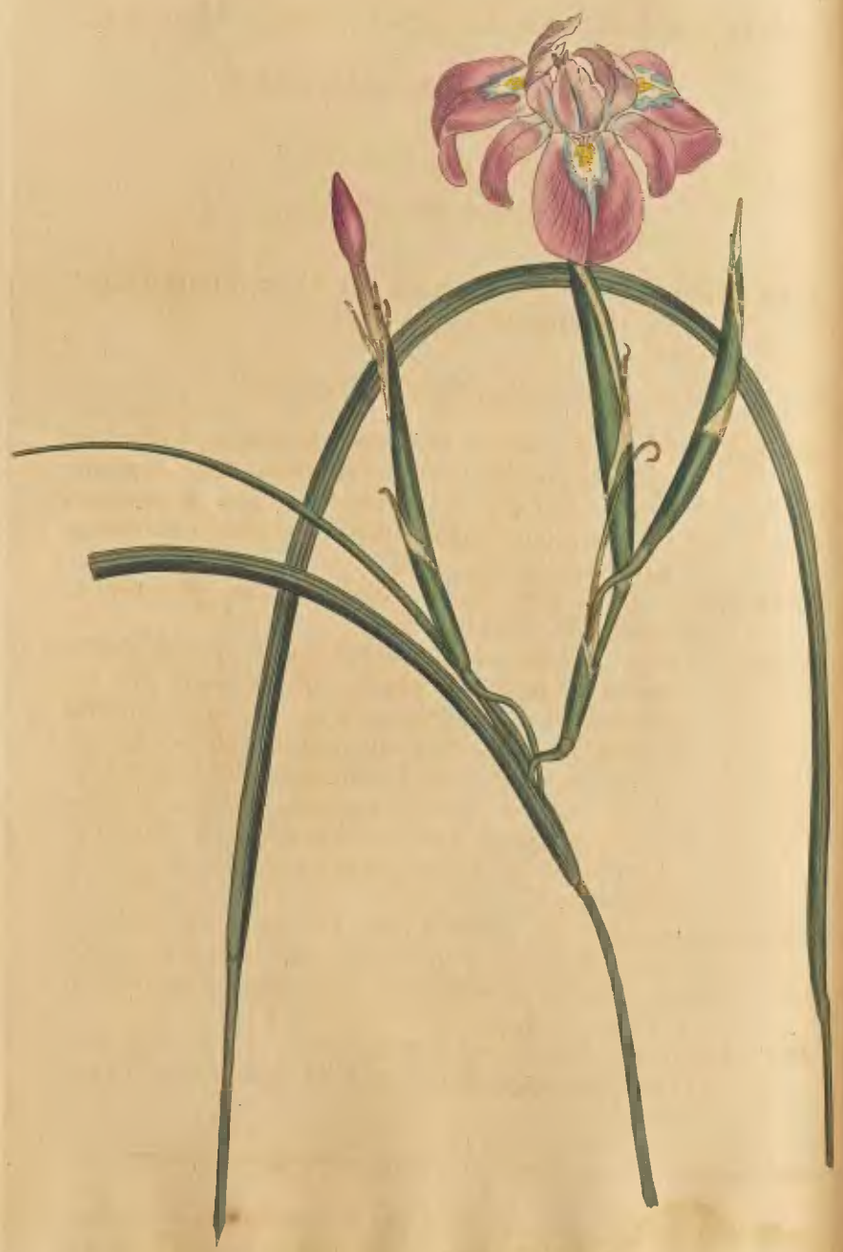
ERICA *metulæflora;* antheris muticis inclufis, corollis fubventricofo-cylindricis, nudis, foliis quinis decemfariis fubulatis ciliato-fpinulofis, floribus umbellatis terminalibus.

The fpecimen from which our drawing was taken was about two feet high. Branches few, ftrict. Leaves many, thick fet, quinate, alternating in each whorl with thofe above and below, and thus ftanding in ten tolerable even rows when viewed from above downwards; they are fucculent, fubulate, mucronate, fulcate underneath, ciliated at the edges with fhort very ftiff fubpungent hairs, fhort, very patent, longer in the midddle of the branch than at either end. Petioles very fhort, adpreffed. Peduncles terminal, umbellate, fuberect, with two coloured bractes near the calyx and one green below the middle. Calyx ovate-acuminate, hairy, five times fhorter than corolla. Corolla fmooth, minutely ftriated, cylindrical but fomewhat fwelling in the middle. Faux gaping. Segments of the limb roundifh, very entire, patent. Anthers enclofed, bifid, divaricate: bafe rounded, fpurlefs. Germen turbinate, hairy. Stigma fubglobofe, enclofed.

It is related to Erica *cerinthoides* of Linnæus (*crinifolia* of Salisbury) but differs in many effential points, particular in that the umbels are not nodding, the corolla not hairy nor vifcous, the leaves fhorter, more fucculent, and much more fhortly haired.

For this very handfome Erica, which we confider as entirely new, we are indebted to Mr. Barr, Nurferyman at Ball's-Pond, Iflington, by whom we are informed that it was firft raifed from Cape feeds, by Mr. Rawlinson, of Tooting.

Flowers in July. Requires the fame treatment as moft part of the genus.



Jos Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Jan 1. 1803 F. Sansom sculp.

MORÆA EDULIS. LONG-LEAVED MORÆA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 593; ubi "PETALIFORMIBUS" præfigatur "BILABIATIS."

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *edulis;* (imberbis) involucris herbaceis, folio longiffimo, corollæ laminis fubconformibus: extimis duplo majoribus obovato-oblongis, ftigmatibus affurgentibus incurvo-convergentibus, filamentis deorfum connatis. *G.*

IRIS *edulis. Linn. Suppl.* 93. *Thunb. Diff. n.* 38. *var.* 1. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 239.

MORÆA *vegeta. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *tab.* 224? quoad plantæ majoris fragmen; planta integra enim ob involucra fcarifo-membranacea diftantia fpecies potius diftincta. Synonyma tam Milleri et Linnæi quam Linnæi fil. et Thunbergii apud *Coll. vol.* 4. *p.* 140 in his fpeciebus citata, utrifque prorfus aliena etiamque inter fe difcordia; ifta Milleri et Linnæi ad MORÆAM (IRIDEM) *triftem n.* 577 referenda. *G.*

MORÆA *fugax. Jacq. Hort. Vindob. tab.* 20. *p.* 14. (exclufis de la Roche et Van Hazen) *Murr. Syft. Veg.* 93.

IRIS *capenfis* corollis imberbibus foliis linearibus longiffimis. *Burm. pr. fl. cap.* 2.

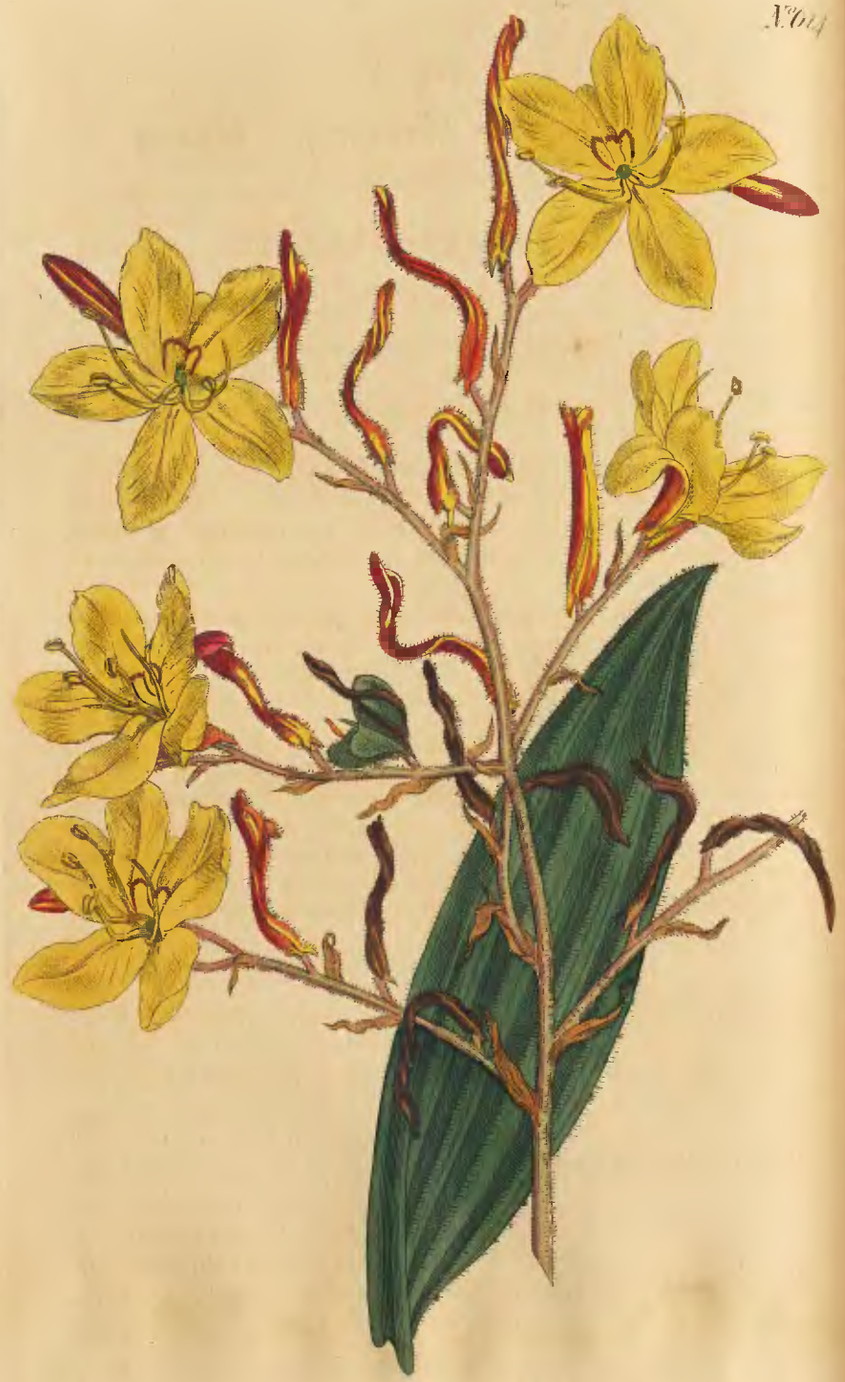
IRIS *longifolia. Schneev. et Geuns ic. rar. t.* 20. *Uft. ann. bot. f.* 6. 105. *Bot. Rep. t.* 45. *ejus Recenf.* IRIS *edulis.*

Scape round, fheathed by the lower leaf, which is 2—10 times its length, fometimes attaining, according to SCHNEEVOGHT, the length of five feet, from its bafe to where the above leaf opens from half an inch to a foot or more in height, but beyond

beyond the ſinus formed by the leaf always ſhort and ſo contracted that, from the nearneſs of the terminal and cauline involucres, the peduncles or branches form one compound faſcicle; upper leaf oppoſite, ſhort. Involucres herbaceous, ſtiff, upwards ſphacelate and awnedly gracileſcent. Flowers delightfully fragrant, varying exceedingly in ſize and in colour from a lilac to a deep blue, open in ſucceſſion, and laſt about ſix hours each. Ungues upright. Filaments nearly the length of the ungues, about as long as the anthers, not connate the whole way. Stigmas about the length of the inner ſegments. Capſule trigonal-columnar, ſlender, about an inch or more long, different from MORÆA *triſtis*, which has an ovate-oblong ſhort and very thick capſule with larger ſeeds. The attending to the form and proportion of the capſules will be peculiarly uſeful in the ſpecific diſtinctions of this genus. An old denizen of the Dutch gardens. Found at the Cape of Good Hope by THUNBERG growing in ſandy places in Groenekloof, Swartland, and very abundantly in the low lands about Cape-Town and the Duyvelſberg. The ſpecimen from which our drawing was taken was ſent us in Auguſt laſt by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurſeryman at Hackney, who imported it from the Cape.

We have always ſuſpected the two varieties of the ſpecies of MORÆA figured in the 238th plate of MILLER's Icones (and which are the original ſources of LINNÆUS's MORÆA *vegeta*) to be no other than the MORÆA (IRIS) *triſtis n.* 577 of this work; but we did not venture to cite them on account of the omiſſion of all mention of the pubeſcent ſtem; which, owing to its exceeding minuteneſs, might eaſily have eſcaped the draughtſman of ſuch figures as thoſe, but was certainly leſs likely to have been omitted by MILLER in the deſcription; yet we can trace in no collection or herbarium any ſpecies agreeing with the other parts of the figures and deſcriptions that has a ſmooth ſtem; while MORÆA *triſtis* does preciſely ſo agree in every thing elſe, eſpecially in the peculiar form of the capſule above noticed. However this may be, MORÆA *Iriopetala* of LINN. fil. (IRIS *plumaria* of THUNBERG) always quoted as a ſynonym to MORÆA *vegeta*, is a very diſtinct ſpecies, with the larger ſegments bearded and the ſtigmas ſetaceouſly multifid.

The MORÆA *juncea* of MILLER has yellow flowers and ſubulate leaves. The MORÆA *vegeta* of MILLER's eighth edition of his Dictionary, figured in his 239th plate, is the MORÆA *iridioides* of LINNÆUS and THUNBERG, and of courſe quite diſtinct from their MORÆA *vegeta*, though he quotes LINNÆUS's ſpecies as a ſynonym to his. This blunder accounts for the MORÆA *iridioides* being ſo frequently preſerved under the name of *vegeta* in the different collections and nurſeries of England. MILLER's ſpecimen is in the Bankſian Herbarium. *G.*



WACHENDORFIA HIRSUTA. HAIRY WACHENDORFIA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha o. *Cor.* infera, hexapetaloideo-6-partita, irregularis, rotata. *Stam.* assurgenter-declinata, divergentia. *Stylus* lateraliter obliquans. *Stigma* simplex. *Caps.* acute triquetra, velata. *Sem.* compressa paleis lentis vestita, in quolibet loculo unum. *G.*

OBS. Radix in WACHENDORFIA *thyrsiflora* rhizoma carnosum bulbiceps terra subæquatum fibris crassiusculis coccineis; in reliquis bulbosa, repens vel subrepens, bulbi solido-carnosi nudi lævigati annulati flavescentes, succo mucoso scatente. Folia palmoidea plicata disticha infra petioloideo-contracta conduplicata; illius perennia, horum annua. Caulis erectus teres cavus pubescens paniculato-ramosus racemoso-multiflorus foliolis vagis sphacelatis dissito-squamatus. Corollæ resupinatæ? lacina suprema basi canalibus binis brevibus mellifluis bicalcarata; eadem lacinia vicaria, flore clauso, reliquas partes arcte obvolvit. Stylus setaceo-persistens. Stigma ex *Smith* ad lentem depressohians. Capsula supera subturbinato-rotunda hirsuta corollæ exaridæ ramentis subvelata. Semina deorsum attenuata imis loculamentis affixa. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WACHENDORFIA *hirsuta;* foliis annuis plicatis villosis, ramis divaricato-patentibus, laciniis ovali-lanceolatis: suprema exclusa oblonga obtusa: 3 inferioribus submajoribus divergentioribus. *G.*

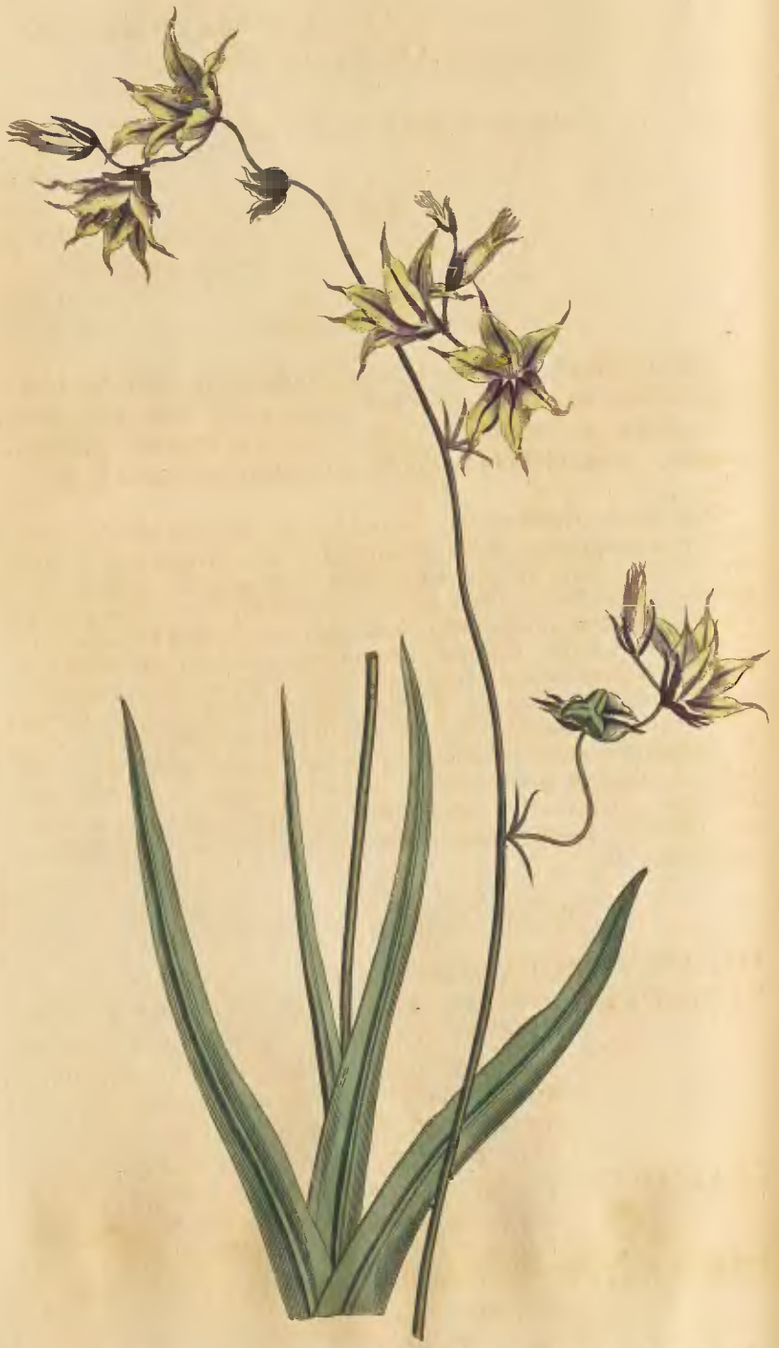
WACHENDORFIA *hirsuta. Thunb. prod.* 12. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 249. (exclusis Breynii et Rudbeckii synonymis, WACHENDORFIÆ *brevifoliæ MSS. Soland.* subjiciendis.)

WACHENDORFIA *paniculata. Burm. monogr.* 4. *f.* 2. *Nov. Act. A. N. C. obs.* 51. *t.* 2. *f.* 10.

In the selection of the essential characteristics above enumerated, we have been guided by the following species only, viz.

viz. WACHENDORFIA *thyrſiflora*, Thunb. WACHENDORFIA *paniculata*, Thunb. WACHENDORFIA *hirſuta*, Thunb. WACHENDORFIA *brevifolia*, Soland. MSS; the WACHENDORFIA *tenella* and *graminea* of the former author being entirely unknown to us except from the ſhort and vague ſpecific characters in his Prodromus. Our preſent ſpecies ſeems chiefly to differ from *paniculata* in having hairy leaves, a more gracileſcent and taller ſtem, which is alſo reddiſh brown and not green as in that, its branches more divaricate, the two upper lateral ſegments of its corolla more contiguous, and its flowers when cloſed form a ſlenderer and more compact column; we might add, that the incumbent anthers are ſhorter and rounder, but as this difference eſcaped us in the living plant and was obſerved only in the drawings it is leſs to be depended on. Root leaves oblong lanceolate 3—4 about 3—4 inches high. Stem about three times their length. Segments traverſed longitudinally on the outſide by a brown hairy fillet, outer upper one wholly brown and pubeſcent outwards. Flowers, quite ſcentleſs, open in ſucceſſion, cloſe towards evening; expand in the month of July. We have never obſerved the ſix ſtamens mentioned by ſome authors and figured in one ſpecies by BREYNIUS, nor the rudiments of any more than the uſual three. The genus is remarkable in this natural order for its inferior corolla, and is perhaps one of its connecting links to the hexandrous liliaceous plants; in the habit of its leaves it approaches BABIANA, in that of the flower and capſule it comes nearer to CYANELLA. If BURMAN's figure is attentively examined, it will be found to come nearer to this than *paniculata*; the lower leaves not being ſeen nor deſcribed it is impoſſible to be ſo certain as we could deſire; the plant was only known to BURMAN by a drawing taken at the Cape, from which his engraving was made. Introduced amongſt us by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurſeryman at Turnham-Green, who received the bulbs three or four years back from the Cape.

Requires the ſame treatment as IXIA and other Cape ENSATÆ. *G.*



Sol. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Jan.y 1. 1805. F. Sansom sculp.

MELASPHÆRULA GRAMINEA. GRASS-LEAVED MELASPHÆRULA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis. *Cor.* hexapetaloideo-sexpartita bilabiato-campanulata laciniæ singulæ seta præpilatæ. *Stam.* adscendentia. *Stigm* 3, recurvo-patentia. *Capsula* obovata trilobato-trigona. *Sem.* globosa in quolibet loculamento pauca. *G.*

OBS. Radix bulbus rotundo-ovatus, tunica crustaceo-fibrosa vestitus, basi truncato-planus. Folia graminea subulato-attenuata costa media prominente; caulis his plurimum altior teres gracilescens paniculato-ramosus; rami foliolis trinis lineari-subulatis stipulati, ramuli vel pedunculi elastico-capillacei secundo-florigeri perarcuatim flexuosi. Spathæ valvula extima elliptica concava ora producta membranacea. Corollæ facillime caduca: laciniæ parum inæquales elliptico-lanceolatæ. Stylus staminum sequax; stigmata antheris imminentia. Capsula chartaceo-membranacea. Semina rubella, in singulis loculis 1—3. Ex Jacquino axillariter bulbiferus, bulbilli globosi nitidi nigerrimi; hi nobis utique nondum comperti, neque a Thunbergio commemorati. Discrepat a GLADIOLO præter habitu, spathæ forma, corollæ basi non tubulosa, laciniis setaceo-terminatis, seminibus haud foliaceo-compressis. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELASPHÆRULA *graminea.* G.

GLADIOLUS *gramineus. Thunb. Diss. n.* 26. *prod.* 9. *Linn. Suppl.* 95. (exclusis synonymis) *Syst. Vegetab. Murr.* 86. *Syst. Nat. Gmel.* 112. (excluso synonymo Milleri) *Hort. Kew. add.* 482. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 236. *Coll.* 2. 303. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 221. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 62. *ejus Recens. n.* 22.

GLADIOLUS *ramosus. Roy. Lugdb.* 19? *Sp. Pl.* 53? *Reich.* 103? *Syst. Vegetab. Murr.* 86? *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 110? *Mart. Mill. Dict.* ?

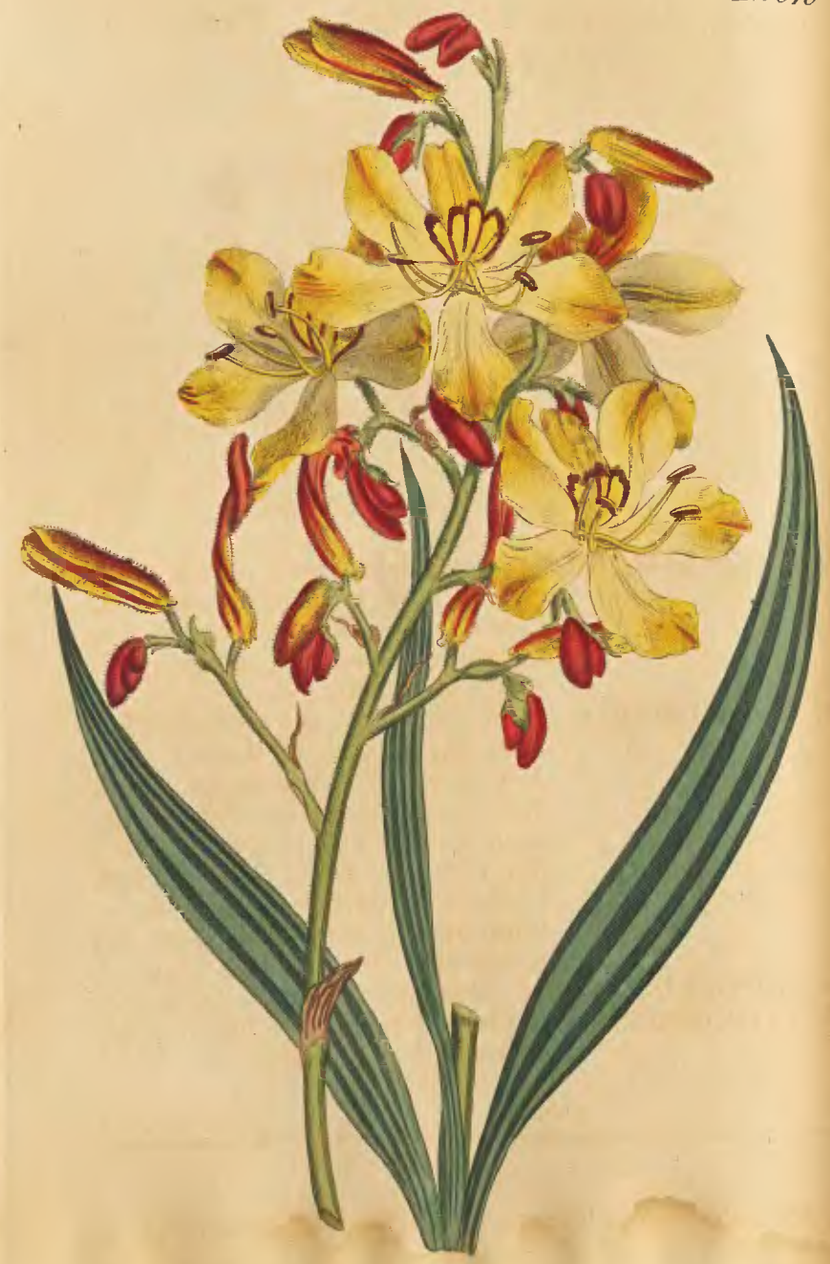
PHALANGIUM *ramosum. Burm. prod. fl. cap.* ? exclusis synonymis.

As

As yet a ſolitary ſpecies, nor have we in the many ſpecimens we have ſeen ever obſerved it to vary even in colour. Flowers ſcentleſs, 2—6 on each peduncle-like branchlet, which laſt, in the archedly-flexuoſe curvatures and one-ranked manner of bearing their flowers, reſemble the rachis of IXIA *ſecunda*.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape of Good Hope, on the Groenekloof hills, and near Bergrivier; introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. MASSON in 1787. The generic name we have derived from μελας black and σφαιρα a globe, in alluſion to the colour and form of the bulblets produced on the ſtem, as mentioned and figured by JACQUIN. In the capillary tenuity and elaſtic tremulouſneſs of its branchlets it reminds us of the quaking-graſs, Briza.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. WYKES and GRIMWOOD, Kenſington. Requires the treatment of the other Cape Enſatæ. Propagates plentifully by ſeed and bulbs; but the leaves are apt if kept in a pit to be eaſily bitten and deſtroyed by the froſt, and though this does not kill the plant it weakens it very much; to make it produce the bulblets mentioned by JACQUIN, and to have it in perfection, we ſhould think the dry ſtove would be the beſt place to grow it in. *G.*



WACHENDORFIA PANICULATA. PANICLED WACHENDORFIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 614.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WACHENDORFIA *paniculata;* foliis annuis plicatis nudis glabris, caule vireſcente corymboſo-paniculato, corollæ laciniis lateralibus ſuperioribus parum approximatis: ſuprema ſubexcluſa. *G.*

WACHENDORFIA *paniculata. Sp. Pl.* 59. (excluſis ſynonymis Breyn. cent. et Rudb.) *Hort. Kew.* 1. 75. *Thunb. prod.* 12. *Linn. Suppl.* 112. *Murr. Syſt. Vegetab.* 94. *Smith ic. pict. faſc.* 1. *tab.* 5. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 120. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 148. (excluſis ſynonymis Mill. Dict. 2. Burm. monog. et Nov. act. A. N. C.) *Kerner Hort. Semperv. v.* 4. *t.* 43.

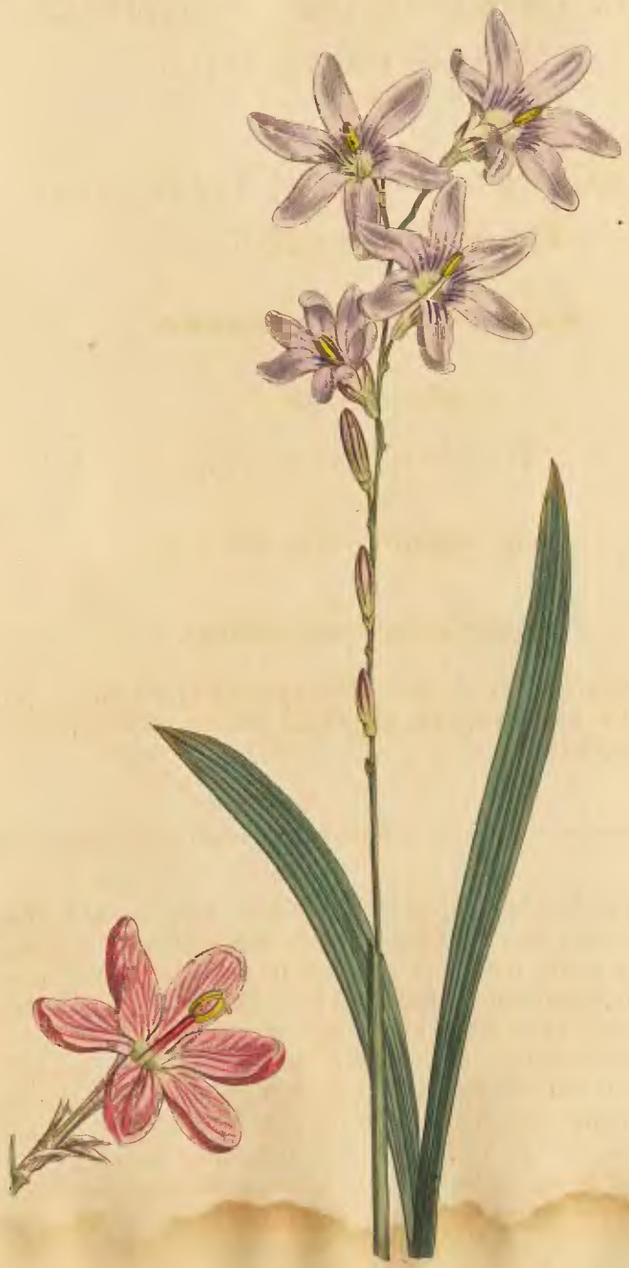
ASPHODELUS *latifolius. Breyn. prod.* 3. *p.* 22. *tab.* 9. *f.* 1.

ERYTHROBULBUS hellebori albi plicatis foliis. *Pluk. Mant.* 70 ?

For the difference between this and *hirſuta*, ſee number 614. Flowers in July.

Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MALCOLM in 1767.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington. Scentleſs. *G.*



Sydenham Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Jan. 1 1803. F. Carlisle sculp.

Ixia Capillaris (*var.* β) Stricta.
Wire-Stemmed Ixia.

ET

Ixia Capillaris (*var.* δ) Incarnata.
Flesh-Coloured Ixia.

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

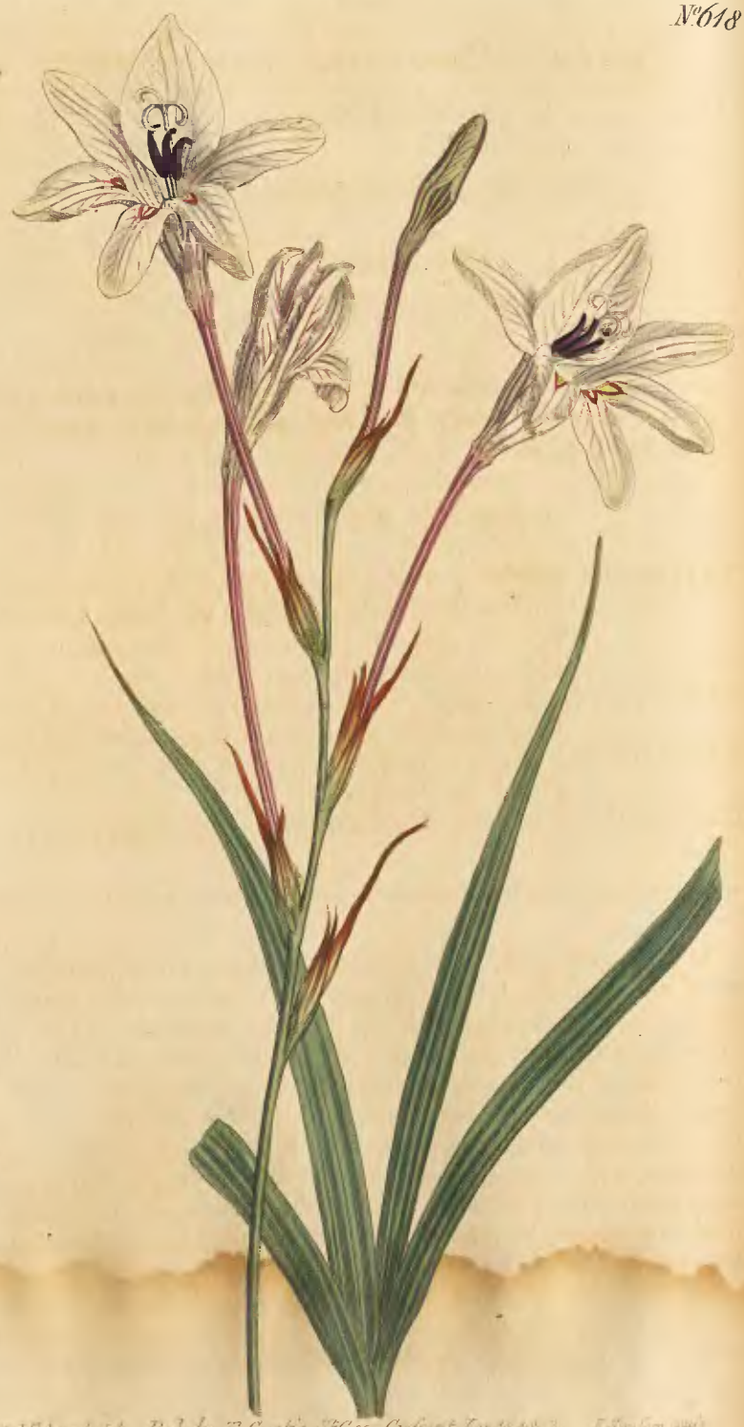
Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *capillaris* β et δ. vid. Num. 570.—Ubi ad lin. 1. pro (var. γ) lege (var. α)—et ad lin. 14. pro *capillaris* lege *stricta.*

To the article above quoted to we have only to add, that it is at all times easy to distinguish the flesh-coloured variety, given in the plate, from Ixia *aristata* or *flexuosa*, by its paper-like scariose membranous spathe, which has also five rib-like streaks ending in as many teeth, and is much larger in proportion than in those. The anthers in Ixia *capillaris* are also more closely and constantly squeezed together, or fascicled, than in *aristata* and *flexuosa*; in the pale blue or lilac variety the filaments are so closely pressed that they have the appearance of being monadelphous, whence the plant has been called a Sisyrinchium among the Nurserymen.

The drawings of both these were taken at Mr. Colville's in the King's-Road, Chelsea, where they flowered in April; the flesh-coloured one was lately imported by him from Holland. *G.*



TRITONIA CAPENSIS. LONG-TUBED TRITONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid.* N°s. 581 & 609.—Quo in calce adde HOUTTUYNIA. *Houtt. Nat. Hist. v.* 12. *p.* 448. *Linn. psl. Syst.* 11. *p.* 523.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *capensis*; spatha lanceolata cuspidato-attenuata, corolla venoso-striata: tubo longissimo: lacinia suprema erectiore ovata majore: reliquis lineari-oblongis divergenter-patentibus. *G.*

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

GLADIOLUS *roseus*. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 261. *Coll.* 5. 22. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 217.

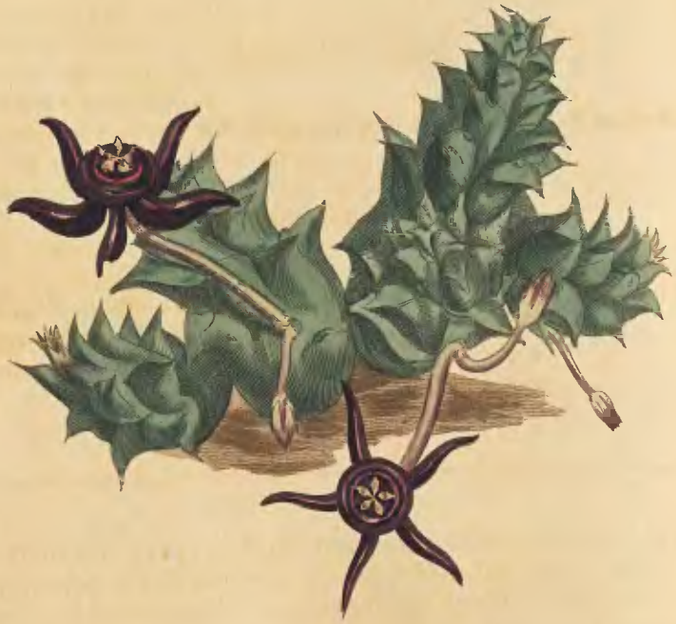
GLADIOLUS *striatus*. *Herb. Banks.* exemplarium capense.

Leaves grass-like, far attenuate. Stem often branched; outer valve of the spathe scariose, green at the base, longest, quite entire, somewhat keeled, awnedly attenuate. Corolla funnelform-clubbed; limb subbilabiate; tube filiform-cylindric, nearly twice the length of both limb and faux, three times longer than spathe; faux narrow, turbinate, slightly tumid at the base; segments blunt, uppermost nearly twice the broadest, irregular, rest regular, equal, rounded at the ends, and sometimes emarginate; stamens adscendent, anthers parallel, shorter than limb, above the faux; stigmas overtopping these. Scentless. Flowers in July.

In HOUTTUYN's Natural History this species serves him for the foundation of a new genus, to which he has given his own name; his essential character would nearly suit any genus of the

the whole natural order; the figure is good and the deſcription very intelligible. We have retained his trivial name in preference to JACQUIN's, both on account of priority and of its not being taken from colour, which in this natural family ſhould be avoided as much as poſſible, a name without any meaning being greatly preferable to ſuch; yet where we have found them already given we have never changed them. It is cloſely allied to the GLADIOLUS *longiflorus* of the COLLECTANEA, and the firſt variety of the ſame of the ICONES RARIORES, differing chiefly in the ſpathe, which in the laſt is blunt and dentate. Our ſpecimen has no claim to the title of *roſeus*, though the ſame bulb may produce one that has next ſeaſon. This ſpecies is alſo cloſely allied to TRITONIA (GLADIOLUS) *lineata*, n. 487 of this work.

Above we have quoted both the Dutch and German editions of HOUTTUYN's Natural Hiſtory, but in general our quotation refers to the German tranſlation only, printed at different periods in Nuremburg and tranſlated by different hands. This very rare plant was introduced amongſt us from the Cape, by the way of Holland, by Meſſrs. COLVILLE's, Nurſerymen, King's-Road, Chelſea, and is ſtill very ſcarce. G.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Lam. 1. 1803 F. Sansom sculp.

STAPELIA RADIATA. STARRY STAPELIA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *radiata*; ramis confertis brevibus: dentibus conicis acutis, corollæ laciniis diſtantibus replicatis nudis: fundo elevato tiaræformi, pedunculis geminis.

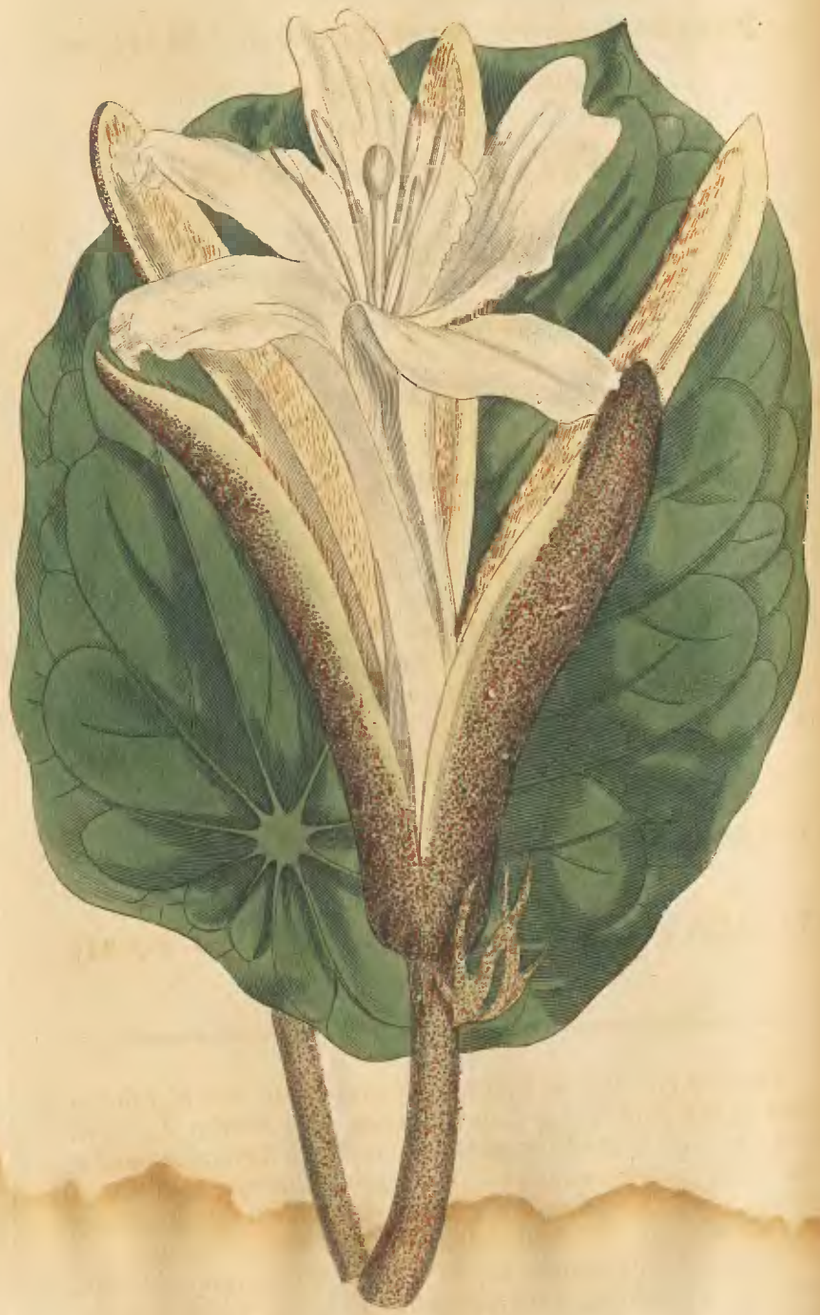
This ſpecies comes very near to STAPELIA *cæſpitoſa* of MASSON, *t.* 29, but differs in the ſegments of the corolla not being ciliated, and in the peduncles generally coming in pairs.

When the corolla opens, the laciniæ are doubled back as ſharply as if pinched, encloſing the ſegments of the calyx in the fold ſo completely that the flower appears to have no calyx. After the flowering is over theſe expand and cloſe again, as is uſual in the genus, when the calyx comes in ſight. The nectary conſiſts of five tongue-ſhaped hollow bodies, ſupported upon ſmall pedicles, diſpoſed in the form of a ſtar, the five points of which meet at the centre of the flower, where there appears to be a perforation oppoſite the points of the germen. Between theſe are five round yellow bodies divided by a dark line having an anther-like appearance, from each of theſe proceed what we would call the two lobes of the anther,

anther, or in the language of SWARTZ, the pollen-maſſes, club-ſhaped, lying each in a hollow, in which they are confined by the nectary, one ray of which covers a right and left-hand lobe of two different anthers. Upon the removal of this ſtar the lobes of the anthers riſe up, ſometimes ſuddenly with a ſpring, ſometimes more gradually, and, if touched with the point of a pin, diſcharge a colourleſs fluid.

We have been thus particular in deſcribing theſe parts, becauſe being more ſimple than in moſt of the ſpecies it ſeemed to throw ſome light on their uſes. The five rays of the ſtar pointing exactly to the centre of the corolla ſeem admirably calculated to direct a fluid pollen more ſurely to the real ſtigmas lying immediately under their points. We would not however ſpeak with too much certainty of the perforation of the centre of the corolla, having uſed only a common lens, and not having obſerved ſuch an opening in any other ſpecies that we have examined.

The plant from which our drawing was made was ſent us by Mr. LODDIDGES of Hackney, in Auguſt. It is a free blower, flowers coming in ſucceſſion through moſt part of the year. Has an ill ſmell and little beauty to recommend it. The Stapelias are generally kept in the dry ſtove, but we learn from the Rev. Mr. BALE, that many of them thrive better, and flower with more certainty, if kept in the bark ſtove and watered plentifully.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1803. T. Mason sculp.

PTEROSPERMUM ACERIFOLIUM. MAPLE-LEAVED PTEROSPERMUM.

****

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA DODECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

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

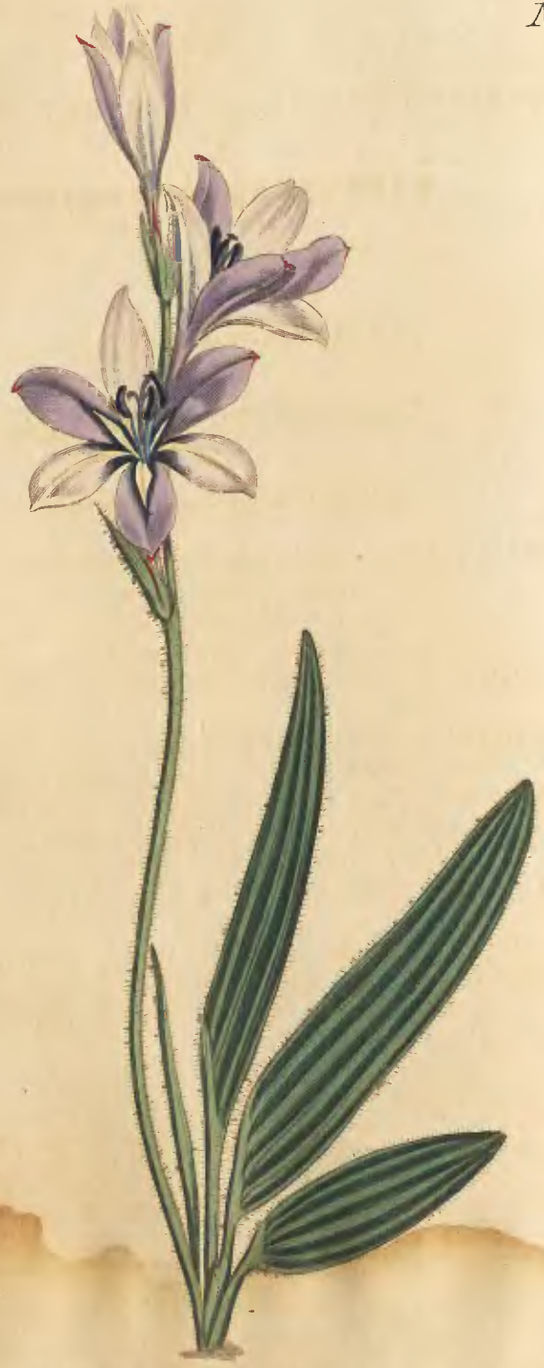
Specific Character and Synonyms.

PTEROSPERMUM *acerifolium;* foliis subrotundis peltatis repando-crenatis.
PTEROSPERMUM *acerifolium. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 729.
PENTAPETES *acerifolia;* foliis cordatis repandis. *Linn. Amæn. Acad.* 1. *p.* 134. *Sp. Pl.* 959. *Reichard.* 3. *p.* 331. *Cavan. Diss.* 3. *p.* 131. *t.* 44. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*
PTEROSPERMADENDRUM folio aceris, flore fructuque majore. *Amman. Com. Petrop.* 8. *p.* 216. *t.* 16 *et* 17.
VELAGA *xylocarpa. Adanson, p.* 389. *Gærtn. fruct.* 2. *p.* 245. *t.* 133. *f.* 2.

The first mention we find of this plant is in the eighth volume of the Petersburgh Commentaries, by Professor AMMAN. LINNÆUS established the genus in his Flora Zeylanica, under the name of PENTAPETES, but having afterwards admitted PENTAPETES *phœnicea* as a species, this name is now generally applied to the latter, undoubtedly a different genus, and SCHREBER in his edition of the Genera Plantarum, restored, as nearly as possible, AMMAN's original name, taken from the winged seed, in which he has been followed by WILLDENOW and

and MARTIN. A native of the Eaſt-Indies, where it grows into a tree; the bark is covered with a white wool, as is the underſide of the leaves, which are peltate and ſupported on long footſtalks thickened at both ends. Flower terminal, ſweet-ſcented. Calyx very like thick buff leather. Petals white, oblong, the length of the calyx, widened at the tip, oblique, inſerted into the receptacle. Real ſtamens fifteen, with long twiſted anthers; filaments united at the baſe; among theſe are five club-pointed bodies, twice the length and much ſtouter than the filaments, as theſe are the only internal parts which come in ſight without forcibly opening the flower, this has the appearance, when ſuperficially obſerved, of being pentandrous; but theſe bodies have no anthers. Has been ſome time known in our collections, but we have never heard of its having flowered in this country until laſt September, at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAMES at Old-Brompton, where our drawing was taken.

Muſt be kept in the ſtove in the Winter, but in the Summer may be removed into the greenhouſe. Is propagated by ſeeds imported from the Eaſt-Indies.



N°621

BABIANA STRICTA. UPRIGHT BABIANA.

****

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 576.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *ſtricta*; caule ſubaſſurgenter-ſtricto, foliis anguſte enſiformibus, ſpatha tubo æquali, corollis infundibuliformi-campanulatis erectiuſculis regularibus: laciniis acutis, organis æqualibus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *ſtrictus. Hort. Kew.* 1. 63. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 220.

GLADIOLUS *ſtrictus* (δ) *Herb. Bankſ.*

IXIA *plicata. Amæn. Acad.* 4. 300, excluſis ſynonymis.

IXIA *villoſa. Jacq. Coll.* 3. *p.* 267. *Ic. rar. t.* 284.

GLADIOLUS *plicatus. Sp. Pl.* 53. (excluſo *Breyn.* in ſyn.) *Murr. Syſt. Veg.* 86.

IXIA *ſcillaris. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 3. *Ic. tab.* 155. *f.* 1.

In Hort. Kew. duæ, in Herb. Bankſ. quatuor obveniunt hujus ſpeciei varietates; (α) IXIA *villoſa.* Jacq. fragm. et hujus operis? (β) GLADIOLUS *plicatus* var. anguſtifolia Jacquini (δ) planta de qua agitur.

In nonnullis hujus generis individuis flores ejuſdem ſpicæ inferiores irregulares dum ſuperiores omnino regulares evadunt. Spathæ ſæpius ſurſum gradatim minores, dum infima terminali duplo fit grandior. Antheræ quæ ſub floris evolutione trifariam diriguntur ſæpe denuo parallelæ evadunt æquamque præbent frontem. *G.*

Not having as yet had an opportunity to compare, in the living ſtate, the two varieties of the Hort. Kew. nor the four of Herb. Bankſ. we have not ventured to enumerate them as ſuch, or finally to diſtinguiſh them as ſpecies.

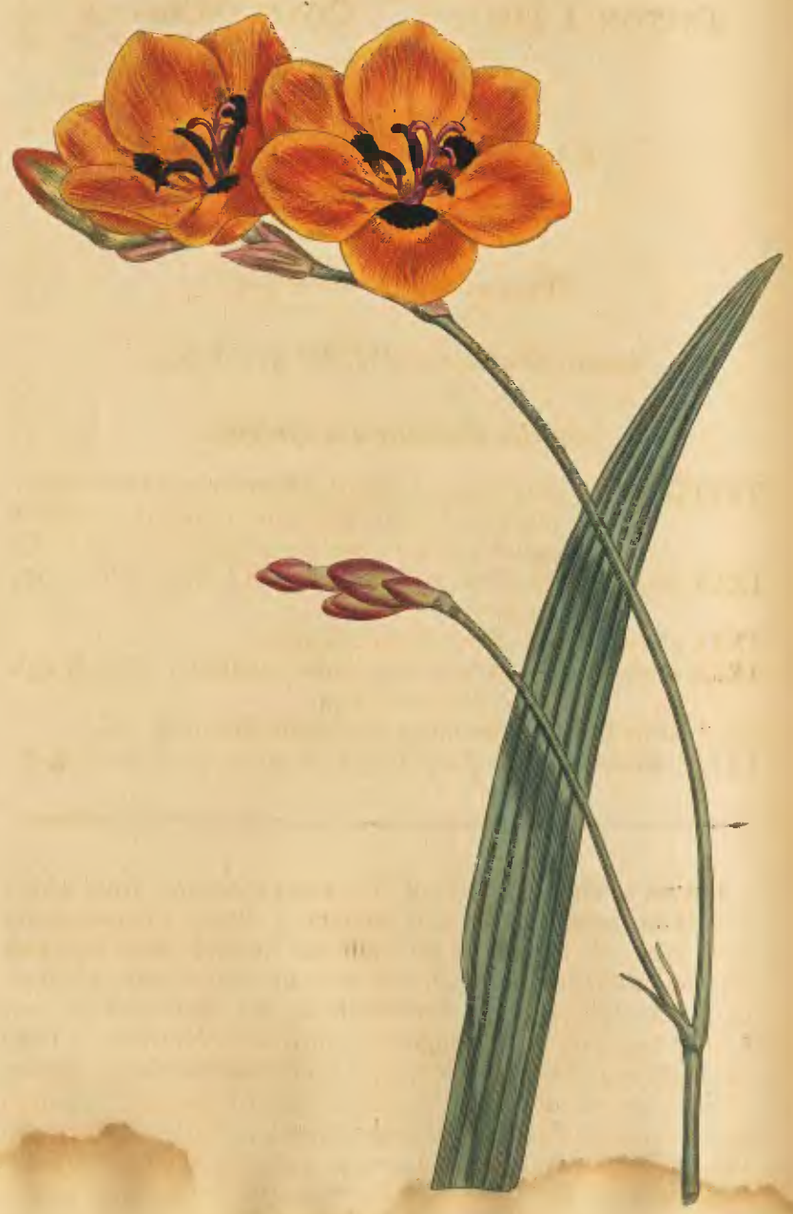
The

The present plant differs from BABIANA *plicata* in the greater regularity and uprightness of its corolla, in being slenderer, its leaves and stem much firmer and less villous, flowers smaller, differing in fragrance, which in this plant is weak but pleasant; from *disticha* the difference is sufficiently evident. Cultivated in 1757 by Mr. PH. MILLER.

Our drawing was taken at the nursery of Mess. COLVILLE's, King's-Road, Chelsea, where it flowered in May. *G.*

ERRATA IN FASCICULO POSTREMO.

Pag. 614, lin. 13, pro *scatente* lege *scatentes*.
——— lin. 17, pro *lacinà* —— *lacinia*.
——— lin. 18, pro *lacinia* —— *spathæ*.
——— lin. 20, post *rotunda* insere *trilobato-trigona: lobis declive compressis*.
Pag. 615, lin. 16. pro *corollæ* lege *corolla*.
Pag. 617, lin. 13, post *quoted* dele *to*.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb 1. 1803 P. Sanson sculp.

TRITONIA DEUSTA. COPPER-COLOUR TRITONIA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N°s. 581 & 609.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

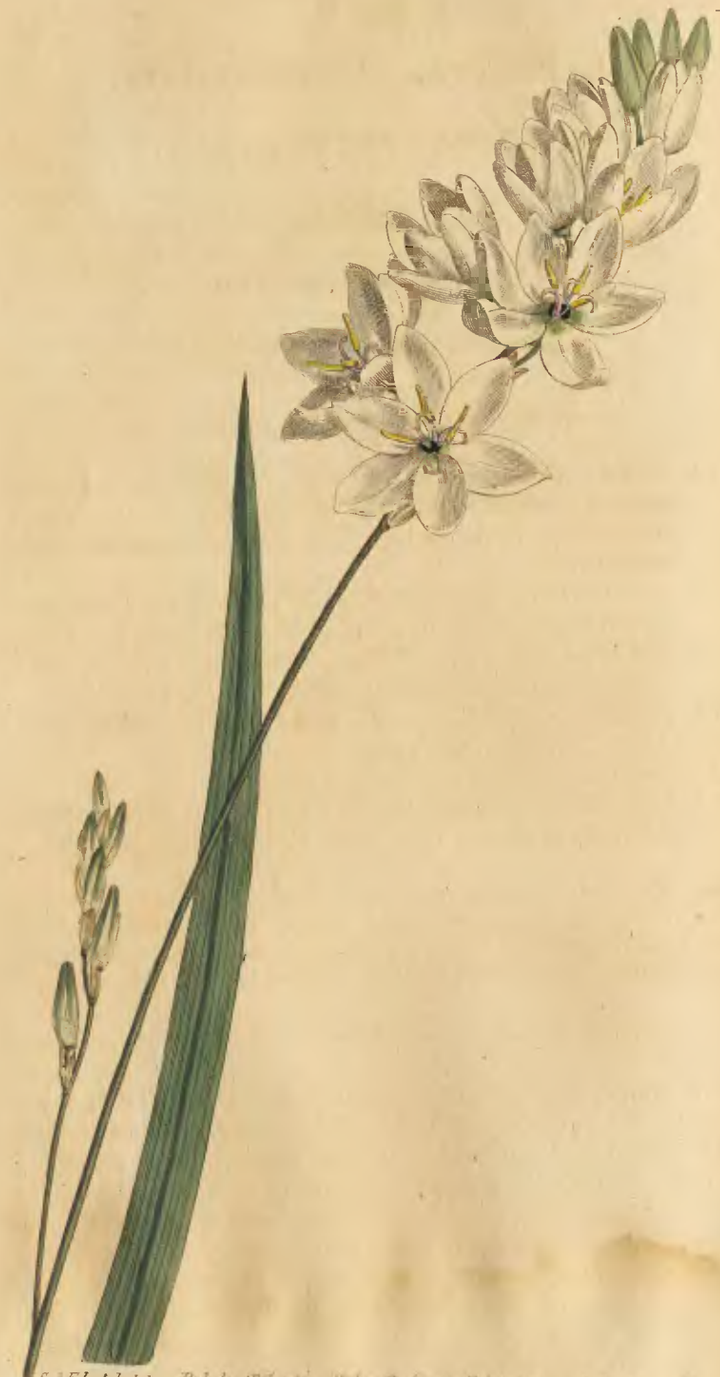
TRITONIA *deusta;* limbo regulari inferne trigono urceolato: laciniis exterioribus gibbis intus areola atrofulva in jugum elevata notatis: unguibus opacis. *G.*
IXIA *deusta. Hort. Kew.* 1. 60. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 205.
IXIA *gibba. Salisb. Prod. Hort.* 38. *n.* 31.
IXIA *crocata;* (α) macula atra supra fenestrata. *Thunb. diss.* 20. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 134.
(β) Areolis subobsolescentibus jugis depressioribus. *G.*
IXIÆ *miniatæ;* var. *Jacq. fragm. p.* 28. *n.* 96. *t.* 32. *f.* 3. ?

Leaves resembling those of TRITONIA *crocata*, from which as well as from *squalida* and *miniata* it differs in having the three outer alternate segments gibbous towards their base and bearing inwards a tawny-black spot furnished with a ridge-like excrescence, and further from the two first in not having any part of its ungues transparent or hyaline. Tube rather shorter than the spathe. Limb campanulate; laminæ of the segments ovate, blunt, patent, inner segments straighter; organs of fructification inclined-assurgent, nearly equal, much shorter than limb. From many well-preserved indigenous specimens we find it is but little altered by culture in our gardens. The tunic of the bulb is darker than in *crocata*. This species was first defined by Dr. SOLANDER in *Hort. Kew.* where we learn that it was introduced by Mr. MASSON. Flowers in May.

It

It is of eaſy culture, propagates rapidly both by ſeed and offsets, quite ſcentleſs but very ornamental. Our ſpecimen was furniſhed by Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, who have frequently imported it both from the Cape and Holland.

The term *feneſtrata*, uſed by THUNBERG in the quotation above cited, is not meant to denote a tranſparent or hyaline quality, but merely that the ſpot has the appearance of a blank window or outlet; but in JACQUIN, tranſparency is intended to be expreſſed by that term. Since publiſhing the article TRITONIA *ſqualida* (ſupra 581) we have ſeen the FRAGMENTA of JACQUIN, in which we find the ſpike of that ſpecies admirably delineated in the 34th plate, fig. 2, and deſcribed in letter-preſs p. 28. n. 96. under the title of a variety of TRITONIA (IXIA) *feneſtrata*; as we ſhall hereafter give that ſpecies, we ſhall reſerve our further obſervations till then, and merely offer the above figure and deſcription as a ſynonym to be added to the article of TRITONIA *ſqualida*. G.



Ixia Erecta. Upright Ixia.

****

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *erecta;* ſpatha membranacea tubo filiformi breviore, laciniis patentiſſimis oblongo-ovalibus immaculatis, ſtigmatibus uſque tubum diſcretis, antheris filamentis longioribus. *G.*

IXIA *erecta. Berg. plant. cap. p.* 5. *Thunb. diſſ.* 18. (cunctaſne quoad varietates?) *prod.* 10. *Murr. Syſt. Veg.* 85. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 109. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. *tab.* 18. (vix propter figuras minores?) *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 204.

IXIA *polyſtachia. Sp. Pl.* 51. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 58. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Bot. Rep. tab.* 155.

IXIA *ſerotina. Saliſb. prod. Hort.* 35. *n.* 5.

IXIA foliis lineari-gladiatis floribus alaribus et terminalibus. *Mill. ic. p.* 104. *t.* 155. *f.* 2. *Philoſ. tranſ.* 52. 492.

Obs. Ornithogalum *ſpicatum. Pluk. alm.* 272. *t.* 310. *f.* 1. huc a Bergio allatum, ſynonymon nimis anceps, Ixiæ *ſcillaris* varietati albidæ æque reſpondens.—Ixia *thyrſiflora, De la Roche,* hujus ex ſynonymis omnino ejicienda et ad Aristeam *capitatam* transferenda.

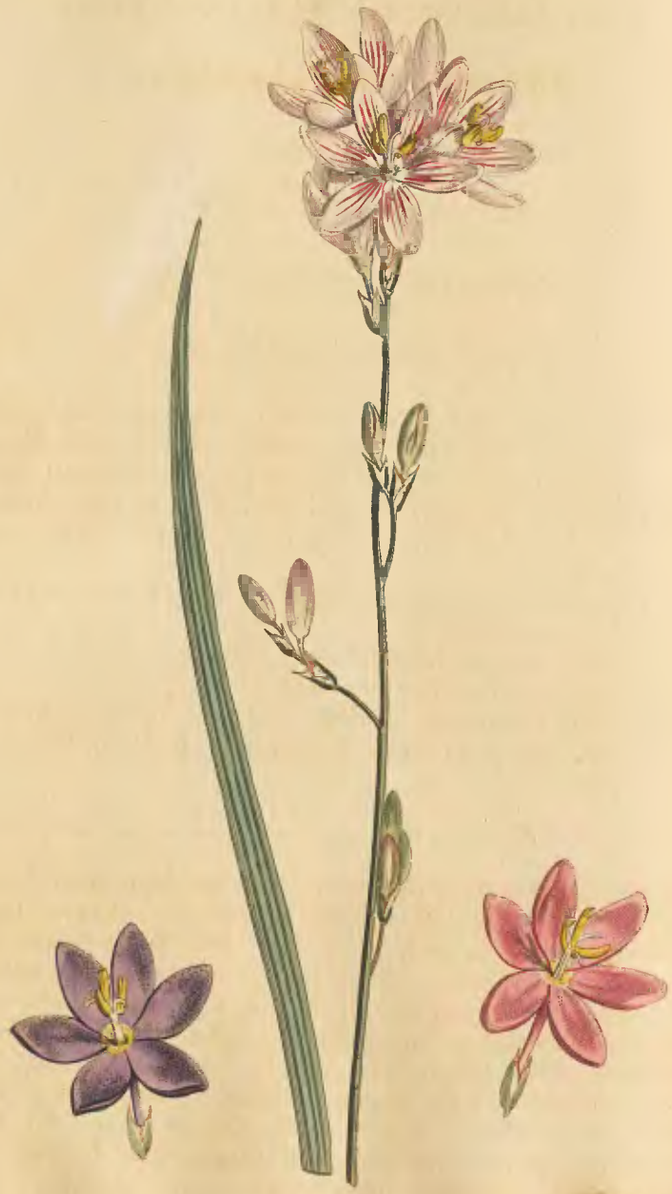
Bulb round, ovate, ſlightly compreſſed. Differs from Ixia *maculata,* N° 549, only in not having the large circular ſtain at the baſe of its limb, and is perhaps ſcarcely to be preſerved as a diſtinct ſpecies. Our preſent variety is deſcribed by both Linnæus and Bergius, by the latter with the greateſt minuteneſs; the other varieties with which we are acquainted are green and yellow, of the firſt of which there is a ſpecimen under the title of Ixia *viridis* in the Bankſian Herbarium. The yellow is figured by Jacquin in his Hortus Schoenbrunnenſis. All ſcentleſs.

Our

Our plant generally blows very late in the Summer, whence we ſuppoſe Mr. SALISBURY derived his trivial name. Said by THUNBERG to be common about Cape Town.

Is one of the oldeſt inhabitants of its family in our green-houſes; cultivated by MILLER together with IXIA *flexuoſa* in 1757; propagates moſt abundantly, requiring little or no care.

Our drawing was taken the latter-end of June, at the nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington. G.



Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Pec.

Ixia Flexuosa. Flexuose Ixia.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *flexuofa;* tubo gracili paulatim ampliato: limbo infra breviter campanulato-contracto: laciniis ovali-oblongis patentibus, ftigmatibus haud ufque tubum difcretis. *G.*

IXIA *flexuofa. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 51. *Mill. Dict.* 8. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 58. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syft.* 11. *p.* 31. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 202.

IXIA *polyftachia. Burm. flor. cap. prod.* 1. var. maculata more Ixiæ *maculatæ.*

IXIA *erecta* var. violacea. *Thunb. Diff.* 18. ?

IXIA *capitata. Bot. Rep. tab.* 232.

IXIA foliis linearibus, floribus fpicatis feffilibus. *Mill. ic. tab.* 156. *f.* 2. cujus fpecimen apud Herb. Bankf. reponitur.

Bulbs plano-convex or rather fomewhat depreffedly flat upwards and umbilicately convex underneath. Leaves linear, enfiform, graffy, nerved, three inner ones fheathing the ftem nearly to the flowers. Stem upright, gracilefcently filiform, generally lax and fomewhat bent, longer than the leaves, 1—3 feet high, fimple or branched; branches 3—6, paniculately difpofed, often fubdivided, upright. Flowers 6—10, in a fhort oblong fpike. Spathe fcariofe, membranous, commonly denticulate. Tube moftly fhorter than the limb, which is fomewhat campanulately narrowed at its bafe, fegments obtufe: alternate ones rather narrower. Stigmas diftinct to about the bafe of the anthers, recurved. Anthers loofe, or not fqueezed together, fometimes curved and connivent at the fummit and bafe. Varies with white, white with red ftreaks, red and violet-coloured flowers, which are alfo frequently ftained,

ſtained, as in IXIA *maculata*; too nearly allied to IXIA *patens* (a variety of which is JACQUIN's IXIA *leucantha*) differing in little elſe except ſize and colour and the campanulate contraction of the limb at the baſe.

Although LINNÆUS has given it the ſpecific name of *flexuoſa*, yet in his deſcription he ſays it is "*a flore ad florem* "*parum flexus.*" This now vague and inappropriate name moſt probably led THUNBERG to ſuſpect it to be a variety of his "*ſecunda,*" which is truly flexuoſe. The plant deſcribed and figured as a variety of this by Mr. CURTIS, N° 127 of this work, has partly its habit and partly that of IXIA *conica*, and is ſo equally claimed by both, that we have named it "*hybrida*;" it has the flat hypocrateriform ſtained baſe of *conica*, and the polyſtachious ſtem, white corolla, and fragrance of this, but does not expand ſo freely as it, nor ſo ſhyly as *conica*, and the leaves are rather more glaucous than in either of theſe. Cultivated by MILLER in 1757. Propagates freely. In bulb IXIA *flexuoſa*, *hybrida*, *patens*, and *conica*, agree together, but differ from IXIA *erecta* and *maculata*. All our varieties were drawn in April at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's. *G.*

GLADIOLUS BLANDUS (α). FAIREST CORN-FLAG.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *blandus;* laciniis ſemicampanulato-ringentibus ſubnutantibus tubo ſubæqualibus: ſuprema elliptico-concava: lateralibus oblongo-lanceolatis: infimis recto-patulis anguſtioribus: media acutiore. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *blandus. Hort. Kew.* 1. 64. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 220. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 99. *iterum t.* 188. *Ejus Recenſ.* GLADIOLUS *albidus.*

GLADIOLUS *albidus. Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 256. *Coll. Suppl.* 21. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 211.

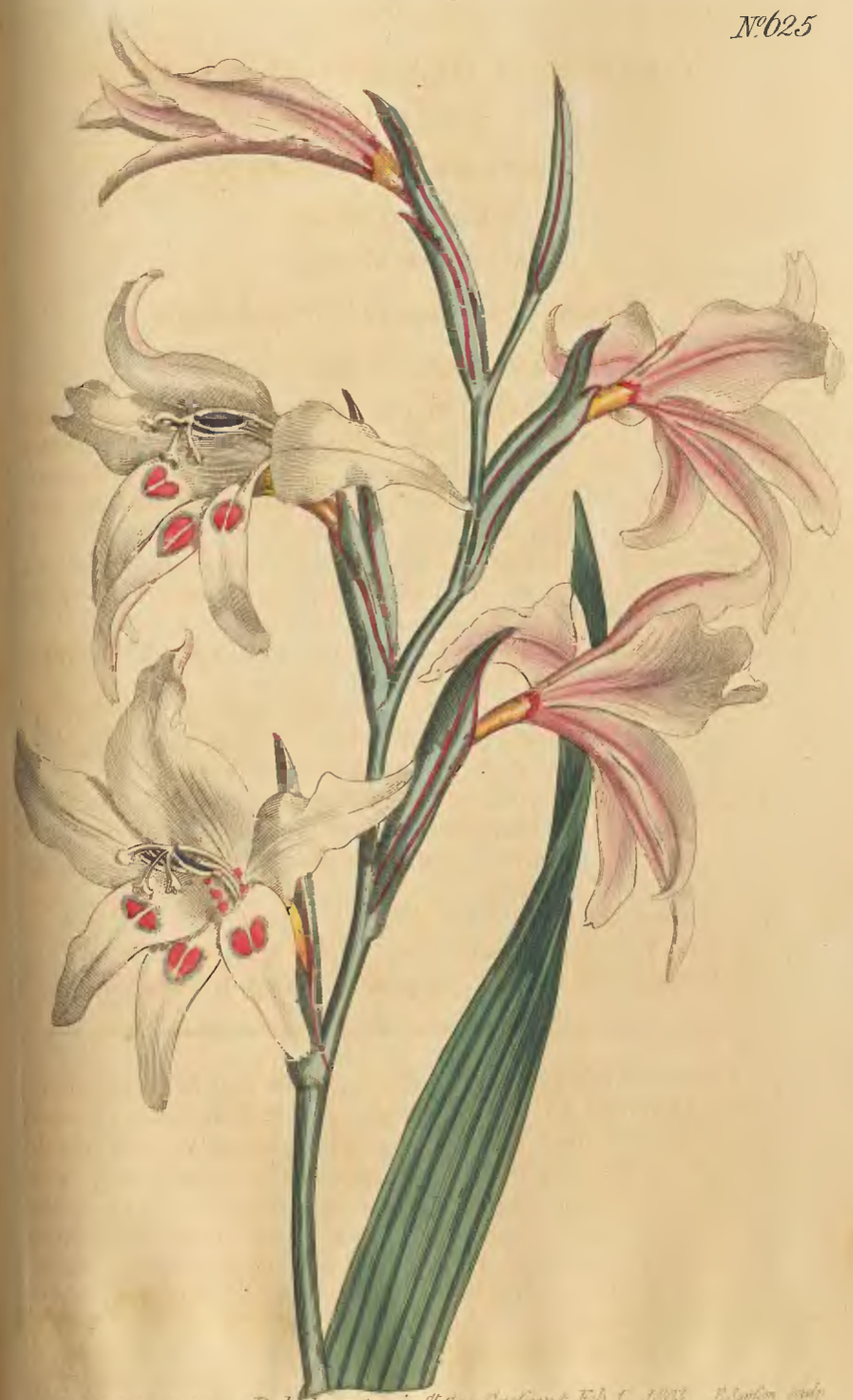
GLADIOLUS *carneus. De la Roche, Diſc. p.* 30. *tab.* 4. *Burm. prod. fl. cap.* 2. *Houtt. Linn. pſl. Syſt.* 11. 63. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 8. 111.

GLADIOLUS floribus patentibus externe carneis interne candidis ſtella maculiſque purpureis inſignitis, lacinia ſuprema maxima. *Breyn. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 70. 2.

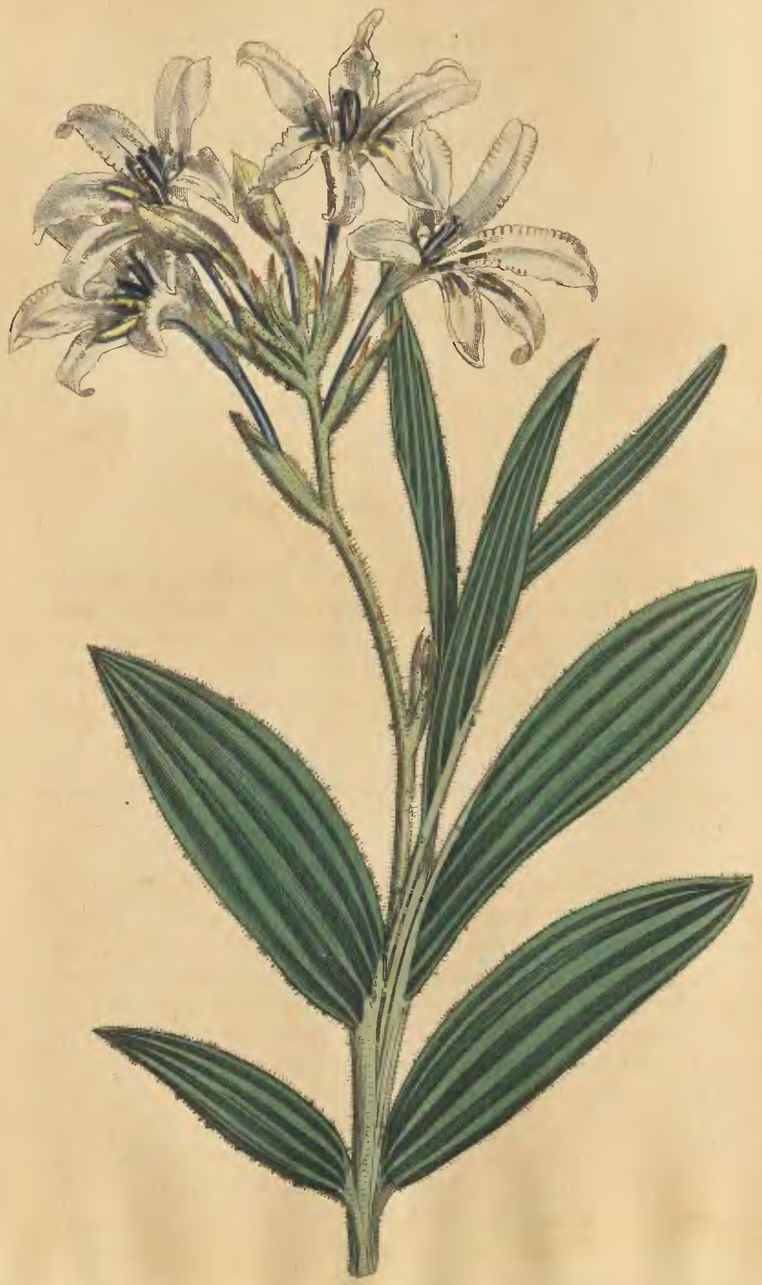
(α) Carneo-albeſcens. *Hort. Kew.*
(β) Niveus laccato-emarceſcens. *Bot. Rep. t.* 99.
(γ) Purpureo-albeſcens. *Jacq. & Bot. Rep. t.* 188.

Leaves enſiform, nerved, ſhorter than the ſtem, which is from ſix inches to two feet high, 3—10 flowered. Flowers large, tube ſhorter than the ſpathe, ſegments varying much in ſize, ſometimes acute, ſometimes retuſe-mucronate, and often ſubundulate. Scentleſs. Cloſely allied to GLADIOLUS *carneus*, N° 591. All the varieties are very ornamental, blow freely, and propagate plentifully both by ſeed and offsets. Flowers in June. Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

Our drawing was made at the nurſery of Meſſrs. WYKES and GRIMWOOD, Kenſington. *G.*



Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1803



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis S. Geo Crescent Feb 1. 1803 E. Sansom sculp.

BABIANA DISTICHA. HYACINTH-SCENTED BABIANA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 576.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *diſticha ;* foliis rigidiuſculis ſubvilloſis plicis alte liratis, ſcapo ſtricto, floribus diſtichis: tubo ſpatha triplo longiore : laciniis æqualibus lineari-oblongis alternis criſpatulis. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *plicatus. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 237. *Coll.* 4. 155.

Leaves ſhorter than the ſtem, oblong-lanceolate, thinly villoſe, ciliate, deep green, plaits deeply furrowed; corolla nearly regular and upright; ſegments patently recurved, obtuſe, longer than faux and tube, upper one rather the largeſt. Flowers ſo exceedingly fragrant, that we do not know a plant on this account more deſirable : ſcent ſomewhat like that of the Single Oriental Hyacinth, but much more exquiſite. Native of the Cape. Is eaſily increaſed, but like the whole of this genus is not ſo free a blower as Ixia, Watſonia, or Gladiolus; we ſhould think it adviſable not to remove the roots from their pots above once in three or four years, as theſe require to be of a good age before they flower at all, and are not nearly ſo liable to rot as many of the ſpecies of Ixia and Gladiolus.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. COLVILLES, King's-Road, Chelſea, where it flowered in June. *G.*

CISTUS ALGARVENSIS. ALGARVÉ CISTUS.

****

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CISTUS *algarvensis* arborescens exstipulatus, caule assurgente, pedunculis subpaniculatis pilosis, calycibus triphyllis acutis hirsutis, foliis incanis ovato-lanceolatis.

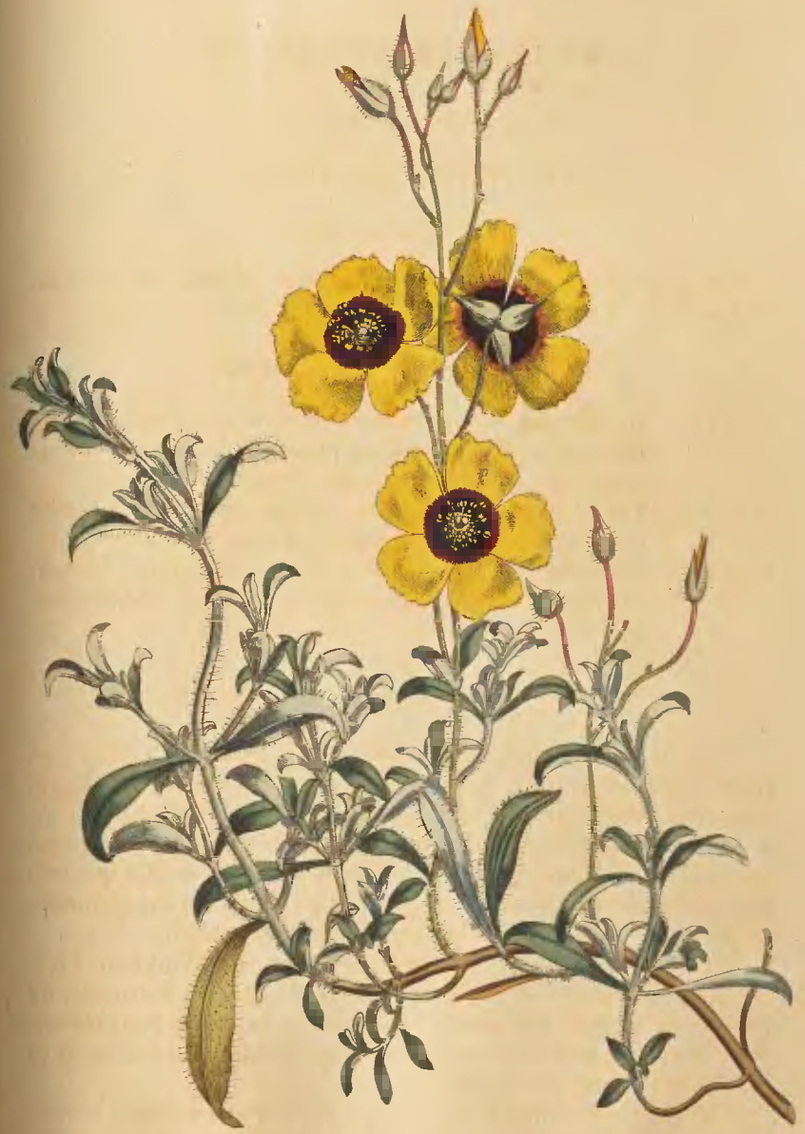
HELIANTHEMUM algarviense Halimi folio, flore luteo punicante macula insignito. *Tourn. Inst.* 250?

CISTUS fruticosus erectus foliis oppositis sessilibus oblongis utrinque incanis, calycibus triphyllis. *Mill. Icon.* 290?

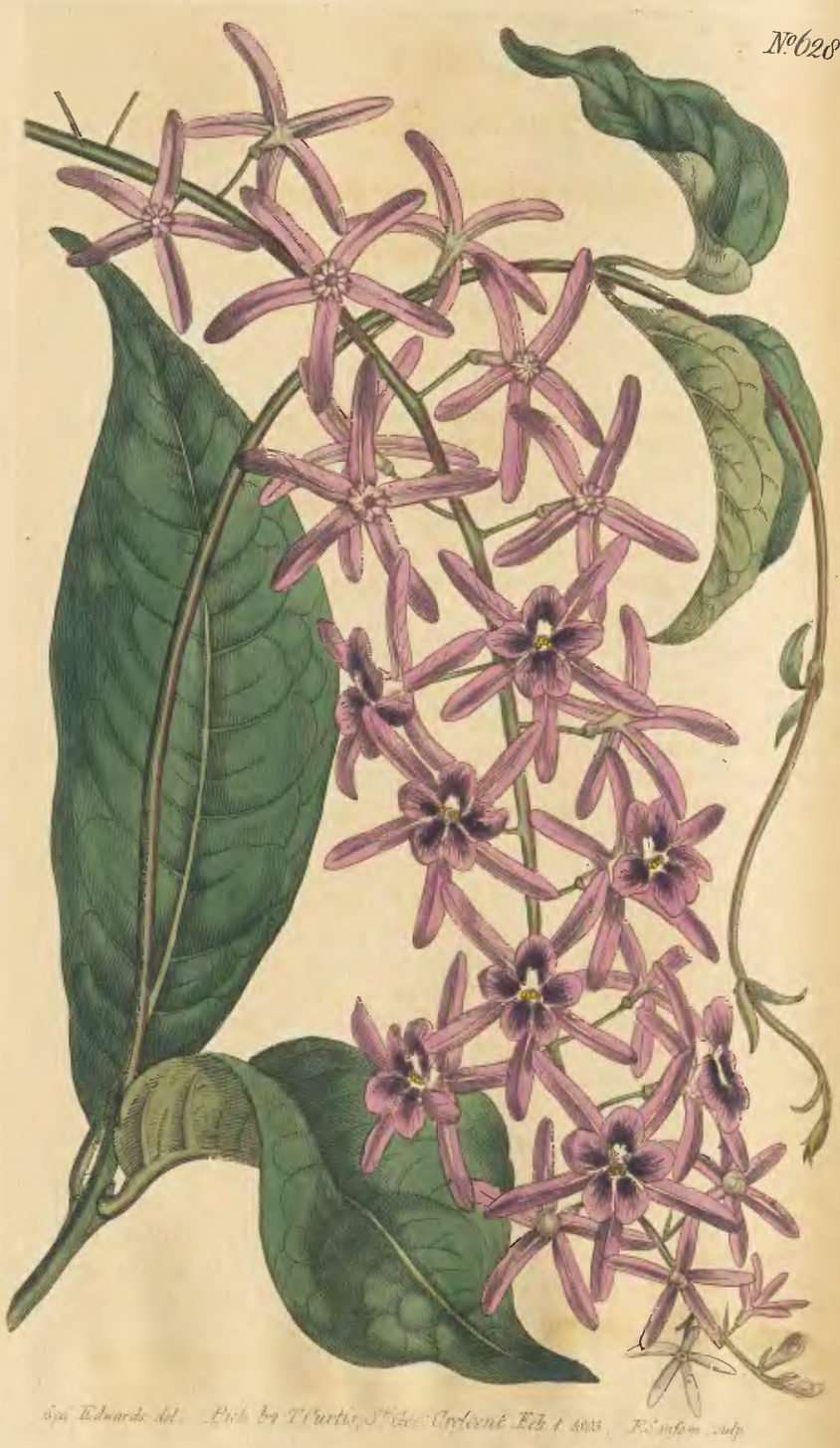
This beautiful little shrub was raised from seeds received from Portugal by Mr. LODDIDGES, Nurseryman at Hackney. It comes very near to some of the varieties of CISTUS *halimifolius*, particularly to variety γ of MARTYN, the one figured in MILLER's Icones, which probably belongs to this species; but our plant seems never to grow erect, nor are the branches decussated; it is likewise of much humbler growth.

There is a specimen without name in the Banksian Herbarium, brought from the province of Algarvé in Portugal, by MASSON, with an extremely hairy calyx, in other respects exactly agreeing with this; culture may probably occasion it to lose much of its hairiness.

The calyx consists of three equal very sharp-pointed leaves, without any trace of the two narrower ones. The leaves of the flowering branches are not hoary. Flowers in July and August. May be propagated by seeds, which it rarely produces with us, or by cuttings, and treated as a hardy greenhouse shrub, requiring only to be protected from severe frost.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent Feb 1 1803 F Sansom sculp



PETREA VOLUBILIS. TWINING PETREA.

Clafs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, maximus, coloratus. *Cor.* rotata? *Capf.* bilocularis in fundo calicis. *Sem.* folitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PETREA *volubilis. Hort. Cliff.* 319. *Spec. Pl.* 873. *Jacq. Amer.* 180. *tab.* 114. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp.* 3. 313.

HOUSTOUN firft difcovered this plant at Vera Cruz in New Spain, and named it in honour of the then Lord PETRE, who was much attached to Botany, but unfortunately died of the fmall-pox when a very young man, having in his life-time erected the moft magnificent confervatory then exifting in Europe.

There appears to be two varieties of this fhrub, one with white, the other with violet-coloured corollas, but the calyx in both is blue; ours is the precife variety defcribed by JACQUIN, who found it in Martinique, where he fays it afcends to the top of trees twenty feet high. The corolla, which is five-cleft and fubbilabiate, is of very fhort duration, but as the calyx is a confpicuous part of the flower, the long racemes hanging pendent from the extremities of the branches make a handfome appearance for fome time. It has been fufpected that the male and female flowers are diftinct; as only one bunch was produced we cannot decide the queftion, but the piftils appeared to us to be either totally wanting or very imperfect.

It is a very ornamental fhrub, requires to be kept conftantly in the ftove, and might be advantageoufly planted in a box in the corner of the tan-pit and trained to the rafts or to a trellis, thrives beft in rich loam and loves a warm moift air.

Imported by Mr. WOODFORD from St. Vincent's, in whofe ftove at Vauxhall it flowered, as we believe, for the firft time in this country, in Auguft laft: in the Weft-Indies its bloffoms are produced in November.

Ixia Polystachia. Lily of the Valley-Scented Ixia.

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *polystachia;* tubo capillari spatha 2–3plo longiore: laciniis ligulato-oblongis complanatis regularibus, antheris didymo-rotundis, stigmatibus usque tubum discretis fissohiantibus. G.

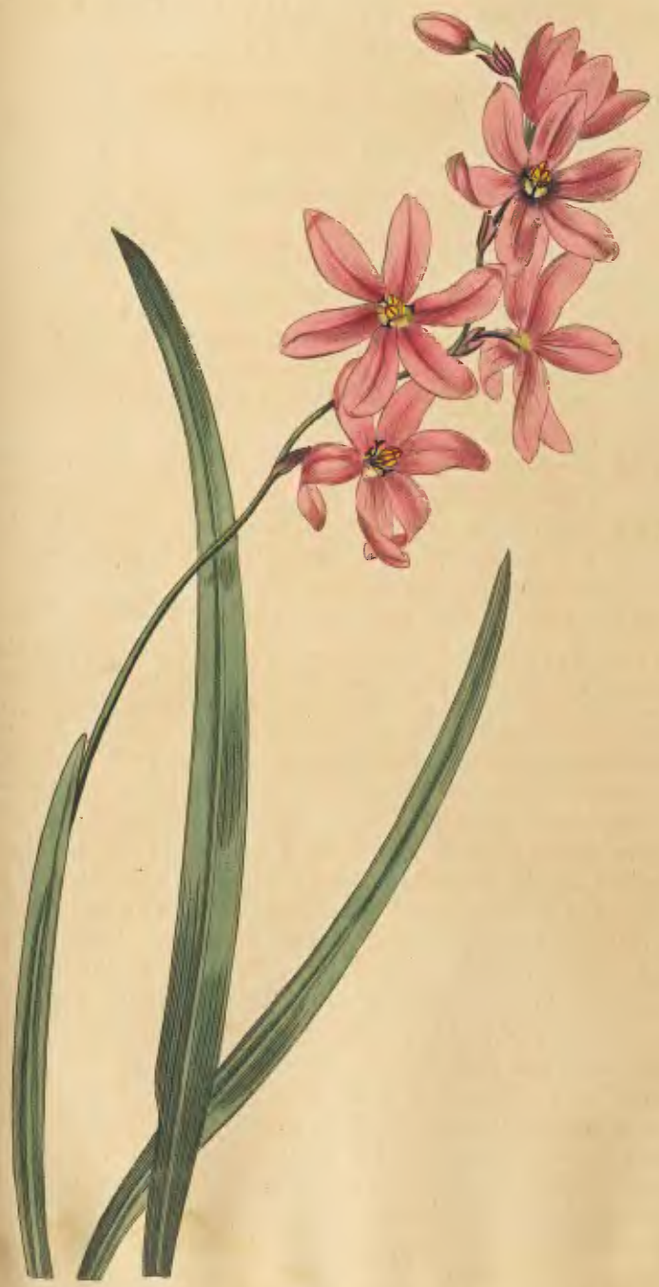
IXIA *polystachia. Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 275. *Coll.* 3. *p.* 269. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 110. *Bot. Rep.* 128. *ejus Recens. app.* 40.

IXIA *scillaris.* β. *supra No.* 542. *Houtt. Linn. pfl. Syst.* 11. *p.* 33. *tab.* 77. *f.* 2. tantum vero propter florem decerptum seorsim delineatum.

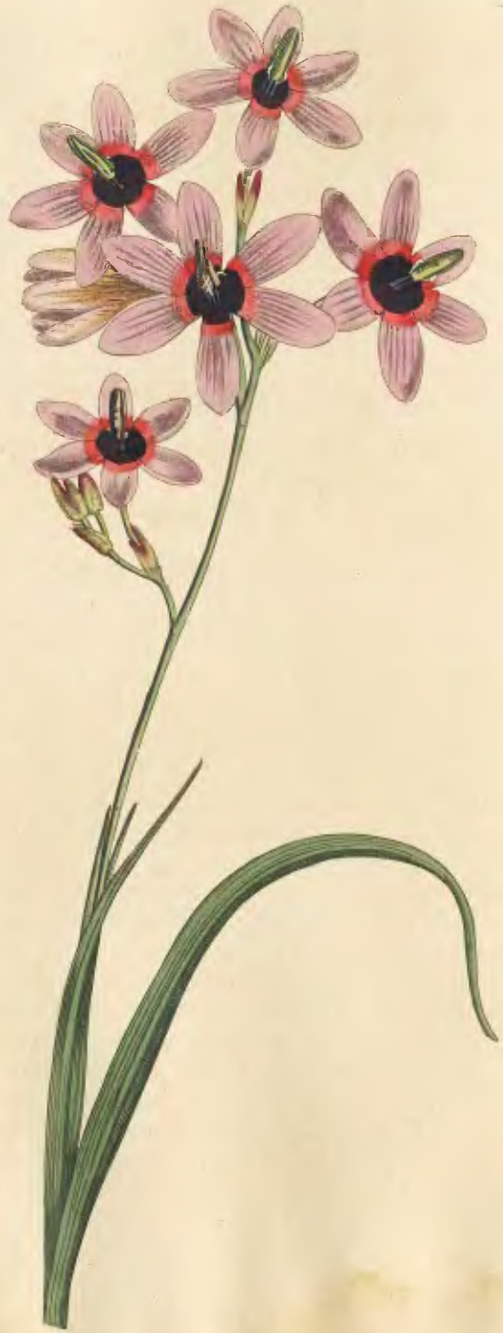
IXIA *retusa. Salisb. prod. hort.* 35. *n.* 11. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

Obs. Ixiæ *scillaris* characterem (olim ad speciem præmissam pro varietate recipiendam adaptatum) privius retractatum hic de novo tradimus; nempe, "Ixia *scillaris; spatha tubo æquali, laciniis spatulatis subirregulariter digestis: laminis concavis, antheris brevibus oblongis conniventer deflexis, stigmatibus infundibuliformi-hiantibus antheris subjectis.*" G.

The above species is here separated from Ixia *scillaris*, under which we had left it as a variety in our 542d article. Besides, in the characters above detailed, this further differs from that in being a taller slenderer plant with much narrower grass-like leaves, having a far shallower lateral excision and never curled or undulate; Rachis less flexuose, fewer flowered, flowers fragrant with their segments regularly and equidistantly disposed; tube proportionably longer; stigmas more cleft and their funnel- or club-form nearly obsolete. Each varies with white and with paler flowers. Both remarkable for a proportionately small regular subglobular bulb with a dark brown covering, for their funnel-shaped hiant stigmas, which should be observed with a glass, both commonly 2–3–4-branched. The flowers of our specimen were unusually large and the stem simple. This flowers in May, *scillaris* in January or February. Our drawing was taken from an imported bulb at the Nursery of Messrs. Grimwood and Wykes, Kensington. G.



Sy. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.



Ixia Columellaris. Variegated Ixia.

****

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *columellaris ;* foliis gramineis, spatha brevi, tubo stricto, laciniis subcoriaceo-firmulis ligulato-oblongis rotatis, staminibus columnariter compactis basi tantum concretis. G.

IXIA *variegata. Herb. Banks. exempl. capense.*

Bulb round, compressed, covered with a tunic of parallel rib-like fibres reticulately contracted upwards. Leaves 3–4, grass-like, narrow, nerved, shorter than the stem. Stem upright, strict, generally with one or two short branchlets. Spathe scariose, membranous, denticulate. Tube filiform, strict, rather longer than the segments which are linear, slightly attenuated downwards, and not separated quite to the mouth of the tube. Stamens form an upright column, filaments semicylindrical and connate at their base only, anthers subulate-oblong, longer than their filaments; which last are the length of the pistil; stigmas slightly recurved, projecting from between the stamens near the base of the anthers. Corolla on the outside of a dingy purplish white, within exceedingly brilliant and iridescently variegated in circles, with a dark spot at the base of the limb. When smelt close to, a strong scent is perceived, very much resembling that of the Tongo Bean (Baryosma *Tongo*). It expands its flowers about eight in the morning if the weather is hot, clear, and still, but closes again about noon, opening in the same manner several days in succession. Differs from Ixia *monadelpha* in the filaments not being connate beyond their base, in habit of expansion, and in being fragrant; flowers in August; is easily increased both by seeds and offsets. The drawing was taken from a plant purchased at Messrs. Lee and Kennedy's Nursery, Hammersmith. G.

WATSONIA HUMILIS. LAKE-COLOURED WATSONIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 537 & 553.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

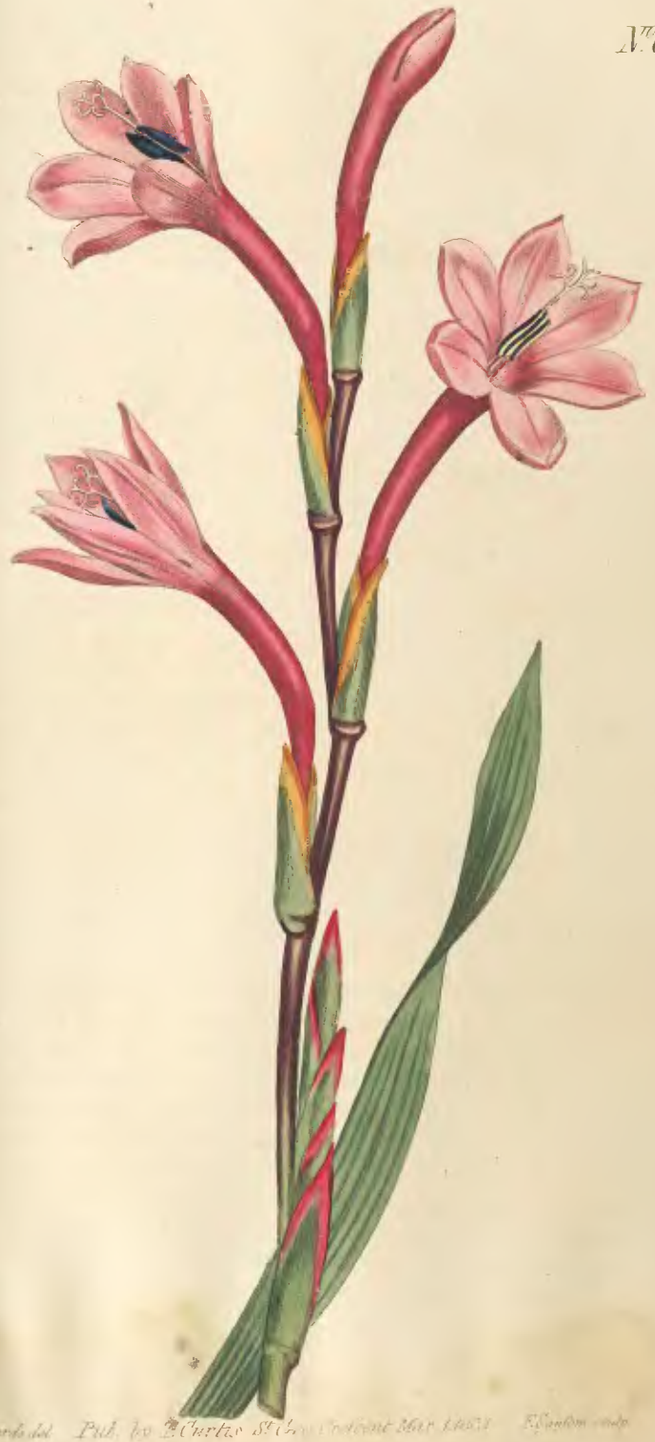
WATSONIA *laccata;* foliis anguſtioribus verticaliter enſiformibus ſtrictis tortiuſculis, ſpatha tubo fauce limboque invicem æqualibus, piſtillo lacinias pariles acutas regulari-patulas ſubæquante. *G.*

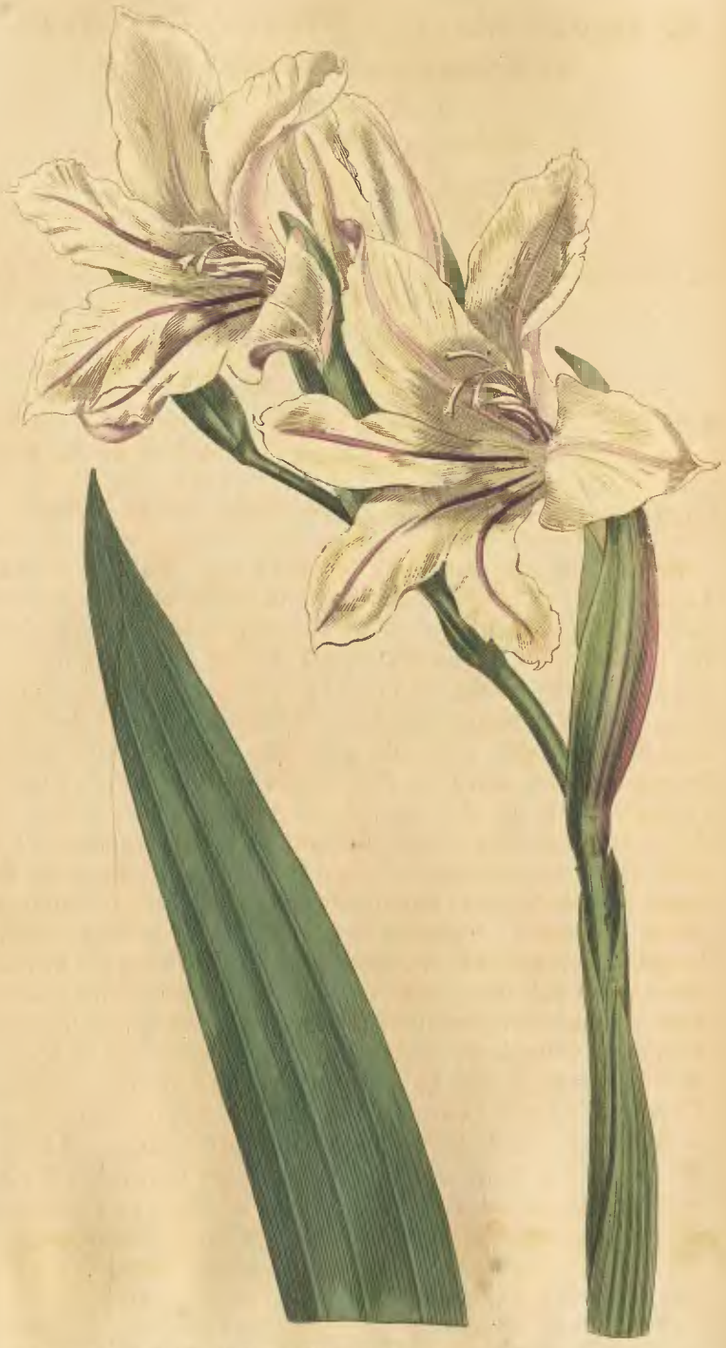
WATSONIA humilis foliis lineari enſiformibus tubo floris longiſſimo. *Mill. Ic. p.* 198. *t.* 297. *f.* 2.

GLADIOLUS *laccatus. Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 232. *Coll.* 4. *p.* 171. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 215.

WATSONIA *erubeſcens. Herb. Bankſ. exempl. capenſe.*

This is one of the ſmaller ſpecies of its genus, the Cape ſpecimens we have ſeen being generally from eight inches to a foot high and the leaves about the third of an inch broad, linear and ſhorter than the ſtem. Corolla one uniform colour recurved, in JACQUIN's figure refracted. Spathe acute. Faux a complete cylinder. Segments quite regular, oblong-ovate, acute. Anthers above the faux below the ſtigmas: 4–6 flowers in the primary ſpike. Differs from WATSONIA *roſeo-alba* in a proportionably ſhorter tube, from *Meriana* in a perfectly regularly and recurvedly patent limb, from *iridifolia* in a proportionately longer ſpathe, quite regular limb, and equal ſegments. Flowers in May. Our drawing was made at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's Nurſery, Kenſington, where it had been lately imported from Holland. Raiſed originally in this country from ſeed brought from the Cape, by Captain HUTCHINSON, to MILLER, in the year 1754. *G.*





Geo. Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis St Geo. Crescent Mar 1. 1803. T Kaufm

GLADIOLUS MILLERI. MILLER'S CORN-FLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

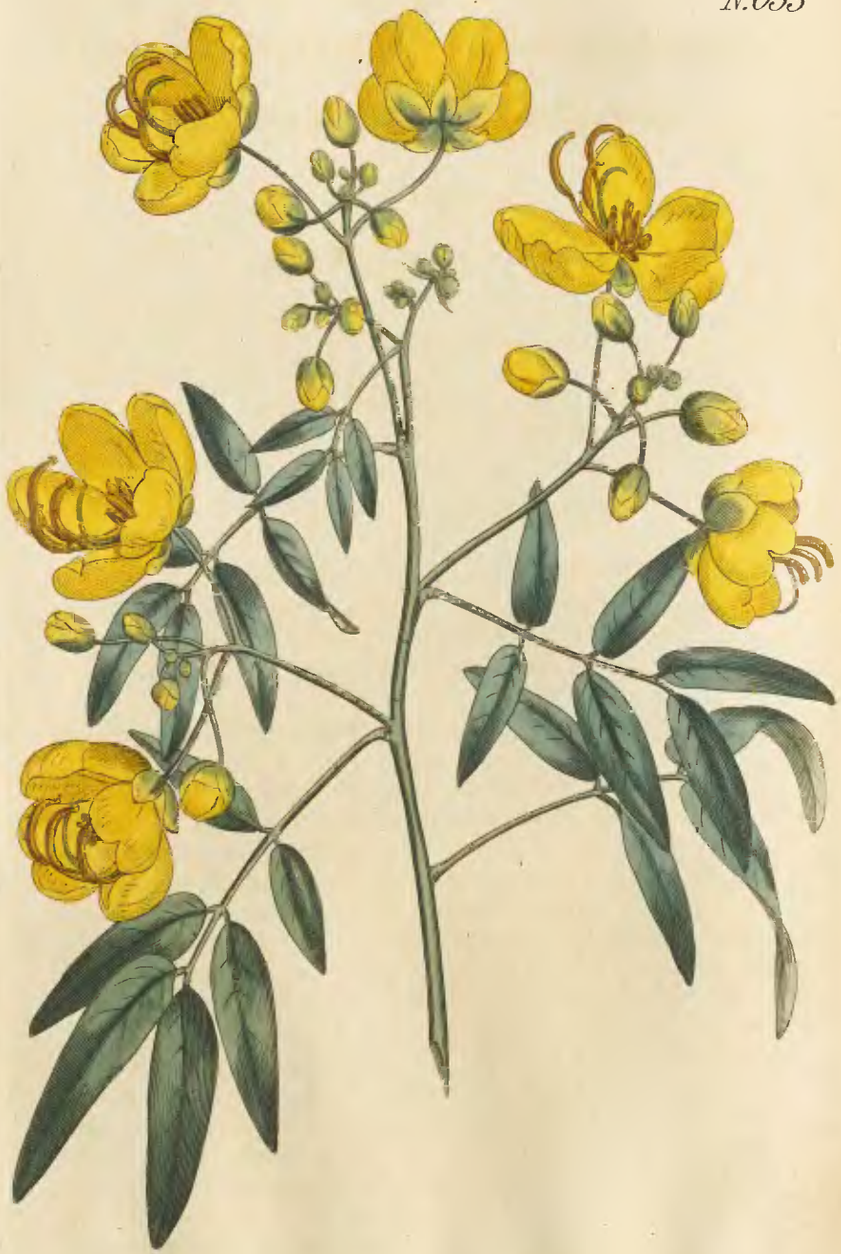
Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *Milleri;* foliis prænervofis, fpatha turgida tubum ftrictiffimum fubexcedente, floribus erecto-fecundis bilabiato-campanulatis hinc femiurceolato-gibbis: lacinia fuperiore lateralibus anguftiore. *G.*

ANTHOLYZA foliis linearibus fulcatis floribus albis uno verfu difpofitis. *Mill. Dict. n.* 2. *Ic. p.* 27. *tab.* 40.

GLADIOLUS *fecundus.* β. *Herb. Bankf. exempl. capenfe.*

Bulb about the fize of a pigeon's egg faftigiately ovate. Leaves 4–5, enfiform-lanceolate with many prominent nerves (whence MILLER's idea of their being fulcate) fhorter than the ftem which is generally about a foot high, reclined and flexuofe at the rachis. Flowers pointing one way, uprightifh, large, inconfpicuous, fcentlefs. Outer valve of the fpathe convolute, turgid, greenifh, generally fuffufed with purplifh brown, reaches nearly to the middle of the faux in fome, in others fcarcely to the top of the tube. Tube fleshy, very ftrict, peduncle-like, much fhorter than the fegments of the limb, which are urceolately turgid downwards on the under fide; upper middle fegment narrower than its fide ones refembling in fhape the loweft; fegments in general linear-oblong, equal in length, patent upwards, two upper lateral ones rather the broadeft; ftamens not half their length. The corolla on its firft emerfion from its fpathe is quite white, but gradually changes to the colour exhibited in the plate; which characteriftic is noticed by MILLER in his general, though he calls it white in his fpecific defcription. Clofely allied to GLADIOLUS *undulatus* and *floribundus.* Its tube is fingularly folid, fleshy, and fomewhat brittle. Raifed by MILLER from Cape feed in 1757; flowers in April. We have never yet found the above cited figure of MILLER's adduced as a fynonym or quoted as a fpecies in any book known to us. In the Bankfian Herbarium there is a Cape fpecimen. Our figure was taken at the Nurfery of Meffrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenfington; the plant was not fo much reclined at the rachis, nor fo many flowered as ufual, as the entire inflorefcence of a ftrong plant could not have been fhewn in our fized page. *G.*



Pub. by L. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Mar. 1, 1803.

CASSIA CORYMBOSA. CORYMBOUS CASSIA.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

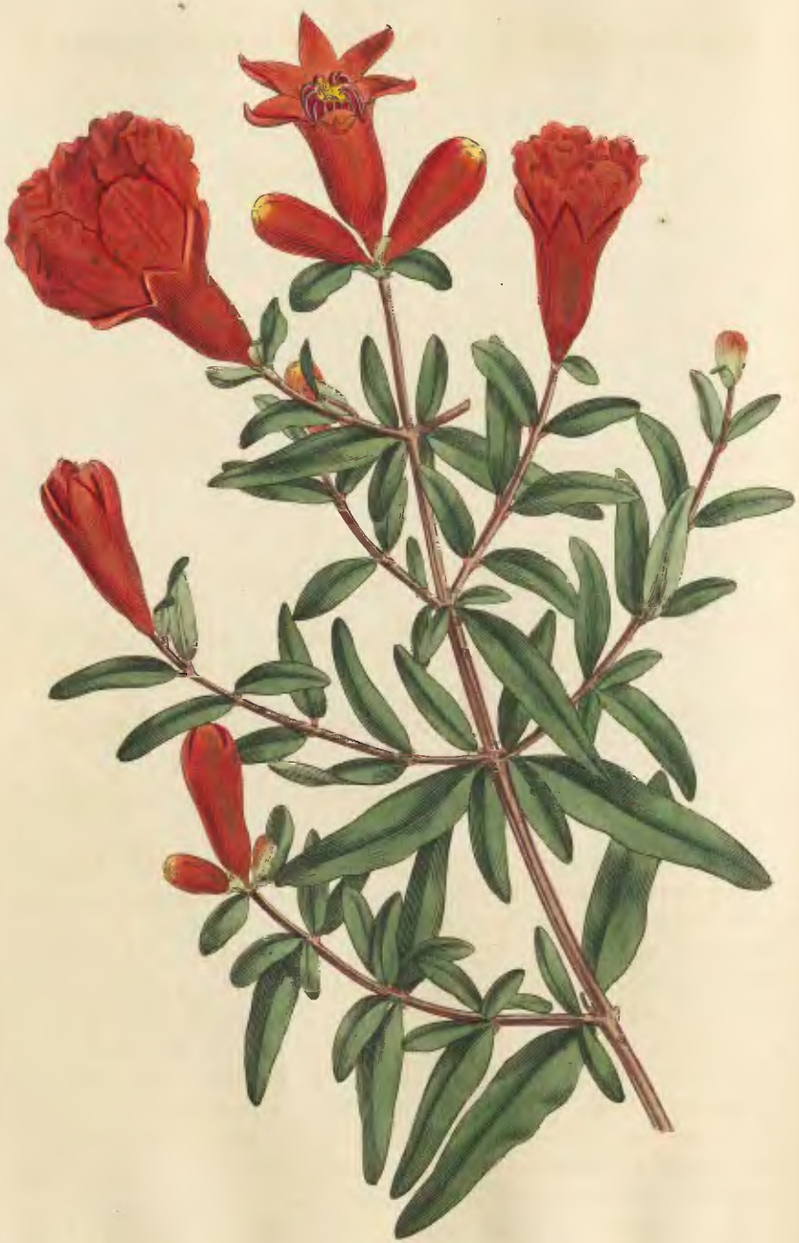
Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Antheræ* ſupremæ 3 ſteriles; infimæ 3 roſtratæ. *Legumen.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CASSIA *corymboſa;* foliis trijugis lanceolatis ſubſalcatis glabris, glandula inter infima, corymbis pedunculatis axillaribus, leguminibus cylindricis. *Lamarck Encycl.* 1. *p.* 644. *art.* 12. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 517.

LAMARCK has given an accurate deſcription of this beautiful ſhrub from a plant that flowered in the Botanic Garden at Paris, adding that of the ſeed-veſſel from an imported ſpecimen. The leaves are without ſtipules, conſiſt generally of three pair of leaflets, between the two lowermoſt of which is a ſmall conical ſharp-pointed gland: the bunches of flowers, about eight in each, ſtand upon peduncles the length of the leaves to which they are axillary. According to LAMARCK is a native of Buenos Ayres, in South America.

Our drawing was taken at the garden of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Eſq. at Vauxhall, in Auguſt, from a plant purchaſed of Mr. NORTH, Nurſeryman at Lambeth, who ſays he raiſed it from ſeeds received from the Weſt-Indies about ſeven years ago. We are informed by Mr. WATSON, Gardener to Mr. WOODFORD, that whilſt confined in a pot and kept in the ſtove it never flowered, removed into the greenhouſe it ſuffered from the cold, but when planted in the border of the conſervatory it throve exceedingly and flowered freely, making a very ornamental ſhrub about five or ſix feet high. May be increaſed by cuttings.



Ed. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1805. F. Sansom sculp.

PUNICA NANA. DWARF POMEGRANATE TREE.

Clafs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus fuperus. *Petala* 5. *Pomum* multiloculare polyfpermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PUNICA *nana;* foliis linearibus, caule fruticofo. *Sp. Pl.* 676. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 160. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 981. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

PUNICA americana nana feu humillima. *Tournef. Inft.* 636.

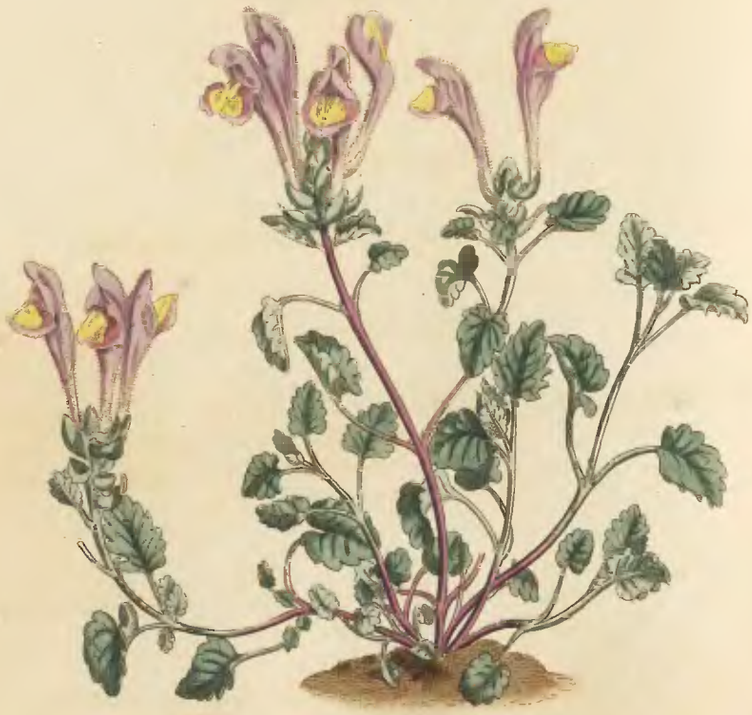
The PUNICA *nana*, of which no figure has, to our knowledge, been hitherto given, is a fhrub of humble growth, in other refpects fo clofely allied to PUNICA *Granatum*, that perhaps they might be confidered as mere varieties, at leaft it is difficult to find diftinguifhing characters, the leaves of our plant not being narrower in proportion to the length than in the other. Is generally fuppofed to be a native of the Weft-Indies, and BROWN, in his Hiftory of Jamaica, mentions a larger and fmaller variety of PUNICA, cultivated there, but does not fay whether indigenous or not, nor do we find the other authors who have mentioned it, fufficiently explicit to admit of afcertaining its native country.

It is wonderful that fo beautiful a fhrub, cultivated by MILLER fo long fince as the year 1731, and eafily propagated by layers, fhould not be more common; certainly there are few inhabitants of the greenhoufe more ornamental, continuing full three months in bloffom.

MILLER

MILLER informs us, that when the flowers begin to appear, if the plants are expoſed to the open air, the buds will fall off without opening; and recommends that they ſhould at this time be placed in an airy glaſs-caſe, and a large ſhare of air be admitted in warm weather.

Perhaps, for want of attending to theſe directions, few cultivators have ſeen this ſhrub in full beauty, as it appeared in the conſervatory at Mr. WOODFORD's, where our drawing was taken.



Sydd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis, St Geo: Crescent Mar: 1, 1808 F Sansom sculp.

SCUTELLARIA GRANDIFLORA. LARGE-FLOWERED SCUTELLARIA.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

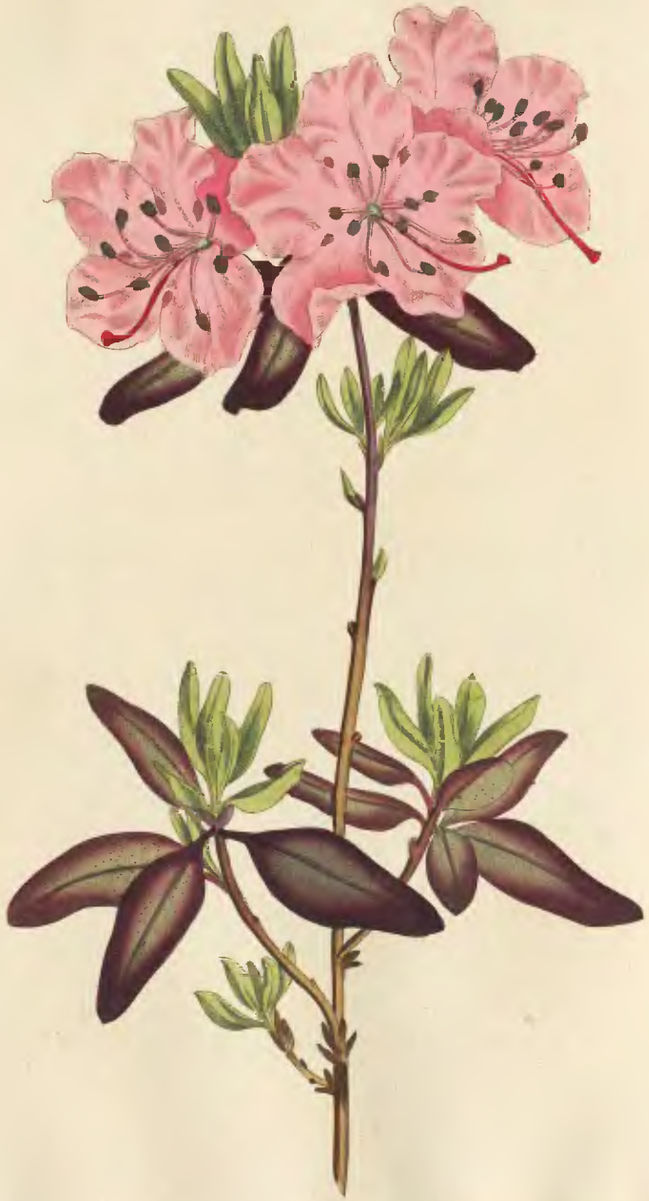
Calyx ore integro: post florescentiam clauso, operculato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCUTELLARIA *grandiflora*; foliis cordatis inciso-crenatis utrinque pubescentibus petiolo brevioribus, spicis brevissimis tetragonis, corollis hirsutis bracteis quater longioribus.

This species approaches very near to the *Scutellaria orientalis*, especially to the variety found in Georgia, by TOURNEFORT, and described in his travels: but besides that his plant has yellow flowers, ours differs in having much shorter spikes, corolla larger in proportion to the size of the bracteæ, leaves rounder, less tomentose underneath, but soft like velvet on both sides; the flowers are scentless, and, as well as the whole plant, intensely bitter. A hardy perennial. Flowers in July.

The specimen from which our drawing was made, was sent us by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurseryman at Hackney, who raised it from seeds sent him from Siberia.



Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, March 1, 1803. E. Jansen sculp.

RHODODENDRON DAURICUM. DOTTED-LEAVED RHODODENDRON.

****

Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus fubinfundibuliformis. *Stam.* declinata. *Capf.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RHODODENDRON *dauricum*; foliis glabris punctatis nudis, corollis rotatis. *Sp. Pl.* 562. *Pall. Roff.* 1. *p.* 47. *t.* 32. *Bot. Rep. t.* 4. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 604.

CHAMÆRHODODENDROS folio glabro majufculo, amplo flore rofeo. *Anm. Ruth.* 181. *t.* 27.

ANDROMEDA foliis ovatis utrinque punctatis. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 124. *n.* 10.

This very beautiful fhrub is, according to PALLAS, peculiar to the fubalpine tracts of eaftern Afia, occurring chiefly in the northern parts of Siberia between the Jenifea and Lena rivers, where the northern fides of the mountains in the beginning of May are entirely empurpled by it. It muft of courfe be confidered as a very hardy plant, though like many other inhabitants of the coldeft regions, when cultivated in this country, from the greater mildnefs of our winters it is apt to expand its flowers prematurely, which are ufually deftroyed by fubfequent frofts and cold winds. On this account it is better, as foon as the bloffoms begin to appear, to remove the plant under fhelter, where it will prove exceedingly ornamental in the very depth of winter; but fhould the froft begin early and continue fo long as to retard the opening of the bloffoms till its

its natural ſeaſon, it might be ſuffered to continue in the open border.

GMELIN remarks a reſemblance between this plant and AZALEA *lapponica*, which comes much nearer to RHODODENDRON *ferrugineum*: perhaps it was this obſervation that led MURRAY in the 13th and 14th editions of the Syſtema Vegetabilium to quote LEDUM *groenlandicum* of the Flora Danica (*The Labrador Tea*) as a ſynonym; an error which PALLAS has properly corrected. The leaves, which are dotted on both ſides, continue all the Winter on the plant in Siberia and, as in our ſpecimen, change to a brown colour; it ſometimes however happens with us that all of them fall off before the appearance of the flowers. The leaves and more eſpecially the bark have a ſtrong aromatic taſte and ſmell, and the ſcales of the flower-buds diffuſe this odour ſome diſtance; but, when ſeparated from theſe, the flowers themſelves appear to us to be ſcentleſs.

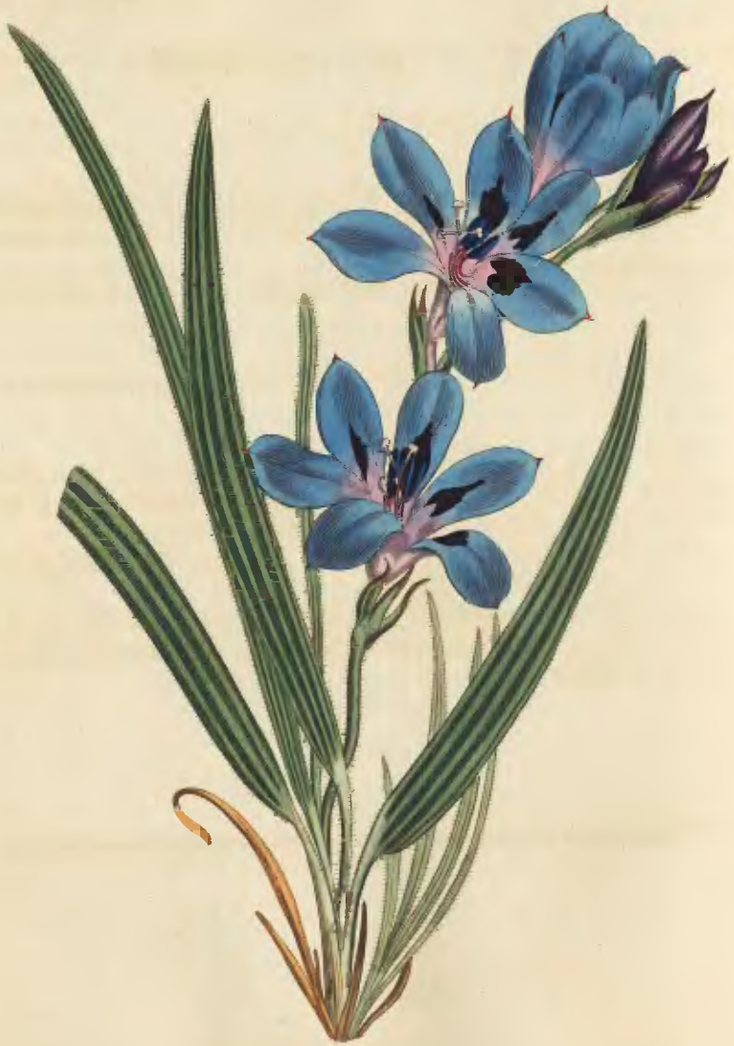
Our drawing was made at the garden of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Eſq. of Vauxhall, from a very fine ſpecimen, which began to expand its bloſſoms in the open air in the beginning of January, and was then removed under ſhelter.

ERRATA IN FASCICULO POSTREMO.

N. 621, lin. 20, pro *hujus operis?* lege *Babiana villoſa* (α) *hujus operis*, *infra n.* 637.

N. 624. p. 2. l. 6, pro *it is* lege *that the ſtem is.*

N. 627, lin. 1 & 8. pro *algarvenſe* lege *algarvenſis.*



Syd Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Apr 1 1803

Babiana Stricta (α). Dark-Blue-Flowered Upright Babiana.

****

BABIANA *ſtricta.—Vide ſupra* N^um^. 621.

(α) Corolla ſaturate cærulea, tubo et baſi laciniarum e purpureo-nigris. *Soland. Hort. Kew.* 1. 63. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 220.

IXIÆ *villoſæ var. Jacq. fragm. p.* 22. *n.* 76. *tab.* 14. *f.* 3.

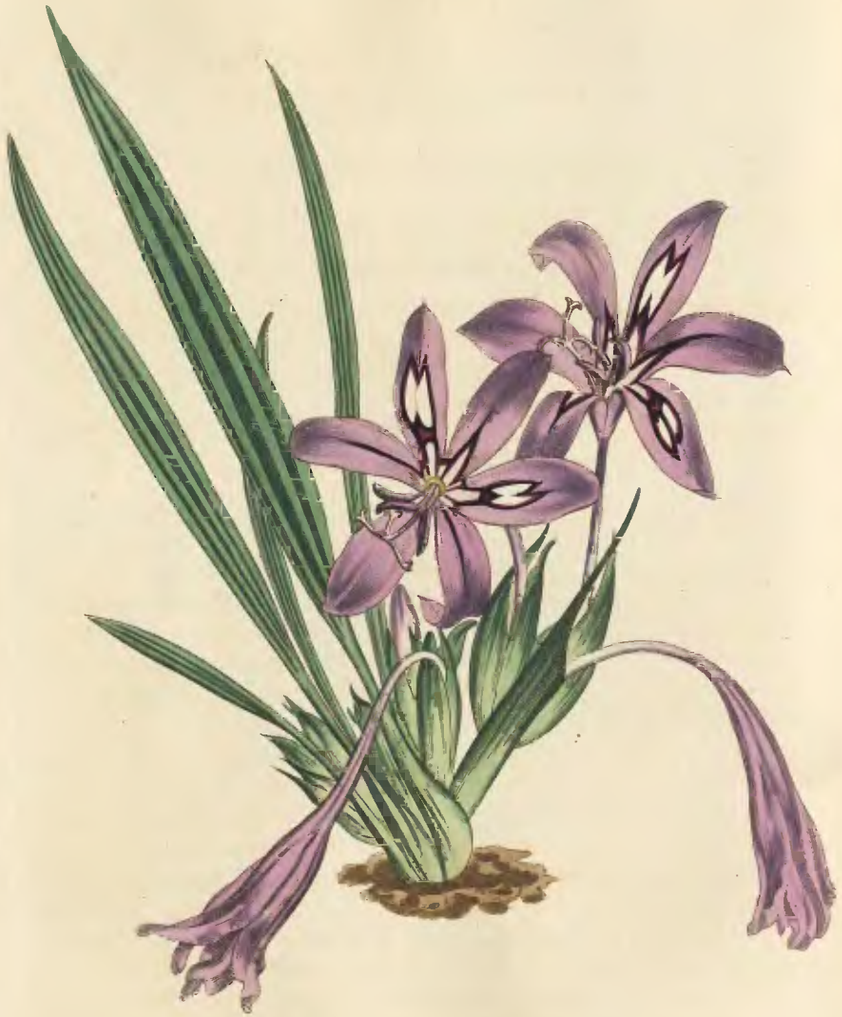
This very beautiful variety was introduced into Kew gardens by Mr. Masson. We did not obſerve whether it had the ſame ſcent as its co-ſpecies given N° 624.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. Colville's, King's-Road, Chelſea.

Jacquin has publiſhed a beautiful figure of it in his Fragmenta, ſeveral numbers of which have been lately received in England. *G.*

Erratum.

N° 576, p. 2, lin. 14, pro N° 339, lege N° 539.



Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Apr 1 1803 F. Sansom sculp.

Babiana Spathacea. Stiff-Leaved Babiana.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

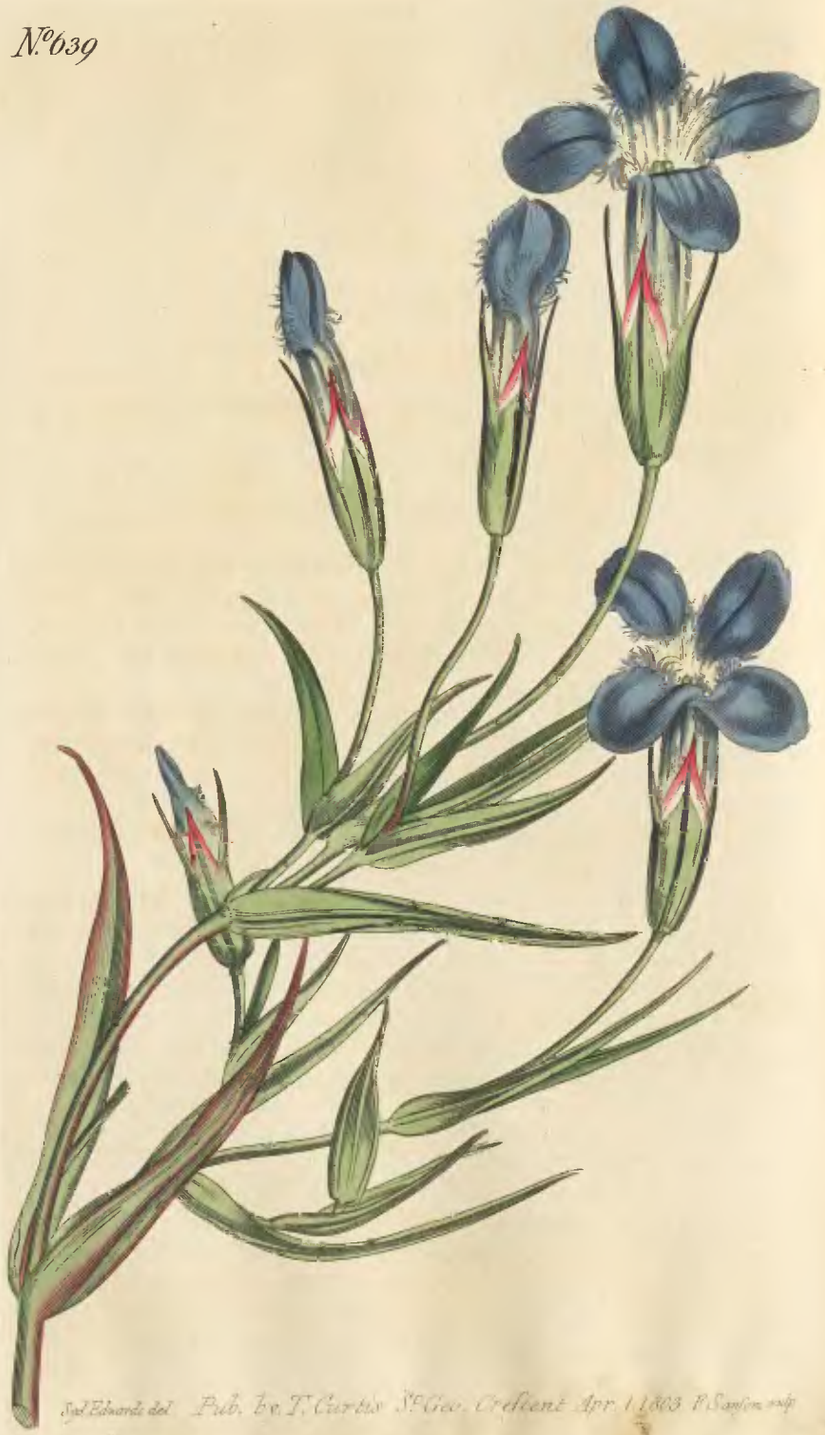
Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 576.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *fpathacea ;* foliis plicatis rigidiffimis pungentibus, bractea fpathæformi ariftata, fpathis imbricatis fubariftatis nudis turgefcentibus, tubo longo : laciniis regulari-patentibus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *fpathaceus. Thunb. Diff. n.* 25. *prod.* 9. *Linn. Suppl.* 96. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 221.

Leaves narrow, linear-lanceolate, villofe, (thofe of old plants with us commonly naked, but thofe of the younger bulbs always pubefcent) very rigid, deeply plicate, terminating in an awn-like prickle, petioles long, widened at their bafes. Stem from four inches to near three feet high, with from two to four adpreffed branches and an upper fpathe-like bracte or cauline leaf with a very long awn ; rachis fcarcely flexuofe, many-flowered. Spathes imbricate-diftich, largifh, fomewhat membranous, naked, fmooth, twice fhorter than the corolla, awned-acuminate and fometimes torn. Corolla narrow-funnel-formed, upright : tube filiform, ftraight : fegments divided to the tube, than which they are twice fhorter, linear-oblong, alternate ones inclined to lanceolate, all regularly patent, turbinately contracted downwards, three of them generally terminated by a foft mucro. Anthers incumbent, linear, above the bafe of the fegments, beneath the ftigmas. In fome luxuriant dried native fpecimens the fpathes are pellucid and their awns fomething longer than with us. The leaft pubefcent of its family yet known to us. Found by Thunberg at the Cape in Bockland and Hantum flowering during our winter months. As yet, we fuppofe, only in the collection of Mr. Alderman Hibbert, at Clapham, by whom it has been lately imported and with whom it flowered in June laft, moft probably for the firft time in Europe. *G.*



GENTIANA CILIATA. FRINGED-FLOWERED GENTIAN.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. monopetala. *Caps.* 2-valvis, 1-locularis: *Receptaculis* 2 longitudinalibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *ciliata;* corollis quadrifidis margine ciliatis. *Sp. Pl.* 334. *Pollich. Pal. n.* 260. *Gmel. Sibir.* 4. *p.* 105. *n.* 73. *Scop. Carn.* 1. *p.* 176. *n.* 287. *Jacq. Austr. t.* 113. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 44. *Allioni Ped.* 555.

GENTIANA corollis quadrifidis, laciniis serratis medio inciso-ciliatis, foliis lanceolatis linearibusque, caule flexuoso angulato. *Froelich. Gent. p.* 109. *n.* 43. *Willd. Spec.* 1. 1351.

GENTIANA corollis quadrifidis incisuris ciliatis. *Pallas Ross:* 2. *p.* 101. *t.* 92. *f.* 2. *a. b.*

GENTIANA flore quadrifido, ore ciliato. *Hall. Helv. n.* 653.

GENTIANA angustifolia autumnalis minor, floribus ad latera pilosis. *Bauh. Pin.* 188.

GENTIANELLA cærulea oris pilosis. *Bauh. Pin.* 108. *Gesn. fig. lig.* 1.

GENTIANA autumnalis, folio centaurii minoris, flore cæruleo. *Hort. Eyst. Autum. ord.* 2. *t.* 3. *f.* 2.

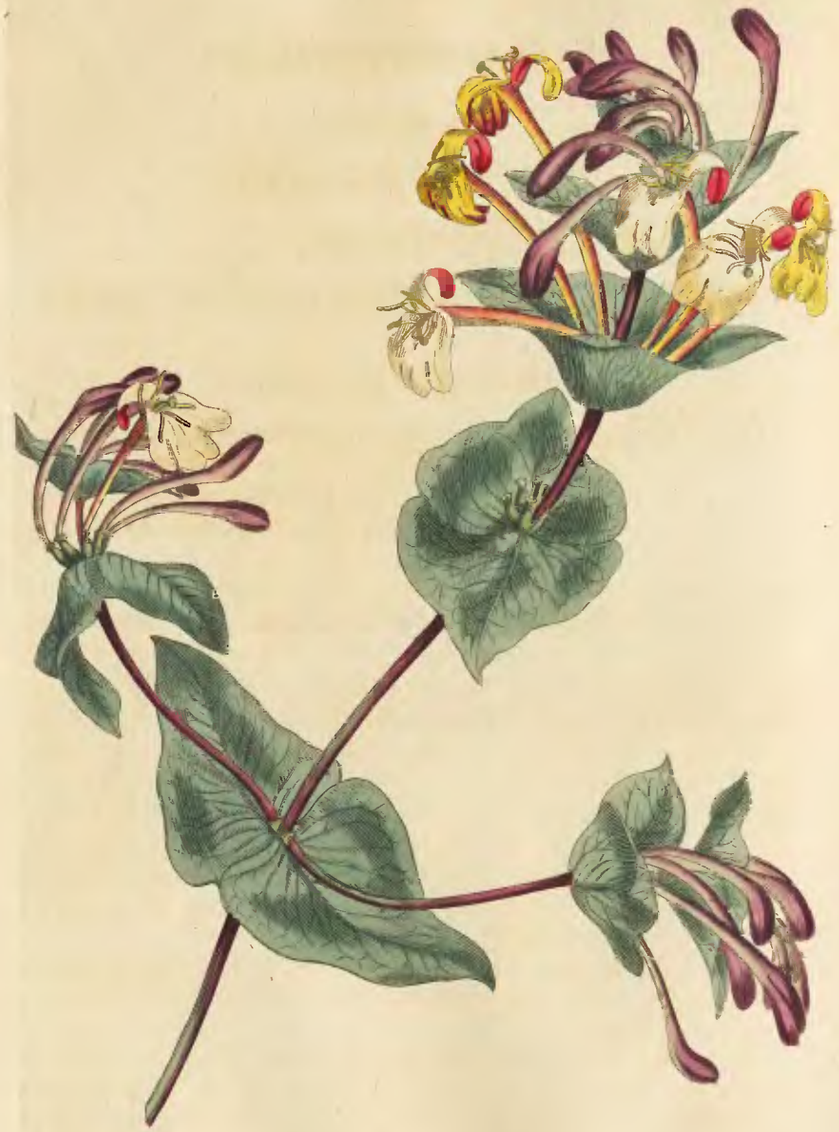
It appears uncertain whether the European, the American, and the Asiatic species are the same; our plant is the Siberian variety, and corresponds with the figure and description given by PALLAS, except that the stalk in his is quite erect. That figured in Flora Danica, t. 317, a native of Iceland,

land, ſeems to be a diſtinct ſpecies with quinquifid corollas and five ſtamens.

In JACQUIN's figure of the European variety, the ſegments of the calyx are more equal, blunt, and ſhort; and SCOPOLI deſcribes four nectariferous glands at the baſe of the germ, which we could not diſcover in our plant; the American variety has broader leaves and larger flowers.

In this the leaves are ſubconnate, linear-lanceolate, acute, keeled underneath, the edges rolled back; Peduncles long, angular, and hollow; Calyx four-cornered, alternate ſegments longer, more acuminate, ſharper keeled; Tube of the corolla veined in ſtripes, longer than the calyx: limb four-cleft: ſegments twiſted, oblong, obtuſe, deeply fringed at the ſides. Stamens 4: filaments flat, concave, diſtinct but by approximation forming a tube round the germ, inſerted into the baſe of the corolla: Anthers yellow, incumbent. Germ raiſed on a pedicel, ſquariſh, twiſted, unilocular: ſeeds very many. Style hardly any: ſtigmas orbiculate, ſo as to give the appearance of the flower's being monogynous, but when more carefully examined is found to be bipartite. Said by PALLAS to be biennial, but is really perennial; for although the flowering plant appears always to periſh, yet it throws up a ſucceſſion of young ones, at a conſiderable diſtance from the parent, cloſe to the edge of the pot; hence it ſeems to be one of thoſe plants which are continually ſhifting their place of growth, as if the ſame earth could not for a ſucceſſion of years ſupply them neceſſary nouriſhment. Flowers in Autumn.

Raiſed from Siberian ſeeds by Mr. LODDIDGES, Nurſeryman at Hackney. Is hardy, and requires a treatment ſimilar to other alpine plants.



Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent April 1 1803 F. Sansom sculp.

LONICERA IMPLEXA. MINORCA HONEY-SUCKLE.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. monopetala irregularis. *Bacca* polysperma 2-locularis infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LONICERA *implexa*; floribus ringentibus verticillatis, bracteis lævibus, foliis perennantibus glabris oblongis: superioribus connato-perfoliatis: summis dilatatis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 231. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 984.

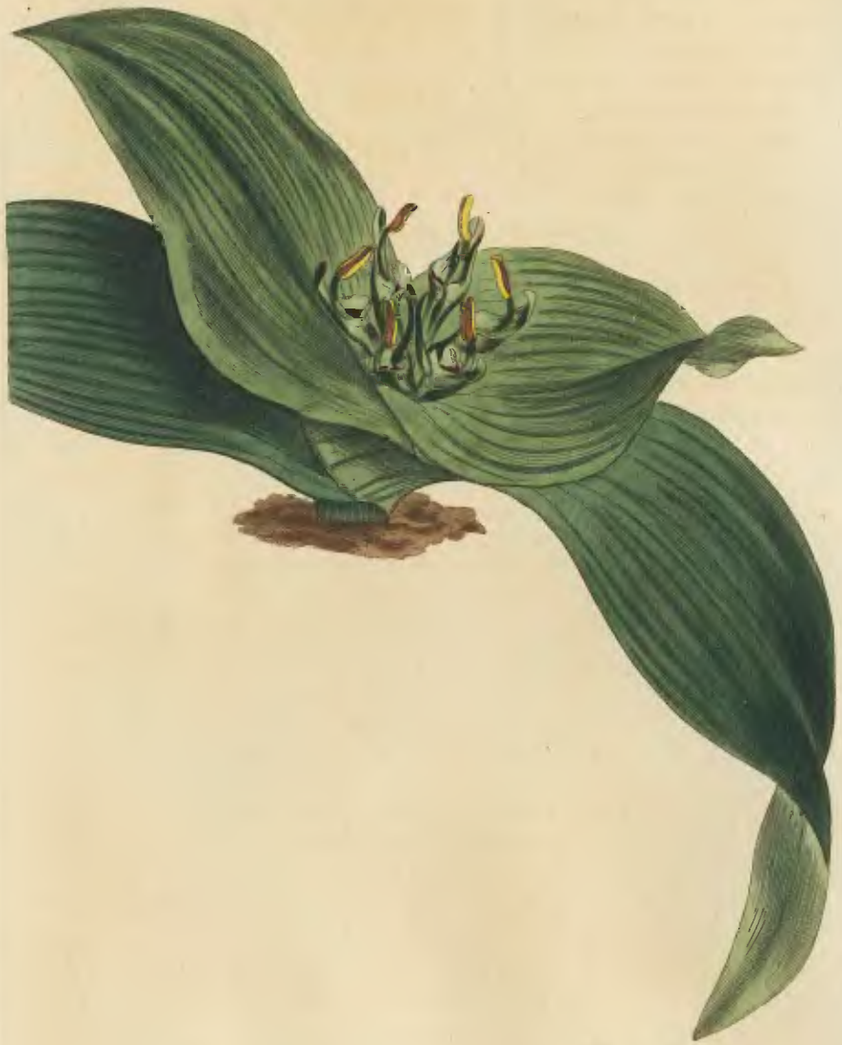
The Minorca Honey-Suckle belongs to the division of Periclymenum, and approaches very near to Lonicera Caprifolium, differing principally in having small evergreen leaves, which on the lower part of the plant are narrower with straight sides; branches intricately interwoven; whorls containing fewer flowers; tube of the corolla straighter and segments of the limb shorter in proportion. The flowers are pale coloured, streaked with red, white within when first expanded, but changing to yellow as in the common Woodbine.

If less shewy than some other species, it certainly yields to none in fragrance, and blossoms abundantly from Midsummer to Michaelmas.

Is hardy, but thrives best in a sheltered situation. At the Dowager Lady DE CLIFFORD'S, from whose very curious collection of exotics, at Paddington, our drawing was taken in July 1801, it flourished with great vigour in the open air, in front of the conservatory.

May be propagated by cuttings, as other Honey-Suckles are.

Introduced, according to Hort. Kew. about the year 1772, by Mons. RICHARD. Never before figured.



Jos. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Apr. 1. 1810. F. Sansom sculp.

MELANTHIUM EUCOMOIDES. DWARF MELANTHIUM.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* unguiculato-hexapetala seu 6-partita unguibus in tubum concretis. *Germina* 3 juncta supera stylis acuminata. *Stigmata* obsoleta. *Capsulæ* uniloculares introrsum conjunctæ istorsumque dehiscentes, stylis persistentibus rostratæ. *Semina* plurima rotunda. *G.*

OBS. *Radix bulbus tunicatus. Folia* 3—5, *perraro plura, disticha, caulina, plana, minus sæpe fistulosa, infra vaginantia. Scapus de brevissimo et fere nullo speciatim bipedalis vel ultra evadit; rachis vel pedunculi angulati. Flores nudi spicati, aut paniculato-racemosi, nunc etiam umbellati. Filamenta unguibus vel summo tubo insistentia. Capsulæ coriaceo-membranaceæ nodulosæ rarius subinflatæ. Anne* MELANTHIUM viride *revera hujus generis? Species Americanæ et Indicæ certe depellendæ,* VERATRO *forsan adjiciendæ aut in alterum sive in plura colligandæ genera.* WURMBEA *omnino congener huc relata.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

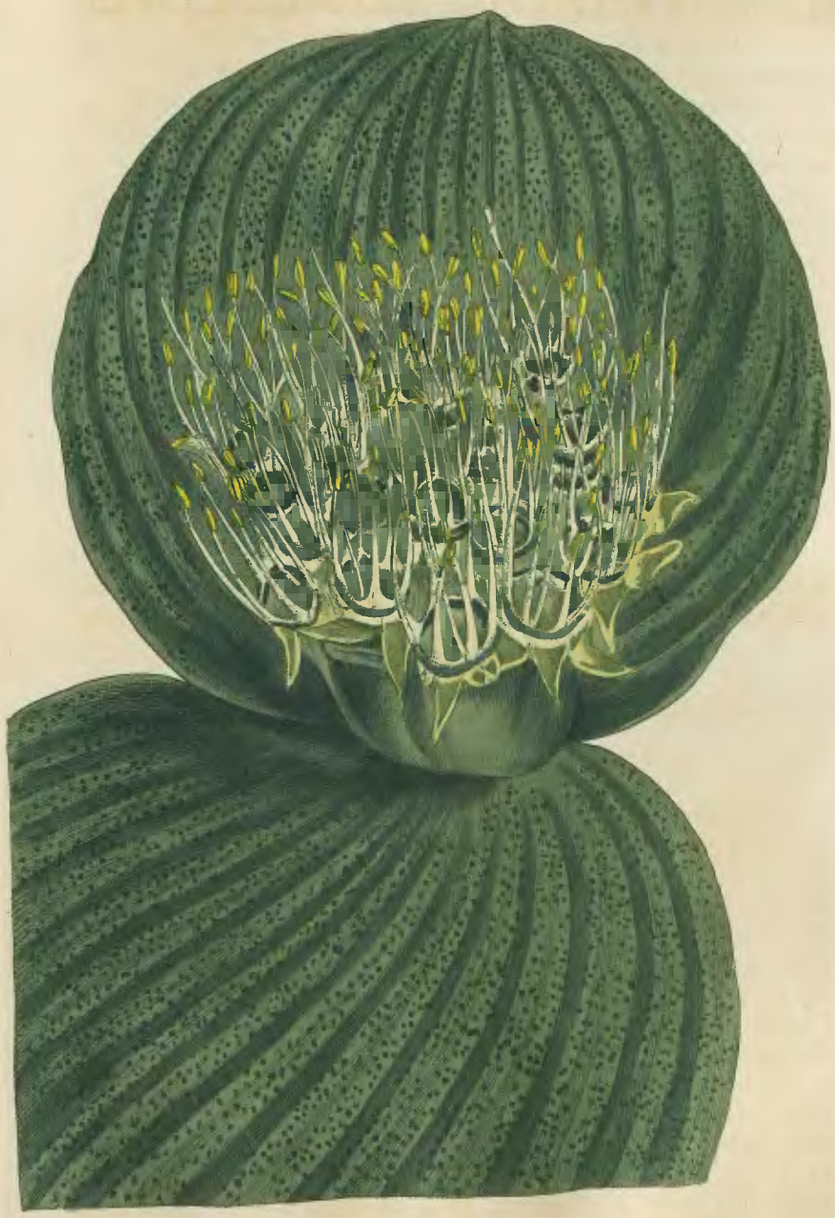
MELANTHIUM *eucomoides;* unguibus laciniarum corollæ compresso-stipitiformibus, laminis ovato-acuminatis infra membranaceo-auctis introrsum ventricose conniventibus, longitudine unguium. *G.*

MELANTHIUM *eucomoides. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 452. *Coll. suppl.* 104. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 269.

Bulb tunicated, ovate, acuminate, integument dark brown. Caudex sometimes wholly under ground, and nearly obsolete, at other times 3—4 inches above it, covered by the imbricate cowled equitant bases of the leaves, which are 4—6,

4—6 or even more, alternate, diſtich, oblong-lanceolate, recurved, ſmooth and ſomewhat ſhining with a middle longitudinal furrow, the upper ones ovate-lanceolate, ſheathing the 1—8 flowered umbel by the ſinus formed of their cowled baſes; peduncles hid by the leaves, one-flowered, about an inch long, equal, thick, triquetral, attenuated downwards. Corolla terminal, ſomewhat herbaceous, petals campanulately radiating from the crown of the peduncles; ungues thick, fleſhy, compreſſedly columnar; laminæ ſubmembranous, ſtreaked, incurved at their ſummits, and ſubgibbous outwards, rolling inwards they embrace the baſes of the filaments which are brown, tumid, and ſtand on the upper extremity of the ungues, incurved, round, the length of laminæ and ſtyles; anthers linear-oblong, purpliſh brown above the points of the petals; pollen yellow. Styles patent upwards. Stigmas ſmall brown points. Seeds about the ſize of thoſe of muſtard. An inhabitant of the Cape, to be treated as a greenhouſe plant. Flowers in February.

Our drawing was taken at the garden of Mr. WOODFORD, Vauxhall, a never-failing ſource of rare and new plants. *G.*



Sid Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, Gate Crescent Apr. 1 1802. F. Stanfield sculp.

MASSONIA PUSTULATA. SHAGREEN-LEAVED MASSONIA.

****

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 559.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MASSONIA *pufulata;* acaulis, foliis orbiculatis acutis diffite fulcato-ftriatis: tuberculis pyramidatis fine ordine denfis exafperatis, thyrfo umbellato-congefto, collo denudato-elevato. *G.*

MASSONIA *pufulata. Jacq. Coll.* 4. 177. apud Icones omiffa.

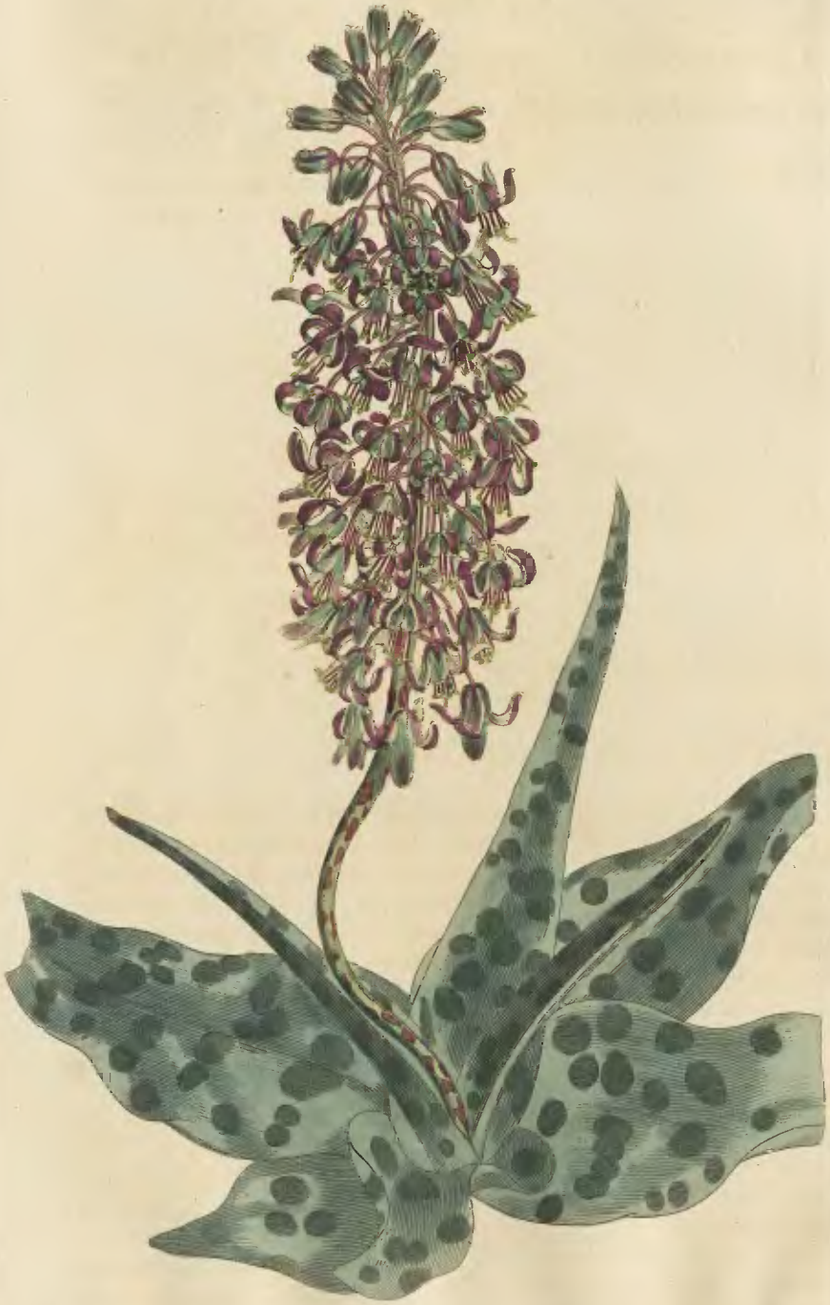
MASSONIA *fcabra. MSS. Bankf. Spec. capenfe Sp. v. confervatum. Bot. Rep. tab.* 46.

Leaves round with a point, flat, recumbent, thick, leathery, of a deep fhining green ftreaked with feveral diftant furrow-like longitudinal lines converging at each end, upper furface thickly fet with fmall conic tubercles in the manner of fhagreen, but not befet with hairs, as in thofe of MASSONIA *echinata.* The bractes elliptic-lanceolate, large, foliaceous, hemming in the flowers like the calyx of a fyngenefious plant, equal to the top of the tube. Pedicles about half the length of the flower. Corolla of a watery green; tube cylindric, twice longer than the fegment, equal to the ftamens that ftand on its neck, which is thickened, of a deeper green than any other part of the flower and, by the rolling back of the fegments of its outer coat below the bafes of the filaments, has the appearance of being prominent: fegments ovate-acuminate, convolute, concave, with a tranverfe plait at their bafe. Filaments firm, cyathiformly arranged, as it were mediately inferted, whitifh; ftyle about their length, fix-ftreaked. Stigma nearly obfolete, but, examined through a glafs, hiant and fringed. The

The tube of the corolla is filled with a clear nectareous liquid, which rising above the brim adds to the singular appearance of the plant.

Flowers in January; without scent; of as easy culture as Ixia, Gladiolus, or any other Cape bulb.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messr. Colvilles, King's-Road. *G.*



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent. April 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

LACHENALIA LANCEÆFOLIA. SPOTTED COPPERAS-LEAVED LACHENALIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 588.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *lanceæfolia;* foliis lanceolato-acuminatis in orbem recumbentibus maculatis, pedunculis corolla campanulata triplo longioribus, laciniis recurvis: alternis revolutis depressioribus, germine stipitato. *G.*

LACHENALIA *lanceæfolia. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *tab.* 402. *Coll. suppl.* 69. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 178.

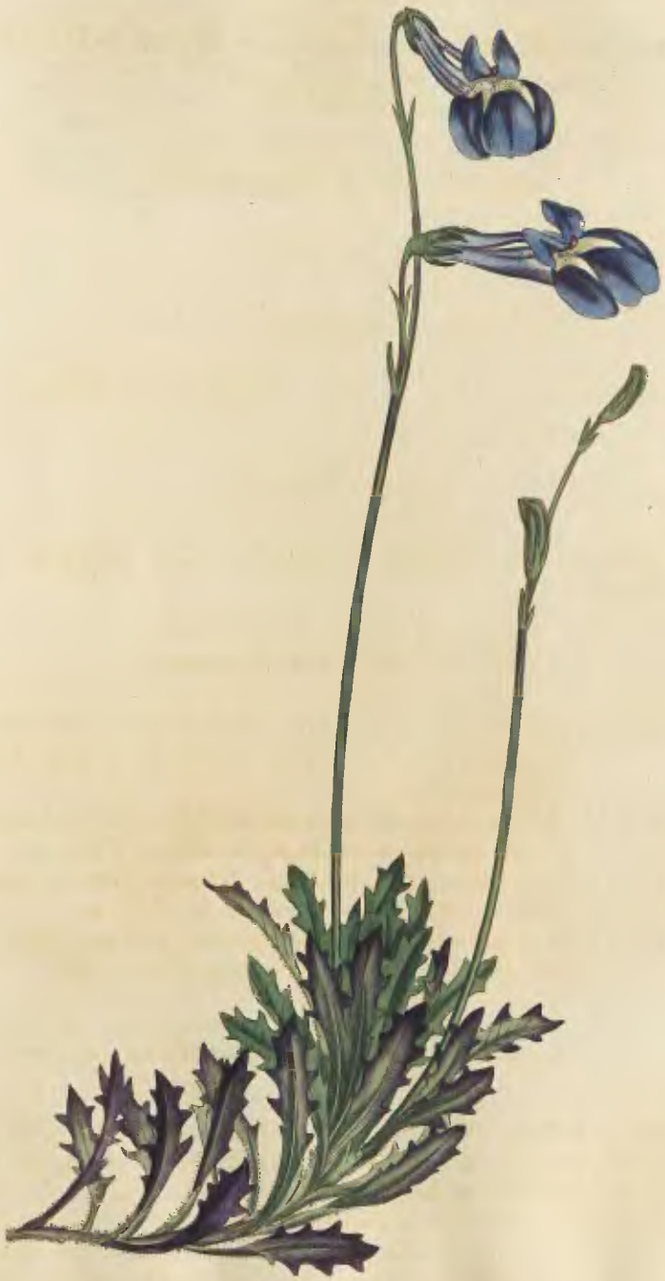
Leaves many, lying in a crowded circle round the stem, copperas-coloured, spotted, somewhat convolute upwards, and cowled at the base. Stem round, attenuated downwards, weak, generally recumbently assurgent, rachis interruptedly many-angled, owing to the decurrent bractes, of which many are barren and sit close to the side or under the fertile ones, all small and subulate. Flowers with deflex filiform pedicels, three times longer than the corolla, sparsely, but often crowdedly, disposed in an oblong raceme. Corolla regular, deeply six-parted, virescent upwards, within thickset with liver-coloured confluent dots, segments with their apices glandularly thickened and inflectedly-retuse, linear-oblong, equal, inner ones recurved to the base, outer ones revolute and thence shorter; when impregnation has taken place these all unroll, and converging protect the germ while it ripens into a capsule. Stamens upright, adnate to the claws of the segments, shorter than style and corolla. Style inclined, slightly curved, rather shorter than corolla. Germ elevated within the corolla on a stipitate

ſtipitate receptacle. A native of the Cape. Bulb and ſeed we had not an opportunity of obſerving, but their deſcription will be found in JACQUIN.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington, who imported the bulb from Paris with many other new and rare plants.

We have ſeen a ſpecimen having only three flowers and very narrow leaves.

Flowers in October. *G.*



S. d Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Apr. 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

LOBELIA CORONOPIFOLIA. BUCK'S-HORN LOBELIA.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. *Linn.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Willd. Smith. Thunb.*

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Capf.* infera 2- ſeu 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *coronopifolia;* foliis lanceolatis dentatis, pedunculis longiſſimis. *Sp. Pl.* 1322. *Willd. Sp.* 1. 952. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 286.

LOBELIA foliis oblongis dentato-pinnatifidis, cauleque erecto hirtis, pedunculis elongatis. *Thunb. Prod.* 40.

RAPUNTIUM folio longo profunde dentato, florum petalis longiſſimis. *Burm. Afr.* 98. *t.* 38. *f.* 1.

RAPUNTIUM *æthiopicum;* flore cæruleo galeato, foliis coronopi. *Herm. Afr.* 18. *Breyn. Cent. t.* 88.

This is a ſhewy plant from the ſize of its flowers, which in brilliancy perhaps ſurpaſs thoſe of every other ſpecies of Lobelia, the delicacy of the blue colour is inimitable. It varies with ſolitary flowers and with two on each peduncle. A native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was introduced into the Kew Gardens by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in 1787. Requires the ſhelter of a greenhouſe in winter.

Flowers in July and Auguſt.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S, Vauxhall.

CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;
OR,
Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

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

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

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

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

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

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XVIII.

"The same hand, that raised the Cedar, formed the Hyssop on the wall."

ENCYCL. BRIT.

LONDON:

Printed by STEPHEN COUCHMAN, Throgmorton-Street.

Published by T. CURTIS, N° 3, *St. George's-Crescent*, Black-Friars-Road;

And Sold by the principal Booksellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

MDCCCIII.

GLADIOLUS BLANDUS (*var.* γ.) PALE-PURPLE CORN-FLAG.

****

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N°s. 538 & 562.

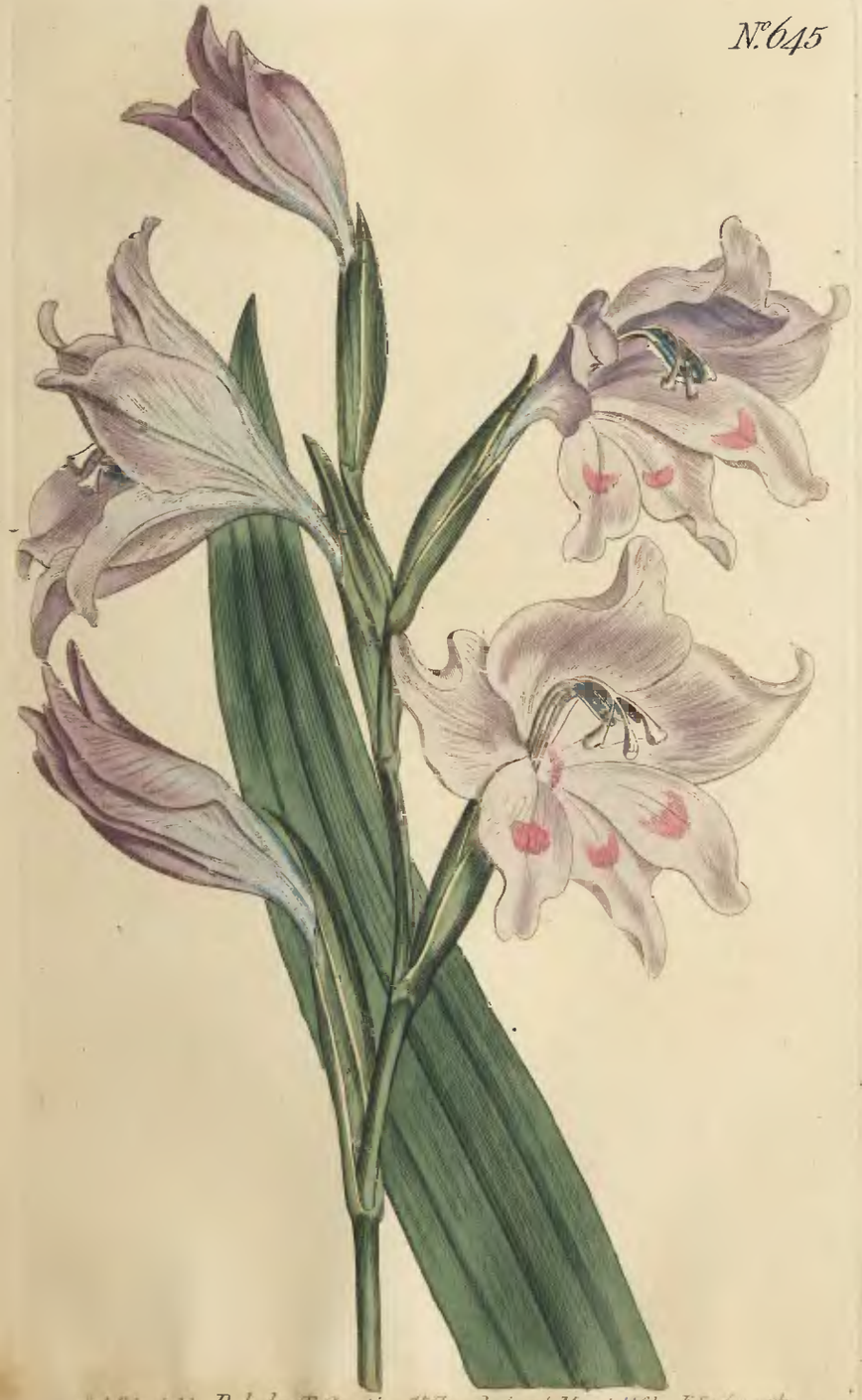
Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *blandus.—Vid. fupra* N^um.^ 625.

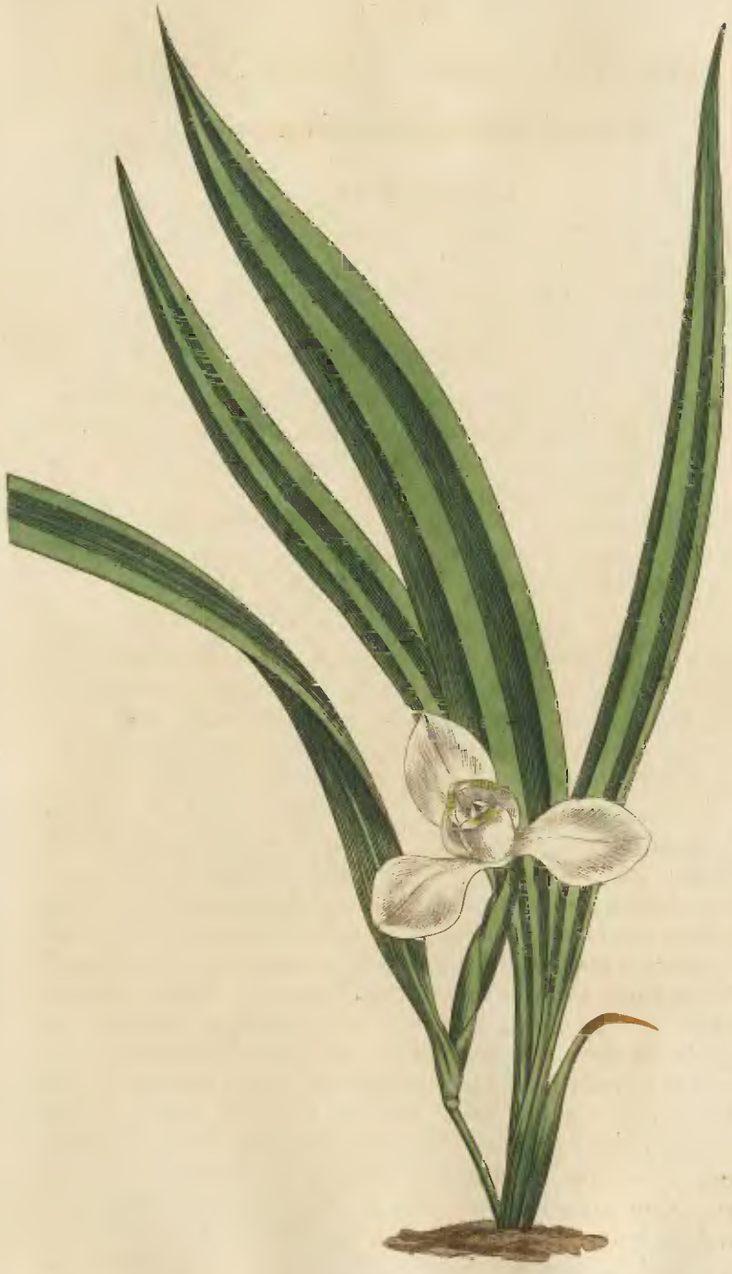
(γ) Purpureo-albefcens.

This is the ftrongeft and largeft variety of the three, and the fegments fomewhat fhorter and arranged in a wider or broader campanulate form than in the others.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurfery of Meffrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, by whom it was raifed from feed. G.



Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent May 1 1803.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent May 1, 1803 F. Sansom sculp.

MARICA PALUDOSA. MARSH MARICA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. infra Num. 655.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MARICA *paludofa;* foliis petiolato-plicatis utrinque lamellato-coftatis caule terete plurimum altioribus; corollæ laciniis intimis erectioribus minimis cochleari-concavis apice recurvulis. *G.*

MARICA *paludofa. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 246. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

MARICA *Cipura. Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 118.

CIPURA *paludofa. Aubl. Guian.* 1. *p.* 38. *t.* 13.

Root a round tunicated bulb covered with membranous integuments. Leaves radical, about a foot high, narrow-lanceolate, laxly plicate, three-nerved or thereabouts, with longitudinal parallel lamellofe ribs, thin, grafs-green, quite fmooth, far-acuminate, upright, fpringing from even petiole-like convolute fubmembranous bafes, equitant near the bulb. Stem round, fhort, ftrict, terminated by the flower-fafcicle, which rifes from the bofom of a two-valved involucre, the outer valve of which is fimilar to the leaves and though fmaller yet far longer than the fafcicle and even with the fummits of the other leaves, inner valve feveral times lefs, convolute. Pedicles of the fafcicle equal to their valves, one-flowered; flowers feveral, expanding in fucceffion, and but of very fhort duration; a defcription of them will be found in the generic character and obfervation intended to accompany two other fpecies in the next fafciculus. A native of Guiana, where it was found by AUBLET in moift meadows (Savannahs) at the foot of Mount Courou, flowering in Auguft; he fays it varies with blue flowers. Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD's, who received it from the Botanic Garden of the Ifland of St. Vincent's; with him it flowered laft year in June, moft probably for the firft time in Europe. It requires to be kept in the tan-pit of the ftove.

Why has SCHREBER changed AUBLET's original name of CIPURA for MARICA? *G.*

GLADIOLUS UNDULATUS (*var.* α.) WAVED-FLOWERED CORN-FLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

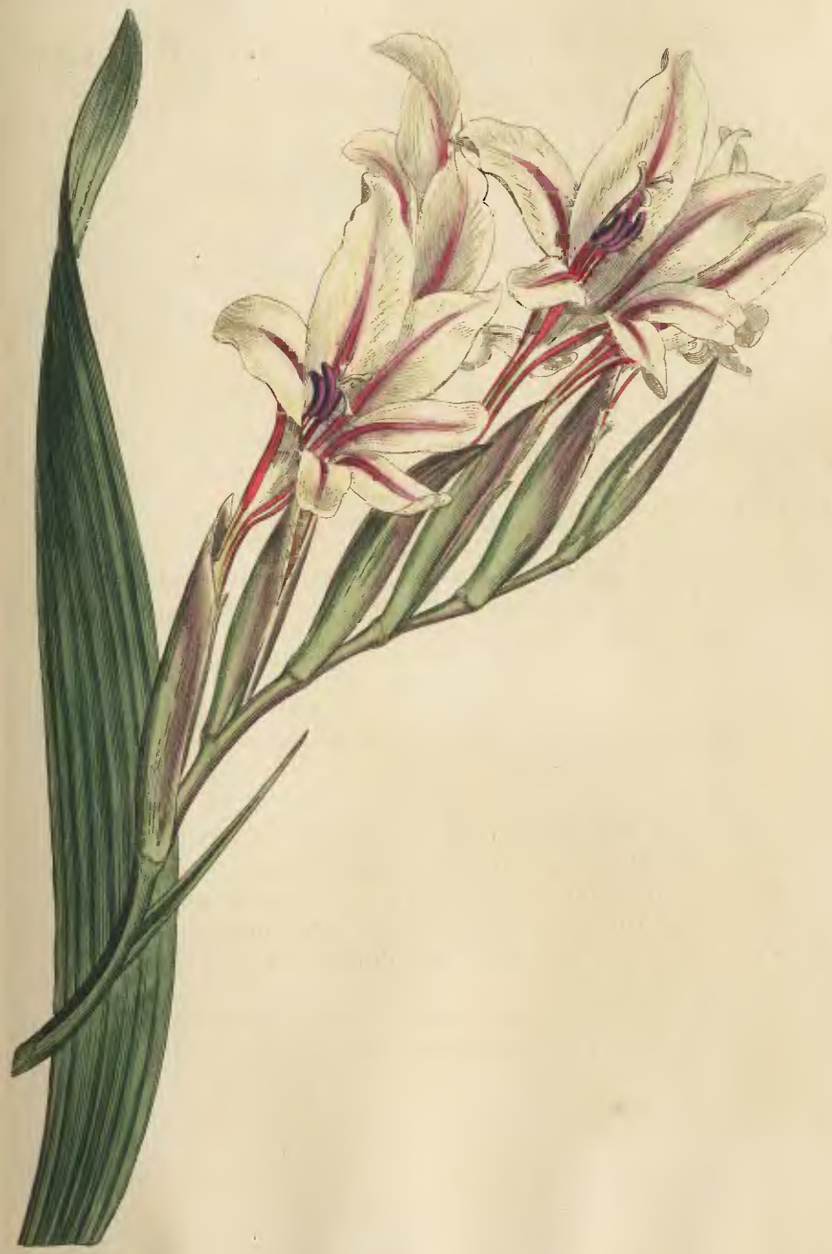
Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *undulatus.—Vid. fupra Num.* 538.

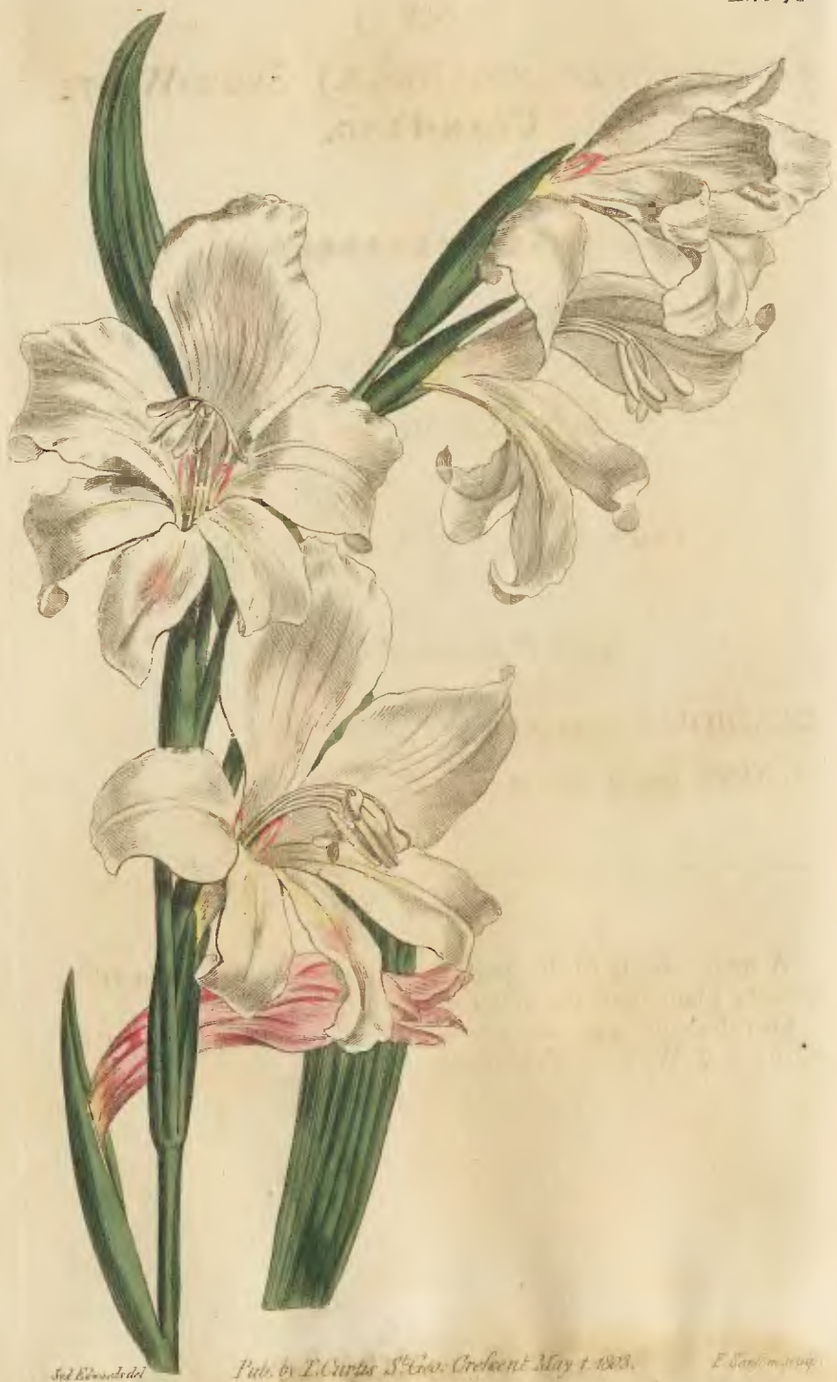
(α) Corolla luteo-fqualens vittis livido-purpurafcentibus percurfa; tubo nunc fpatha aliquantulo breviore, nunc equali, nonnunquam altiori. *G.*

This is a far lefs elegant variety than (β) N° 538 of this work, has generally narrower larger flowers, and may be confidered by many as deferving to be ranked as a feparate fpecies; but from the obfervation of long cultivation and the variations of the fame bulb in different years, we think it is a mere variety.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurfery of Meffrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenfington. *G.*



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent May 1 1803 F. Sansom sculp.



[648]

GLADIOLUS BLANDUS (*var.* β.) SNOW-WHITE CORN-FLAG.

****

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N°s. 538 & 562.

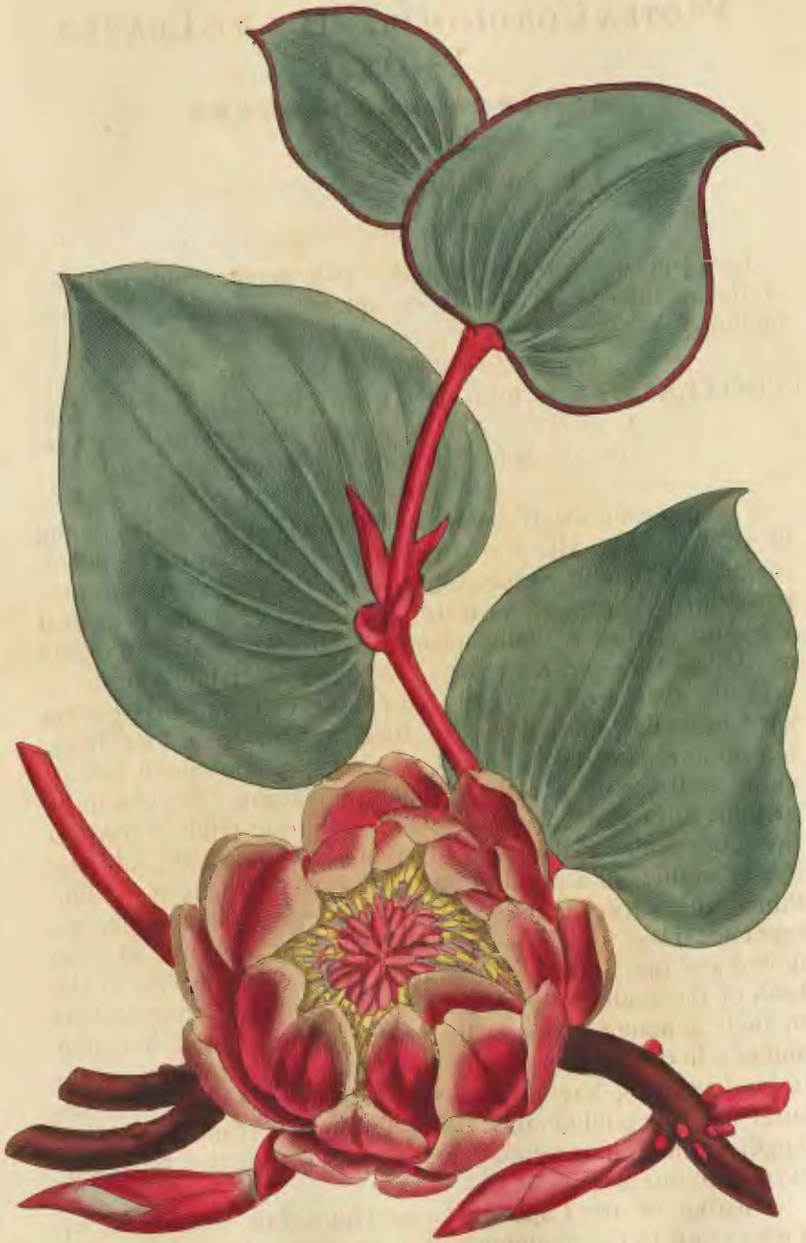
Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *blandus.—Vid. fupra* N^um.^ 625.

(β) Niveus laccato-emarcefcens.

A mere variety of the fpecies above referred to. Generally a lower plant than the other two.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurfery of Meffrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenfington. *G.*



Sp.d. Edwards del. Pub. by Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent May 1.1800. F. Sansom sculp.

PROTEA CORDIFOLIA. HEART-LEAVED PROTEA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala (petalis ſubinde vario modo cohærentibus). *Antheræ* inſertæ petalis infra apicem. *Sem.* 1, ſuperum, nudum.

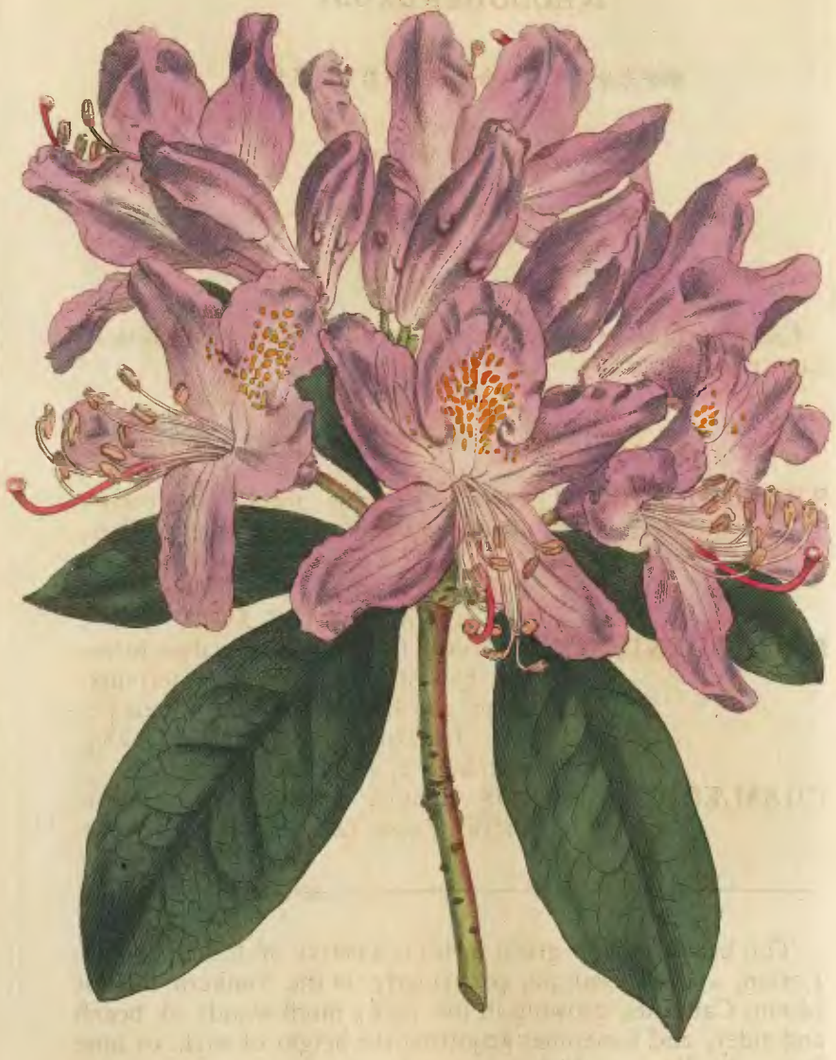
Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *cordata;* foliis cordatis. *Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 60. *t.* 5. *f.* 1. *Willd. Sp. Pl. t.* 535. *Murr. Syſt. Veg.* 142. *Gmelin. Syſt. Nat.* 225. *Bot. Repoſ. t.* 289.

This beautiful dwarf ſpecies of Protea flowered the beginning of laſt March at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall, as we ſuppoſed, for the firſt time in Europe; but, ſince our engraving was prepared for publication, we learn from a figure in the Botanical Repoſitory, that a ſimilar plant has alſo flowered this ſeaſon at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY's Nurſery at Hammerſmith.

Stalks always of a bright red colour, not branched except very near the root, flexuoſe, from a ſpan to a foot long. Leaves alternate, heart-ſhaped, of a pale glaucous green colour, quite entire, with a red cartilaginous margin. Stipulæ three or four, linear-lanceolate, deciduous. Flower ſeſſile, very near the root: ſcales of the calyx or involucrum imbricate, oblong-ovate, obtuſe, of a purpliſh red colour, very bright in the ſunſhine, with a ſcarioſe margin. Florets crowded on a flat receptacle: claws of the petal chaffy, diaphanous, three of them united and one diſtinct. The three concave ſegments of the limb of the coaleſced petals encloſe three of the linear anthers in ſuch a manner as exactly to repreſent a large bilocular anther; ſo that to a ſuperficial obſerver the floret would appear to be diandrous, having one large and one ſlender anther, the latter ſtanding conſiderably above the former from the greater length of the ſolitary petal. The germ is ſurrounded by a dull-purple coloured pappus.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, firſt diſcovered by THUNBERG in the mountains of Hottentot's Holland and near the river Zonder-End. Should be kept in a very airy part of the greenhouſe and planted in a loamy ſoil. May be propagated by cuttings.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis S. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1803. P. Sudon sculp.

RHODODENDRON PONTICUM. PURPLE RHODODENDRON.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* infundibuliformis. *Stamina* declinata. *Capf.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RHODODENDRON *ponticum;* foliis nitidis lanceolatis utrinque glabris, racemis terminalibus. *Spec. Pl.* 562. *Jacq. Icon. rar.* 1. *t.* 78. *Pall. Rofs.* 1. *p.* 43. *t.* 29. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 67. *Martin Mill. Dict.*

RHODODENDRON *ponticum;* foliis oblongis glabris utrinque concoloribus, corymbis terminalibus, corollis campanulato-rotatis petalis lanceolatis. *Willd. Arb.* 285. *Ejufdem Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 606.

CHAMÆRHODENDROS pontica maxima, folio laurocerafi. *Tourn. Cor.* 42. *It.* 2. *p.* 99.

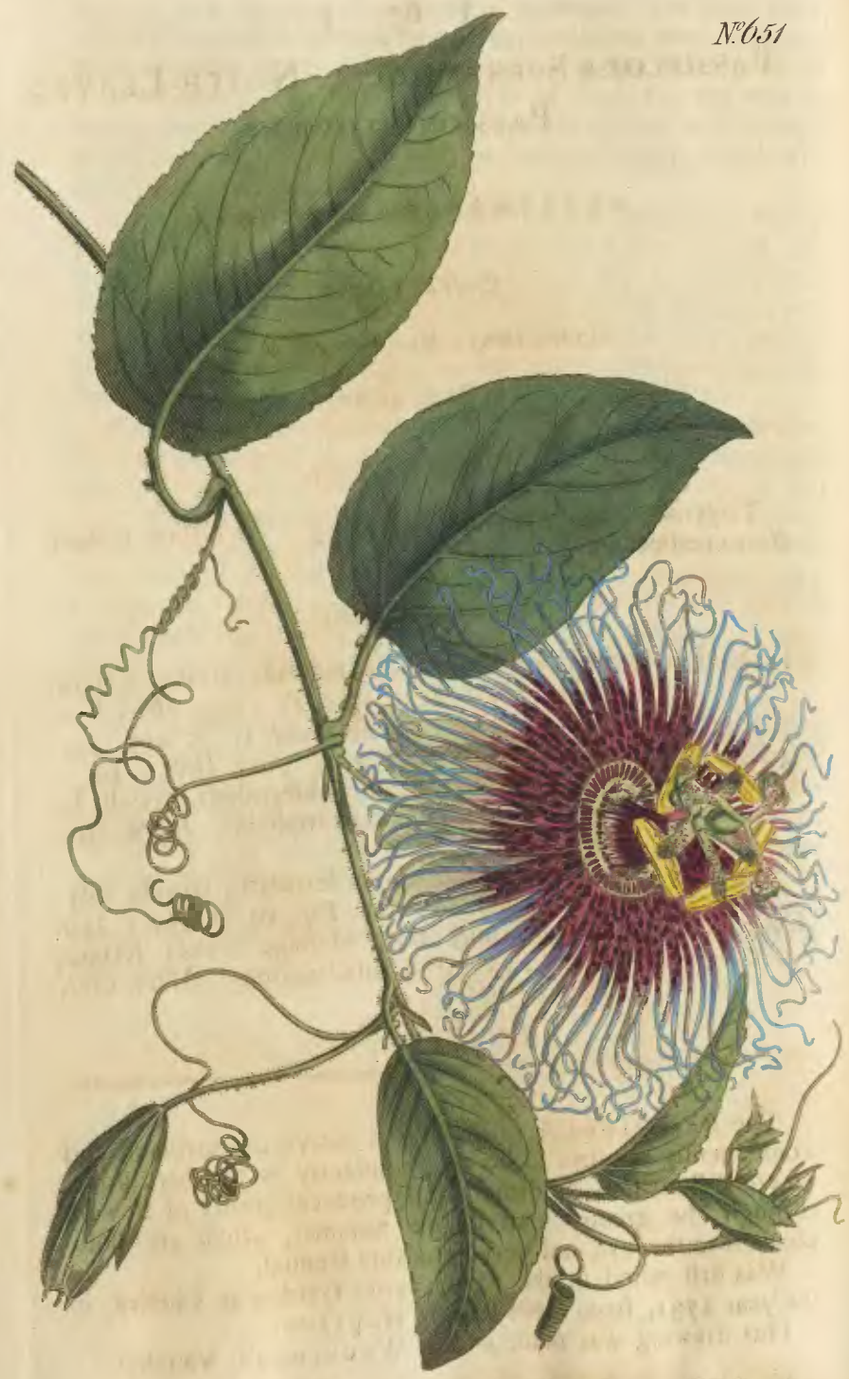
This beautiful ever-green fhrub is a native of Gibraltar, the Levant, and of Georgia, particularly on the fouthern fide of Mount Caucafus, growing in the rocky moift woods of beech and alder, and fometimes acquiring the height of eight or nine feet. As PALLAS had no opportunity of procuring a living fpecimen in bloffom from Caucafus, his figure was taken from the Gibraltar variety, familiar as he fays to the Englifh gardens; and he doubts if this be the fame fpecies with that defcribed by TOURNEFORT; becaufe he fays it wants the fpots on the broader fegment of the flower. Whether we were really at first

firſt ſupplied with this plant from Gibraltar, and the one here figured, now become ſo extremely common, has been ſince raiſed from ſeeds imported from Aſia, we know not: but our plant certainly agrees in every reſpect with the deſcription of TOURNEFORT, and differs from that of PALLAS, not only in having the broadeſt lacinia of the corolla ſpotted with orange colour, but alſo in having all the laciniæ obtuſe, which are both figured and deſcribed by him as acute.

TOURNEFORT ſuppoſed that the narcotic deleterious honey familiar to the inhabitants of Georgia and known to the ancients, being particularly mentioned both by DIOSCORIDES and PLINY, owed its origin to the flowers of the RHODODENDRON *ponticum;* but later travellers have, with more probability, attributed this quality to the honey gathered from the flowers of AZALEA *pontica*, ſee No. 443 of this work.

A middling-ſized Rhododendron, which had been ſomewhat forced, ſtanding in a very light airy bow-window facing the North, produced a large drop of very pellucid nectar at the baſe of the broadeſt ſegment of each corolla: as the flower decayed, this drop moſtly cryſtallized, a number of theſe cryſtals was collected, five of which weighed a grain; they were very tranſparent, reſembling in appearance and taſte the pureſt white ſugar-candy: the ſame has been obſerved in ſome degree, but not nearly to the ſame extent, on ſome other trees ſimilarly ſituated.

Is a hardy evergreen, but apt to be injured by late froſts; loves a moiſt ſoil and ſhady ſituation; bears forcing remarkably well, and in this ſtate great numbers have of late years been brought to the London markets, to ornament our houſes in the Spring. Introduced about the year 1763. May be propagated by layers, which is the moſt expeditious mode of having large trees, but can be eaſily raiſed from ſeed, and ſuch plants are much the handſomeſt, and will flower in three or four years.



PASSIFLORA SERRATIFOLIA. NOTCH-LEAVED PASSION-FLOWER.

****

Clafs and Order.

GYNANDRIA PENTANDRIA. *L.*

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA. *Sw. Willd.*

Generic Character.

Trigyna. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* corona. *Bacca* pedicellata.

Specific Character.

PASSIFLORA *ferratifolia;* foliis indivifis ovatis ferratis. *Syft. Veget.* 821. *Spec. Pl.* 1355. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 306. *Amæn. Acad.* 1. *p.* 217. *f.* 1. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 1. *Jacq. Hort. t.* 10.

PASSIFLORA foliis ovatis venofis fubferrulatis, petiolis biglandulofis, involucro triphyllo. *Willd. Spec. Pl.* 3. *p.* 606.

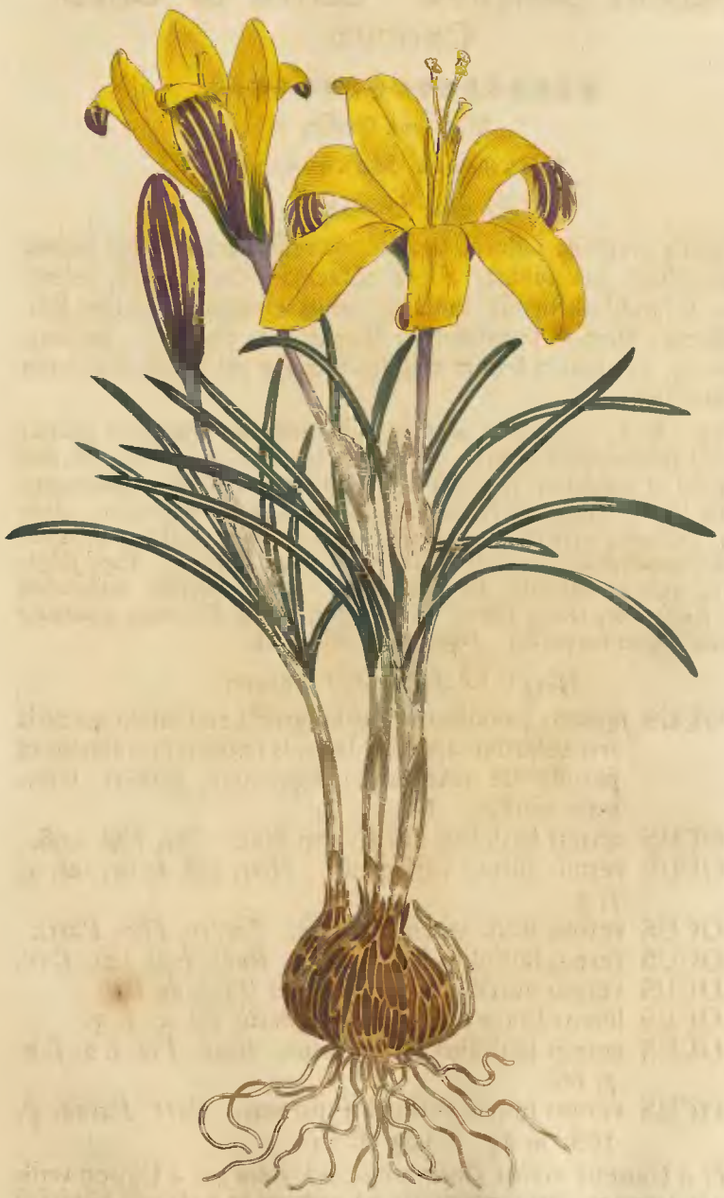
PASSIFLORA foliis ovato-oblongis ferrulatis, corolla calycem fuperante. *Cav. Diff.* 10. *p.* 452. *t.* 279.

GRANADILLA americana, folio oblongo leviter ferrato, petalis ex viridi rubefcentibus. *Mart. Cent.* 36. *t.* 36.

The PASSIFLORA *ferratifolia* is a native of Surinam, and confequently requires to be kept conftantly in the bark ftove, where it flourifhes vigoroufly and produces plenty of flowers through the greateft part of the Summer, which are both pleafant to the eye and very agreeably fcented.

Was firft raifed in the Apothecaries Garden at Chelfea, in the year 1731, from feeds fent by HOUSTON.

Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, 3 Cha. Crescent May 1. 1809 J. Caldwell sculp.

Crocus Susianus. Cloth of Gold Crocus.

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Spatha 2-valvis, 1-flora, hyalino-membranacea, valva intima peranguſtior, acuminata, altera contenta; *Cor.* ſupera, terminalis, infundibuliformis, erecta; tubus elongatus partim ſubterraneus; limbus ſubæqualiter ſexpartitus, regularis, amplus. *Stigm.* 3, convoluta ſenſim criſtato-dilatata vel ſummatim eroſa aut multifida. *G.*

Obs. *Radix bulbo-tuber veſtitum, infra radicans, alia plura (rarius unicum) ſubbiſcapifera ſuperne (quandoque lateraliter) evolvens, iſta dum increſcunt et expandunt priſtinum mox evanidum, exſugunt opprimuntque. Corollæ laciniæ oblongæ vel ſublanceolatæ, tubus a ſpatha vaginatus. Folia plura, radicalia, circumſtantia, anguſta, acuto-linearia, carinata, a vaginis pluribus membranaceis radicalibus imbricatis longe faſciata. Scapi ſubgeminati, 1-flori, angulati, alte ſubterranei. Filam. brevia, antherarum ferme longitudine, erecta ſummo tubo impoſita, ſtylum filiformem ſtipantia; ſtigmata ſæpius inæqualia. Capſula recondita.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *ſuſianus* pauciflorus, bulbo groſſe reticulato maculis irregularibus apertis; laciniis extimis corollæ ſupra perſiſtenter revolutis; ſtigmatibus antheris ſemiſuperantibus. *G.*

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo-vario flore. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 206.

CROCUS vernus aureus variegatus. *Hort. eyſt. hyem. tab.* 1. *f.* 3.

CROCUS vernus flore aureo-rutilante. *Theatr. Flor. Paris.*

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo-varius. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 121. *f. iv.*

CROCUS vernus aureo-rutilante. *Vallet Jard. du Roi.*

CROCUS luteus lineis nigris. *Swert. floril. fol.* 5. *f.* 3.

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo-varius. *Bauh. Pin. l.* 2. *ſ.* 2. *p.* 66.

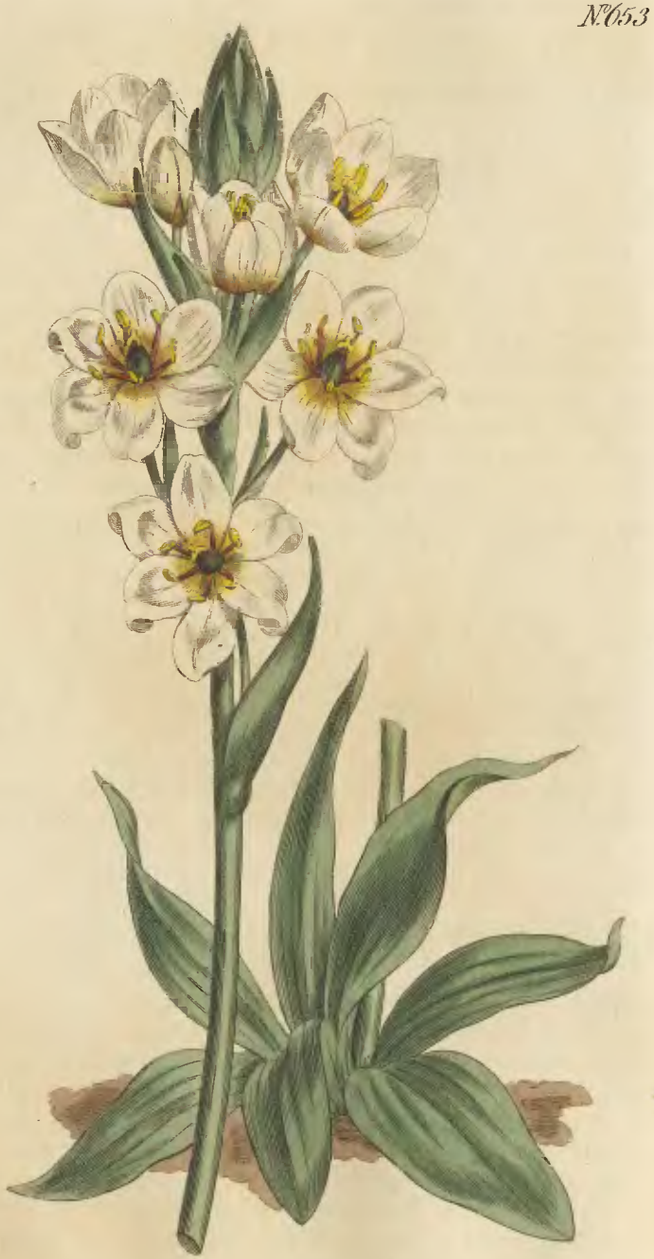
CROCUS vernus luteus verſicolor primus. *Park. Parad. p.* 166. *n.* 24. *t.* 163. *f.* 11.

Hic et Crocus vernus *(nobis* mæſiacus*) ſupra* 45, *a* Croco verno (flore violaceo) *recedunt præprimis ore tubi nudo, nec ut in illo pilis glanduloſis clauſo.* G.

We believe our preſent plant to be as ſpecifically diſtinct from the one already figured N° 45 of this work under the name

name of CROCUS *vernus*, as any one ſpecies of this natural order is from its neareſt neighbour or relative. This has its bulb clothed with coarſe wiry-fibrous netted coverings, the outermoſt one of which has large irregular-ſhaped interſtices, the coverings of that are ſmooth ſcarioſe ſhell-like membranes, cloſely ribbed with fine parallel fibres without the above-mentioned kind of interſtices. This is a ſmaller plant in all its parts, producing about two flowers from each mother-bulb, whereas that throws up many in ſucceſſion; this expands its flowers in all weathers, the three outer ſegments of which upwards are rolled back and continue ſo even when the flower is cloſed in the evening, never returning to a ſtraight poſition; in that the flowers expand only in clear or warm weather, and while in vigour all the ſegments open uniformly (none being revolute) and cloſe in the ſame manner towards evening; in this the ſtigmas are narrower cowled-convolute, of a deep orange colour, and reach half their length above the anthers; in that they are convolute and flatly compreſſed, yellow, with their ſummits ſomewhat below the tops of the anthers; this is the earlieſt blower, and ſeems more eaſily affected by froſt while in bloom. Mr. SALISBURY of the Botanic Garden, Brompton, where our drawing was taken, informs us, that he never obſerved this ſpecies to ſeed with him, though moſt others do freely. This ſpecies (ſo characteriſtically figured in many of the older books, particularly in the *Hortus Eyſtettenſis*) was received by CLUSIUS at Frankfort, about the year 1587, from Conſtantinople, as was the CROCUS *vernus* of this work (our *mæſiacus*) from near Belgrade; both may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the purple-flowered CROCUS *vernus* (which we ſuppoſe to be a native of our parts of Europe and is the lateſt flowerer of the three) by not having the mouth of their tube cloſed by a ring of glandular entangled hairs; to this laſt the ſpecific name of *vernus* may be continued.

The obſervations of JACQUIN and EHRHART, from which we were led to look for and aſcertain the exiſtence of the ſecond valve in the ſpathe of this genus and correct an error ſanctioned by the names of LINNÆUS and JUSSIEU, were kindly pointed out to us by Mr. C. KÖNIG, a gentleman from whom the public may ſhortly expect much uſeful information in a periodical work, the firſt number of which is now in the preſs, and which is to conſiſt of tranſlations of tracts as yet little known amongſt us, from all languages, with notes and obſervations. JACQUIN, when he ſays that the valves are three and ſometimes four, ſeems to us to have miſtaken the ſheath that envelopes the ſtems for the valve. *G.*



Sed. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, Glee. Crescent, June 1, 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

ORNITHOGALUM REVOLUTUM. REVOLUTE-FLOWERED STAR-OF-BETHLEM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, basi staminifera, infra connivens supra patens aut simpliciter rotato-patens, persistens. *Filam.* 3, alterna deorsum dilatata. *Stigma* 1. *Caps.* 3-locularis. *Sem.* subrotunda, nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *revolutum;* racemo oblongiusculo, laciniis ovalibus tandem revoluto-convexis, stylo subulato germine duplo breviore, stigmate subtrilobo-capitato, lobulis fimbriatis subdecursivis canaliculato dehiscentibus. *G.*

ORNITHOGALUM *revolutum. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 46. *t.* 89. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 118.

OBS. *Spathæ in nostro specimine virescentes, in Jacquiniano sphacelato-fuscescentes, scariosæ; variatio in plantis bulbosis capensibus hic cultis sæpissime occurrens.* G.

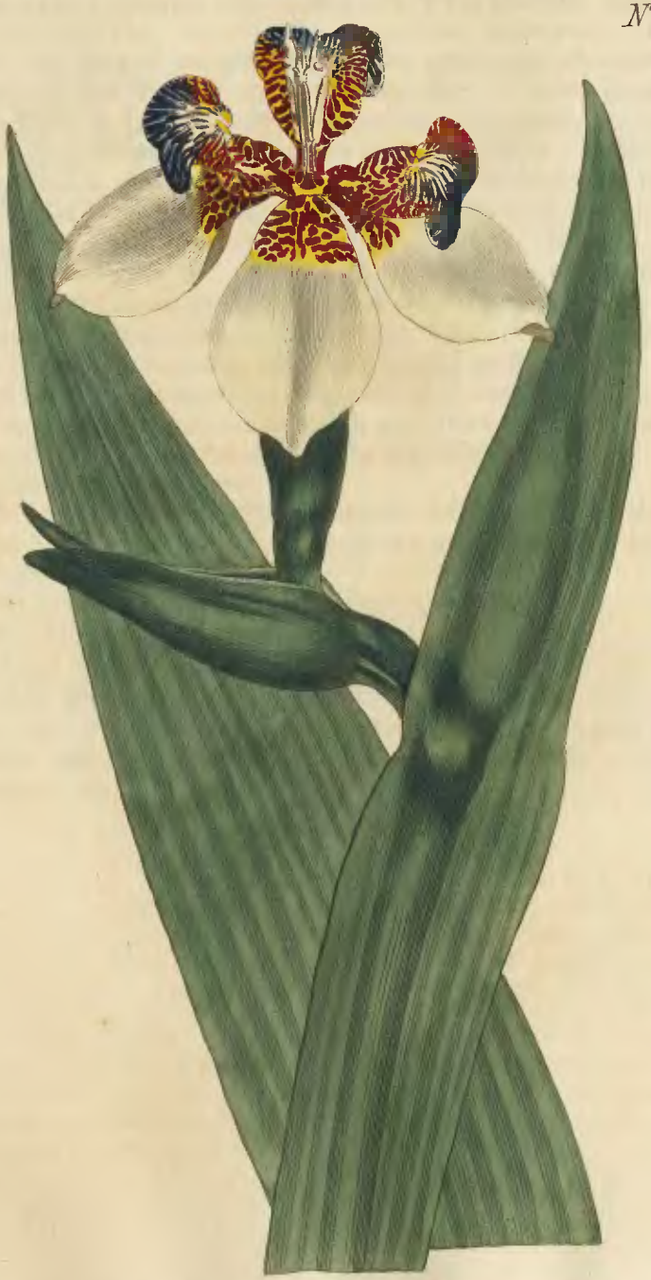
Root a tunicated bulb. Leaves all radical, 3—6 inches long, patently recurved round the stem, linear-lanceolate, thickish, subcoriaceous, without prominent nerves (when viewed through a magnifier both surfaces appear roughened like shagreen by innumerable close glandular points) rather flat upwards, channelled downwards, edged with a very slender white cartilage minutely ciliate. Scape about eight inches high, upright, round, polished, terminated by a somewhat conic-oblong raceme of white flowers with a round darkish stain at their base, quite scentless; bractes acuminately lanceolate, convolute, some of the lower ones the length of the pedicles, upper ones gradually shorter, green or scariose and brownish. Corolla rotate, segments before they decay revolute as to their whole circumference, hence linear convex, outer ones somewhat

what obovate and often emarginate or ſlightly tridentate, inner ones oval, more acute, entire. Filaments three times ſhorter than corolla, into the baſe of which they are inſerted, ſubulate, upright-incurved, convolutely channelled downwards, membranouſly winged towards their baſes which are adpreſſed to the germ, the three alternate ones oppoſite the inner ſegments have theſe flatly expanded and ſometimes lengthened upwards into two connivent teeth, but not ſo remarkably ſo as in moſt other ſpecies, thoſe of the three others are convolute and hence much narrower in appearance. Anthers verſatile, ſplitting at both ends, fixed inwards to the points of the filaments and burſting towards the piſtil which is equal to the ſtamens; germ oblong-oval, bluntly trigonal, black-green, ſtreaked by ſix parallel lines continued along the ſtyle; ſtigma conſiſting of three ſmall yellowiſh dehiſcent-fringed creſtlets.

We had never ſeen it in any collection until we obſerved it laſt Spring at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, and another variety at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden this Spring, both imported from the Cape.

Flowers in March, and requires the treatment of the hardier Cape bulbs, that is, to be kept in the greenhouſe and planted in light earth.

ORNITHOGALUM *aureum (ſupra* 190*)* is ORNITHOGALUM *thyrſoides* (α) of Hort. Kew. ORNITHOGALUM *flaveſcens* of Jacquin, and ORNITHOGALUM *thyrſoides* (α) and ORNITHOGALUM *aureum* (β and γ) of Willdenow.——ORNITHOGALUM *thyrſoides* (β) of Hort. Kew. is the *thyrſoides* of Jacquin, Hort. Vind. and of Miller's plates, t. 192. Certainly a diſtinct ſpecies. *G.*



Sold F.S. inte del. Pub. by J. Curtis Willow Crescent June 1 [illegible] F. Sansom sculp.

MARICA NORTHIANA. BROAD-STEMMED MARICA.

****

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum 2-valve; *Spathæ* 1-valves, 1-floræ, inclufæ. *Cor.* hexapetaloideo-fexpartita, laciniæ intimæ minores. *Fil.* difcreta, ftyli angulis oppofita, antheris breviora, difco glanduloſo corollæ infiftentia. *Stigm.* 3, rectiffima, turbinato-divergentia (fæpius in compagem alato-triquetram & 3 canaliculatam cujus angulis antheræ affiguntur altius breviufve coalita), fummatim hiantia vel breviter fiffa & fubbilabiata, ftylo longiora. *Capf.* columnariter elongata, tereti-trigona, polyfperma, apice latius denudata. *G.* MARICA. *Schreb.* CIPURA. *Aubl.* & *Juff.*

OBS. *Plantæ herbaceæ perennantes in paludibus & ad margines fluminum Americæ Auftralioris provenientes. Radix vel bulbus tunicatus vel de rhizomate fibrofa. Folia in bulbofis petiolata, plicata, in fibrofis enfiformia, plana. Spathæ congeftim & alternatim adverfæ, invicem conduplicanter amplexæ, ab involucro in fafciculum compreffum coarctatæ. Flores plures fucceffive prodeuntes. Corolla involuto-marcefcens, decidua, fæpius fugaciffima; laciniæ intimæ polymorphæ, fere femper perexiguiores extimifque admodum diffimiles. Stamina angulis ftyli triquetri exacte oppofita, antheræ linearioblongæ in plurimis primo liberæ mox fæcundationem abfolventes angulos compagis ftigmatofæ humore vifcofo jam madentis per fuos loculos intus conduplicantibus equitanter prehendunt iifque appictæ manent; unde arrecta fuftinentur filamenta, quæ, fi huncce admoto acu folvas nexum, fuccidunt detenfa. Capf. cartilagineo-coriacea, trifariam dehifcens. Sem. in fingulis loculis biferialia, fubfphæricea, fæpius fubangulata.* TIGRIDIA *(fupra 532) a* FERRARIA *fegreganda,* MARICÆ *proximior, a qua (commode quidem, forfan vero nimis artificiofe) diftinguenda filamento cuniculato tereti antheris prælongiore, ftyloque ftigmatibus femififfis pluries longiore; cæteris compar. Stamina faciebus interangularibus bilabiatis ftigmatum accumbentia ab utrifque fecernunt* IRIDEM & MORÆAM. *Huc* IRIS martinicenfis *(fupra 416) forfanque* SISYRINCHIUM palmifolium *Linnæi.* G.

Specific

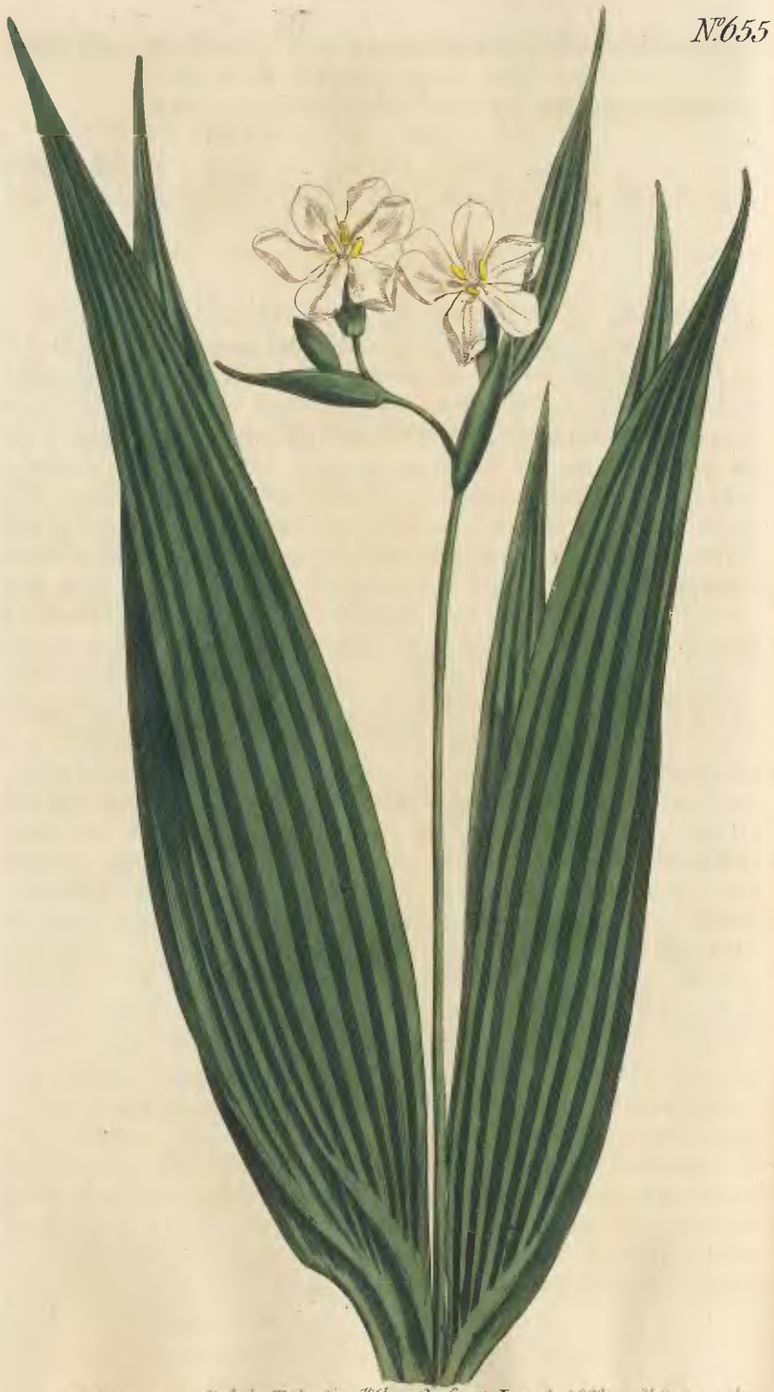
Specific Character and Synonyms.

MARICA *northiana;* vivipara, ſubbarbata, foliis enſiformibus flabellatim diſtichis, caule alato-enſiformi toto ab involucri extima valva folioformi concreto-vaginato, laciniis extimis ſubdeflexis. *G.*

FERRARIA *elegans. Saliſb. Prod. Hort.* 42.

MORÆA *northiana. Kern. Hort. Semp. t. Bot. Rep. t.* 255.

Root fibrous; caudex ſhort, generally hid by the laterally far imbricate equitant baſes of the leaves, which are 2—3 feet high, linear-lanceolate, flat, poliſhed, with a lateral exciſion on their inner ſide for half their length, ſtiffened from below by a flattiſh but broad and thick midrib gradually obliterated upwards; ſtem longer than theſe, often falcate, ſheathed its whole length by the lower bracte, which reſembles the leaves but is narrower, with this it is entirely grown together; from near its ſummit iſſues laterally the common peduncle or rachis, refracted in the oppoſite direction and ſheathed by the oppoſite bracte which is many times ſmaller than the lower one; flower-faſcicles 2—3, ſometimes twin, terminal one the largeſt and moſt flowered; one or more of theſe inſtead of flowering is generally transformed into a perfect plant preſently ſhooting out its fibres through the ſheathing bracte, its involucre and ſpathes becoming ſo many leaves, it grows and increaſes thus penſile till its weight bends the mother-ſtem near enough to the earth for it to take root therein. Flowers in April and May, but its bloom ſcarcely laſts through the forenoon; very fragrant. Exterior ſegments of Corolla large, lanceolate-elliptic, interior ſuburceolately aſſurgent, obovate-oblong, far ſmaller, broad, concave, pubeſcent ungues, recurved laminæ with revolute margins. Piſtil rather longer than ſtamens; ſtigmas ſhortly trifid, two ſegments upright, acuminate, the third rolling back forms a kind of lip on the angles and not in the ſpace between the angles, as in IRIS and MORÆA. A native of the Brazils, where it was gathered on the iſland of Raza, near the mouth of Rio Janeiro, by Sir JOSEPH BANKS; introduced here via Liſbon, by the late Mrs. NORTH, in honour of whom the gardeners have dubbed it with its preſent barbarous nick-name. Requires to be kept in the ſtove, where it flowers freely, does not ſeed, but produces abundance of offsets or ſuckers. Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's Nurſery, Kenſington. *G.*



Marica Plicata. Small-Flowered Marica.

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 654.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MARICA *plicata*; laciniis obovatis pariter patentibus, caule supra reclinato paniculato, pedunculis secundo-assurgentibus, antheris liberis, stigmatibus subfolliculosis usque stylum discretis. *G.*

MORÆA *plicata. Swartz Fl. Ind. occ.* 82. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 243. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

MORÆA *palmifolia. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 227. *Coll.* 3. 192. Nec Thunb. Diss.

SISYRINCHIUM *latifolium. Swartz prod.* 17. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 118. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 304.

SISYRINCHIUM *palmifolium. Cav. Diss.* 6. 348. *t.* 19. *f.* 1. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 118. Nec Linn. Mant. Syst. Veg. aut Willd. Sp. Pl.

SISYRINCHIUM *americanum. Magn. H. R. Monsp.* 185.

IXIA *americana. Aublet Gujan.* 1. 33.

FERRARIA *parviflora. Salisb. Prod. Hort.* 43.

BERMUDIANA palmæ folio, radice bulbosa. *Tourn. Inst.* 388. *Plum. Am.* 35. *t.* 46. *f.* 2.

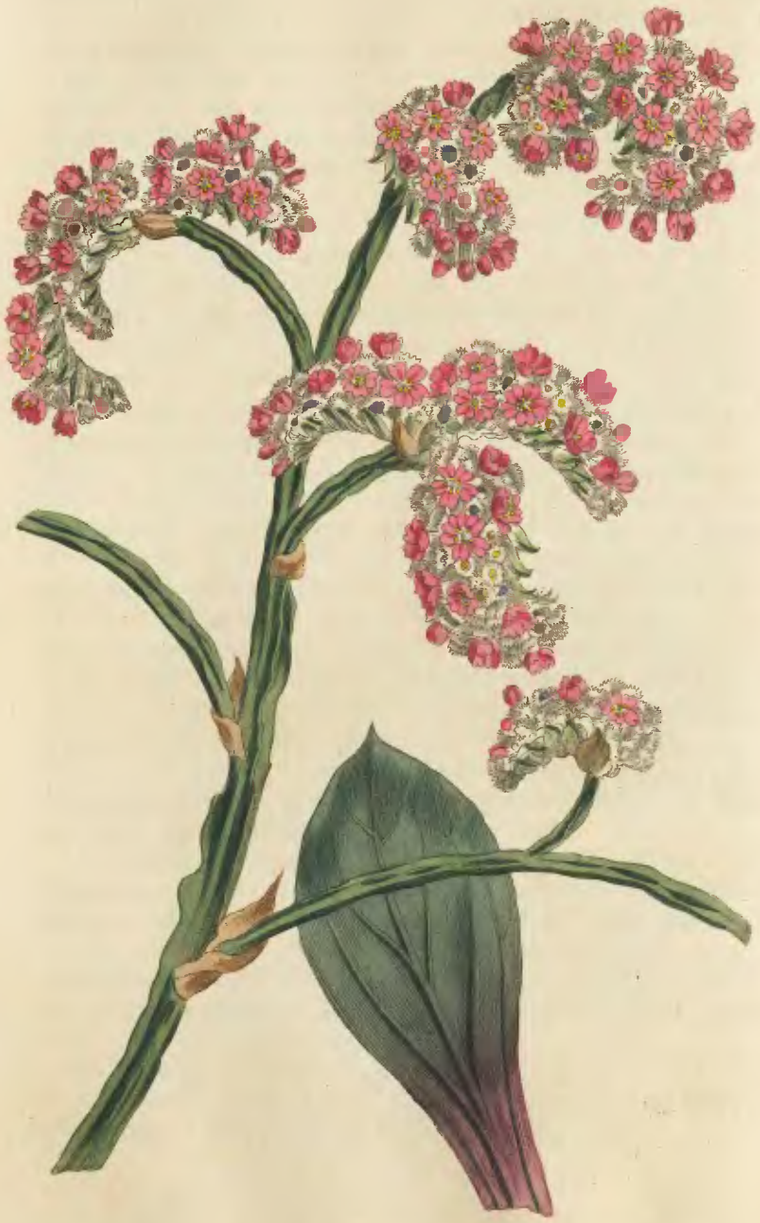
Root a tunicated bulb clothed with dark purplish membranous integuments and protruding thick, fleshy, subfusiform, perpendicular radicles. Radical leaves 2—5, 1—2 feet high, stiff, upright, deep green, laxly plicate, traversed by 5—7 longitudinal nerves, which are equidistant, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, springing from petioled, subconvolute bases, membranously dilated towards the bulb and equitant; stem centrical about their length or something higher, strict, round, naked to near the top where it is bent horizontal and becomes a leafy one-ranked, assurgent panicle, consisting of a terminal flower-fascicle, and about two common peduncles which are sometimes double or twin, but always with the flower-fascicles smaller than

than the terminal one, they iſſue from two leafy bracles or ſpathes, the outermoſt of which is ſimilar to the leaves but far ſmaller yet longer than peduncles, inner one minute, ovate, rigid, concealed within the convolute petioled baſe of the outermoſt. Flower-faſcicles 8—13 flowered, expanding their bloſſoms in ſucceſſion, each of which is ſupported by a pedicle that raiſes it clear of the valves; theſe are alternately oppoſed, cloſely conduplicate, one to each pedicle, outermoſt one of the involucre generally ſplit half way down and as well as that oppoſed to it green, inner ones whitiſh, diaphanous, and very thin, the whole form an acutely ovate compreſſed head or faſcicle, reſting upon the end of the peduncle, which is ſomewhat enlarged. Corolla upright, ſcentleſs, rotate, about three quarters of an inch in diameter, ſegments obovate, obtuſe, inner ones narroweſt, all diſtinct down to the glandular diſk that covers the germ, through which the ſtyle paſſes and on which the ſtamens ſtand, theſe are upright, ſomewhat patent, twice ſhorter than corolla, anthers deep yellow, oblong-linear, longer than the filaments, and rather taller than the ſtigmas; ſtyle triquetral, twice ſhorter than the ſtigmas, which are quite ſtraight, turbinately divergent, and if cloſely examined will be found to be tubular or a kind of follicles ventricoſely enlarged towards their middle ending in ſmall hiant, ſhaggy mouths; germ trigonal, attenuated downwards with a flattiſh uncovered ſummit. Corolla decays by rolling inwards and ſoon falls off; expands with us about ſunſet in March and April, and laſts about three or four hours. In Jamaica, where SWARTZ found it on the weſtern aſpects of mountainous paſtures, it flowers the year round about four in the afternoon.

Gathered by MASSON at St. Chriſtopher's, by AUBLET in Cayenne; and according to CAVANILLES by others in St. Domingo. Requires the treatment of a tender ſtove plant. Dr. DRYANDER, who has ſeen the ſpecimen of SISYRINCHIUM *palmifolium* in the Herbarium of LINNÆUS, is convinced of that being a different ſpecies from the preſent, and confirms WILLDENOW's obſervation.

Cultivated by MILLER in 1739.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kenſington, who received it from Jamaica. *G.*



Sold Edwards Ad. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1803 F. Clay sc. imp.

STATICE SPECIOSA. PLANTAIN-LEAVED THRIFT.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, integer, plicatus, scariosus. *Pet.* 5. *Sem.* 1. superum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STATICE *speciosa*; scapo dichtomo ancipiti, foliis ovatis mucronatis, floribus aggregatis. *Syst. Veg. Spec. Pl.* 395. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 384.

STATICE scapo ramoso tereti, ramis ancipitibus alatis, floribus imbricatis, foliis obovato-cuspidatis mucronatis, margine cartilagineis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1527.

LIMONIUM foliis lanceolatis mucronatis radicalibus, caule ancipiti dichotomo, stipulis simplicibus. *Hort. Upsf.* 71. *Gmel. Siberic.* 3. *p.* 221. *t.* 91. *f.* 1.

LIMONIUM elatius plantaginis foliis procumbentibus in aculeum terminatis, floribus albis in capitula congestis. *Amm. Ruth. n.* 129.

Leaves all radical, spread on the ground, obovate, terminated with a stiffish mucro, veined and purple-coloured underneath. Scape or stalk not round as described by WILLDENOW from a dried specimen, but triangular with one of the angles rounded off, which makes it nearly half-round: the upper part and alternate but not dichotomous branches are also three-cornered, with the angles winged and much crisped, so that neither *teres* nor *anceps* are appropriate terms. Bractes scariose, ovate-acuminate, stem-embracing, one at each division; and similar ones, but green with a membranous margin, imbricate

imbricate along the under ſide of the ſpike. Flowers aggregate in broad terminal ſecund ſpikes. Calyx perſiſtent, crowned with a ſilvery white funnel-ſhaped border. Corolla 5-petaled, purple, very deciduous, ſo that in dried ſpecimens the calyx only remains, which has given occaſion to the flowers being deſcribed as white.

According to GMELIN, this plant is common throughout Siberia. The dried leaves being uſed as a ſubſtitute for tea, it has obtained in ſome parts a name, ſignifying in Engliſh *Stone Tea.*

A hardy perennial, very fit for adorning rock-work, eaſily propagated by ſeeds, which it produces freely. Introduced into the Kew Garden in 1776, by Chevalier MURRAY.

Our ſpecimen was kindly communicated by Mr. LODDIDGES of Hackney, who raiſed it from ſeeds received from Siberia.

Flowers about Midſummer.

AMARYLLIS RETICULATA. NETTED-VEINED AMARYLLIS.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inferta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione.

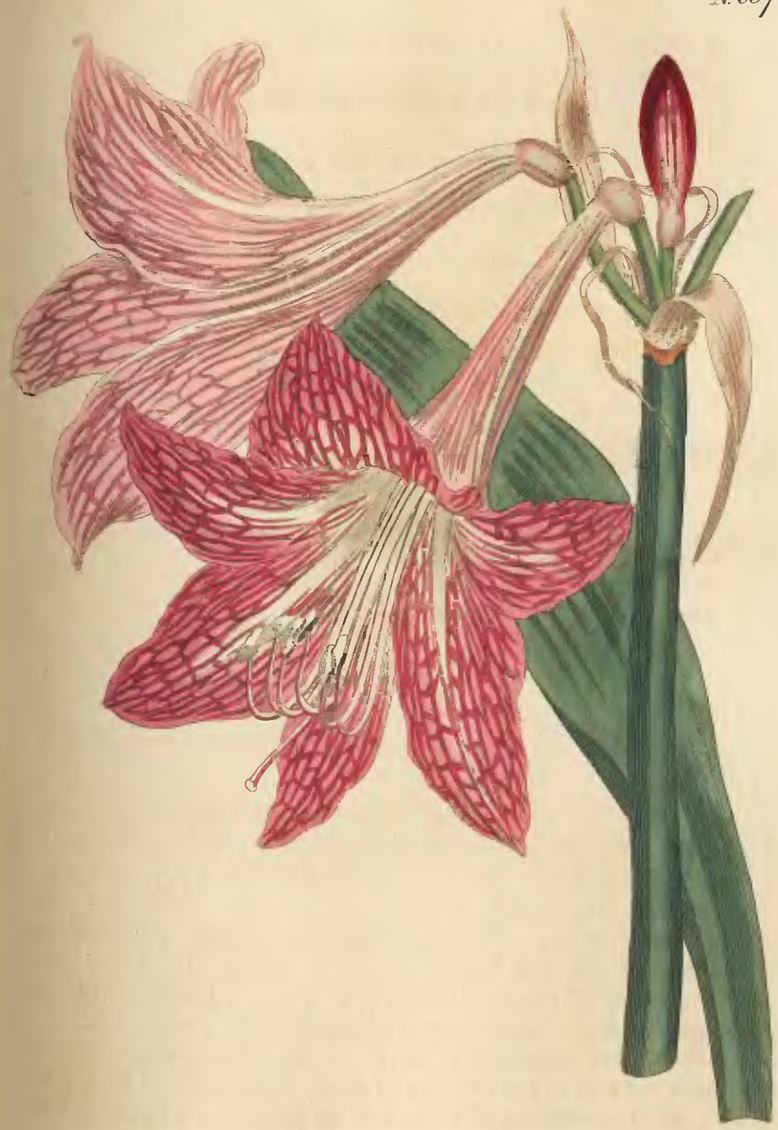
Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *reticulata;* fubmultiflora, corollis nutantibus bafi tubulofis limbo reticulatis, foliis oblongis. *L'Herit. fert. angl.* 12.

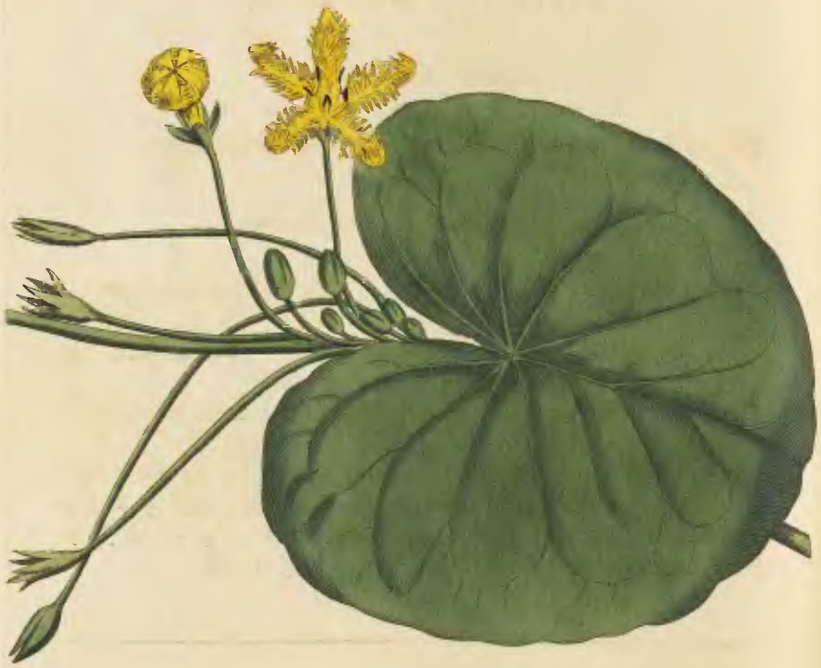
AMARYLLIS *reticulata;* fpatha fubbiflora, corollis bafi tubulofis nutantibus, fauce tubi glabra, fcapo compreffo, foliis oblongis bafi attenuatis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 417. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 54. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 179. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

This is to be diftinguifhed by the petals being tranfverfely veined, and by the fmoothnefs of the throat. Flowers in April; a native of the Brafils; and was introduced in 1777 by EDW. WHITAKER GRAY, M. D. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* We have feen it with four flowers. We take this opportunity of correcting a miftake of the late Mr. CURTIS, in faying that LINNÆUS gave the name of *equeftris* to the AMARYLLIS publifhed above (No. 305) "from fome fancied refemblance to a horfe's head;" the fact is, this name was given from the remarkable likenefs the front view of it has to a ftar of fome of the orders of knighthood; an appearance well expreffed by JACQUIN's figure in the *Hortus Schoenbrunnenfis.*

Our drawing was taken at the Nurfery of Meffrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, with whom it flowers freely in the ftove.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1. 1803 F. Sansom sculp.



Syd Edward del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

MENYANTHES INDICA. INDIAN BUCK-BEAN.

****

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hirſuta. *Stigma* 2-fidum. *Capſula* 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MENYANTHES *indica;* foliis cordatis ſubcrenatis, petiolis floriferis, corollis interne piloſis. *Spec. Pl.* 207. *Willd.* 1. 811. *Fl. Zeylan.* 42. *Swartz obſ.* 58.

MENYANTHES foliis cordatis undulato-crenatis, petiolis floriferis. *Thunb. Prod.* 34.

NYMPHÆÆ minoris affinis indica, flore albo piloſo. *Sloan. Cat.* 121. *Hiſt.* 1. 252. *Raii. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 631.

NYMPHÆA ceramica. *Rumph. amb.* 6. *p.* 173, *t.* 72. *f.* 3.

NEDEL-AMBEL. *Rheed. Mal.* 11. *p.* 55. *t.* 28.

The ſynonyms above quoted may perhaps belong to different ſpecies. Our plant is much ſmaller than the one deſcribed and figured in the Hortus Malabaricus, has five ſtamens with purpliſh anthers, and the internal fringe of the corolla is yellow, not white as deſcribed by RHEEDE, and alſo by SLOANE, RUMF, and Sir WILLIAM JONES in the Aſiatic Reſearches. RUMF's figure has flowers and leaves the ſize of ours.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall, in July, where it has flowered in the ciſtern in the ſtove for ſome years paſt.

CAMPANULA SIBIRICA. SIBERIAN BELL-FLOWER.

****

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo claufo valvis ftaminiferis. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Capf.* 3-locularis, fupera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

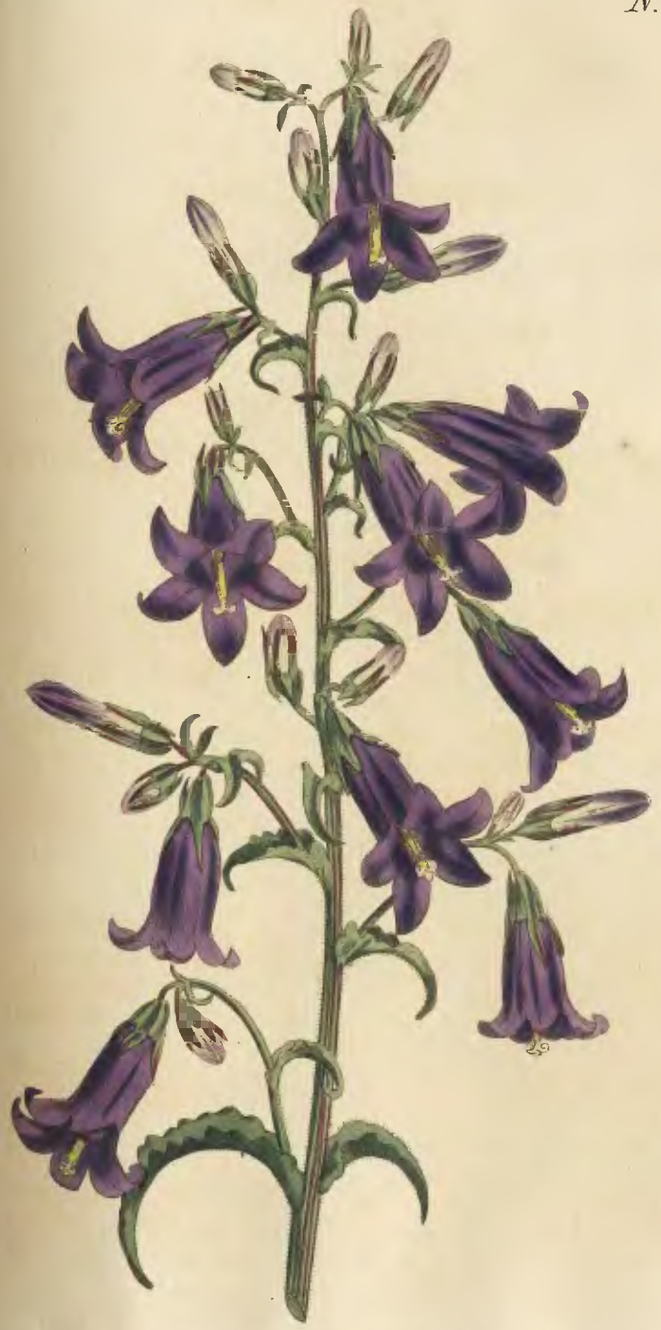
CAMPANULA *fibirica;* capfulis 3-locularibus obtectis, caule paniculato. *Spec. Pl.* 236. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 911. *Jacq. Fl. Auft.* 2. *p.* 60. *t.* 200. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 223. *Martyn Mill. Dict. a* 40.

CAMPANULA capfulis trilocularibus calicis ciliati finubus reflexis tectis, foliis crifpis, ramis multifloris. *Gmel. Sib.* 3. *p.* 154. *t.* 29.

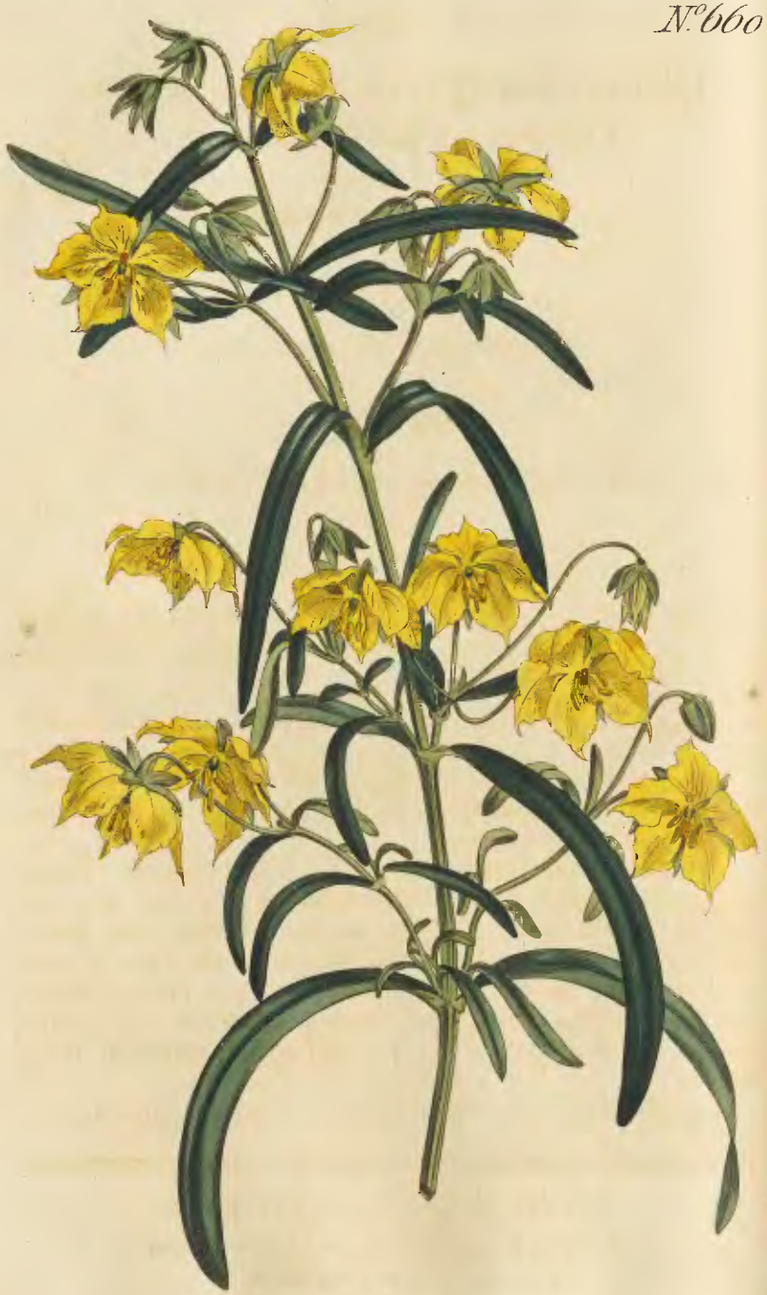
The Siberian Campanula appears to be a very common plant both in Siberia and the mountainous parts of Auftria. Is to be confidered as a hardy biennial, for although it may continue for two or three years without flowering, the plant always perifhes after ripening its feeds.

Propagated by feeds. Flowers in June, July, and Auguft. Varies in the breadth and crifpature of the leaves and in the fize of the corolla, as alfo, according to GMELIN, with white and very pale blue flowers.

Our plant was raifed from Siberian feeds by Mr. LODDIDGES of Hackney, but according to Hort. Kew. was firft introduced by Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN in 1783, who had a very fine botanical garden at Iflington.



Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Crescent June 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.



Jed. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent. June 1. 1811 F. Sansom sculp.

LYSIMACHIA QUADRIFLORA. FOUR-FLOWERED LOOSE-STRIFE.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Caps.* globosa, mucronata, 10-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LYSIMACHIA *quadriflora*; foliis oppositis sessilibus linearibus longissimis, pedunculis quaternis terminalibus unifloris.

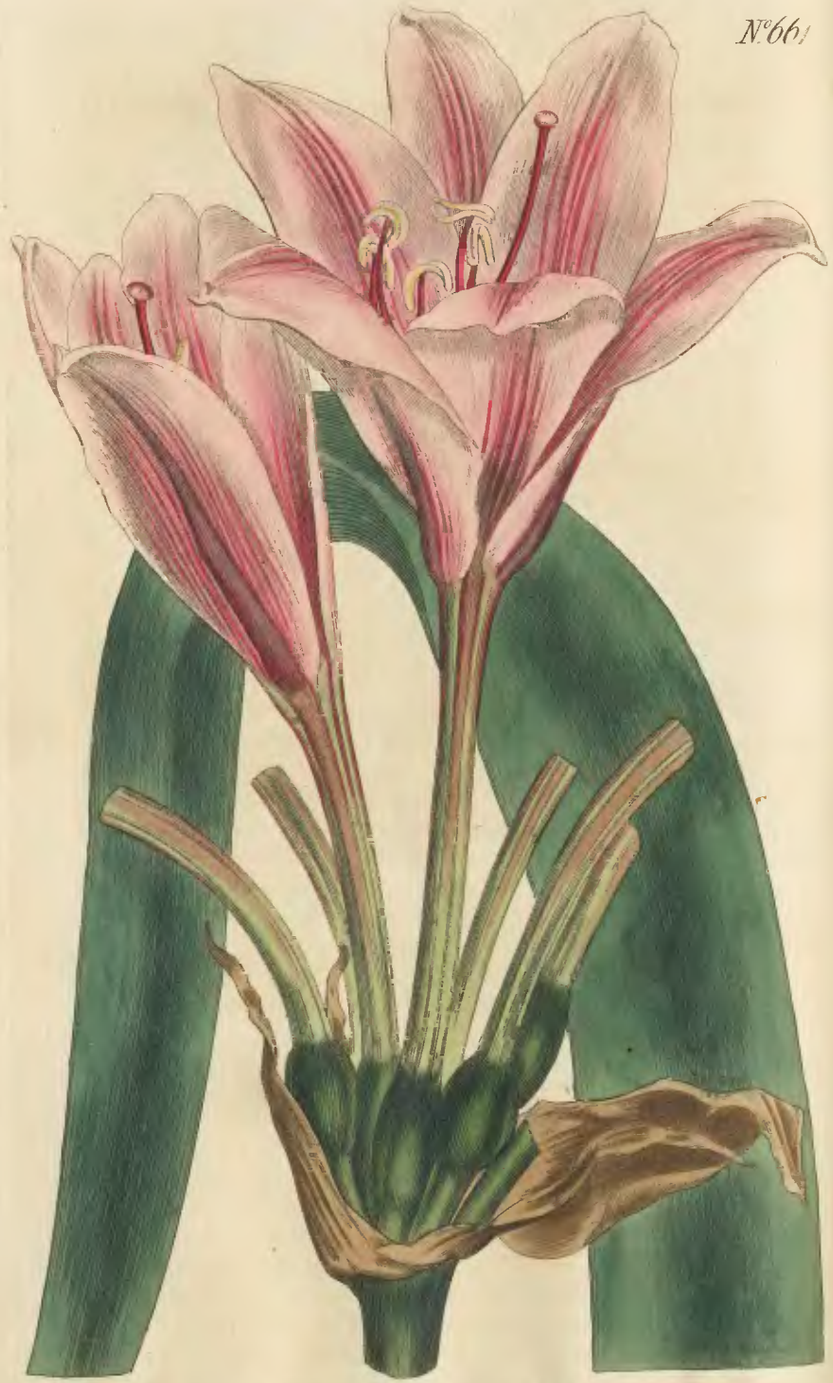
This hitherto undescribed species of Lysimachia was raised from North-American seeds, by Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic-Garden at Brompton.

Stalks four-angled, much branched. Leaves opposite, linear, quite entire, smooth, sessile, longer than the branches. Branches axillary to the leaves, similar, terminated with four leaves crossed, serving the office of bractes; from the axils of each of these there rises a flower-stalk bearing a solitary flower, nodding. Calyx five-leaved, smooth. Corolla one-petaled, cupped, divided into five ovate acuminate somewhat sawed segments.

A hardy perennial, requiring no particular treatment.

ERRATA in FASCICULO POSTREMO.

No. 646, l. 33, pro *St. Vincent's*, lege *St. Vincent.*
647, l. 10, — *altiori*, lege *altiore.*
649, l. 1, — *cordifolia*, lege *cordata.*
652, l. 14, post *pristinum*, adde comma.
19, — *erecta*, adde comma.
24, pro *antheris*, lege *antheras.*



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis & Geo. Crescent July 1. 1803. E. Jansen sc.

AMARYLLIS LONGIFOLIA. LONG-LEAVED AMARYLLIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *longifolia*; suberecto-multiflora, foliis glaucis, extimis scapo longioribus, floribus pedicellatis: tubo obtuse trigono curvulo limbo subringenter et turbinatim campanulato subduplo longiore, stigmate depresso-capitellato. *G.*

AMARYLLIS *longifolia. Sp. Pl.* 421. *Roy. Lugdb.* 36. *Reich.* 2. 27. *Syst. Mill. Dict. n.* 7. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 320. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 13. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 419. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. 364. *Coll.* 4. 295. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 56. excluso ubique Ehret pict. 13.

CRINUM *longifolium. Thunb. prod.* 59.

LILIUM africanum humile longissimis foliis polyanthos saturato colore purpurascens. *Herm. Parad.* 195. *t.* 195.

Root a tunicated bulb. Leaves radical, sparse (not bifarious) outer ones recurved-recumbent, glaucous, broad-subulate, convolute at their bases; outermost ones broadest, longest, laxly reclined at the upper part; innermost upright, channelled their whole length, very narrow; if an outer one is held up to the light, the transverse septa of the longitudinal, parallel, linear chambers afford the appearance of its being reticulately veined. Scape strict, roundish, solid, lateral or outside the leaves and produced after these are completely grown out, varying from

fix

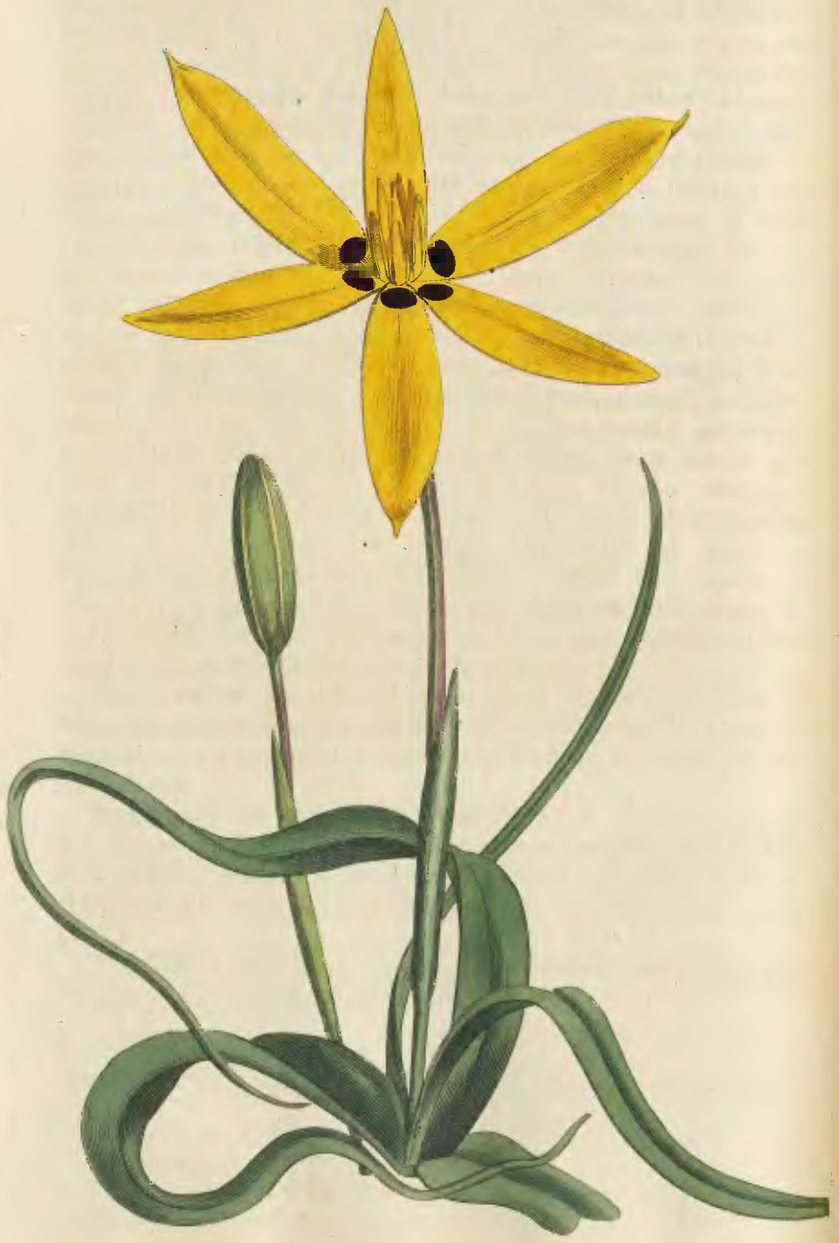
ſix inches to two feet in height; pedicles longer than the germ. Involucre bivalved; umbel 12—20 flowered, upright, each flower ſeparated by a narrow, membranous ſpathe, the innermoſt of which are very minute and ſometimes abortive. Corolla about ſix inches or more in length; ungues grown together into a bluntly trigonal, peduncle-like tube, ſomewhat curved, twice longer than the limb, each face traverſed longitudinally by a ribbed furrow. Limb ſubringent, outer ſegments linear-oblong, inner oval-oblong; upper one ſomewhat recurved, lower one declined, all ſubconcave and obtuſe; the three outer ſegments have the uſual membranous hook at their ends on the inſide, by which they are hitched together till the flower is ripe for expanſion. Germ trigonal-oval, oblong. Organs nearly equal, declined-aſſurgent, ſomething ſhorter than the limb; ſtamens decurrently adnate to the tube; anthers incumbent, verſatile, when they have diſcharged their pollen, creſcent-ſhaped. Tube nectariferous, flowers fragrant, varying in ſize, and in being more or leſs purple, generally before they decay becoming almoſt white, from which period we reckon the proportionate length of the tube and pedicle, as theſe continue to increaſe till then. It reſembles AMARYLLIS *zeylanica* and *ornata* (the latter of which is figured in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory, under the name of CRINUM *giganteum)* but differs from both at firſt ſight in having ſeſſile germs. Cultivated by MILLER; introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON about 1773.

Our drawing was taken from a plant in the collection of Mr. WOODFORD, at Vauxhall, where it flowered in April; it requires to be kept on the flue of the ſtove in a largiſh pot and light earth.

Propagates by the bulb; Mr. WYKES, Nurſeryman, at Kenſington, informs us, that with him it has produced perfect ſeed-veſſels, which as well as the ſeed reſemble thoſe of AMARYLLIS *vittata*, and from which he has raiſed many plants.

The ſize of our plate would not admit of more than two flowers of the umbel being ſhewn. *G.*

No. 654. p. 2. l. 10. eraſe *lateral.*
l. 33. for *the angles*, read *them.*



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, S. Gt. Crescent, July 1 1803. F. Anderson sculp.

HYPOXIS STELLATA (α). YELLOW-FLOWERED STAR-HYPOXIS.

****

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Perianth. 0. *Cor.* hexapetala, regularis, rotata, perfiftens, laciniis lanceolatis. *Filam.* brevia; antheræ majufculæ, fagittatæ, erectæ. *Stylus* craffus, brevis. *Stigmata* 3, recta, extus longitudinaliter fulcato-dehifcentia; vel columnariter juncta, vel fecedentia et turbinato-patentia. *Germ.* inferum, verticale, trigonum. *Capf. evalvis?* *Sem.* fubglobofa, *uniferialia?* plura. *G.*

FABRICIA. *Thunb. in Fab. It. Norv.*

OBS. *Flos extus calycinus, intus corollinus. Germen deorfum fenfim attenuatum inque pedunculum continuo-fubfidens.* G.

Gluma 2-valvis, quam Linnæus HYPOXIDI *tribuit in* CHAR. ESS. Syft. Veg. *nil nifi bractea fubulata; et mala omnino habuit fpecimina dum flores* HYPOXIDIS erectæ *defcribit feffiles qui longe pedunculati.* Dryand. MSS.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPOXIS *ftellata* rhizomate hemifphærico bulbo fibrofe veftito coronato, foliis lato-fubulatis, canaliculatis, caule unipedunculato unifloro, bractea foliacea tota convoluto-vaginante, ftigmatibus in columellam fagittato-junctis. *G.*

HYPOXIS *ftellata. Linn. Suppl.* 197. *Syft. Veg. Murr.* 326. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 368. *Coll.* 4. 134. *Thunb. prod.* 60. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 101. 236. *ejufque Recenf. Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 548. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 109. exclufis e fynonymis Cornuti, Rudbeck, Morifon, et Miller.

FABRICIA *ftellata. Thunb. in Fab. It. Norv. p.* 27.

AMARYLLIS *capenfis. Sp. Pl.* 420. *Am. Ac.* 6. *Afr.* 11. *Syft. Veg. Murr.* 319. *Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 538.

(α) Corolla lutea, macula atro-fufca; organis luteis.

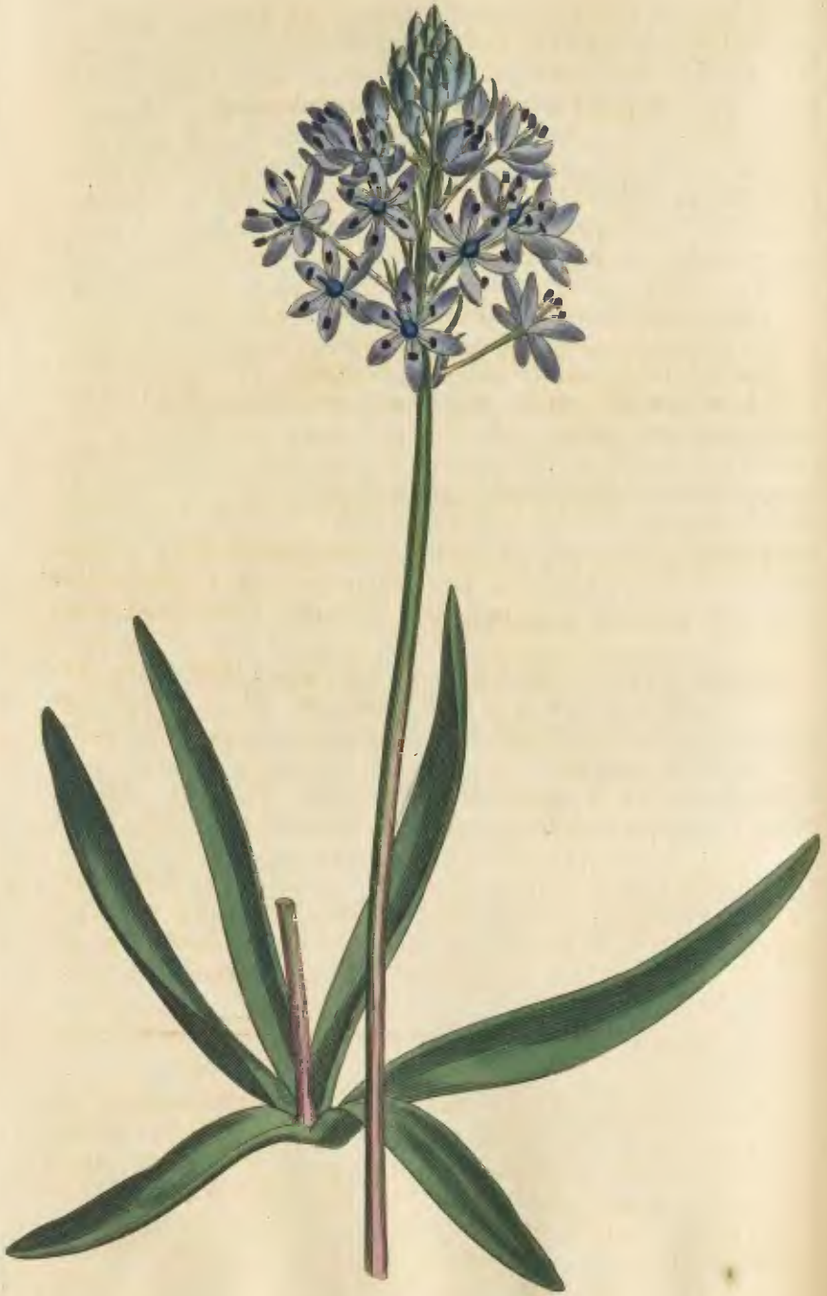
(β) Corolla alba, macula atro-cyanea; organis atro-violaceis.

Bulb

Bulb clothed by ſeveral concentric wiry-fibrous tunics ſitting on a rootſtock that is convex and very ſmooth beneath, above which and from its baſe the fibres are radiately extruded. Leaves radical, ſeveral, recurved-recumbent round the ſtem, broad-ſubulate, channelled, carinate, triquetral, edged with a minutely ſcabrous reverſely ſubaculeate cartilage, ſcarcely perceptible but to the touch; ſtem upright (ſometimes twin) with a one-flowered long peduncle, both together reſembling a one-jointed culm, the latter obtuſely trigonal upwards, far ſheathed by a leaf-like, convolute, upright bracte. Petals narrow-lanceolate, alternate ones narroweſt and more inclined to a linear form. Stigmas ſhallowly ſeparating above, joined in a ſagittated ſhaft with three linear, decurrent, channelled-dehiſcent angles, equal to the anthers, as ſtyle is to the filaments, which are ſubulate, thick, and very ſhort. Flowers large, beautiful, expanding only when the ſun ſhines; laſt ſeveral days; quite ſcentleſs; when cloſed have the appearance of a perianth. Should be kept in a ſmall pot of light earth in the greenhouſe; when the plant decays the bulbs ſhould be kept dry, parted and replanted early in Autumn. Found at the Cape by THUNBERG. Sent to the Kew Garden by Mr. MASSON in 1778.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. COLVILLE's Nurſery in the King's-Road, Chelſea, where it flowered in May.

Few living ſpecies being as yet introduced into our gardens, and thoſe not ſeeding, we doubt if the above eſſential character will prove ſufficiently determinate; but at all events the one uſually prefixed to this genus is too materially incorrect to be retained. *G.*



Sydd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, July 1. 1803. E. Landon sculp.

SCILLA ITALICA. ITALIAN SQUIL.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita basi staminifera, omnino patens, decidua. *Filam.* omnia filiformia. *Stigma* 1. *Genus nimium affine* ORNITHOGALO. Juss.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *italica*; foliis linearibus obtuse canaliculatis, racemo conferto conico, bracteis geminis linearibus pedicellos patentes subæquantibus, laciniis rotatis lanceolatis intus convexulis. *G.*

SCILLA *italica*. *Mant.* 364. *Sp. Pl.* 442. *Hort. Clift.* 123. *Roy. Lugdb.* 32. *Mill. Dict.* 3. *Retz. Obs.* 1. 15. *Allion. Fl. Ped.* 1896. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 443. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 126.

PHALANGIUM radice bulbosa; foliis latissimis obtusis; spica multiflora; stipulis longitudine petioli. *Hall. Helv.* 1212. exclusis synonymis.

HYACINTHUS stellatus cineracei coloris. *Clus. Hist.* 184.

HYACINTHUS stellaris italicus. *Hort. Eyst. Vern.* 42. *f.* 1.

HYACINTHUS stellaris spicatus cinereus. *Bauh. Pin.* 46. *Morif. Hist. f.* 4. *t.* 12. *f.* 16. *Park. Parad.* 132. *f.* 6.

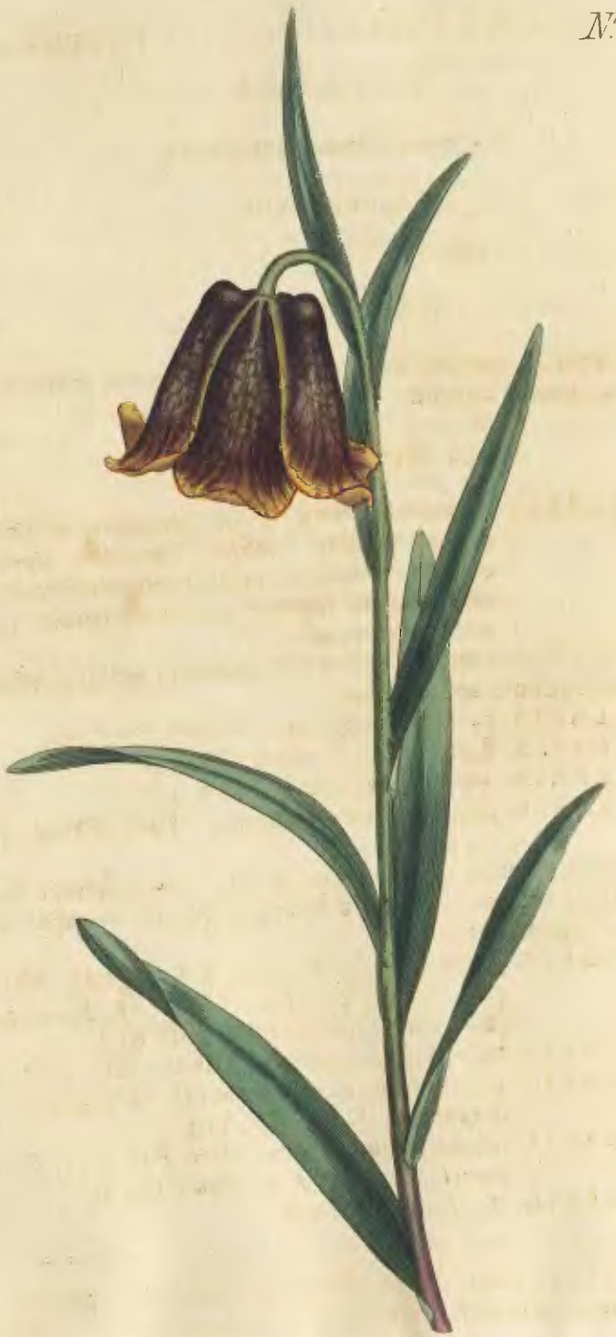
Root bulbous. Leaves radical, several, recumbently diverging round the stem, linear, bluntly channelled above, acutely carinate beneath, subacute, 4—5 inches long, equal in length; scape nearly twice their length, round, terminated by a simple, shortish, sparse, thyrseform, many-flowered raceme; pedicles filiform, divaricately spreading, gradually shorter, lowest about an inch long, sheathed by double, opposite, linear, acute, membranous, coloured bractes, about their own length.

length. Corolla rotately patent; ſegments lanceolate-ovate, ſomewhat unguiculate, equal, ſtellately divergent, firm, ſlightly convex, margins revolutely depreſſed. Filaments white, nearly twice ſhorter than corolla, linear-acuminate, flat, fixed on the claw-like baſes of the ſegments, erect-patent; anthers linear, ſagittate, ſlightly fixed inwards to the points of the filaments, dark blue; piſtil equal to the ſtamens; germ depreſſed-orbiculate, uneven, ſix-toroſely ſulcate, blue: ſtyle triquetrally ſubulate; ſtigma ſomewhat fringed, depreſſed, nearly ſimple or very ſlightly trifid, purpliſh blue. Flowers fragrant, ſmelling like Lilac, pale blue or grey; expanding in March.

Though cultivated in PARKINSON's time, ſeems to have become a ſcarce plant; we have never ſeen it in any of our collections till we found it the other day in that of Mr. WOODFORD's, where our drawing was taken. Hardy, but is ſeen in the greateſt perfection when kept in a pot with other alpine plants.

Found by HALLER on the Helvetic Alps, and by ALLIONI in the County of Nice, growing in poor rocky, ſhady ſpots. Its habitat is left unſettled by PARKINSON and the authors of Hort. Kew.

The Bractes are cloſely adpreſſed to the pedicles, and being of nearly the ſame length, breadth, and colour with them, they have eſcaped the notice of the older draughtſmen, and are not ſeen in their figures. *G.*



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, July 1.1803. J. Sandom sculp.

FRITILLARIA PYRENAICA (α). PYRENEAN FRITILLARY.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, campanulata, supra ungues cavitate nectarifera. *Stam.* longitudine corollæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRITILLARIA *pyrenaica;* foliis sparsis complanatis subcoriaceis glaucis: infimis latioribus lineari-oblongis obtusulis, corolla coriaceo-incrassata, campanulata superne recurvato-patula, nectariis subrotundis. *G.*

(α) 1-flora; foliis raris diffite sed subalternatim sparsis: infimis binis suboppposito-approximatis. *G.*

FRITILLARIA pyrenæa. *Clus. app. ad Hist. cclvi. vii.*
FRITILLARIA flore minore. *Bauh. Pin.* 64.
FRITILLARIA nigra. *Lob. adv. pars alt.* 496.
FRITILLARIA pyrenæa sive appeninea. *Park. Parad.* 43. *f.* 11.

(β) multiflora; foliis crebrioribus sparsis: 2—4 infimis subverticillatis racemi, floribus distantibus spicatis vel approximatis et subumbellatis. *G.*

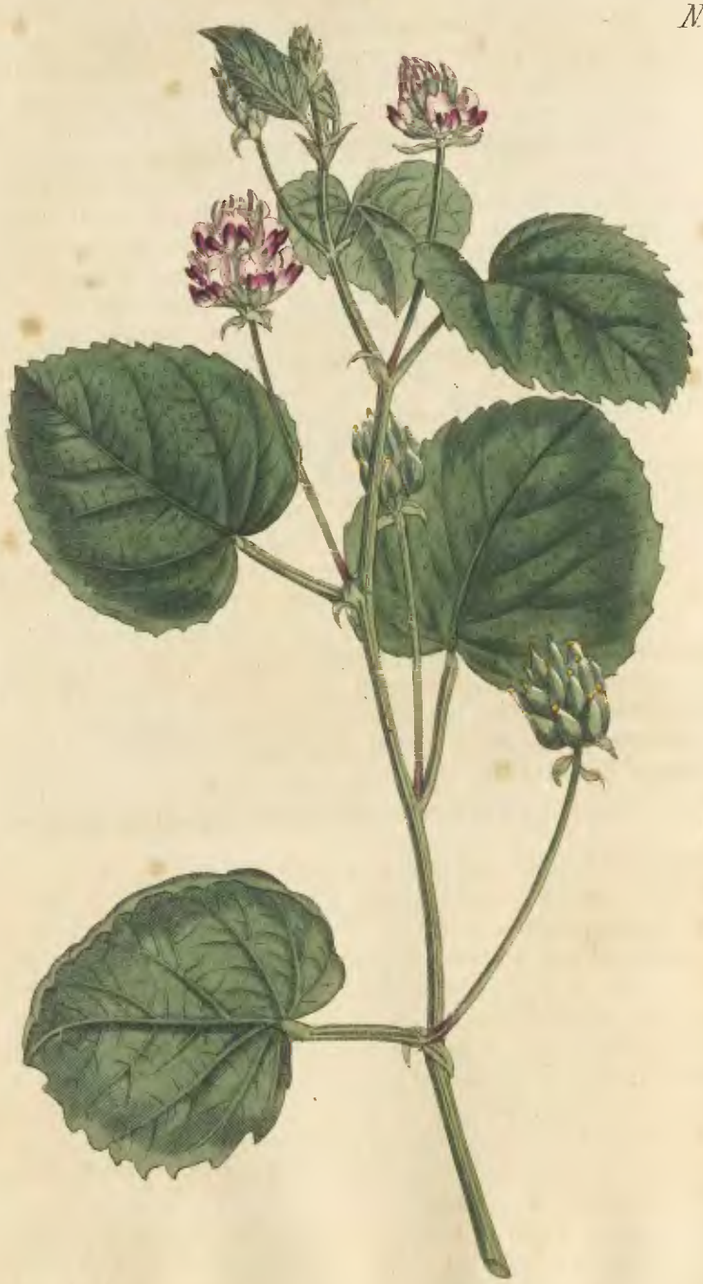
FRITILLARIA *pyrenaica. Sp. Pl.* 436. *Syst. Vegetab. Murr.* 325. *Hort. Upf.* 81. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 91. (quo male citatur Hort. Cliff. 81.)
FRITILLARIA nigra floribus adscendentibus. *Mill. Dict.* 3.
FRITILLARIA e foliorum alis florens (δ). *Serotina atropurpurea. Hort. Cliff.* 119.
FRITILLARIA hispanica umbellifera. *Park. Parad.* 43. *f.* 12. *Swert. Floril.* 7. *f.* 2. *Bauh. Pin.* 64.
FRITILLARIA. 8. *Raii Hist.* 1148.

Leaves of (α) about seven, thickish, leathery, glaucous, sparse, distant, somewhat alternate or approaching in suboppposite

posite pairs; two lower ones about four inches long, linear-oblong, somewhat vertical, blunt, upper ones acuminate, gradually shorter, much narrower; stem about a foot high, round, nodding upwards. Flower one, nearly twice smaller than those of *meleagris*, emitting a disagreeable rank scent if smelt close to; corolla thickish, leathery, not corrugately chequered, subcylindric-campanulate, recurved upwards, summits of the petals glandularly thickened, external ones acutely cuneate, nearly twice the narrowest, inner ones obovately cuneate, all on the outside of a dark dull somewhat purplish liver-colour suffused with a glaucous bloom, the chequering nearly obsolete; on the inside of a shining greenish yellow, with clear, irregular purple chequering towards the middle; the six nectariferous pitlets at the bottom of the petals nearly round, dark green; organs nearly equal, pale, twice shorter than petals; anthers nearly equal to the filaments; stigmas generally rather longer than style; germ about the length of both together.

According to Clusius, a native of the Pyrenees. Flowers rather later than *meleagris*; hardy, but is kept better in the pit with other alpine plants, as we are informed by Messrs. Grimwood and Wykes, of Kensington, where our drawing was taken, and who imported it from Holland.

We have seen what we take to be a hybrid of this and *meleagris*, with a larger flower, more cylindrical, less recurved, with an oblong nectary, longer pistil, leaves still more alternate and opposite; raised probably by the Dutch Gardeners (β) which we have not seen alive, seems only to differ in number of leaves and flowers, hence need not be separated; the bulbs are larger than those of *meleagris*. G.



S. J. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. George's Gate, July 1 1805. P. Sandon sculp.

PSORALEA CORYLIFOLIA. HAZEL-LEAVED PSORALEA.

****

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. punctis callosis adspersus, longitudine *Leguminis* 1-spermi.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PSORALEA *corylifolia*; foliis simplicibus ovatis subdentatis, spicis ovatis. *Syst. Vegetab.* 686. *Sp. Pl.* 1075. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 81. *Burm. Ind. p.* 172. *t.* 49. *f.* 2. *Martyn Mill. n.* 20. *Vahl. Symb.* 65.

DORYCNIUM foliis simplicibus ovatis. *Roy. Lugdb.* 389. *Mill. Dict. edit.* 6. *n.* 2.

LOTO affinis corylifolio. *Dodart. in Act. Paris.* 4. *p.* 289. *t.* 289. *Pluk. Alm.* 227. *t.* 96. *f.* 5.

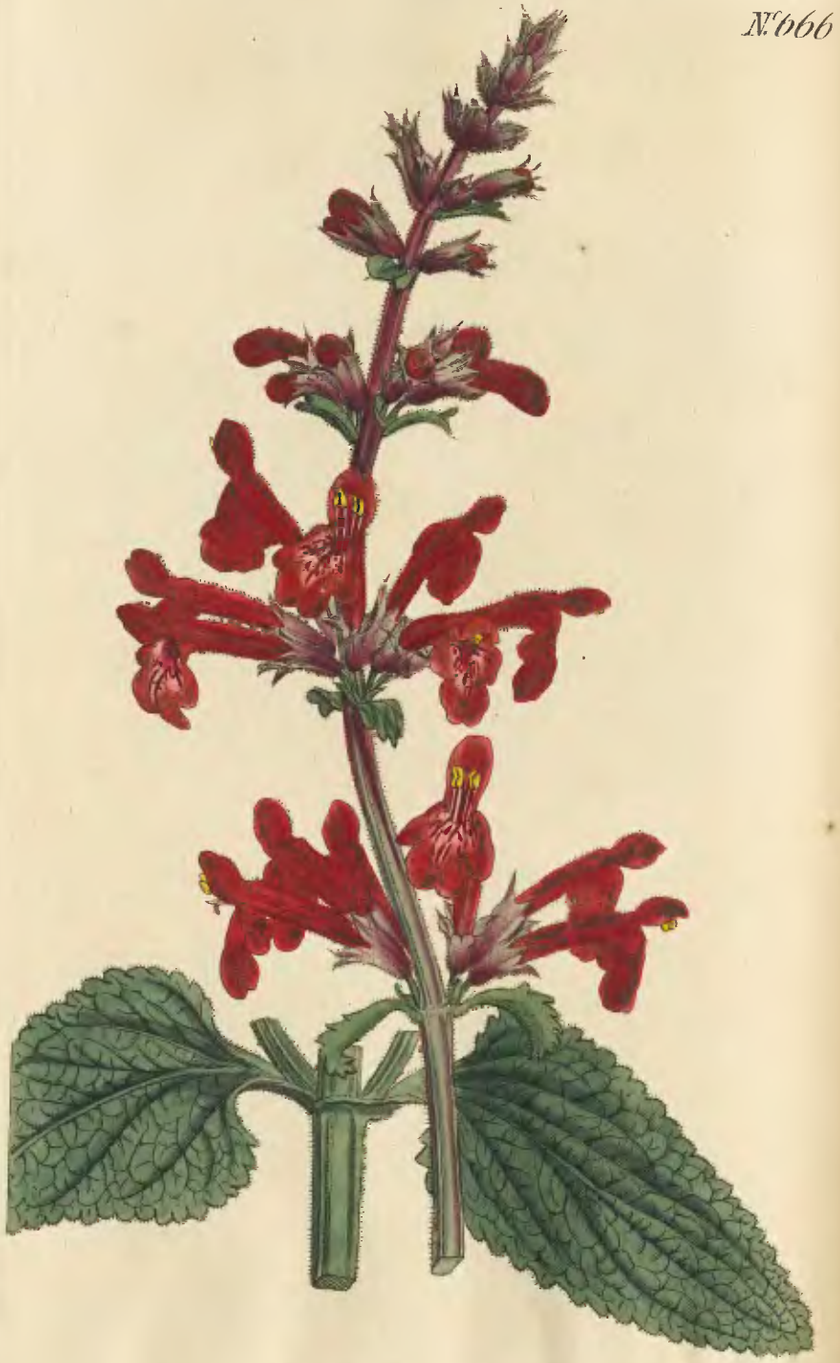
Trifolium unifolium, leguminibus racemosis, nudis, monospermis, foliis simplicibus cordato-subrotundis, repandis. *Forsk. Descr. p.* 140.

The PSORALEA *corylifolia*, a native of Coromandel, is an annual of easy cultivation, but, not possessing any fragrance or particular beauty to recommend it, is very rarely seen in our gardens, though known to MILLER in 1752. The plant from which our drawing was made was raised from seeds received from Dr. ROXBURGH by Mr. LODDIDGES, at Hackney.

Requires to be treated as a tender annual; flowers in July and August, and ripens its seeds readily.

In habit it differs much from the rest of the genus, approaching nearer to Trifolium; indeed, so closely is it allied to the Blue Melilot, as hardly to allow of their separation without doing violence to nature.

Luxuriant specimens have been observed with ternate leaves: PLUKENET's figure has sessile leaves and flowers, a circumstance not worthy of notice in a representation that is altogether so miserable; but that of DODART, which is excellent for the time, has likewise sessile leaves; and this leads to a suspicion that two species may have been confounded.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo. Crescent July 1, 1803 F. Sansom sculp.

STACHYS COCCINEA. SCARLET STACHYS.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ labium ſuperius fornicatum; labium inferius lateribus reflexum: lacinia intermedia majore emarginata. *Stamina* deflorata verſus latera reflexa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STACHYS *coccinea;* verticillis ſexfloris, foliis ovatis cordatis crenatis, petiolis dilatatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 97.

STACHYS verticillis ſexfloris, foliis oblongo-ovatis baſi cordatis. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 3. *p.* 18. *t.* 284.

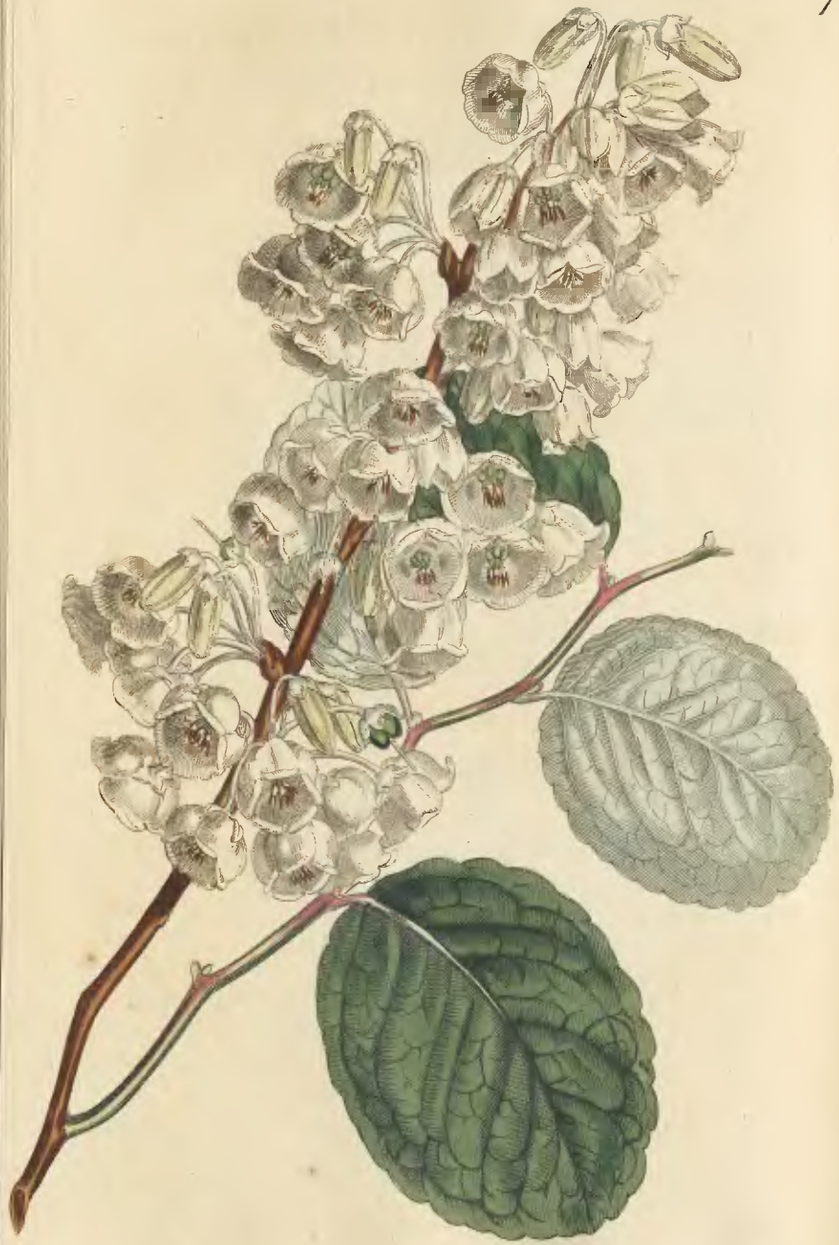
DESC. *Root* perennial. *Leaves* oblong-cordate, ſomewhat rugoſe, hairy on both ſides. *Footſtalks* channelled, dilated towards the leaf. *Stalk* ſquare; angles obtuſe, elevated. Flowers ſix in a whorl, large, of a bright ſcarlet colour, peduncled. *Bractes* like the leaves, ſeſſile, two under each whorl. *Peduncles* erect, half the length of the calyx. *Calyx* hairy, bell-ſhaped, five-toothed, regular, pungent. *Tube* of corolla thrice as long as calyx, nearly ſtraight: *border* bilabiate: upper lip entire, a little concave: lower lip trifid, the middle ſegment emarginate, ſide ones bent back. *Filaments* equal, erect, not leaning to one ſide. *Germ* four-cleft on a raiſed fleſhy receptacle; ſtyle ſhorter than the filaments: ſtigma bifid.

This very ornamental plant, though generally preſerved in a greenhouſe, is perhaps hardy enough to bear the cold of our climate.

Is a native of Chili in South-America; firſt raiſed in this country, in the garden of JAMES VERE, Eſq. in Kenſington-Road, in the year 1800.

Flowers from June to September. May be propagated by ſeeds, cuttings, or parting its roots in the Autumn. Requires no particular treatment.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.



Sp.d Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, July 1. 1803. F. Anderson sculp.

ANDROMEDA PULVERULENTA. OVAL-LEAVED ANDROMEDA.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata; ore 5-fido. *Capf.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANDROMEDA *pulverulenta;* pedunculis aggregatis rameis axillaribusque, corollis globoso-campanulatis, foliis ovalibus crenulatis subtus pulverulentis.
ANDROMEDA *pulverulenta. Bartram's Travels (American Edition) p.* 476. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 2. *p.* 610.
ANDROMEDA *cassinefolia.* var. β. *Ventenat Hort. Cels.* 60.
ANDROMEDA *ovata;* pedunculis aggregatis, corollis campanulatis foliis alternis ovatis serrato-crenatis obtusiusculis. *Solander MSS.*

A very handsome bushy shrub. Leaves alternate, oval, slightly notched, the under surface of a bluish white resembling the bloom of plums, and, like that, rubbing off when roughly touched. Flowers in bunches, nodding, white, much like those of the Lily of the Valley, sweet-scented. Filaments short, each growing from a globular gland surrounding the germ: anthers brown, four-awned. Style simple, erect, persistent, exceeding the stamens. Capsule five-cornered, five-celled.

For this valuable acquisition to our gardens we are indebted to the indefatigable Mr. FRASER, of Sloane-Square, who found it in North-Carolina, where however it had been observed long before by Mr. JOHN BARTRAM.

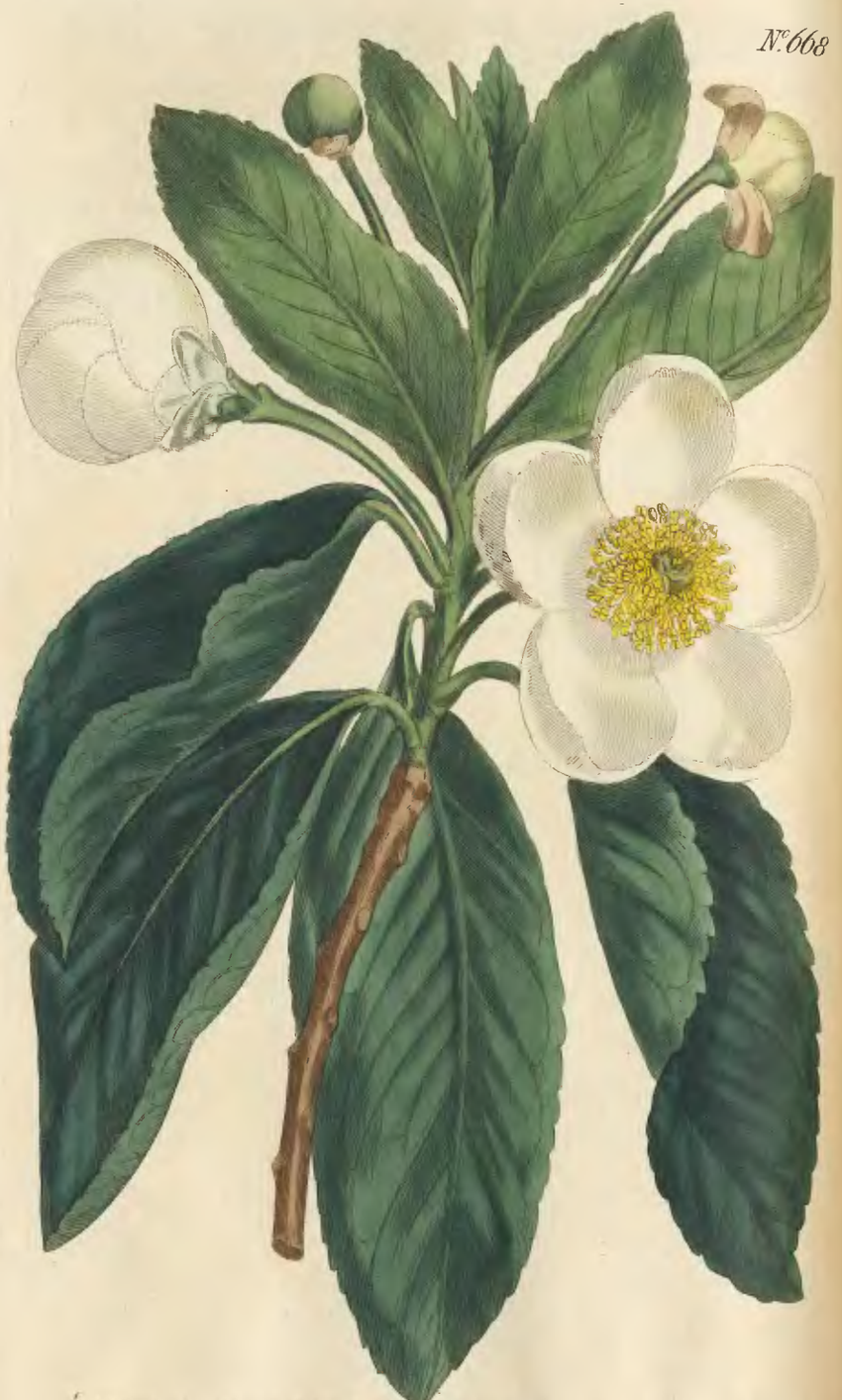
It is capable of withstanding the cold of our winters in the open air, but the beautiful foliage is better preserved by the shelter

ſhelter of a greenhouſe, nor indeed have we as yet ſeen it produce its flowers in perfection without ſome artificial heat, though there is reaſon to believe that older plants may not ſtand in need of ſuch aſſiſtance.

This ought to ſtand next to ANDROMEDA *mariana*, with which it has a near affinity. Monſ. VENTENAT conſiders it as a variety of his *caſſinefolia*; perhaps juſtly.

May be increaſed by layers or raiſed from ſeeds.

Our drawing was made at Mr. FRASER's, Sloane-Square, in June 1802.



GORDONIA LASIANTHUS. SMOOTH GORDONIA, or LOBLOLLY BAY.

****

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Pet.* 5, mediante staminum urceolo basi coalita. *Stylus* 5-gonus. *Stigma* 5-fidum. *Capsula* supera 5-locularis. *Sem.* alata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GORDONIA *Lasianthus;* foliis coriaceis utrinque glabris. *Syst. Veg.* 631. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 231. *Martyn Miller, n.* 1.

GORDONIA. *Ellis act. Angl.* 1770. (*vol.* 60.) *p.* 518. *t.* 11.

GORDONIA floribus longius pedunculatis, foliis coriaceis glabris, capsulis ovatis. *L'Herit. Stirp.* 1. *p.* 156.

GORDONIA foliis ovatis planis, pedunculis elongatis, corollis ovatis, stylo quinquefido. *Swartz. Obs.* 271.

GORDONIA foliis lanceolatis subserratis utrinque glabris, pedunculis axillaribus longis unifloris. *Lamarck. Encycl.* 2. *p.* 770.

HYPERICUM *Lasianthus;* floribus pentagynis foliis lanceolatis serratis. *Hort. Cliff.* 380. *Sp. Pl.* 1. 101.

HYPERICUM foliis lanceolatis rigidis, denticulatis, floribus alaribus, pedunculis longissimis, capsulis lignosis. *Mill. Dict.*

Alcea floridana quinquecapsularis. *Pluk. Amalth. t.* 352. *f.* 3. *Catesb. Cat.* 1. *p.* 44. *t.* 44.

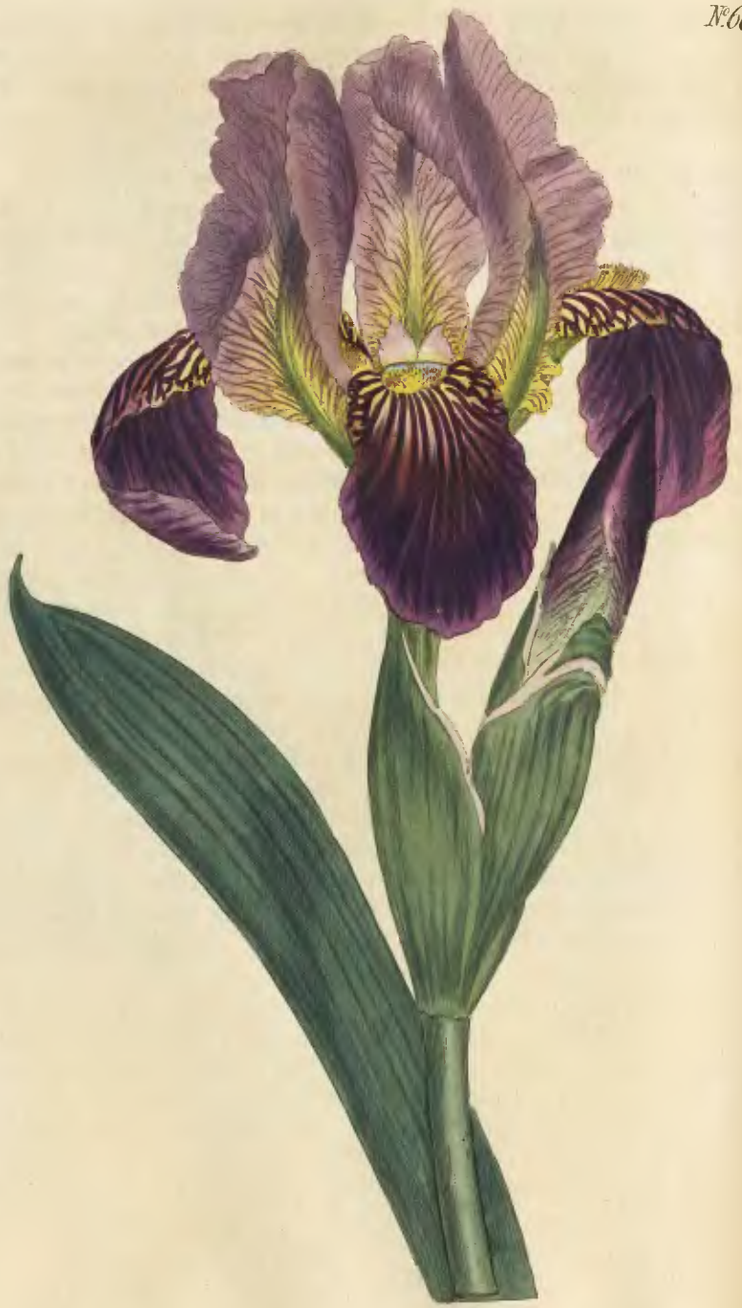
The Loblolly Bay is a native of South-Carolina, where it grows in wet swamps. MILLER says, that it is with great difficulty preserved in England, and we believe it has not often flowered

flowered in the ſame perfection, as it did laſt Summer at Mr. WOODFORD's, at Vauxhall, where our drawing was taken. It had been turned out of a pot the preceding Spring into a border of bog-earth in the conſervatory, which was kept very moiſt. Flowers in Auguſt and September.

The name of Gordonia was given it in honour of the late Mr. JAMES GORDON, a very celebrated cultivator of rare plants at Mile-End, by Mr. ELLIS, who ſettled the genus from a ſpecimen which flowered at BENJAMIN BEWICK's, Eſq. at Clapham, in the year 1769.

It cannot be eaſily propagated except from ſeeds imported from America.

In the Hortus Kewenſis, this tree is placed in the claſs Polyandria; and both Profeſſor MARTYN and SWARTZ agree, that it rather belongs to this claſs than to that of Monadelphia, in which WILLDENOW has nevertheleſs retained it, and in our opinion very properly, as it is there in company with STUARTIA and CAMELLIA, with which, particularly the former, it appears to have a natural affinity. According to the conceptions of different obſervers, the filaments may be ſaid to be united at their baſe into a fleſhy annular body, or this ring may be regarded as an elevation of the receptacle to which the filaments are attached, or as a nectary, or a gland, but as it differs ſo little in its ſubſtance from the filaments themſelves, except in being more ſucculent, it may be fairly conſidered to be formed by the coaleſcence of theſe. The calyx, conſiſting of five round, concave leaves, is covered externally with a ſilky down, which, extending beyond the edges, gives it a ciliated appearance; and the two outermoſt of the petals, partaking of the ſame ſilkineſs, are likewiſe minutely fringed, eſpecially the exterior one of all.



Iris Lurida. Dingy Flag.

****

Clafs and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *lurida (barbata)* caule foliis fubduplo altiore, involucris herbaceis fupra purpurafcentibus inflatiufculis 1—2 floris; germine tubo 2—3plo breviore, laciniis extimis parum longioribus, intimis undulatis. *G.*

IRIS *lurida. Hort. Kew.* 1. 68. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 229.

IRIS latifolia humilior purpurea. *Weinm. Phyt. Ic. v.* 3. *n.* 612. *Bauh. Pin.* 32. *Raii Hift.* 9. 1182.

IRIS major latifolia anguftioribus foliis, purpureis floribus minoribus. *Bauh. Hift.* 718.

IRIS major latifolia xix. *Cluf. Hift.* 221.

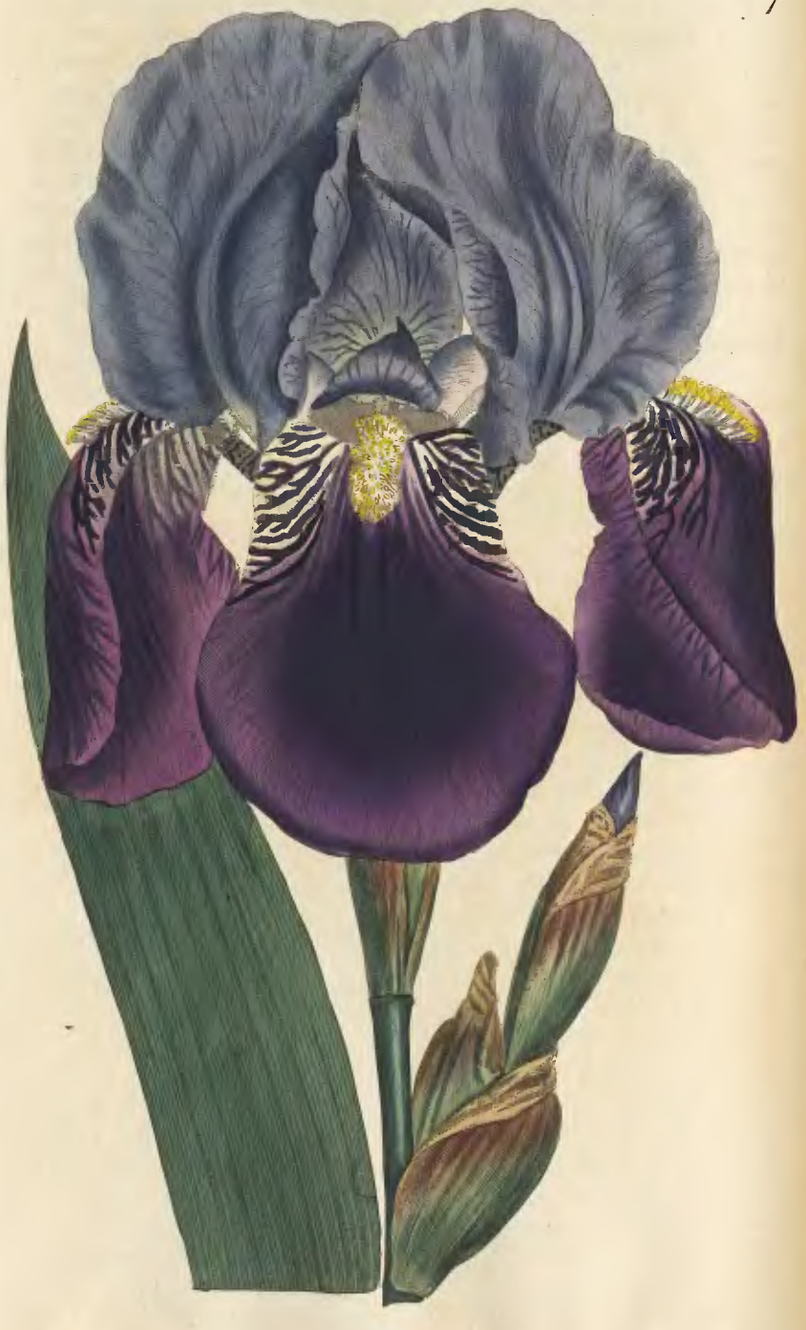
IRIS violacea. *Ger. Herb. emac.* 53. *f.* 6.

Root flefhy, horizontal; Herb cefpitofe; Leaves twice fhorter than ftem, which is from a foot to a foot and half high, fubcompreffedly round with about three branches iffuing from herbaceous two-valved Bractes, which are fometimes longer than the branches and give the involucre the appearance of being four-valved. Involucres herbaceous, rather inflated, about equal to the tube with a purplifh fphacelate edge, terminal one two-flowered with a middle one-valved fpathe, the reft generally one-flowered. Tube about equal to the outer laminæ, of a livid yellowifh green; ungues turbinately patent, rather diftant, convolute, of a livid yellow with purplifh blotches; inner ones nearly twice the fhorteft and narroweft; outer laminæ revolutely deflected, narroweft, and rather longeft, oblong oval, rather convex, dark dingy purple with whitifh

whitiſh ſtreaks in the middle of its baſe, inner round-obovate, connivent-erect, ſubundulate, ſubpellucid, purpliſh; cilias deep yellow with purple-brown tips; ſtigmas erect-patent, linear-oblong, lividly yellow, keel and both lips purpliſh; Segments of inner lip revolute, acute; outer quite entire and purple. Anthers purpliſh, ſhorter than the white filaments. Germ ſubſeſſile trigonal-oblong, ſix-ſulcate, and nearly three times ſhorter than the tube. Flowers early in May: its bloom is ſweetiſh, and not entirely ſcentleſs, as deſcribed in *Hort. Kew.* where it is ſuſpected to be a variety of IRIS *ſambucina*; native of the ſouthern parts of Europe; cultivated by MILLER in 1758.

Our ſpecimen had rather a larger flower, and its laminæ were rather more undulate than uſual.

The drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington. *G.*



Sold. Edwards &c. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

Iris Germanica. German Flag.

****

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *germanica (barbata)* involucris ſemiherbaceis, 1—2 floris, tubum includentibus; foliis faturate virentibus; germinibus tubo fubduplo brevioribus; laciniis ſubæqualibus, laminis extimis unguibus duplo longioribus; ſtigmatibus ellipticis, revolutis, ferratis. *G.*

IRIS *germanica. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 55. *Syſt. Vegetab.* 86. *Reich.* 1. 105. *Mat. Med.* 4. *Hort. Upſ.* 16. *Hall. Helv.* 1258. *Scop. Carn. n.* 51. *Pollich. Pal. n.* 34. *Vill. Dauph.* 2. 224. *Krock. Sileſ. n.* 56. *Blackw. t.* 69. *Bulliard Herb.* 1. *t.* 14. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 68. *Hoffm. fl. germ.* 13. *Roth. fl. germ. I.* 17. *II.* 41. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 229. (excluſis Thunberg et Miller) *Desf. fl. Atl.* 1. 36.

IRIS *ſambucina. Thunb. Diff.* 11. *p.* 10.

IRIS *ſqualens. Mill. Dict. n.* 2. *ed.* 8.

IRIS cærulea. *Weinm. Phyt. Ic. v.* 3. *n.* 607.

IRIS vulgaris germanica f. ſylveſtris. *Bauh Pin.* 30.

IRIS vulgaris. *Ger.* 46. *f.* 1. *emac.* 50. *f.* 1.

IRIS ſylveſtris. *Matth.* 1611. major. *Camer. epit.* 2.

IRIS latifolia vulg. cærulea. *Hort. Eyſt. vern.* 8. 5. *f.* 2.

IRIS latifolia, major vulgaris. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 224.

IRIS purpurea f. vulgaris. *Park. Par.* 181. *t.* 183. *f.* 2.

The moſt common Purple Flower de Luce. *Raii Hiſt.* 1180.

β. *pygmæa. Leyſſ. fl. Hal. p.* 7. *n.* 34. *Hoffm. fl. germ. I.* 17. *II. P. I.* 42.

Plant ceſpitoſe; root thick, fleſhy, horizontal. Leaves far acuminate, nerved, deep-green, purpliſh towards the baſe, ſhorter

ſhorter than the ſtem, which is two feet high or more, with 2—3 branches and four flower-faſcicles. Involucres downwards herbaceous, upwards membranous or ſcarioſe, about equal to the tube, which is obtuſely trigonal and nearly twice ſhorter than the ungues, of a dull livid green with purpliſh ſpots; ungues as in IRIS *florentina;* outer laminæ broad-oblong, much longer than theſe, more ſtraightly deflex and flatter than in IRIS *florentina;* inner ones about the ſame ſize, oblong-obovate. Stigmas patently recurved, more elliptic, and with the ſegments of their inner lips leſs divergent, more revolute and ſerrate than in IRIS *florentina;* beard and anthers as in that, or perhaps the former may be ſaid to be ſomething leſs yellow; germ ſubſeſſile, bluntly trigonal, oblong, twice ſhorter than the tube. Flowers 6—12, fragrant, outer laminæ purple-violet, with large longitudinal purple veins, inner ones lighter and more blue with faint purple veins.

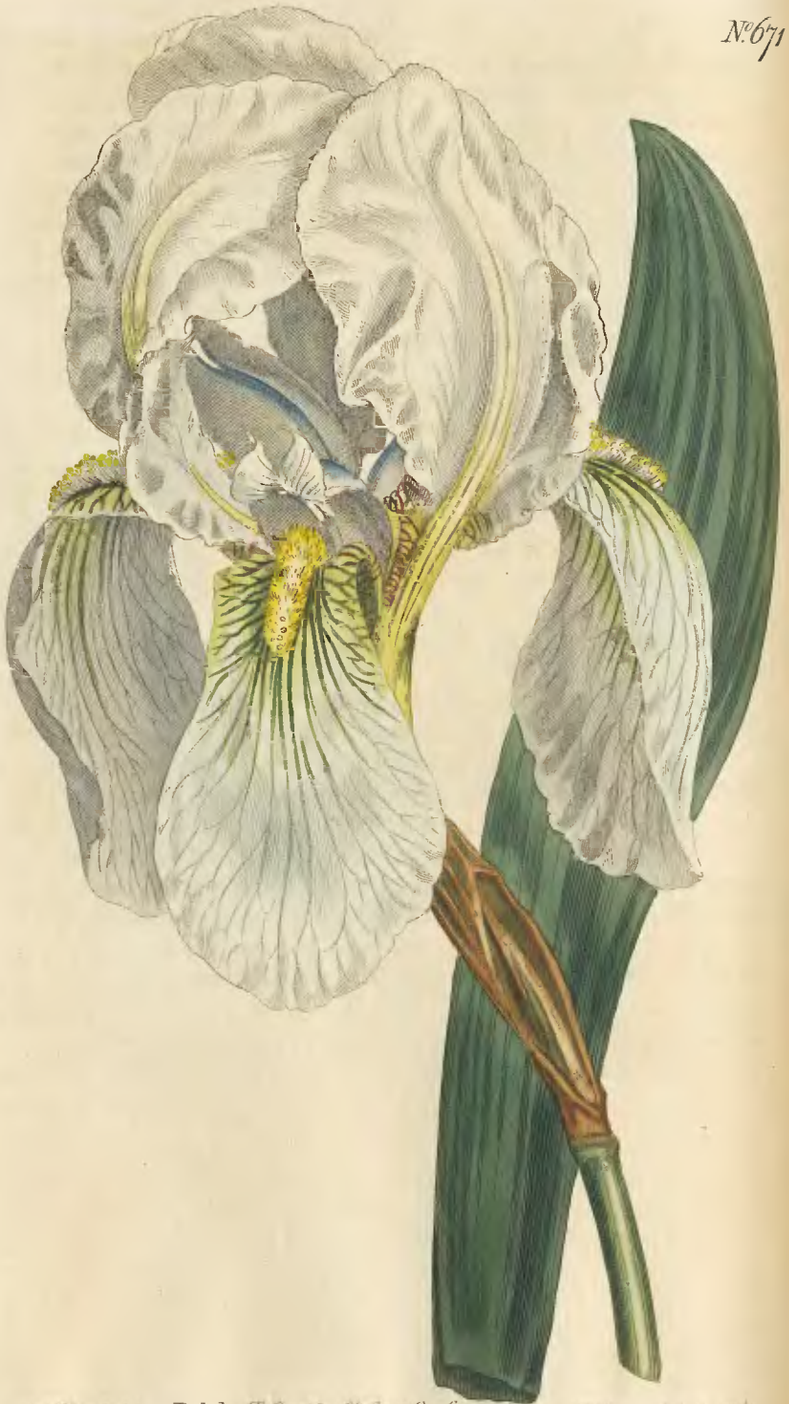
Native of Germany, Switzerland, Dauphiny, and Italy, growing in uncultivated ſpots and on old walls; β. is found near Halle, the ſtem of this is ſcarcely the length of one's finger and about the length of the leaves, yet ſufficiently diſtinct from IRIS *pumila.* DESFONTAINES found the ſpecies in Algiers.

The commoneſt IRIS in our gardens, where it flowers in May and June, is perfectly hardy, and to be propagated by dividing its roots in Autumn; ſeldom ſeeds.

Cultivated here by GERARDE in 1596. CLUSIUS obſerves that in his time it was much leſs frequently met with in the gardens of Auſtria and Hungary than IRIS *ſambucina,* and that he procured a ſupply of ſeeds for them from the Low Countries.

A pigment, chiefly uſed by miniature painters, called *Verdelis, Vert d'iris* or *Iris-green,* is made from its flowers, which are macerated and left to putrify, when chalk or alum is added.

The root firſt taſted is ſlightly bitter, preſently producing a moſt inſufferable heat in the throat, as do the flowers in a leſſer degree. *G.*



Sid. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

Iris Florentina. Florentine Flag.

****

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *florentina (barbata)* foliis pallide virentibus, glaucis, caule brevioribus; involucris sphacelato-membranaceis, 1—2 floris, tubo parum brevioribus; laminis extimis revoluto-deflexis; stigmatibus oblongis, laciniis erecto-recurvis. G.

IRIS *florentina. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 55. *Syst.* 88. *Reich.* 1. 105. *Mat. Med.* 44. *Woodv. Med. Bot.* 112. *Zorn. Ic.* 186. *Blackw. t.* 414. *Mill. Dict.* 22. *Thunb. Diss.* 4. *Lamarck Encyc.* 3. 281. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 68. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 227. *Desf. Flor. Atl.* 1. 36.

IRIS alba florentina. *Weinm. Phyt. Ic. v.* 3. *n.* 606. *Bauh. Pin.* 31. *Theatr.* 577. *Ger.* 47. *f.* 1. 2. *emac.* 52. *f.* 1, 2. *Park. Par.* 180. *t.* 183. *f.* 2. *Tournef. Inst.* 350.

IRIS alba illyrica vel potius florentina. *Cam. Hort.* 79.

IRIS florentina. *Morif. Hist. f.* 4. *t.* 5. *f.* 5. *Hort. Eyst. Vern.* 8. 4. *f.* 3.

IRIS flore albo. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. 719. *Raii Hist.* 1180.

IRIS latifolia major alba. *Clus. Hist.* 224.

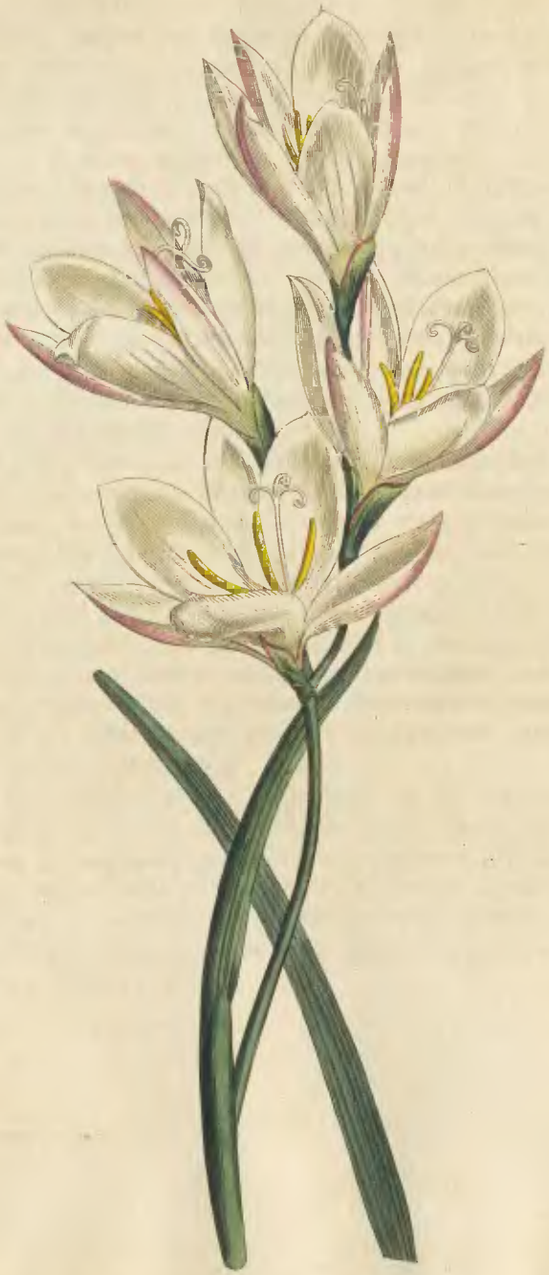
Herb cespitose. Root thick, fleshy, horizontal. Leaves shorter than the stem, ensiform, palish green, glaucous, about a foot and half high. Stem 2—4-branched, round, very slightly compressed, branches gradually shorter upwards, supported by two-valved spathaceous green bractes, the lowermost of which are leaf-like. Involucres 1—2-flowered, sphacelately membranous, rather longer than the germ, but not so long as the tube. Tube greenish, about the length of the ungues; segments of the corollas equal in length; ungues turbinately

turbinately patent, thoſe of the outer ſegments twice the broadeſt and traverſed longitudinally inwards by a narrow fillet of white cilias with deep yellow tips, inner ones convolute; outer laminæ obovate-oblong, flattiſh, inner ones oblong-obovate, rather the broadeſt, upright connivent, while the outer ones are revolutely deflected. Stigmas pearl-coloured, ſomewhat oblong, outer lip entire, rounded; inner bipartite, ſegments acuminate, ſubſerrate, upright recurved, not revolute as in IRIS *germanica*. Germ ſubſeſſile, trigonal-oblong, 6-ſulcate, longer in proportion than that of *germanica*; but ſtill ſhorter than the tube. Whole corolla greyiſh white, outer ſegments with a ſomewhat bluer tint; ſides of the ungues with browniſh or greeniſh yellow veins. Blooms in May.

A native of Italy and other parts of the South of Europe; grows plentifully on the walls of Florence; cultivated here by GERARDE in 1596. DESFONTAINES found it in Algiers, where it is ſown with *germanica* about graves; he doubts if they are ſpecifically diſtinct.

The dried root of this plant was formerly uſed in medicine, but is now confined to ſome inſignificant lozenges as an expectorant, and to the manufactory of the perfumer, to whom it is known by the name of Orris or Orrice-root, being uſed to give to certain articles, ſuch as hair-powder, the ſcent of violets; that which is uſed for theſe purpoſes however is imported from Leghorn, as what is produced in our climate has neither the flavour nor other qualities of the Italian root. RAY ſays the pigment called *Verdelis* or *Iris-green* is made from the flowers of this ſpecies, while HALLER and others ſay from thoſe of IRIS *germanica*.

It is perfectly hardy; is propagated by parting its roots in Autumn; not quite ſo common in our gardens as IRIS *germanica*, from which it differs in the colour of its flowers and leaves, in the ſcent of its dried root, in having its ſpathes more ſphacelate or membranous, and the tube of its corolla not ſo much longer than its germ as in that. SKYNNER has derived ORRICE from IRIS. G.



Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1800 F. Sansom sculp.

GEISSORHIZA OBTUSATA. YELLOW-FLOWERED GEISSORHIZA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis herbacea vel subherbacea, subinflata, tubo æqualis vel longior. *Cor.* regularis; tubus turbinatus; limbus sexpartitus, amplus, patens. *Stamina* recta, simul inclinata; *Stylus* his altior; *Stigmata* 3, filiformia, hirtula, revoluto-patentia, antheras superantia. *Capsula* membranacea, ovali-trigona; *Semina* numerosa, parva. *G.*

OBS. *Bulbus regularis, ovatus, tunicis putamineis plurimis suggestis deorsum imbricatis et ab imo margine sursum æqualiter fissis vestitus. Folia radicalia bina, caulina 1—2 (rarissime plura), remota, deorsum spathaceo-convoluta, vaginantia et subventricosa. Caulis simplex vel ramosus, uni vel multiflorus; rachis in multifloris præflexuosa sæpiusque refracto-reclinata, floribus secundis, erectis. Spathæ valvula extima striatula, deorsum virens, supra sphacelata, plurimum truncata et subtridentata, nunc etiam dente medio aristatim producto. Corollæ laciniæ intimæ latiores (semperne?) Ex* THUNBERGIO *semina reniformia. Huc aggregandæ* IXIA rochensis supra 598, IXIA sublutea, Lamarck 3. 335, IXIA secunda, supra 597, IXIA setacea, Thunb. IXIA humilis, Thunb. (quæ IXIA setacea, β. Herb. Linn. fil. apud Herb. Banks.) IXIA imbricata, de la Roche, (nobis IXIA ramosa, supra ad Ixiæ synops. f. 3. et Thunb. IXIA scillaris; nec tamen Linn.) IXIA hirta, Thunb. IXIA inflexa, de la Roche, (ciliaris Salisb. ?). IXIAM humilem *jam antea* TRICHONEMATI *hesitanter, at male, adjecimus; vid.* supra 575. (p. 2.) *Genus ab* IXIA *filaminibus inclinatis,* TRICHONEMATI *stigmatibus haud bifidis,* SPARAXIDE *spathis haud laceris,* TRITONIA *filamentis nec vel curvatis vel adscendentibus, omnibus habitu, apprime distinctum.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GEISSORHIZA *obtusata* multiflora; foliis ensiformi-linearibus, rigidiusculis, dense nervoso-liratis, obtusulis; tubo germine breviore; laciniis turbinato-campanulatis, unguiculato-oblongis, acutulis; intimis latioribus. *G.*

IXIA *obtusata. Soland. in Herb. Banks. Synops. nost. supra* 549. *sect.* 3.

Bulb ovate, regularly shaped, covered with many brown, shell-like tunics (not fibrous) placed one over the other, and imbricating

imbricating downwards, ſplit regularly from the lower edge upwards into equal ſegments. Root leaves two, enſiform-linear, rather ſtiff, ſubobtuſe, ſhorter than the ſtem, fluted by many cloſe prominent nerves; ſtem leaf convolutely ſheathing downwards. Stem 4—6 inches high, trigonal, ſhort from the bulb to the rachis, ſometimes one-branched, 4—8-flowered, with a deeply flexuoſe rachis, which is ſometimes upright, at others refractedly reclined. Outer valve of the ſpathe green, large, that of the upper ones truncately ſubtridentate, of the lower ones with the middle tooth elongated. Corolla large, ſcentleſs, turbinately campanulate, tube ſhorter than the germ; Segments ſubacute, inner ones far broadeſt, ligulately obovate or ſpatulately oblong, outer ones ligulately cuneate; all ſtreaked by numerous longitudinal tranſparent veins converging downwards. Stamens twice ſhorter than the corolla; filaments ſtraight, ſemicylindric, white, longer than the anthers, ſomewhat declined; anthers linear-ſagittate. Piſtil nearly equal to the corolla; ſtyle white, filiform, ſtigmas recurvedly patent, hairy, overtopping the anthers. Germ green, turbinate, trigonal.

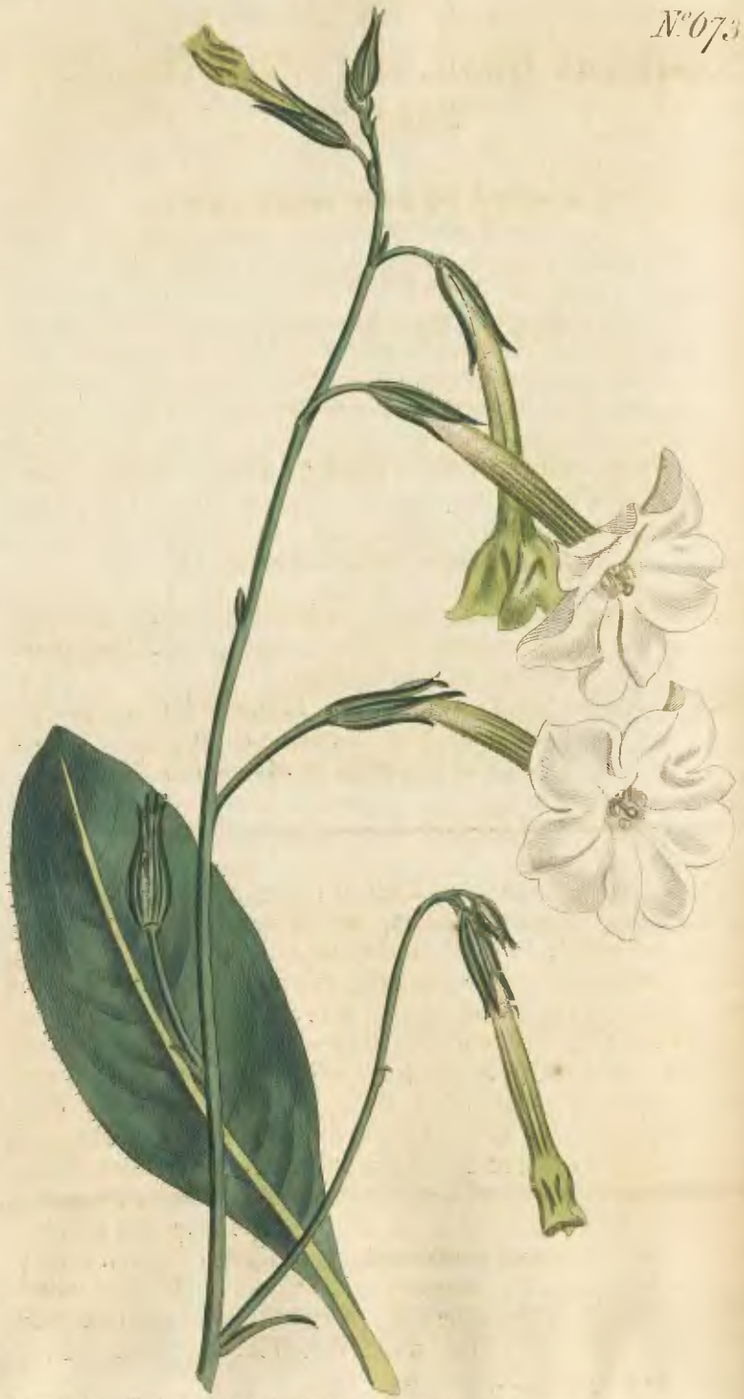
Our plant has a *prima facie* reſemblance to SPARAXIS *bulbifera*, *ſupra No.* 545; but if critically examined, will be found in reality to differ in almoſt every particular.

This very rare ſpecies was received from the Cape by Mr. HIBBERT, in whoſe conſervatory it flowered in May, moſt probably for the firſt time in Europe; indeed all the ſpecies of this genus are rare with us, *ſecunda*, *ſupra No.* 597, being the moſt common in our collections; they may all be eaſily known on their firſt arrival from the Cape, by the ſingularity of their bulbs, from amongſt thoſe of the reſt of their order.

Our generic name is compoſed of γεισσοειν, *in ſubgrundæ modum conformare*, and ριζα, *radix*; from the appearance of the bulb as above deſcribed. Requires the ſame treatment as IXIA. *G.*

CROCUS, *ſupra No.* 652.

In linea ultima obſervationis, dele "*Capſula recondita;*" addeque "*Ex germine altius recondito, increſcente ſcapo, eminet e terra matura capſula et dehiſcit rotatim. Semina ſubrotunda.*" G.



NICOTIANA UNDULATA. NEW-HOLLAND TOBACCO.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis limbo plicato. *Stam.* inclinata. *Caps.* 2-valvis, 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NICOTIANA *undulata*; foliis radicalibus ovatis subundulatis obtusis: caulinis acutis, tubo longissimo, limbo plano obtusissimo.

NICOTIANA foliis radicalibus subspathulatis; caulinis petiolatis, ovatis, undulatis, acuminatis, floribus obtusis. *Jardin de Malmaison, livr.* 2.

DESC. Root perennial. Radical leaves peduncled, oblong-ovate, obtuse, somewhat waved, veined and hairy on the under surface and nearly smooth on the upper. Stalk-leaves sessile, acute, somewhat waved at the base, chiefly at the bottom of the stem. Stem naked above except a few distant subulate scales. Flowers panicled, few, nodding, fragrant at night but not in the day-time, white: Calyx half five-cleft, channelled, acute, persistent. Corolla one-petaled, funnel-shaped: tube very long, cylindrical, greenish, hairy: border flat, half five-cleft: segments obtuse, curiously folded both before expanding and when fading. Stamens five, four of the filaments very short or entirely wanting, the anthers being attached to the mouth of the tube, the fifth filament is half the length of the tube, to the base of which it is inserted. Germen ovate, orange-coloured at the base, one-celled: Style the length of the tube: Stigma globular. Capsule erect, one-celled, splitting at the point into four segments. Seeds minute, kidney-shaped, rough.

From

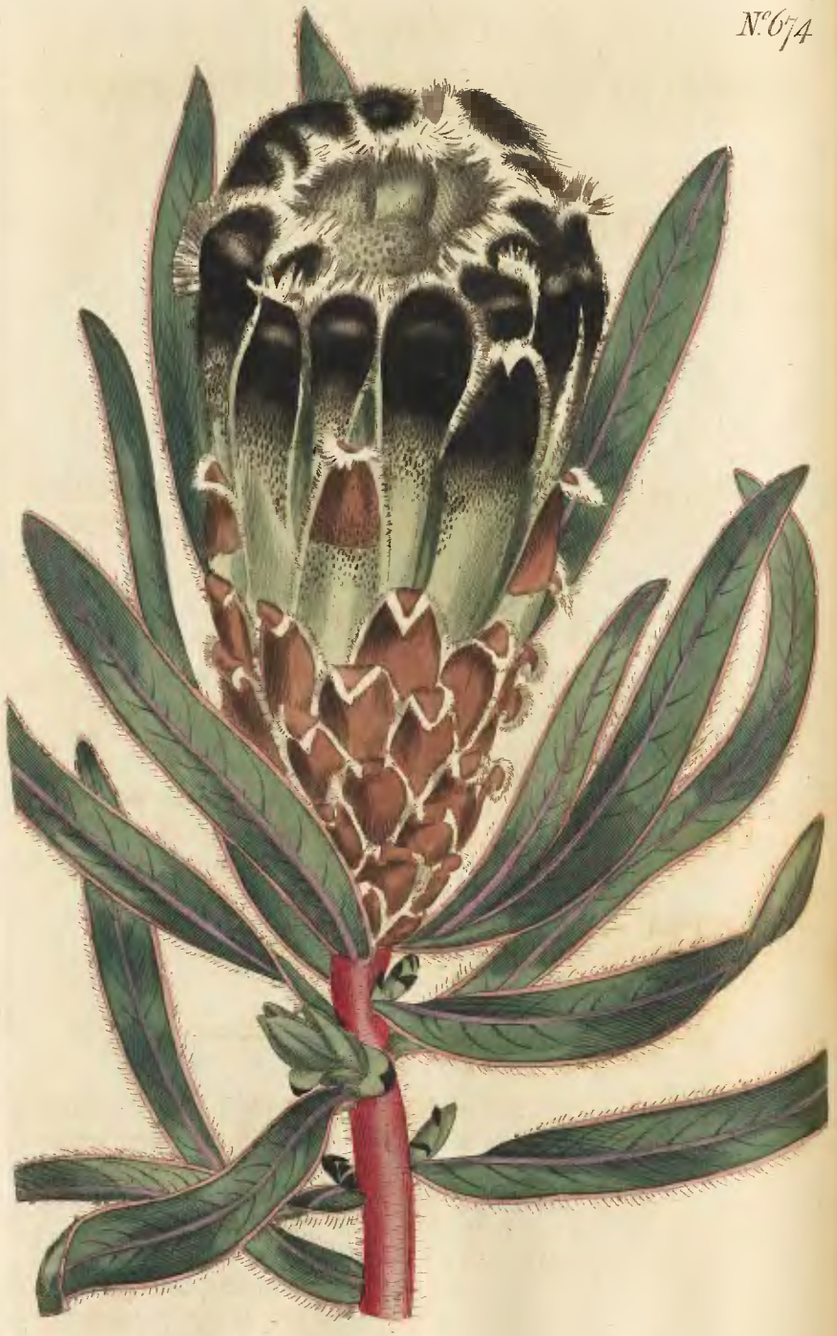
From the very barren information we have received concerning this plant, we can only learn, that it grows in the neighbourhood of Port-Jackſon, and that the ſettlers have already found out how to apply it to the purpoſes of Tobacco. It flowered in Kew Garden laſt year.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, in May laſt, where it was kept in the ſtove, and in this ſituation it continued flowering in July, and had ripe ſeeds and flowers at the ſame time.

Is eaſily propagated by ſeeds, which ſhould be ſown on a hot-bed.

In the ſecond number of the Jardin de Malmaiſon, pointed out to us ſince the above was prepared for the preſs, by our friend Mr. KÖNIG, there is a very excellent figure of this plant, from whence we have adopted the ſpecific name, although not very appropriate, the leaves being a very little undulate at the baſe only. The capſule is there ſaid to be two-celled; to us, both in the germen and the ripe ſeed-veſſel, it appears to be one-celled, and in this reſpect different from its congeners. The cauline leaves in the ſeveral ſpecimens that we have ſeen are confined to the lower part of the ſtem and are not properly petiolated; but as they are narrowed towards the baſe, ſome may chooſe to conſider the narrow part as the foot-ſtalk with the leaf decurrent down it. Is ſaid to have ſome relation to NICOTIANA *plumbaginifolia* of M. DINEGRO,* which we have not ſeen.

* Elenchus Plant. Hort. Bot. J. C. DINEGRO, 4to. *Genuæ*, 1802.



Sd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1 1803. T. Bonsom sculp.

PROTEA LEPIDOCARPON. BLACK-FLOWERED PROTEA.

****

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala (petalis subinde vario modo cohærentibus) *Antheræ* insertæ petalis infra apicem. *Sem.* 1, superum, nudum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

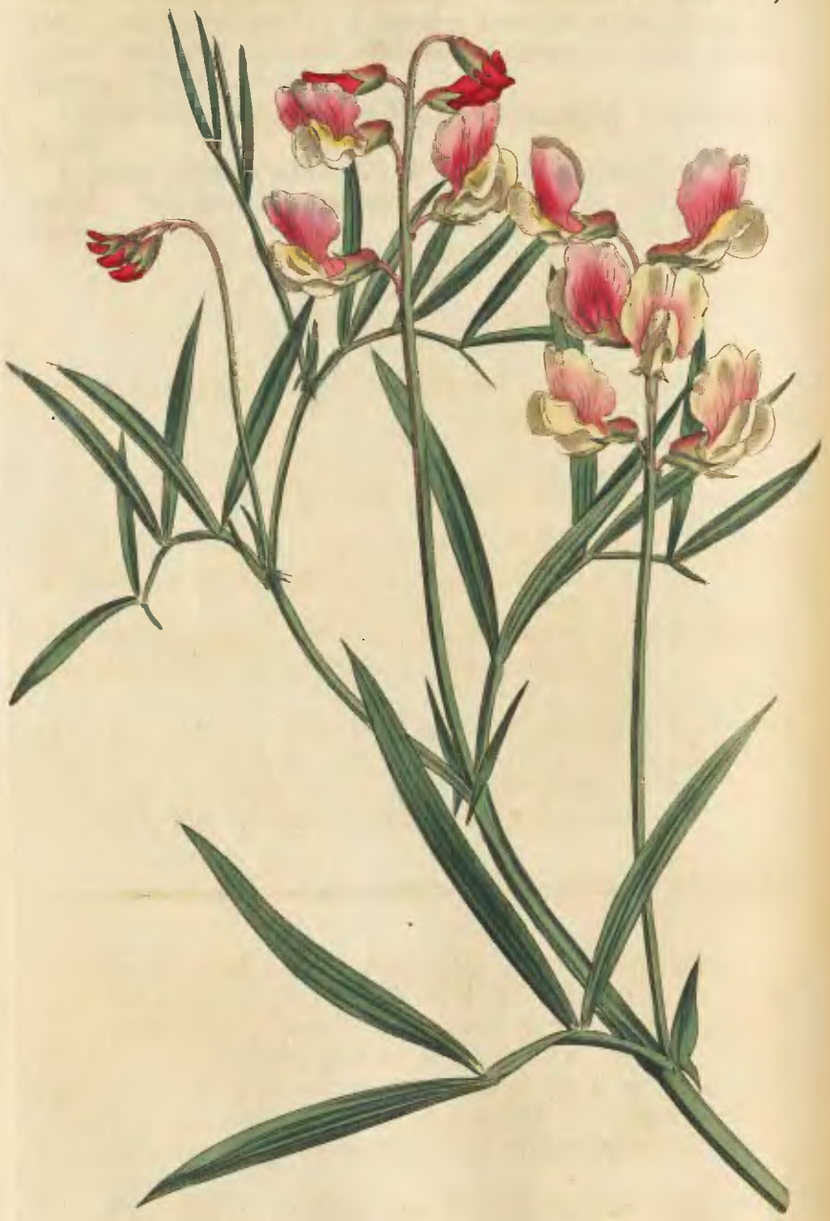
PROTEA *Lepidocarpon;* floribus solitariis: radio calycino spathulato incurvo barbato, foliis lanceolatis.
PROTEA *Lepidocarpodendron. Linn. Mant.* 190. *Recens. Repos. Botan.* 30.
LEUCADENDRON Lepidocarpodendron. *Spec. Pl.* 134.
LEPIDOCARPODENDRON folio saligno viridi: nervo et margine flavo, cono longo superiore parte maxime clauso. *Boerh. Ind. alt.* 189.
PROTEA *speciosa. Thunb. Diss.* 53.
PROTEA *speciosa nigra. Bot. Repos. t.* 103.

THUNBERG, by uniting this with *speciosa,* has occasioned considerable confusion, few plants that are of near kindred being more distinct. It is a handsome shrub, much branched. Leaves sessile, lanceolate, quite entire, smooth, thick, rigid, minutely dotted on both sides, cartilaginously margined, terminated with a black callous point most visible on the under side. Flower solitary, terminal, sessile, inversely conical. Outer scales of the calyx brown, ovate, recurved at the point, ciliated with white hairs: inner ones very long, spatular-shaped, incurved at the point, greenish at the lower part, black velvetty upwards,

upwards, and terminated with a long black fur tipped with white. Corollas many, enclofed: Petals two inches long, hairy, and terminated in a brufh: three of them united together and one diftinct. Germen furrounded with brown briftles. Receptacle chaffy.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall, in April.

Is propagated by cuttings. A native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires the fhelter of a greenhoufe except in the Summer months.



Orobus Varius. Particoloured Bitter-Vetch.

****

Class and Order.

Diadelphia Decandria.

Generic Character.

Stylus linearis. *Cal.* basi obtusus: laciniis superioribus profundioribus, brevioribus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OROBUS *varius*; foliis subquadrijugis lineari-lanceolatis, stipulis semisagittatis integerrimis, caule alato superne subramoso. *Solander MSS.*

OROBUS foliis pinnatis lineari-lanceolatis decurrentibus, stipulis semisagittatis, caule simplici. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 1759. *n.* 5.

OROBUS angustifolius italicus flore vario. *Tournef. Inst* 393.

OROBUS *versicolor* foliis quadrijugis: stipulis sagittatis lanceolatis pedunculis axillaribus angulatis. *Syst. Nat. Gmel.* 1108? *Voy. Sup. Pl. Ehr. t.* 107. *f.* 2.

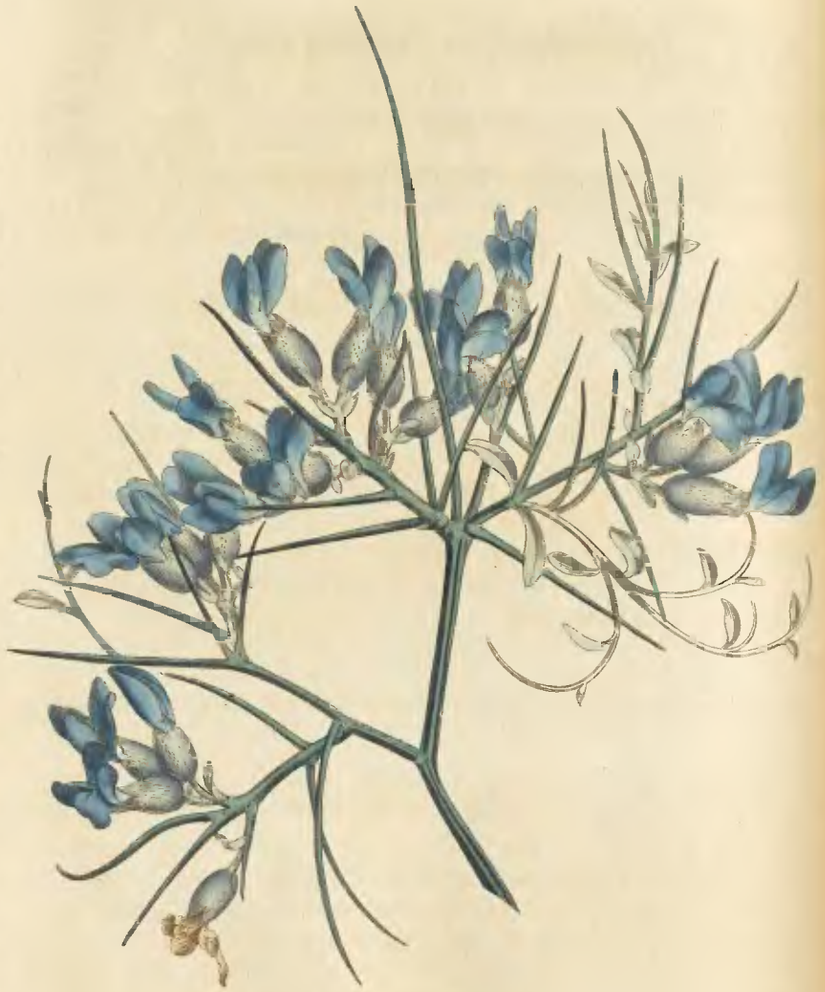
Orobus *angustifolius*, *albus*, and *varius*, have so near an affinity to each other, that some Botanists have considered them as mere varieties; they appear to us however to be sufficiently distinct species. Our plant is distinguished by the winged stalk, which is more spreading and branched, by the greater number of pairs of leaflets and of flowers on one peduncle, and by the colour of the latter, which does not seem disposed to vary.

It appears to have been known to Miller before the year 1759, but was probably soon lost. In the new edition by Professor Martyn, we find no trace of it, though we have frequently observed it in different collections about London for

for thefe five years paft. A native of Italy, and fufficiently hardy to bear the cold of our Winters. Eafily propagated by offsets from the roots, but rarely produces feed with us. Is worthy of culture, both to ornament the parterre and particularly for mixing with other flowers in the formation of bouquets.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

OROBUS *verficolor* of GMELIN is probably our plant, but as we have not had it in our power to examine the figure he refers to, and as neither WILLDENOW nor MARTYN have adopted it, we have rather chofe to retain the name by which it is well known in our gardens, than upon uncertain grounds to follow an author whofe innumerable blunders have rendered his work nearly obfolete.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1805. P. Sutton sculp.

ANTHYLLIS ERINACEA. PRICKLY ANTHYLLIS.

****

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ventricoſus. *Legumen* ſubrotundum tectum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHYLLIS *Erinacea*; fruticoſa ſpinoſa foliis ſimplicibus. *Sp. Pl.* 1014. *Reich.* 3. 437. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 26. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 15. *Bot. Rep. t.* 15. *Deſ. Atl.* 2. *p.* 152.

GENISTA ſpartium ſpinoſum; foliis Lenticulæ, floribus ex cæruleo purpuraſcentibus. *Bauh. Pin.* 394.

ERINACEA. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 107. *Hiſp.* 214.

A native of Valencia and Morocco. We can ſympathiſe with CLUSIUS in the ſenſations he muſt have experienced, on firſt diſcovering this truly elegant little ſhrub, at that time totally unknown to every other Botaniſt.

The finding his little beauty, armed at all points againſt his invading gripe, whilſt it deferred his poſſeſſion, muſt have prolonged his pleaſure, and added to the value of his prize; well might he exultingly ſtyle it "*plane nova et tota elegans**."

CLUSIUS gave it the name of *Erinacea* from the vulgar appellation of the inhabitants *Erizo*, which ſignifies a hedge-hog. LINNÆUS conſidered it as a ſpecies of ANTHYLLIS, with which it agrees in the form of its flower, but in habit is certainly widely different from moſt of its congeners.

* "A plant undoubtedly new and full of beauty."

It

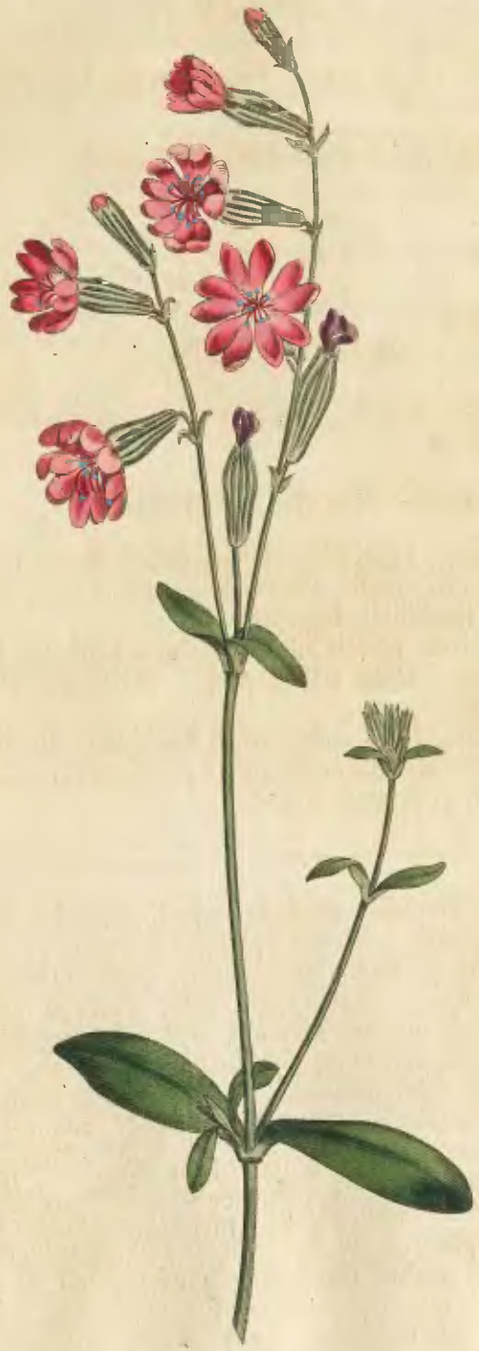
It is a greenhouſe plant, and can be propagated we believe only by ſeeds, which it produces very ſparingly, even in its native country; neither CLUSIUS nor DESFONTAINES could find any.

This may account for its ſtill being a rare plant, though cultivated by MILLER in the year 1759.

Prof. MARTYN, from De la Billardiere, ſpeaks of it as growing to the height of nine or ten feet, which muſt ſurely be a miſtake, perhaps of feet for inches.

According to DESFONTAINES, it flowers in the Winter, but with us in the Spring.

Our drawing was taken in May, at the garden of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Eſq. Vauxhall.



Nº677

Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent, Sept. 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

SILENE VESPERTINA. MOROCCO CATCHFLY.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ventricosus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata: coronata ad faucem. *Caps.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SILENE *vespertina*; calycibus clavatis decem-striatis secundis: fructiferis erectis, petalis bipartitis, corona connata, foliis spathulatis basi ciliatis.

SILENE *vespertina*, petalis bifidis, nectario connato, floribus alternis. *Retz. Obs.* 3. *p.* 31. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 2. *p.* 699.

SILENE *bipartita*, foliis inferioribus spathulatis, floribus racemosis secundis nutantibus; petalis bipartitis. *Desf. Atl. v.* 1. *p.* 352. *t.* 100.

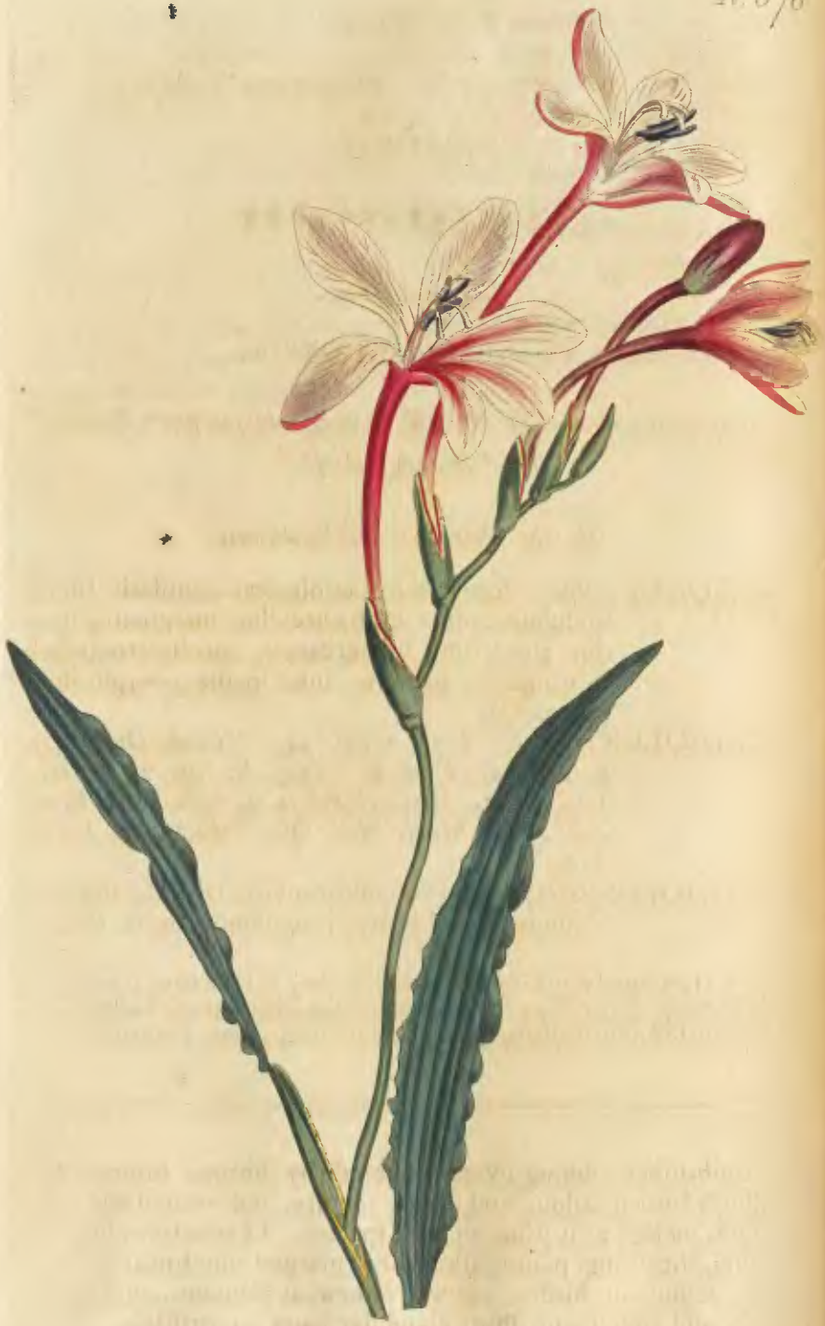
DESCR. *Root* annual. *Stem* branched, round: *branches* opposite and alternate. *Leaves* opposite, lower ones spatula-shaped, ciliated at the base, rather fleshy, quite entire: upper ones more lanceolate. *Flowers* alternate, secund, nodding, generally on double unequal racemes, with a solitary flower in the division. *Calyx* persistent, club-shaped, ten-striped: stripes green, interstices subdiaphanous, five-toothed: teeth short, connivent, villous-edged. *Petals* 5, clawed, connected together by the crown: limb divided to the base. *Filaments* 10, affixed to the receptacle, the length of the claws. *Anthers* incumbent, marked on the upper surface with two purple stripes. *Germen* ovate, supported on a five-furrowed club-shaped receptacle, elevated within the calyx to nearly half its length. *Stigmas* revolute, spiral, villous on the inner side. *Capsule* opening with six teeth. *Seeds* many, kidney-shaped. The whole plant is slightly pubescent and not clammy.

The

The deſcription by RETZ is very accurate, but as ours was made before we had ſeen his, we have thought proper to inſert it. From a compariſon of the two, there can remain no doubt that this is really the SILENE *veſpertina* of the above author, although ſuppoſed by DESFONTAINES to have been an undeſcribed ſpecies, and accordingly renamed by him.

It is a lively annual, fit for the decoration of the border, of eaſy culture, but not of any great beauty, and ſhould be ſown in patches in the Spring, where the plants are intended to remain.

RETZ has not informed us of its native country, but we learn from DESFONTAINES, that it grows in the corn fields about Sbiba in Morocco.



TRITONIA CRISPA. CURLED-LEAVED TRITONIA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 581 & 609,—*ibique pro "scariosa" lege "sursum scariosa."*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *crispa;* foliis basi petioloideo-angustatis supra undulato-crispis setulis brevibus marginatis, spathis glaberrimis subherbaceis, corolla irregulari subringenter patente: tubo spatha 3—4plo longiore. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *crispus. Linn. Suppl.* 94. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 7. *t.* 1. *f.* 2. *Prod.* 8. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 267. *Coll.* 5. 27. *Lamarck Encyc.* 3. 728. *Hort. Kew. add.* 481. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 210.

GLADIOLUS *laceratus* foliis ensiformibus, laceris; floribus secundis, tubo filiformi longissimo. *Burm. Prod.?*

OBS. Hanc simul cum GLADIOLO *striato, Jacq.* et GLADIOLO *pectinato, Herb. Banks.* generi TRITONIÆ jamprimum adscribimus, hactenus ob quandam foliorum spatharum et bulborum discrepantiam hæsitantes. *G.*

Bulb-tuber oblong-ovate covered by fibrous tunics of a lightish brown colour and loose texture, not reticulated with largish meshes as is usual in most species. Leaves from smooth, round, sheathing, petiole-like bases enlarged into linear-lanceolate, acuminate blades, nerved, somewhat glaucous, undulately crisp and edged with short glandular hairs or bristlets. Stem green, round, stiffish, smooth, flexuose, somewhat longer than the root leaves, simple or branched, with one or two leaves, the

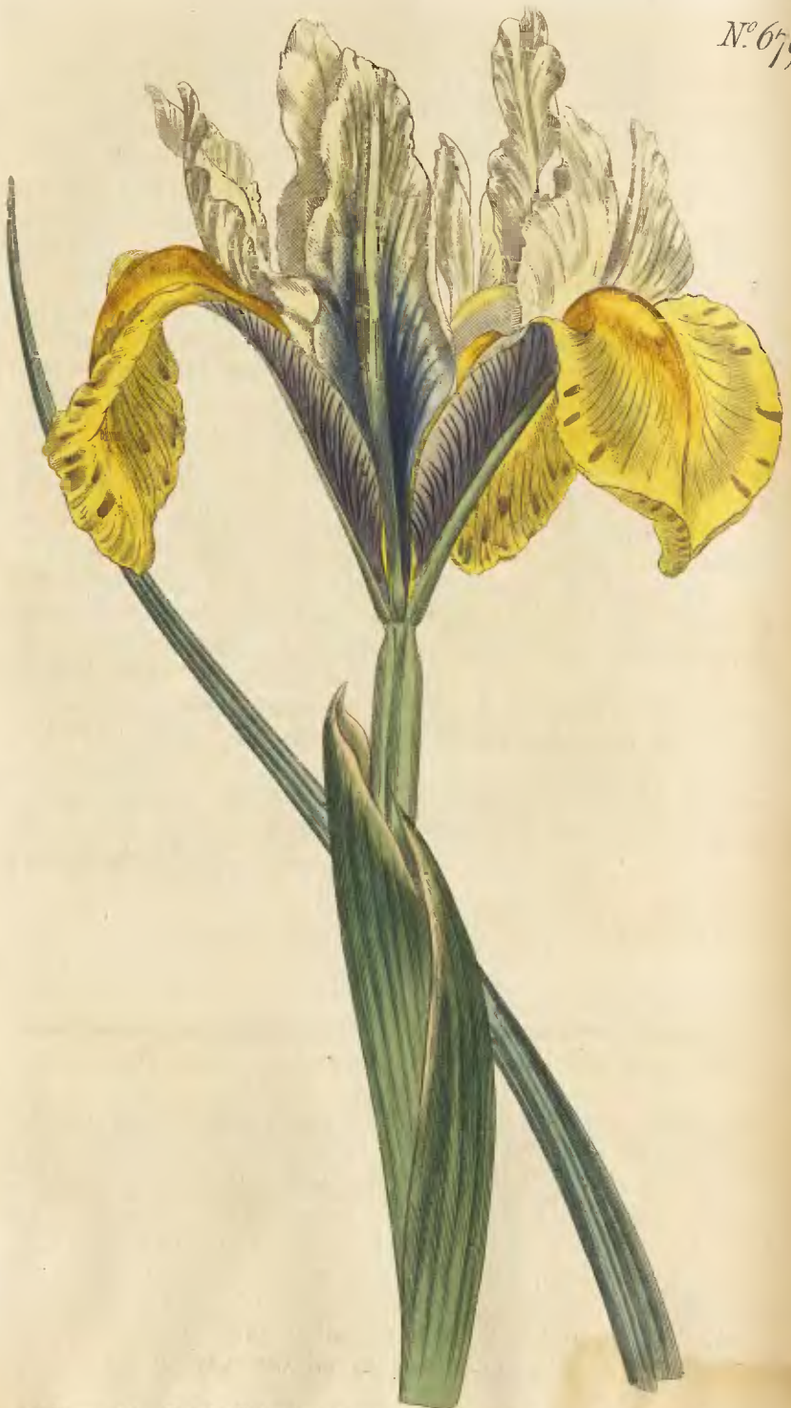
the upper one of which is flat and not curled; flowers 5—7, upright, ſecund, ſcentleſs. Spathes two-valved, ſubherbaceous, very ſmooth, not nerved or ſtreaked, four times ſhorter than the tube, outer valve ſphacelate and brown at the tip. Tube three times longer than the border, ſlightly curved, from a narrow filiform baſe gradually widened upwards. Limb ſix-parted, unequal, irregular; ſegments equal in length, connivent downwards, upwards ſubringently patent; three upper ones largeſt and more diverging, oblong-obovate, obtuſe, unguiculate, flat, all of one colour, pinkiſh white within, and deeper pink without, the middle the broadeſt; three lower ones equal, ligulate, obtuſe, ſubventricoſely or gibbouſly connivent, propendently patent upwards, the middle one ſometimes rather the largeſt of the three; ungues ſubconvolutely concave, ſtained with purple inwards, having a longitudinal ſtripe of the ſame colour above. Stigmas recurved, rather longer than the anthers, which are ſagittate-linear and violet-coloured.

Flowers in June; requires the treatment of its congeners, but is not quite ſo free to blow; *pectinata* and *ſtriata* we have never ſeen in any garden in this country; the three ſeem to connect this genus with BABIANA, from which they differ in ſeed, ſpathe, bulb, and habit.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape on the Rodeſand-Hills and Pickerberg. Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON in 1787.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington, where it flowered in great perfection in June. *G.*

Nota. In MORÆA, IXIA, SPARAXIDE, TRITONIA, BABIANA, LAPEYROUSIA, GEISSORHIZA, TRICHONEMATE, MELASPHÆRULA, ANTHOLYZA, WATSONIA et GLADIOLO, paſſim pro "Bulbus et Bulb," lege "Bulbo-tuber et Bulb-tuber."



IRIS LUSITANICA. PORTUGUESE FLAG.

****

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *luſitanica (imberbis)* involucro ſubunifloro, laciniis extimis parum longioribus ſubturbinato-patentibus, laminis revoluto-deflexis: intimis ex erectis incurvulo-conniventibus, harumque laminis lanceolato-oblongis lateribus reflexulis, germine ſubincluſo. *G.*
IRIS *ſordida. Soland. Herb. Bankſ.*
IRIS bulboſa lutea inodora major. *Bauh. Pin.* 39. *Moriſ. Hiſt. P. II. ſect.* 4. *v.* 1. *p.* 358.
IRIS bulboſa IIII. ſive lutea. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 212. *fig. V. Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. 705.
IRIS 5. *Raii Hiſt.* 1130.
IRIS bulboſa flore luteo. *Ger. emac.* 101.
IRIS bulboſa variegata. *Hort. Eyſt. ord.* 4. *tab.* 11. *f.* 2.
IRIS bulboſa lutea mixta. *Moriſ. Hiſt. ſect.* 4. *t.* 7. *f.* 10.
IRIS bulboſa flavo flore. *id. eod. f.* 9.
HYACINTHUS poetarum luteus. *Lob. Ic.* 95.

We regret that the pure yellow variety of this ſpecies had not been repreſented in our plate rather than the preſent, in which a mixture of blue and violet appears, eſpecially as that is the one figured and deſcribed in CLUSIUS, by whoſe cuts it is, as well as IRIS *Xiphium* and *xiphioides*, excellently characterized; our plant is however SOLANDER'S IRIS *ſordida.* From IRIS *Xiphium*, the cloſeſt relative, it differs in having the germen almoſt completely encloſed within the involucre; in the outer ſegments being turbinately recurved, not rotately or horizontally ſo, and in their being rather longer than the inner ones; in having its outer ungues all the way broader than the

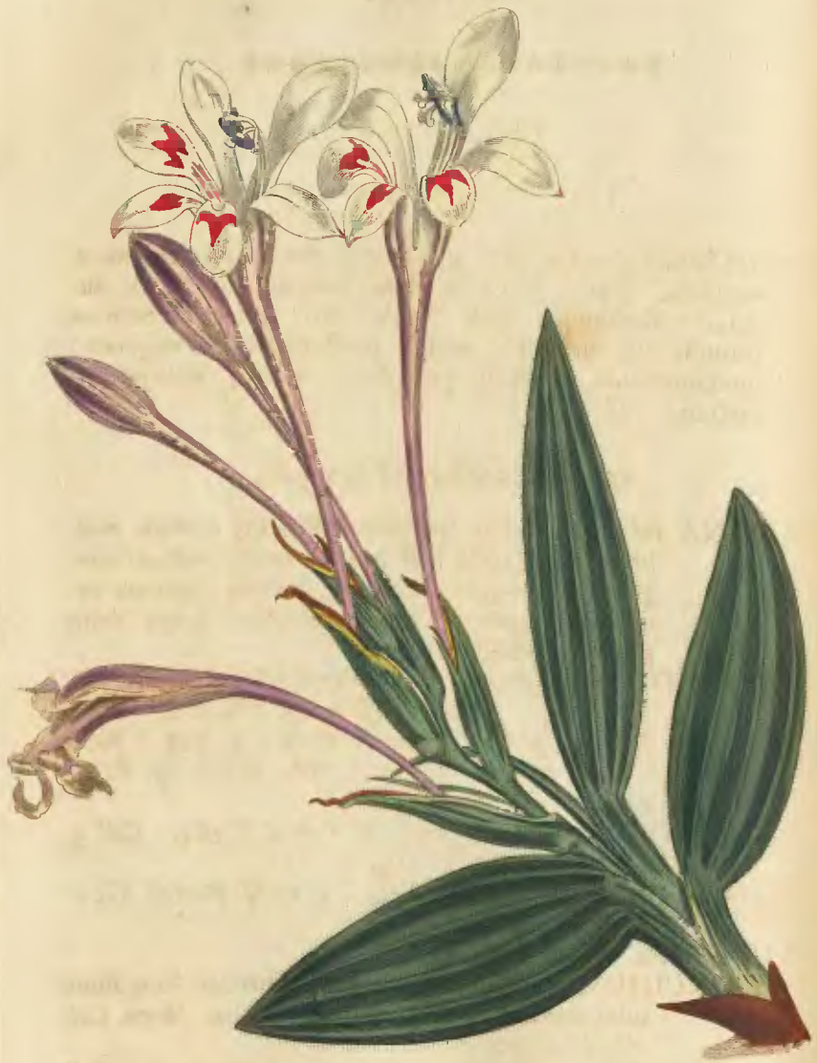
the ſtigmas, and in theſe having the keel or ridge far more elevated and enlarged where continued into the lamina; the inner ſegments are alſo linear-lanceolate, erect, incurvedly ſubconnivent, flattiſh, reflected at their ſides, undulate, emarginate, not turbinately divergent, oblanceolate and convolute as in that; nor does the inner lip of the ſtigmas reach beyond the middle of the lamina, which is recurvedly deflected, whereas in that it is equal in length to about three parts of the lamina. The flowers are ſcentleſs, expanding in June. Agrees in habit and in every thing, except in what is above mentioned, with IRIS *Xiphium*.

Found by CLUSIUS in rich ſpots, as well as on rocky hills, near the Tagus above Liſbon.

QUER, in his *Flora Eſpagnol*, makes IRIS *alata* of LAMARCK (his *Xiphion I.* and the IRIS *bulboſa latifolia, ſive I.* of CLUSIUS) a variety of IRIS *Xiphium*; though to all appearances no two ſpecies can be well more diſtinct; the firſt, with IRIS (*nobis* MORÆA) *Siſyrinchium*, we were anxious to have laid before the public, as ſpecies ſo well known to all the older Botaniſts and Gardeners, but which ſeem now entirely loſt to our collections, for upon repeated ſearches and inquiries we can no where hear of their now being in this country; PARKINSON remarks the difficulty of preſerving the former (not enumerated in *Hort. Kew.* though the latter is) and attributes it to tenderneſs; which moſt probably has been the cauſe of the loſs of both. The firſt is a native of Andaluſia, growing in the woods on the Guadiana near Antequera and Cordova, and called by the Spaniards LIRIO ESPADAGNAL or AZUL; the other is found near Liſbon, where the roots are ſaid to be eaten under the name of NOZELHAS; a leſſer plant, ſuppoſed to be a variety of the laſt, is found in Valencia.

If, notwithſtanding the information we have received, they ſhould ſtill exiſt in the collection of any friend to our attempts to illuſtrate this order of plants, we ſhould be highly obliged by the opportunity being afforded us of deſcribing and figuring them. Both were lately and perhaps ſtill are cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Paris. *G.*

Note. In giving the ſpecific characters in this genus, we give them as if the plants ſtood under their different ſubdiviſions; as for inſtance, the preſent as placed under that containing ſpecies "with bulbous roots, "and channeled leaves, &c." otherwiſe theſe characteriſtics ſhould be given in preference to any others.



BABIANA TUBIFLORA (β). LONG-TUBED BABIANA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 576.—quo pro "SEMINA pauca, "angulata," lege "SEMINA plura, baccata, corrugata, lu- "cida."—Eodemque post "pubescens" insere "Semina "rotunda vel turbinata, mutua pressione varie angulata; "integumentum medium pulposum, molle, atro-purpu- "rascens." *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *tubiflora;* foliis spathisque distichis hirsutis mollibus, tubo recto filiformi-turbinato limbum irregularem 3—4plo excedente, lacinia suprema remotiore: cæteris convergentibus, scapo foliis plicatis perbreviore. *G.*

(α) GLADIOLUS *tubiflorus. Linn. Suppl.* 96. *Syst. Vegetab. Murr.* 85. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 23. *t.* 2. *f.* 2. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 62. *Lamarck Encycl.* 3. 728. *Jacq. Coll.* 3. 271. *Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 266. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 219.

(β) GLADIOLUS *tubatus. Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 264. *Coll.* 5. 18. *Willd. Sp.* 1. 219.

GLADIOLUS *longiflorus. Bot. Rep. t.* 5. *ejusd. Recens.* GLADIOLUS *tubiflorus.*

IXIA *tubulosa. Burm. Prod.* 1. ?

SISYRINCHIUM Africanum minimum floribus longissimo tubo donatis, foliis gramineis hirsutis. *Herm. Cat. Pl. Afric.* 20. ?

(γ) GLADIOLI *tubati* varietas. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 265. *Coll. Suppl.* 19.

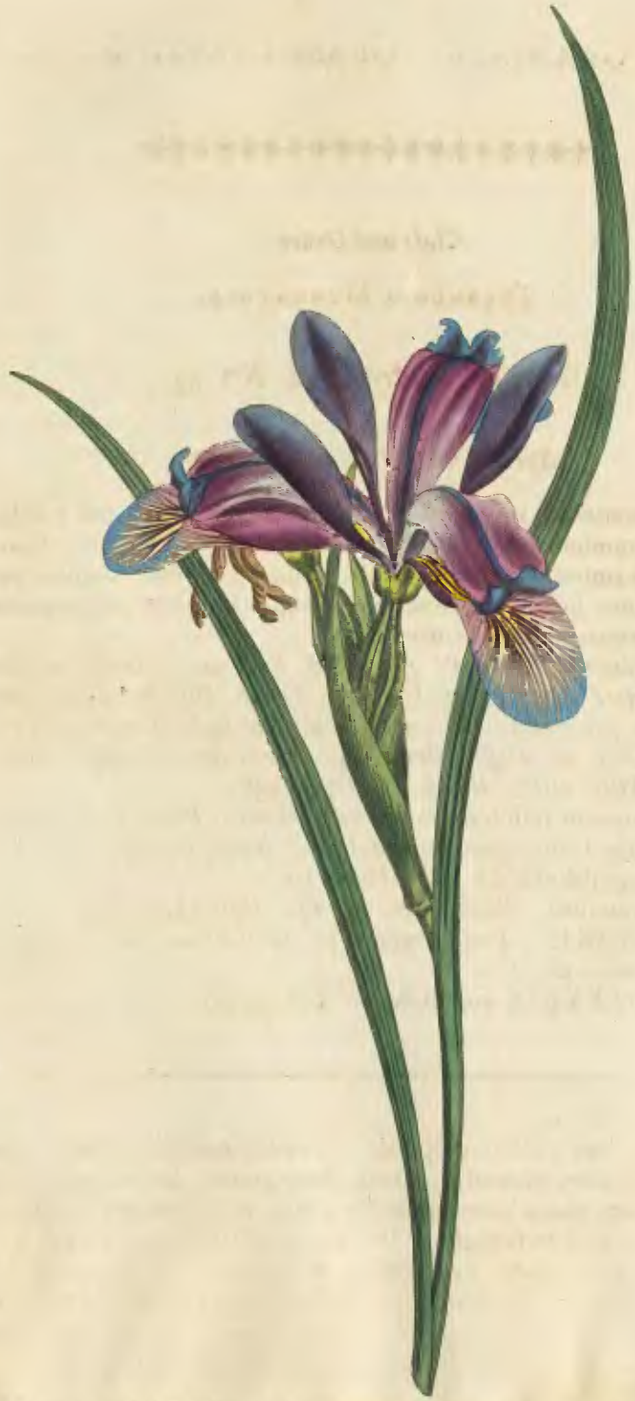
Since we gave the character of this genus, we have had an opportunity of examining the fruit of many of its species; and have

have been enabled to add the above character from thence, which will affiſt conſiderably in diſtinguiſhing it from IXIA, TRITONIA, SPARAXIS, WATSONIA, ANTHOLYZA, and the Cape GLADIOLI. We can ſee no cauſe for making two ſpecies of the above plants, as JACQUIN has done, attributing to the one a three-valved, to the other a two-valved ſpathe, when in fact their ſpathes differ only in ſize and are as uſual in the genus.

Bulb-tuber ovate, far acuminate, covered with ſeveral thin, dark-brown, membranous tunics. Leaves plicate, hirſute, except their petiole-like baſes, which are ſmooth and naked. Scape reclined, very ſhort, not reaching beyond the above-mentioned baſes, round, hirſute. Spike diſtich. Spathes imbricate, hirſute, ſtreaked, outer valve broad-ſubulate, convolute-concave, green with a brown ſphacelate tip. Flowers about four inches or more in length, 5—7 or more in number, without any external pubeſcence, generally reaching ſomewhat higher than the leaves, upright; tube long, 2—3 times the length of the ſpathes, filiform, upwards gradually enlarged into a ſhort turbinate faux. Limb unequal, irregular from campanulate ſubringently and recurvedly patent, 3—4 times ſhorter than the tube; Segments equal in length, oblong, unguiculate, flat, acute: the upper deepeſt, ſeparated from each other, diſtantly diverging: uppermoſt one the broadeſt and ſomewhat leſs patent: lower ones converging, their centre one the ſmalleſt and not ſo deeply ſeparated from its ſide ones as the reſt are from each other; the ungues of theſe lowermoſt ones form a kind of inflated throat; the three outer ſegments, viz. the two upper ſide ones, and the lower middle one, are preciſely of the ſame ſhape, mucronate and ſomething the narroweſt. Tube violet, limb a pale dull ſtraw colour on the inſide, three lower ſegments ſtained with a blood-red ſubhaſtately triangular mark. Organs adſcendent, reaching to about the top of the ungues, anthers dark-coloured, ſtigmas the colour of the limb and about the length of the anthers. Capſule quite ſmooth, naked.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape of Good Hope, in the diſtrict of Swartland. Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON, in 1774.

Our drawing was made at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's Nurſery. It is eaſily propagated both by ſeed and offsets. G.



Iris Graminea. Grass-Leaved Flag.

****

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *graminea;* involucro unico, 1—2-floro, herbaceo; foliis gramineis, nervofo-ftriatis, caule ancipite altioribus; germine ventricofo-ovali, alato-hexagono, laciniis extimis fubrecto-patentibus 2—3plo breviore; ftigmatibus arcuato-incumbentibus. *G.*

IRIS *graminea. Sp. Pl.* 58. *Syft. Veg.* 91. *Reich.* 1. 109. *Hort. Cliff.* 9, 10. *Upf.* 17. *Thunb. Diff.* 6. *Scop. Carn. n.* 50. *Jacq. Auftr.* 1. 5. *t.* 2. *Krock. Silef. n.* 61. *Mill. Dict.* 2. *Hoffm. Germ.* 14. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 73. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 236.

IRIS prunum redolens minor (α). *Weinm. Phyt. Icon. n.* 613.

IRIS anguftifolia prunum redolens. *Bauh. Pin.* 33.

IRIS anguftifolia VI. *Cluf. Hift.* 230.

IRIS graminea. *Bauh. Hift.* 2. 727. *Raii Hift.* 1189.

CHAMÆIRIS. *Dod. pempt.* 247. tenuifolia. *Ger.* 52. *f.* 5. *emac.* 56. *f.* 6.

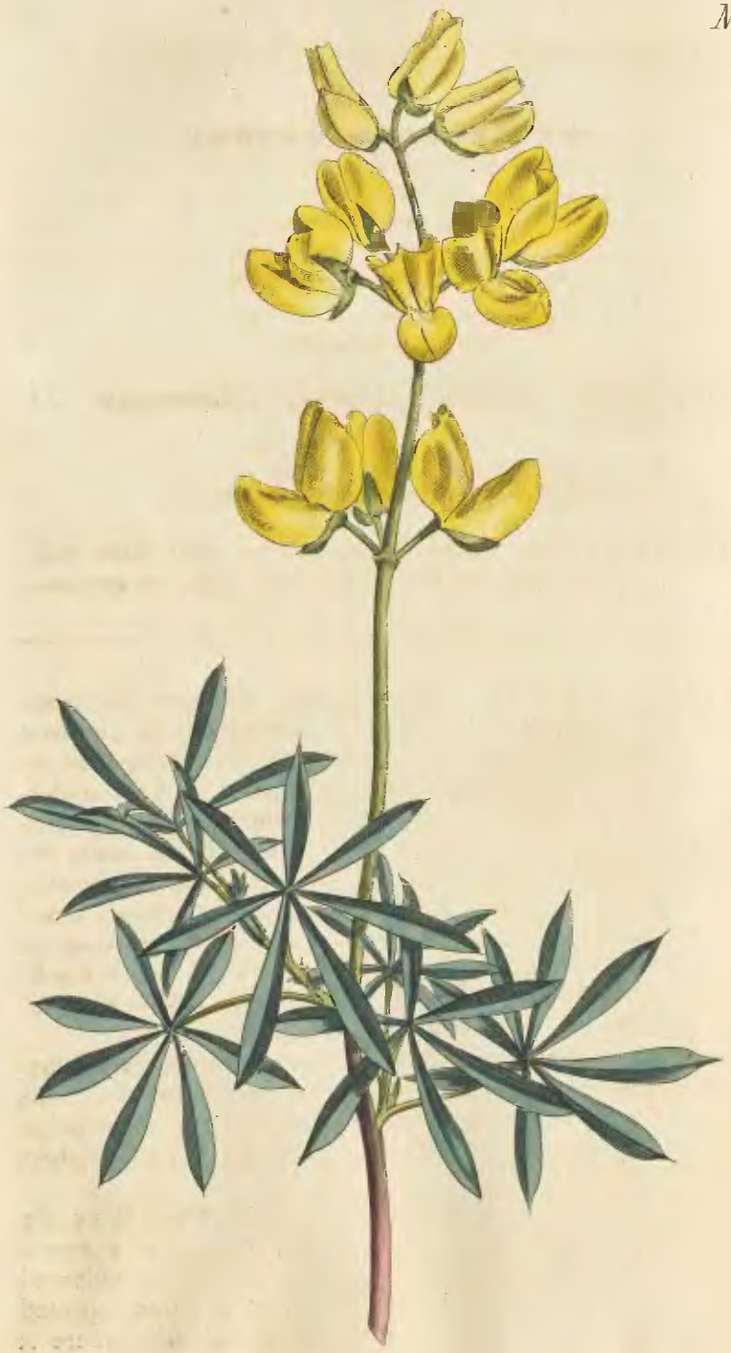
CHAMÆXYRIS anguftifolia. *Lob. ic.* 69.

Herb very clofely cefpitofe. Leaves enfiform-linear, narrow, grafs-like, nerved-ftreaked, deep green. Stem fhorter than thefe, from about nine inches to a foot high, ancipital, fimple, with one flower-fafcicle. Involucre herbaceous, valves acuminate, fometimes foliaceoufly elongated and equal to the leaves; a fingle membranous valve feparates the flowers; pedicles longer than the germ, which is 2—3 times fhorter than the flower, ventricofely oval and winged-hexagonal; tube very fhort,

ſhort, green, ſuburceolate; exterior ungues ſubrotately patent, oblong-oval, convolute-concave, broader than the ſtigmas, three times longer and even ſomewhat broader than the laminæ, which are ovate and ſubconvolute; inner ſegments about equal to the ſtigmas, ſtraight and ſomewhat upright, ungues linearly conduplicate, laminæ oblong, ſubconvolute, twice longer than theſe; ſtigmas arched-patent, oblong, narrowing downwards, keeled, with their ſides but ſlightly turned back, equal to the outer ungues, inner lip bipartite with its ſegments ſubdentate, bifariouſly diverging, oppoſite, recurved; exterior lip bifid, ſegments mucronate, deflected; filaments brown, flat-ſubulate, nearly twice the length of the anthers. Style even ſhorter than tube.

The flowers expand in June and have a ſcent ſomething like that of freſh plums. A native of Auſtria, perfectly hardy, and will grow in any ſituation.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. WHITLEY and Co. Brompton. Cultivated here by GERARDE, in 1597. G.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Sep. 1. 1803. R. Laxton sculp.

Lupinus Arboreus. Tree Lupin.

****

Clafs and Order.

Diadelphia Decandria.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Antheræ* 5-oblongæ, 5 fubrotundæ. *Legumen* coriaceum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

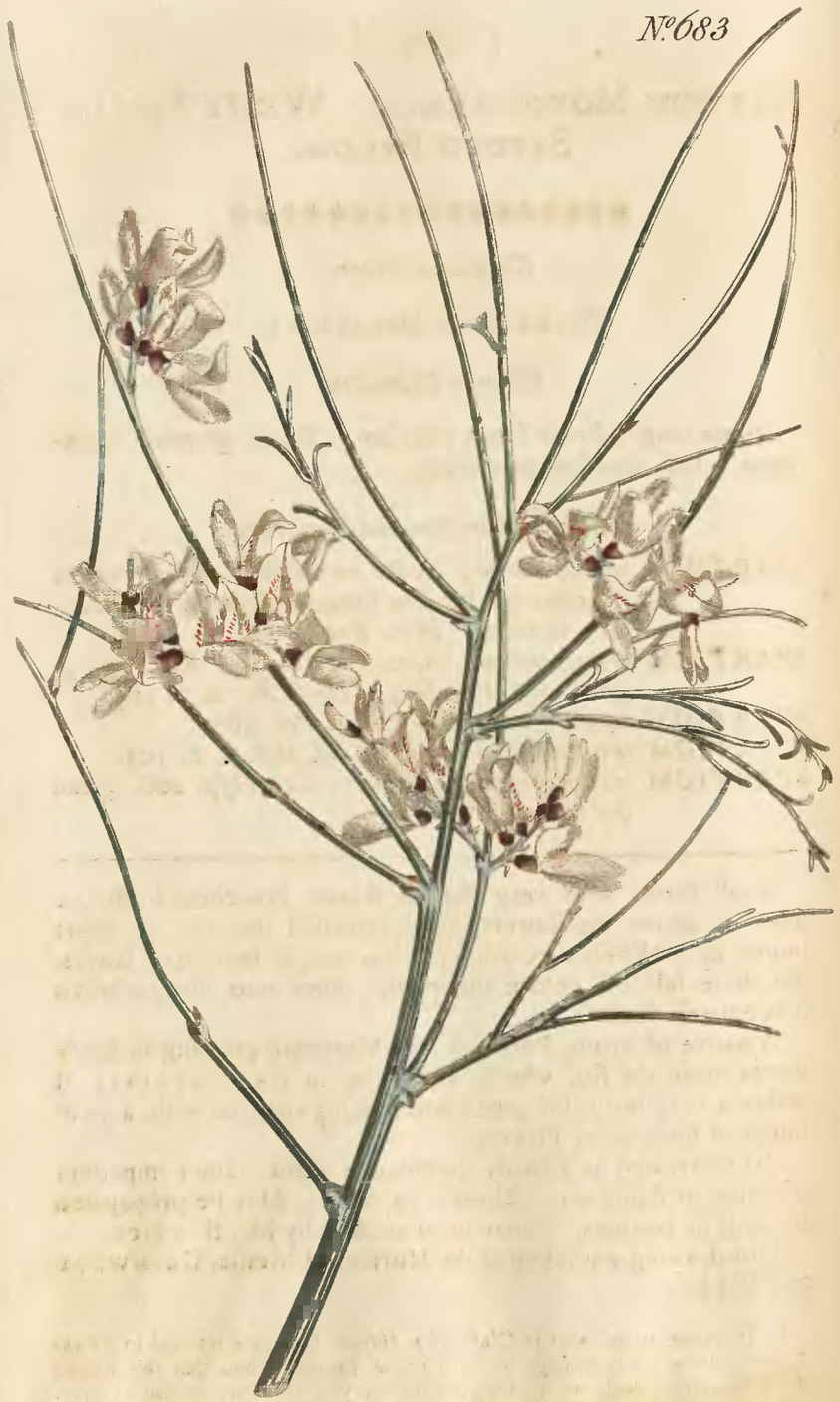
LUPINUS *arboreus;* fruticofus, calycibus verticillatis inappendiculatis pedicellatis: labiis acutis integerrimis.

Desc. A low fhrub. *Trunk* woody, branches fucculent. *Leaves* petiolated, grow at their firft coming out in alternate fafcicles about four together: *leaflets* lanceolate, broadeft towards the point, acuminate, flightly pubefcent or filky underneath. *Stipulæ* fubulate. *Flowers* in terminal, diftantly verticillated fpikes, 3—5 in each whorl, with pedicles nearly the length of the flower, fweet-fcented. *Calyx* bilabiate: lips entire, acute, keeled; the upper one fhorteft. *Corolla* yellow; *vexillum* orbiculate, reflected at the fides: *alæ* large, covering the carina and joined together at the point: *carina* acute black-pointed. *Pod* flat, pointed at both ends. *Seeds* fomewhat oblong, very little flattened, fhining, black.

Lamarck has enumerated in the Encyclopœdia feveral fpecies with a fhrubby ftalk, all natives of South-America; the one he calls *multiflorus* appears to refemble our plant in its foliage, but to be very different in its flowers: all the others are quite diffimilar.

Our drawing was made at Meffrs. Grimwood and Wykes's, Kenfington, in July 1801. It is ufually treated as a greenhoufe plant, but at the Botanic Garden, Oxford, we obferved in the fame year a large fhrub growing in the open ground in a fheltered fituation, in front of the greenhoufe, where it produced abundance of ripe feeds.

Its native country is unknown to us.



Spartium Monospermum. White Single-Seeded Broom.

Class and Order.

Diadelphia Decandria.

Generic Character.

Stigma longitudinale supra villosum. *Filam.* germini adhærentia. *Cal.* deorsum productus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SPARTIUM *monospermum;* ramis teretibus striatis, racemis paucifloris: floribus subaggregatis, foliis lanceolatis sericeis. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 10.
SPARTIUM *monospermum.* *Spec. Plant.* 995. *Reich.* 3. *p.* 401. *Syst. Veg.* 643. *Desf. Atl.* 2. *p.* 129.
SPARTIUM tertium flore albo. *Bauh. Pin.* 369.
SPARTIUM tertium hispanicum. *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 103.
SPARTIUM secundum hispanicum. *Clus. Hisp.* 206. *quoad descriptionem**.

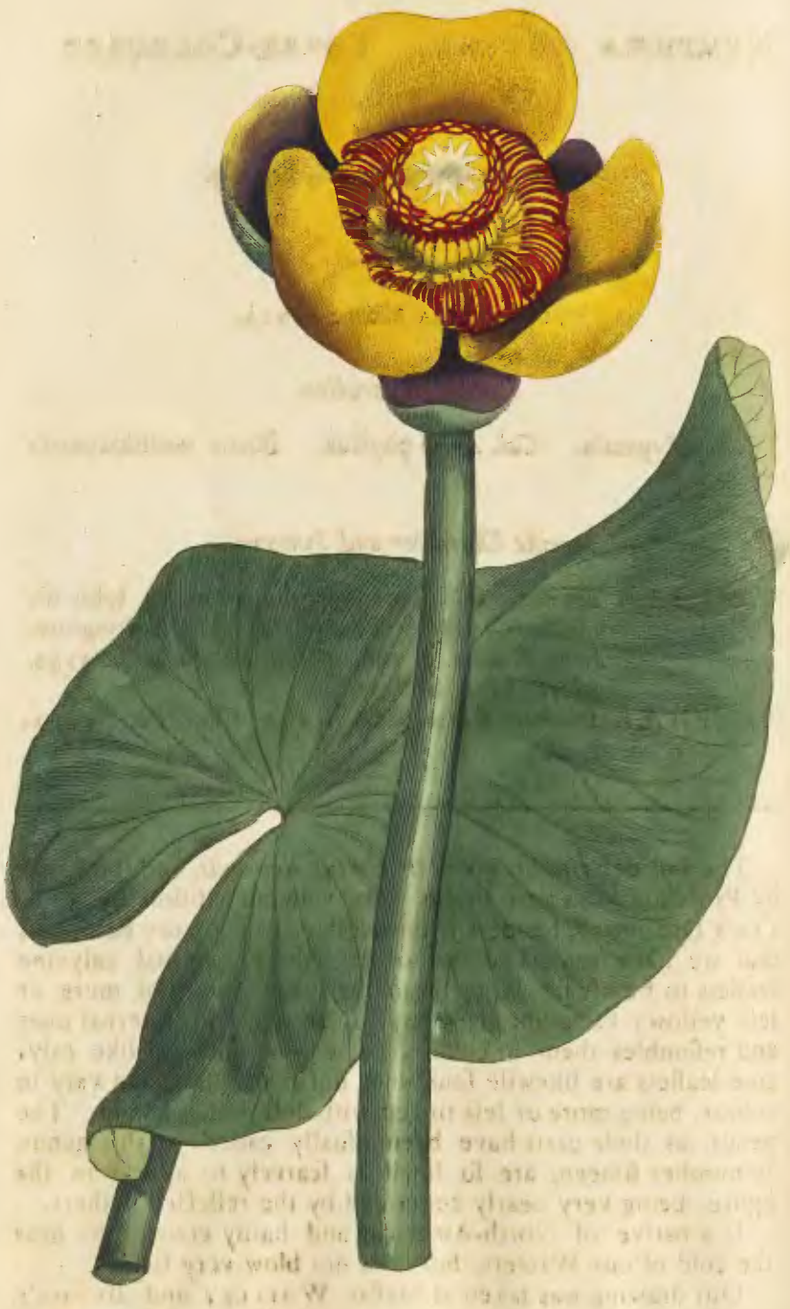
A tall shrub with very slender flexile branches, from the sides of which the flowers grow crowded together on short footstalks. When very young it has simple lanceolate leaves, but these fall off before the plant comes into flower, when it is entirely leafless.

A native of Spain, Portugal, and Morocco, growing in sandy places near the sea, where, according to Desfontaines, it makes a very beautiful appearance, being covered with a profusion of snow-white flowers.

To be treated as a hardy greenhouse plant, rather impatient of water or damp air. Flowers in May. May be propagated by seeds or cuttings. Introduced in 1690 by Mr. Bentick.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. Grimwood and Wykes.

* It appears to us, that in *Clus. Stirp. Hispan.* the figure referred to Spartium *primum* really belongs to Spartium *secundum*, and that this mistake was afterwards transferred to his general history, and thence copied by every succeeding author; whether this conjecture be well-founded or not, certainly the figure referred to the species with yellow flowers most resembles our plant.



NYMPHÆA ADVENA. THREE-COLOURED WATER-LILY.

****

Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. polypetala. *Cal.* 4—6 phyllus. *Bacca* multilocularis truncata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

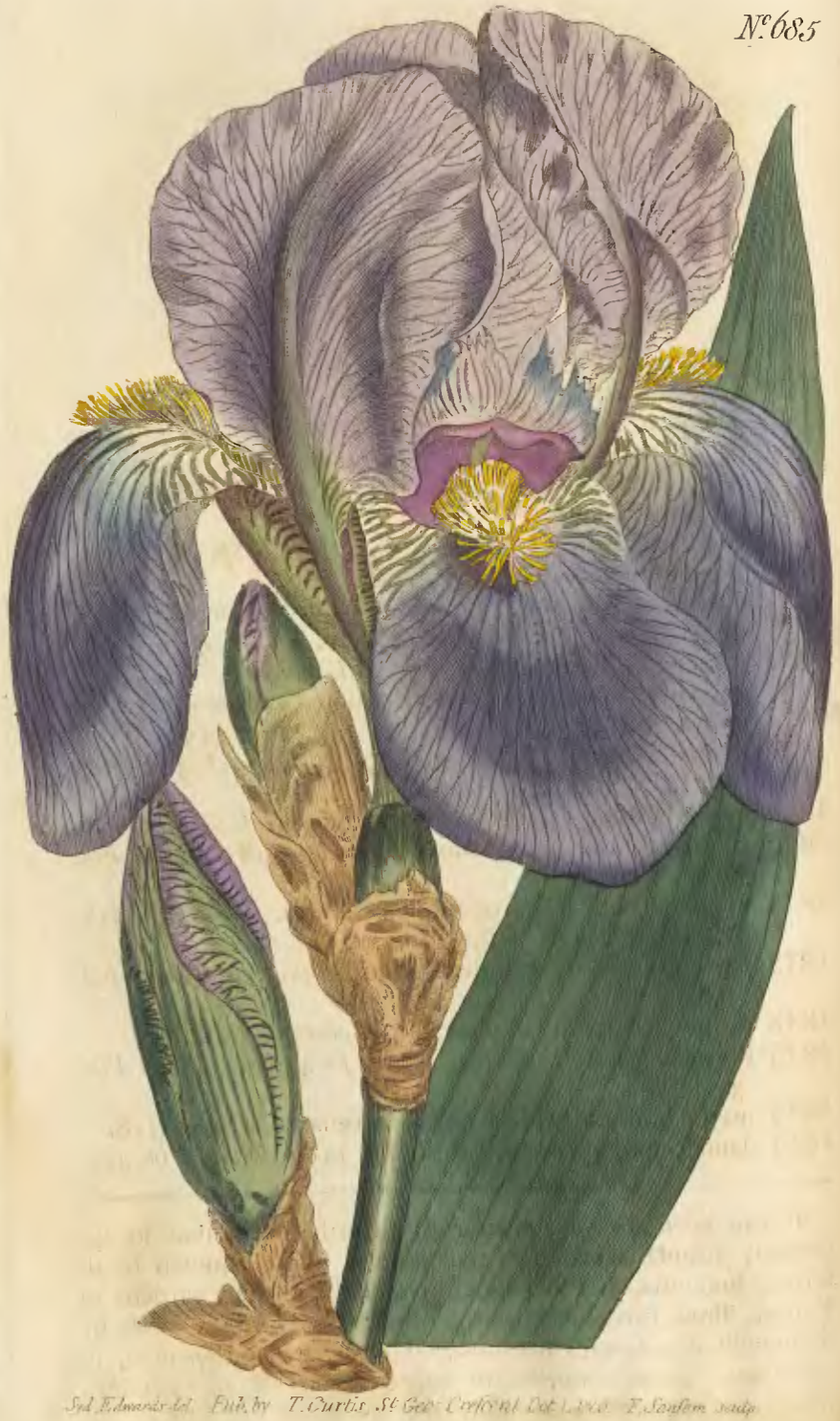
NYMPHÆA *advena;* foliis cordatis integerrimis; lobis divaricatis, calyce hexaphyllo petalis longiore. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 226. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1152. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1.

NYMPHÆA floribus flavis. *Clayton in Gron. Virg. ed.* 1. *p.* 164.

The full defcription given in *Hortus Kewenfis*, and tranflated by Profeffor MARTYN in his very valuable edition of MILLER's Dictionary, renders it unneceffary to fay more here than that we have remarked one of the three external calycine leaflets to be ufually larger than the other two, and more or lefs yellow; fometimes it grows as large as the internal ones and refembles them in colour. The internal petal like calycine leaflets are likewife fomewhat unequal in fize and vary in colour, being more or lefs tinged with dull purple within. The petals, as thefe parts have been ufually called in this genus, in number fixteen, are fo fmall as fcarcely to appear in the figure, being very nearly concealed by the reflected anthers.

Is a native of North-America, and hardy enough to bear the cold of our Winters, but does not blow very freely.

Our drawing was taken at Meffrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's, Old-Brompton, in June 1802, where it flowered, in a ciftern, in the ftove. Introduced by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG in 1772. Unaffifted by artificial heat, it generally flowers in July.



Iris Pallida. Pale Flag.

****

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *pallida (barbata)* foliis pallidissime glaucescentibus; involucris 1—2 floris, corrugato- et membranaceo-sphacelatis, albescentibus; unguibus campanulatis, contingentibus; laciniis æqualibus, extimis retusis; germine tubum æquante. *G.*

IRIS *pallida. Lamarck Encyc.* 3. 294. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 230. (exclusa varietate minore?).

IRIS *sambucina. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 55. (exclusis synonymis?).

IRIS *odoratissima. Jacq. Hort. Schœnb.* 1. *p.* 5. *t.* 9.

IRIS *germanica. Thunb. Diss.* 119. *Mill. Dict.* 8.

IRIS dalmatica major flore vulgari minus violaceo. *Weinm. Phyt. Icon. v.* 3. *n.* 607. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. *p.* 715.

IRIS dalmatica major. *Ger. emac.* 51. 3. *t.* 52. *f.* 3. *Park. Parad. p.* 180.

IRIS major latifolia III. sive dalmatica major. *Clus. Hist.* 218.

IRIS asiatica cærulea polyanthos. *Raii Hist.* 1181. *Bauh. Pin.* 31.

IRIS major latifolia II. sive asiatica cærulea. *Clus. Hist.* 218. *Moris. Hist. p. II. sect.* 4. 352. *t.* 6. *f.* 7.

IRIS hortensis pallide cærulea. *Bauh. Pin.* 31. *Tourn. Inst.* 358.

IRIS dilute cæruleo involucro albo. *Tabernm. Ic.* 647.

IRIS illyrica. *Hort. Eyst. v.* 1. *ord.* 8. *f°.* 4. *f.* 3. *Bauh. Pin.* 31.

IRIS major latifolia IIII. sive Damascena. *Clus. Hist.* 218.

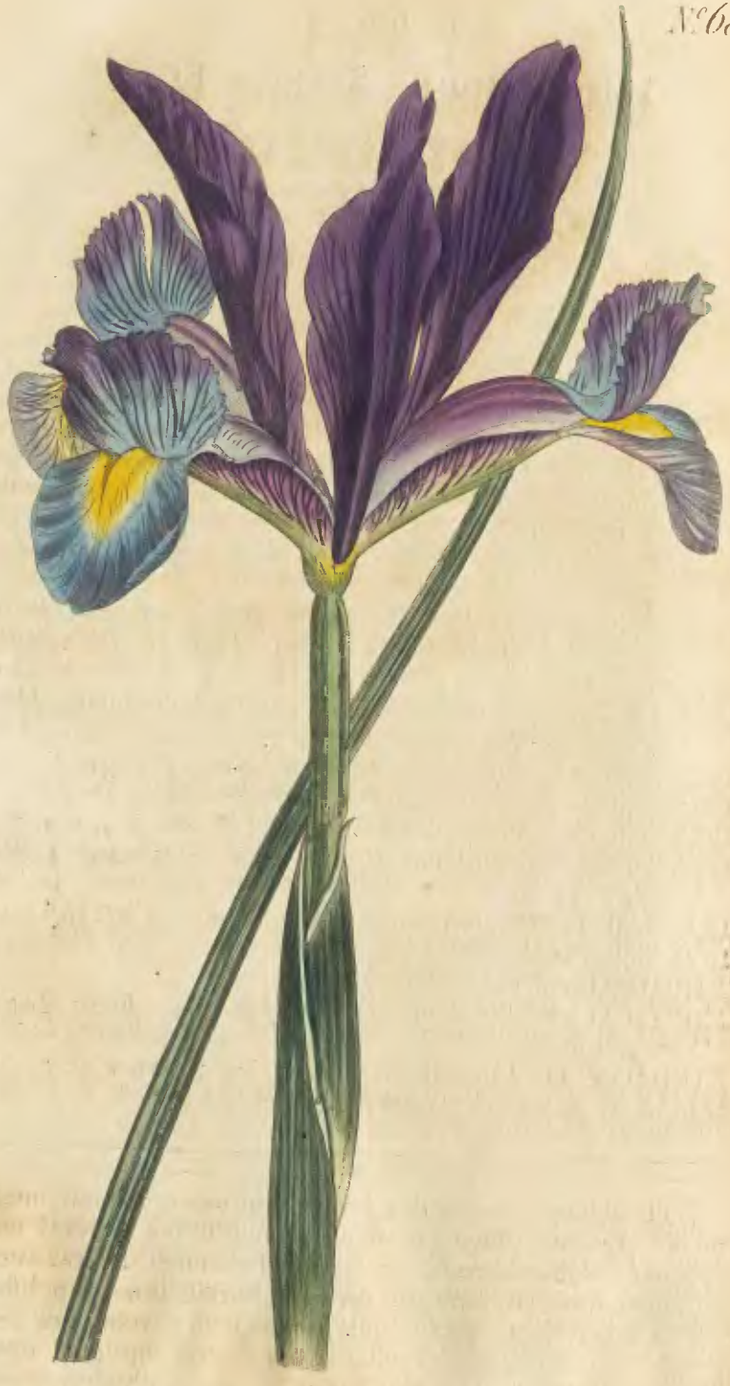
IRIS damascena polyanthos. *Raii Hist.* 1183. *Bauh. Pin.* 31.

It had been always a matter of surprise to us that so apparently distinct a species as the present, so well known to all former Botanists, and so long cultivated in all the gardens of Europe, should have escaped the notice of Linnæus, while he distinguished as species his supposed *sambucina* and *squalens*, to appearance scarcely worthy of being remarked as varieties; until upon critically reviewing the whole of his species, we found

found that the *ſqualens* had been miſtaken by JACQUIN for the *ſambucina*, that other Botaniſts had confidentially followed him in the error, and that the preſent plant was the Linnean *ſambucina ;* but as this name is now ſo generally attached to JACQUIN's plant by the excellent figure of CURTIS and the authority of the *Hortus Kewenſis*, we think it more adviſable to let it remain ; adopting LAMARCK's for the preſent ſpecies, and expunging *ſqualens*, as being a mere variety of the now *ſambucina ;* although in truth the names of LINNÆUS were ſtill better adapted to the plants he had deſtined them for. The ſynonym of JACQUIN quoted by the authors of *Hort. Kew.* for their *ſqualens* ſhould be reſtored to IRIS *variegata*.

Root horizontal, fleſhy, very thick. Leaves broad, ſword-ſhaped, covered with a whitiſh bloom, that gives them a remarkable pale or glaucous appearance. Stem about three feet high, twice the length of the leaves, with ſeveral ſhort branches ſupported by bractes reſembling the 1—2 flowered involucres, which are membranous, ſcarioſe, from a lightiſh brown inclining to white, not becoming ſphacelate, but being ſo from their firſt appearance, equal to germen ; pedicles thick, trigonal, but little ſhorter than germen, which is trigonal-oblong, ſix-ſulcate, equal to the obtuſely trigonal tubes, which laſt are marked with ſix flat furrows ; ſegments equal, ungues cloſe, campanulately patent (not turbinate and remote as in IRIS *germanica* and *florentina)* ; outer ones twice the length of the tube, broad, concave inwards, traverſed by a fillet of white cilia with deep yellow tips ; outer ones ſhorter and ſeveral times narrower, convolute ; outer laminæ recurvedly deflected, twice longer than their ungues, round-obovate, entire, flat, pale blue, ſuffuſed with a purpliſh tint ; veins deep blue, inner ones oblong-obovate, retuſe, hence having ſomething of an obcordate ſhape, ſometimes with a ſmall mucro in the ſinus, erect, connivent and rather more blue ; ſtigmas upright-patent, linear oblong, extending as far as the beard, whitiſh with a blue keel ; ſides but ſlightly reflexed ; ſegments of the inner lip recurved-erect (not revolute), divaricate, laciniate-ſerrulate ; outer lip very blunt, entire. Flowers 8—12, expanding in June, with an exceeding ſtrong ſcent reſembling that of Elder-Flowers.

Received by CLUSIUS from Conſtantinople, but is, we have no doubt, alſo a native of the ſouthernmoſt parts of Europe. Cultivated by GERARDE. Is known in all the nurſeries about town by the name of the Dalmatian Iris. More tender than *germanica* or *florentina*, being in ſome ſituations deſtroyed by a very ſevere Winter ſucceeded by a wet Spring ; likes a dry, rich, light ſoil, and a ſunny ſituation. *G.*



Iris Xiphium. Spanish Flag.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *xiphium (imberbis)* involucro fubunifloro, laciniis extimis fubrotato-recurvatis, parum brevioribus; intimis rectis fubdivergentibus, oblanceolatis, fubconvolutis; germine lineari-oblongo, obtufe trigono, excluſo, pedunculo perbreviore. *G.*

IRIS *xiphium* (β) *Sp. Pl.* 58. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 59. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

IRIS *xiphium. Hort. Upſ.* 17. *Thunb. Diſſ.* 5. 17. *Ehr. Beitr.* 7. *p.* 139. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 231. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 37. ?

IRIS *variabilis. Jacq. Coll.* 2. *p.* 321.

IRIS foliis margine conniventibus, corollis imberbibus, *Hort. Clift.* 20. *Roy. Lugdb.* 18.

IRIS bulboſa anguſtifolia verſicolor. *Bauh. Pin.* 31. ?

IRIS bulboſa cæruleo-violacea. *Bauh. Pin.* 40.

IRIS bulboſa anguſtifolia odorata. *Hort. Eyſt. æſt.* 4. *t.* 4. *f.* 4.

IRIS bulboſa anguſtifolia tricolor odore coriandri. 4. *Rai Hiſt.* 1129.

IRIS bulboſa III. flore vario ſive verſicolor. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 211.

IRIS bulboſa varia. *Ger. emac.* 100.

XIPHIUM vulgare. *Mill. Dict. n.* 2.

XIPHIUM anguſtifolium. *Tournef. Inſt.* 364. *Boerh. Lugdb.* 2. 126. *f.* 11.

XIPHION II. Lirio ilirico. *Quer Flor. Eſpan. v.* 6. *p.* 500.

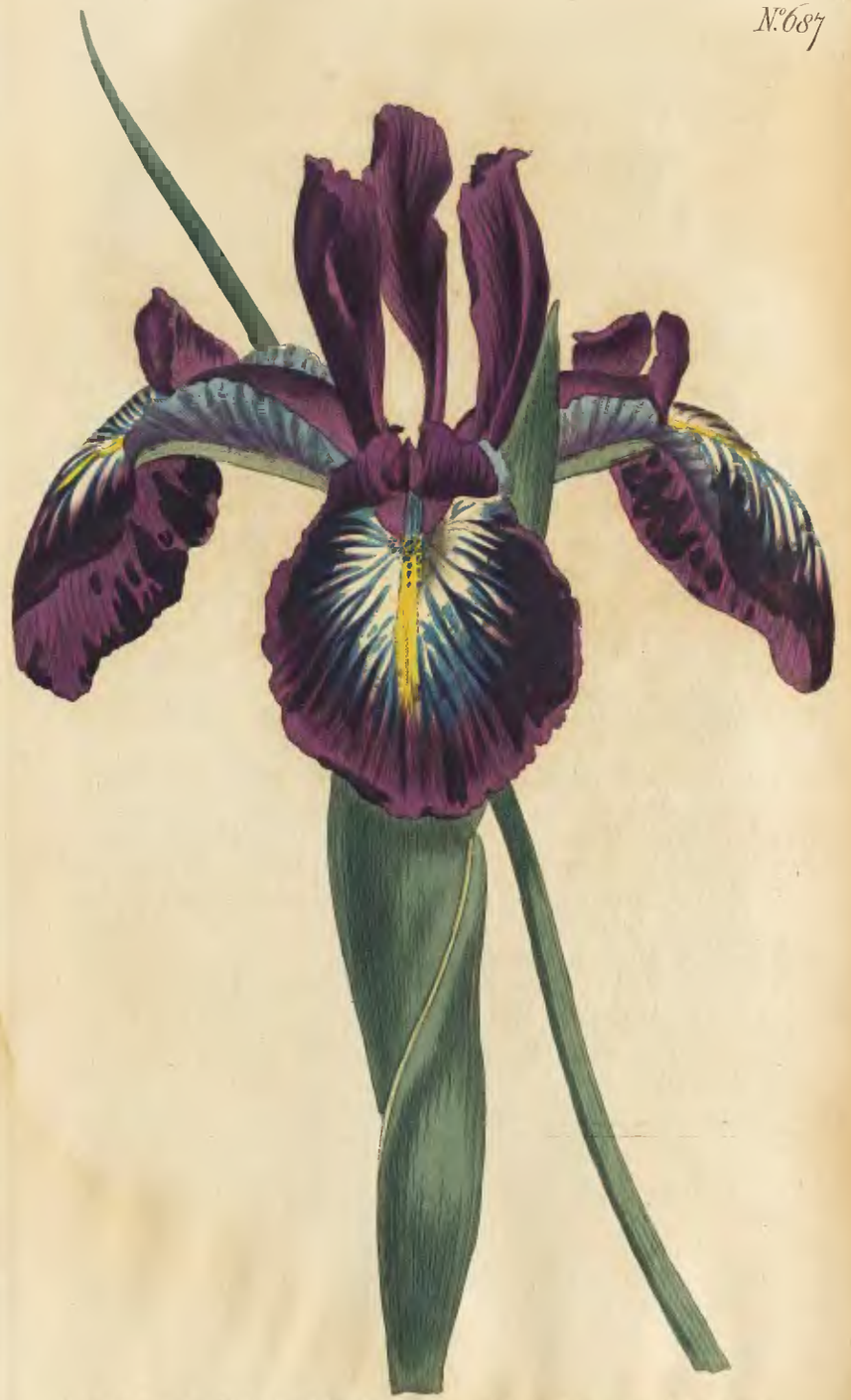
Hiſpanicus poetarum Hyacinthus. *Lob. Ic.* 95.

Bulb oblong-ovate with a brown fibro-membranous integument. Leaves (which are above ground in the Winter) long-ſubulate, ſubcepaceous, compreſſed-channelled, caudately-cuſpidate upwards, outwards carinate, lineate, inwards poliſhed, with a ſilvery gloſs, about equal to the ſtem; root ones 2—3, ſheathing downwards; cauline 3—4; ſtem upright, round, geniculate, furniſhed with leaves at the joints, which are longer than

than the internodes and remotely ſubimbricate; involucre one, rarely two-flowered, 2—3-valved, valves 3—4 inches long, herbaceous, oblong-lanceolate, convolutely conduplicate, inner valve longer than the outer; peduncle as long or longer than the involucre, 3—4 times longer than germen; tube ſhort, hollow, ſuburceolate; outer ſegments divaricately patent, nearly rotate and ſomewhat the ſhorteſt, their ungues beardleſs, lanceolate-oblong, ſubconvolute-concave, firm, traverſed by a ſlightly elevated ridge or keel, which is continued to about the middle of the laminæ, than which they are twice longer, round-ovate, entire, and but little recurved; inner ſegments oblanceolate, erect-patent, emarginate, unguiculately narrowed and convolute downwards; ſtyle thick trigonal, length of the tube; ſtigmas recurved-patent, nearly the length of the outer ſegments, rather broader than the upper part of their ungues, ſpathulate-oblong, keeled-convex, with the ſide-edges but ſlightly revolute; inner lip round-ovate, bipartite, ſegments ſlightly divergent, ſubundulate, crenulately gnawn; outer lip nearly obſolete, truncate, notched; germen an oblong, obtuſely trigonal ſhaft, twice ſhorter than the corolla; filaments about the length of the anthers. Capſule oblong-triquetral. 2—3 times ſhorter than peduncle; ſeeds vertical, oblong, truncately flat at both ends from mutual preſſure, upper and lower ones generally angled. Flowers expand in May, and have a ſlight ſmell of coriander-ſeed.

A native of Spain, growing, according to Clusius, in the country about Valladolid, to Quer (who by the bye ſpeaks of a plant with white outer laminæ) in the green-oak woods of both the Caſtiles; Desfontaines tells us he found it in Algiers; but it remains to be aſcertained if he means the preciſe ſpecies we are now deſcribing. It is perfectly hardy and propagates rapidly by offsets, of which it produces abundance; cultivated here in 1633, by Gerarde.

The beſt roots are ſaid to be thoſe annually imported by the ſeedſmen from Holland. There are many varieties of it, but not ſo many as uſually ſuppoſed; on this head we ſhall however defer our obſervations till we have an opportunity of further confirmation; we ſuſpect many to be hybrids between *xiphioides*, *luſitanica*, *juncea*, our preſent plant, and perhaps alſo *alata*, and probably yet more perfectly diſtinct ſpecies. G.



Iris Xiphioides. Pyrenean Flag.

Clafs and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *xiphioides (imberbis)* involucro fubbifloro, lanceolatim inflato, laciniis emarginato-fiffis, extimis horizontaliter patentibus; laminis dependentibus unguium longitudine; intimis per-brevioribus erectis fpathulato-obovatis, fubcochleariter convolutis; germine inclufo. *G.*
IRIS *xiphioides. Ehr. Beitr.* 7. *p.* 140. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 231.
IRIS *xiphium. Jacq. Coll.* 2. *p.* 320. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 37. *? With. Arr. ed.* 3. 69. *?*
IRIS *xiphium* (*α*) *Sp. Pl.* 58. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 73. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*
IRIS bulbofa anglicana, candido, violaceo, et cæruleo flore. *Hort. Eyft. t.* 7. *f.* 1. *t.* 8. *f.* 1. *t.* 9. *f.* 1.
IRIS bulbofa latifolia caule donata. *Bauh. Pin.* 38.
IRIS bulbofa violaceo flore five II. *Cluf. Hift. et App. Alt.*
IRIS bulbofa major purpurea variegata ——— cærulea five anglica. *Park. Par.* 175. *f.* 3. 175. *f.* 2.
IRIS bulbofa anglica. *Ger. emac.* 99. 2.
IRIS bulbofa tota violacea vel cærulea. *Bauh. Hift.* 2. 703.
XIPHIUM latifolium. *Mill. Dict. n.* 2.
Theocriti et poetarum Hyacinthus flore Iridis. *Lob. Adv.* 49. *Icon.* 94.

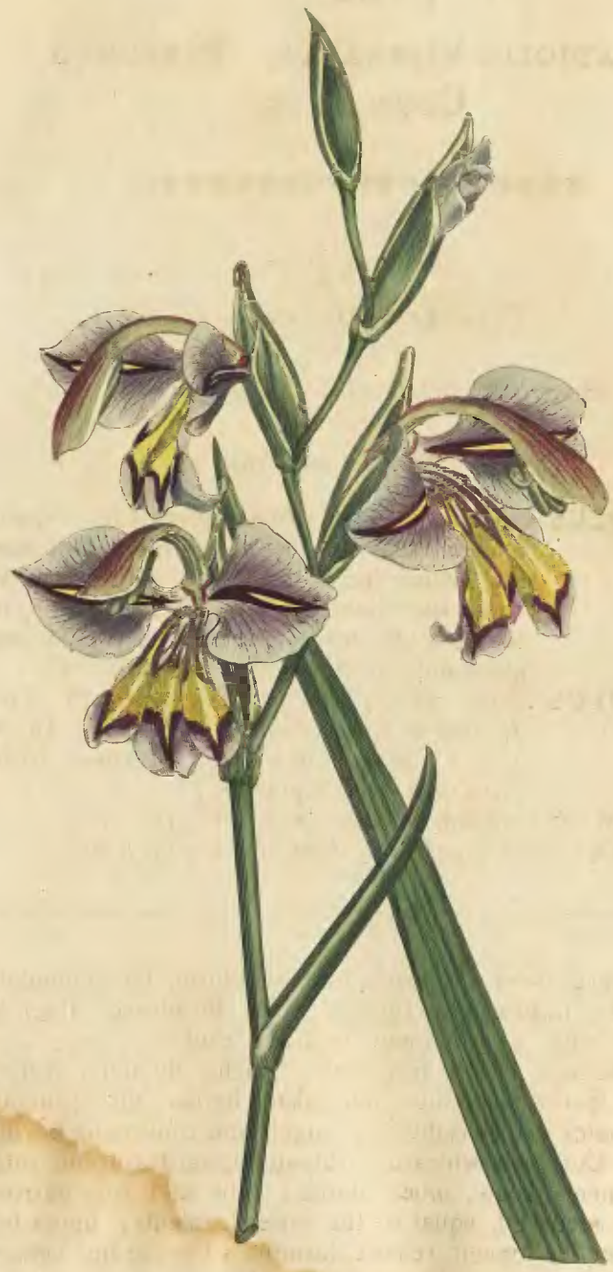
Root bulbous; bulbs fubovate, covered with dark brown fibro-membranous integuments, larger than thofe of Iris *xiphium* and not producing quite fo many offsets. Involucre lanceolately inflated, herbaceous, 1—2 feldom 3-flowered, flowers feparated by a fingle membranous fpathe or valve: outer valve of the involucre longeft, reaching often to about the middle of the inner fegments. Leaves as in Iris *xiphium*, but larger and not rifing out of the ground till Spring; length of

of the ſtem, upper cauline ones rather inflated and ſubimbricately diſpoſed. Flowers much larger than in IRIS *xiphium*; ſcentleſs; tube as in that; outer ungues quite ſtraight, horizontally patent, convolute-concave, twice broader than the ſtigmas which they contain, traverſed by a low mid-ridge continuing to about the middle of the lamina, where it becomes yellow and leſs prominent; laminæ dependently recurved, round-ovate, equal to or even longer than the ungues, far broader, emarginately ſplit, ſubundulately criſp at the edge; inner ones upright, far ſhorter, ſpatulately obovate, convolute-concave, ſomewhat ſpoon-ſhaped, ſubconnivent, emarginate, upwards eroſe; ſtigmas ſharply keeled, about the length of the outer ungues; inner lip bipartite, revolute; ſegments parabolical, ſerrulate; outer bidentately parted; anthers and filaments blackiſh purple; pollen white; varies with deep blue, violet, and white flowers; Capſule lanceolate-oblong, acutely triquetral, ſubinflated.

A native of the Pyrenees. We are uncertain if DESFONTAINES means preciſely this ſpecies or *xiphium*, or ſome other that has been uſually deemed a variety.

The name of "Engliſh Iris," which we find ſo commonly given to it by the elder Botaniſts and even by the modern Floriſts, was acquired from the plant's having been firſt introduced into the Low-Countries from England, moſt probably without any notice of its true habitat, and hence preſumed a native of our country by thoſe that received them: CLUSIUS ſays, that on his firſt arrival here in 1571, he ſought for it wild, until he was informed by LOBEL of its being only cultivated in certain gardens near Briſtol, where it had been moſt probably imported by ſome veſſel from Spain or Portugal. GERARDE includes it among the Britiſh plants, in which he has been followed by Dr. WITHERING in his Botanical Arrangements; but PARKINSON was aware of its real habitat.

Flowers in June. Hardy and of eaſy culture, ſeeding freely. The beſt bulbs are imported yearly by the Seedſmen from Holland, and ſhould be put in the ground early in the Autumn. *G.*



Jos. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Oct. 1, 1805. P. Mazell sculp.

GLADIOLUS VIPERATUS. PERFUMED CORN FLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N°s. 538 & 562.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *viperatus* foliis acuminato-enfatis; fpatha faucem recurvato-turbinatam fuperante; fumma lacinia fpatulato-ligulata, galeatim incurvata, lateralium laminis rhombeo-ovatis, infimarum imis marginibus apophyfe pellucenti-glandulofa et tuberculata adauctis. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *alatus. Thunb. Diff. var.* 2. *n.* 15. *p.* 16. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 259. *Coll.* 4. 165. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 216. (attamen non Linn. vel Amæn. Acad. circa quem vid. fupra 586.)

GLADIOLUS *orchidiflorus. Bot. Rep. tab.* 241.

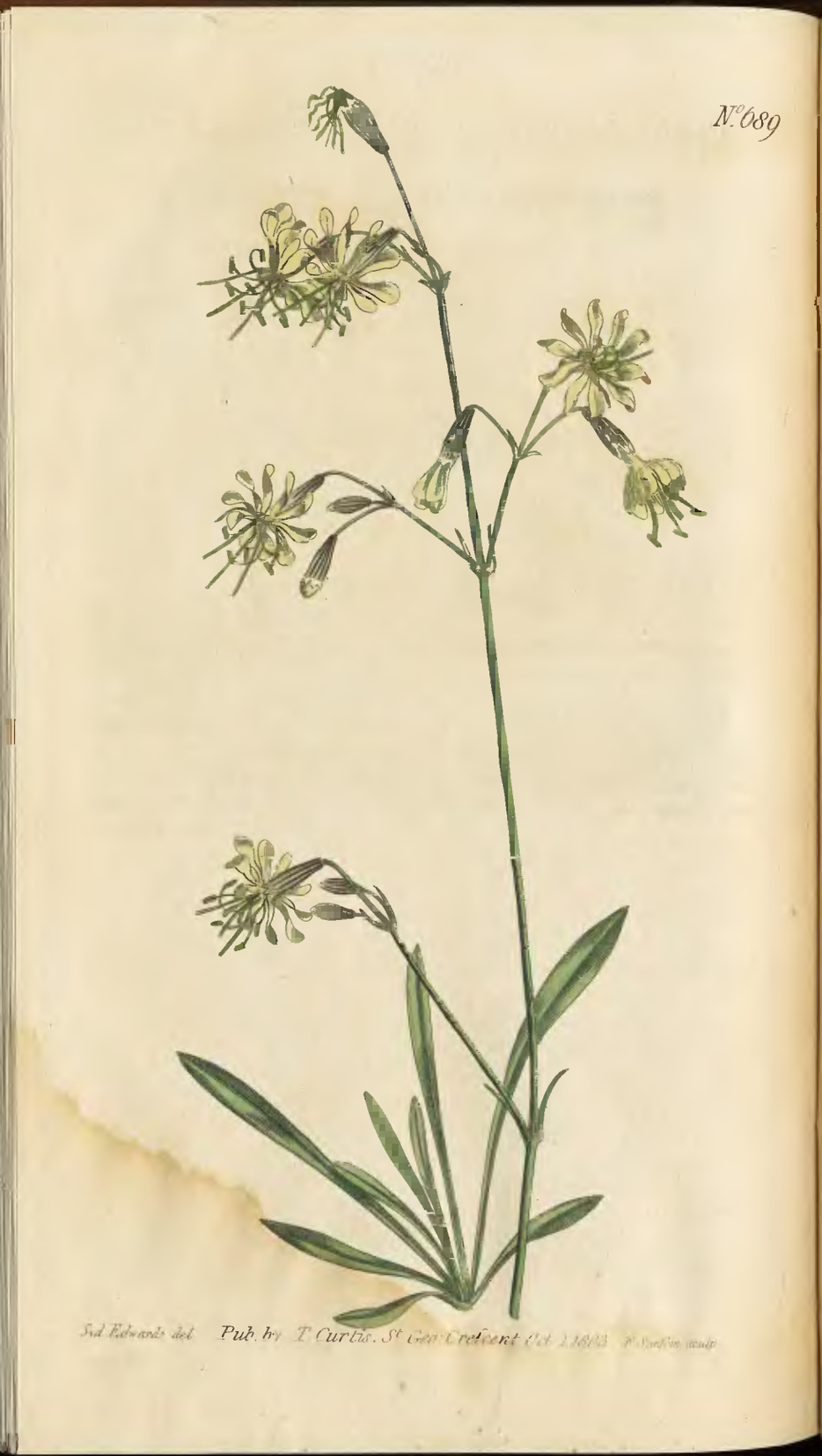
SISYRINCHIUM viperatum. *Pluk. Phyt.* 224. *f.* 8. ?

Root-leaves 6—8 or more, linear-enfiform, far acuminate, downwards imbricately equitant, far fheathing, thickifh, glaucous, with a prominent midrib; cauline 1—2; ftem round, glaucous, 1—2 feet high; Rachis flexuofe, diftich, purplifh; fpathes convolute-lanceolate, herbaceous, glaucous, ftriated, outer valves rather the longeft and continuing beyond the faux; Corolla downwards turbinate, upwards ringent, three outer fegments acute, inner obtufe; tube and faux narrow-turbinate, recurved, equal to the lower fegments; upper fegment rather the longeft, remote, forming a kind of lip, helmet-wife arched, fpatulate-ligulate, convolute-concave; its fide ones rather the fhorter of the fix, rhomb-ovate, acute, oppofite, recurved-patent with fhortifh narrow ungues; loweft one of the

the ſame ſhape with theſe but rather longer, ſmaller, more acute, with a narrower unguis and not ſo deeply divided from its lateral ones, which are ſpatulate, much the narroweſt, with oblong laminæ and furniſhed on each ſide the baſe of their ungues with a tuberculated, ſubcryſtalline, glandular excreſcence; parts of fructification accumbent to and concealed by the upper ſegment. Flowers exquiſitely fragrant with a ſcent of the perfume called *Eau de Miel*, or, as it appears to others, of Balm, of a greeniſh grey colour with ſomething of livid hue and brown ſtripes.

Our drawing of this very rare and ſingular vegetable was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's, who received the bulbs this Spring from the Cape. To all appearance it is equally hardy and of as eaſy culture as any of its congeners from the ſame country; many ſpecimens flowered together in the above collection, and ſhewed ſome ſlight variety both in ſize and colour.

The fanciful appellation of *viperatus*, beſtowed by old PLUKENET, and which we firſt thought might have been ſuggeſted by the chequered, browniſh appearance of the flowers of ſome of its varieties, now appears to us more probably to have been taken from the form of its flowers, which (eſpecially as repreſented in his own figure) do bring to mind the poſition of the head and appearance of the jaws of the ſnake when raiſing itſelf for defence againſt its enemy and hiſſing, in which ſtate we often ſee them repreſented in cuts accompanying natural hiſtory. *G.*



SILENE SAXATILIS. STONE CATCH-FLY.

****

Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ventricofus. *Petala* 5-unguiculata: coronata ad faucem. *Capf.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

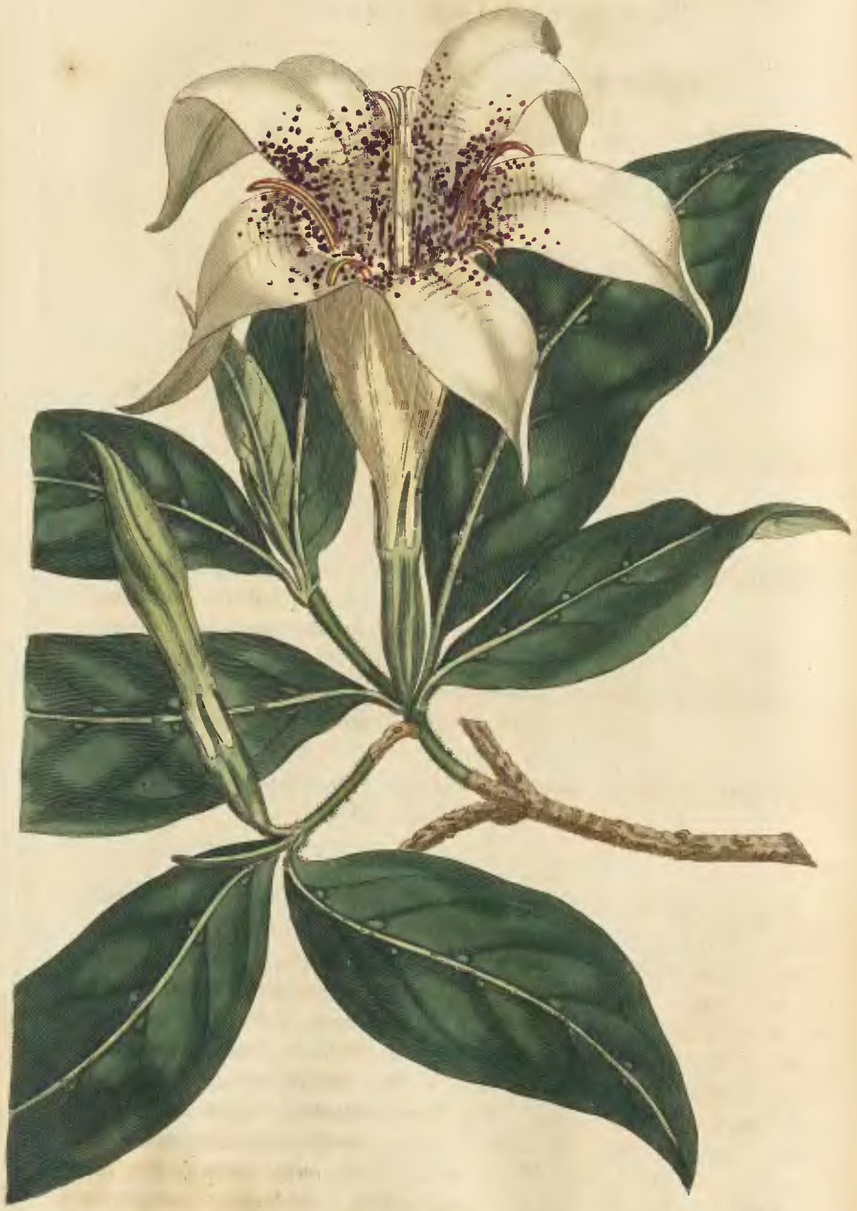
SILENE *faxatilis*; floribus paniculatis nutantibus: petalis bifidis undulatis reflexis, pedicellis ternis.

DESC. *Root* perennial. *Radical leaves* oblanceolate, quite entire, fmooth on both fides: *Cauline* linear, channelled, connate, ciliated at the bafe. *Stalks* round, fmooth, fometimes not at all vifcous, at others the middle part between the joints very much fo. *Peduncles or flowering branches* oppofite, except the lowermoft one, which is always folitary, generally three-flowered. *Pedicles* filiform, often clothed with two fmall bractes. *Flowers* nodding, night-flowering, fweet-fcented. *Calyx* club-fhaped, ten-ftriped, foft, five-toothed: teeth connivent. *Corolla* greenifh: limb bipartite with undulated reflexed obovate lobes. *Filaments* ten; five longer than the others. *Germen* oblong, ovate. *Styles* three, erect.

Though poffeffing little beauty, and none at all during the day, this is a defirable plant from its charming fragrance which it diffufes far around during the night. Introduced a few years fince from Siberia by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurferyman at Hackney, under the name which we have adopted.

Approaches SILENE *longiflora*, but is very diftinct; the petals are far deeper divided, and the calyx is much fhorter. The latter plant is much larger, and is without fcent.

Is a hardy perennial, requiring no particular treatment but care that it is not rotted by wet in the Winter. Flowers in June and July.



Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1.1803. E. Bankes sculp.

GARDENIA ROTHMANNIA. SPOTTED-FLOWERED GARDENIA.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Bacca* infera 2 feu 4-locularis, polyfperma. *Stigma* lobatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GARDENIA *Rothmannia;* inermis, foliis oblongis, corollis infundibuliformibus, laciniis calycinis fubulatis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 294. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 8. *Gaert. Sem.* 2. *p.* 480. *t.* 177. *f.* 4.

GARDENIA *Rothmannia;* inermis, foliis oblongis, ftipulis fubulatis, laciniis calycinis fubulatis teretibus longitudine tubi, tubo glabro ampliato brevi. *Linn. Suppl.* 165. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1228.

GARDENIA inermis, corollis acutis fubcampanulatis, calyce glabro, foliis oblongis acutis. *Thunb. Diff. de Gard. n.* 6.

ROTHMANNIA *capenfis; Thunb. Act. Holm.* 1776. *p.* 65. *t.* 2.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, growing in Grootvaders Bofch and in the woods in the neighbourhood of the river Sonders-Eud, where it becomes a ftraight tree, nine or ten feet high; the wood is faid to be very hard, and is ufed for making handles of axes and other tools. Witb us it forms a bandfome evergreen fhrub, and its flowers, which are produced fingly at the extremities of the branches, are not only pleafing to tbe fight but very fweet-fcented, efpecially in the night, and preferve tbis odour in part long after tbey are dried. GÆRTNER fays, that THUNBERG has, not improperly, remarked that the berry is only one-celled, a fection of the germen appears however to be two-celled, and GÆRTNER's figure is evidently fo.

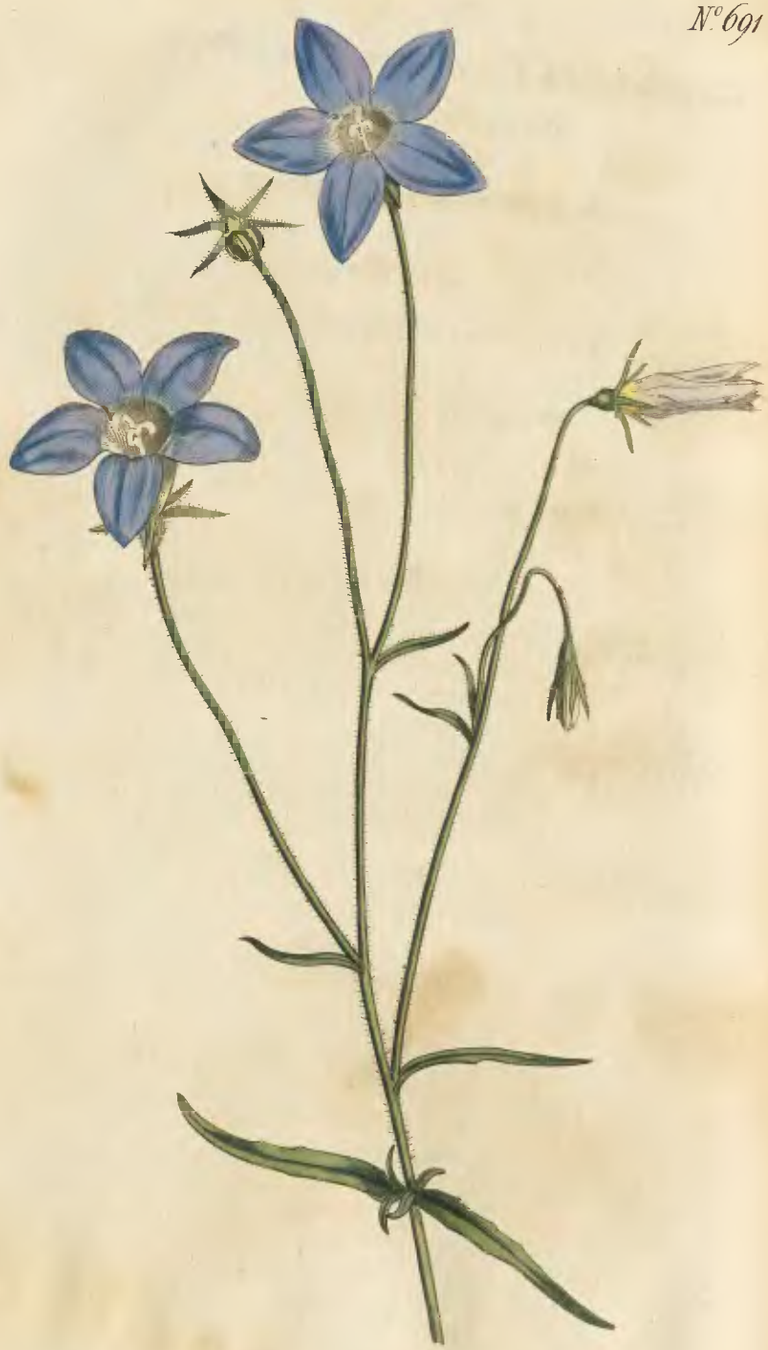
When

When out of flower it may be readily diſtinguiſhed by the ſingular hairy glands on the under ſurface of the leaves ſituated along the midrib, in the axils of the veins.

Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall, in whoſe ſtove this tree flowered the latter-end of July; in its native country the bloſſoms are produced in January and February.

Is as yet very rare, and generally treated as a ſtove plant; but, unleſs when coming into flower, it may be beſt to keep it in the conſervatory.

Introduced into Kew Garden by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in the year 1774.



Sol. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis Stoke Crescent, Oct. 1 1803 E. Sangwin sculp.

Campanula Gracilis. Slender Bell-Flower.

****

Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *gracilis;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis obſolete ſerratis, caule dichotomo, floribus ſolitariis terminalibus. *Forſt. Prod. n.* 84. *Gm. Syſt. Nat. p.* 352.

CAMPANULA *vincæflora;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis caule tereti ramoſiſſimo; pedunculis terminalibus, elongatis, unifloris. *Vent. Jard. de Malmaiſon.* 12.

CAMPANULA *Polymorpha var. δ. diffuſa. Sol. MSS. apud Bibl. Bankſ.?*

Desc. *Root* perennial or biennial. *Stalk* ſquare, hairy, much branched, generally decumbent. *Leaves* moſtly oppoſite, linear, toothed, ſubpubeſcent. *Flowers* terminal, ſolitary, nodding whilſt in bud, erect when expanded, upon long, ſquare, hairy peduncles. *Calyx* ovate, ſtriated: limb five-toothed: teeth ſubulate-erect, diſtant, half the length of the corolla. *Corolla* bell-ſhaped, cut half way into five, ſometimes only four, ovate, entire ſegments, one of which is frequently bent downwards whilſt the others are erect. *Nectaries* or *valves* three-lobed. *Anthers* five, oblong, diſappear almoſt as ſoon as the flower opens. *Style* erect. *Stigmas* three, rolled back, villous.

Belongs

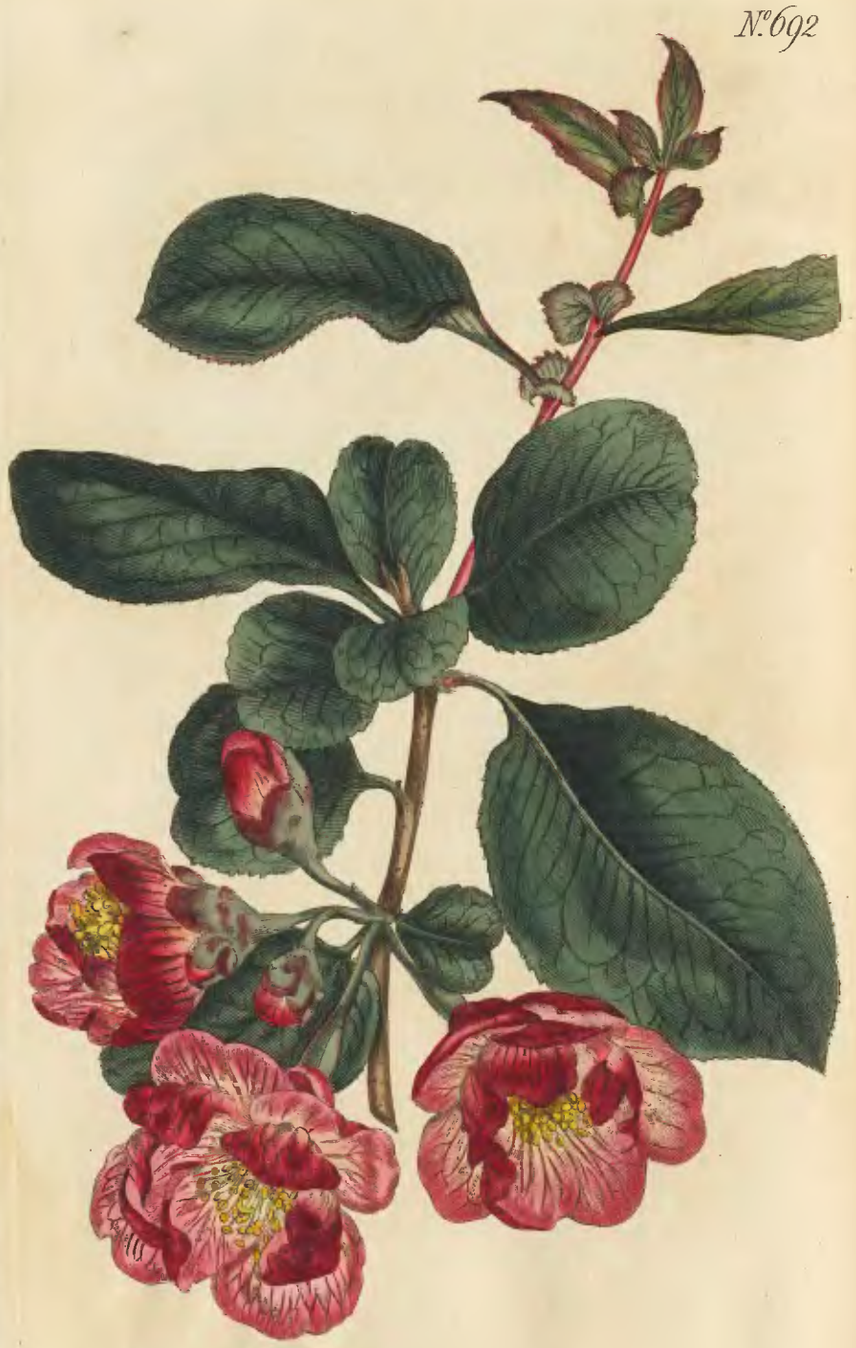
Belongs to the first section, and should be placed next to CAMPANULA *patula*.

We agree with Mons. VENTENAT, that this plant is really the *gracilis* of FORSTER, but differ from him as to the propriety of changing his name, especially for one so very inappropriate; for surely the flowers of this Campanula can hardly be said to resemble those of Periwinkle in any thing but colour.

It appears to be subject to great variation in the degree of branching, in the situation of its leaves, and in the hairiness and notching of those; in FORSTER's drawing the stem is very little branched and leaves altogether alternate and distant.

Native of New-Holland and New-Zealand, first raised here by the late Mr. CURTIS, at his Botanic Garden, by carefully sowing the mould that came about the roots of some plants imported from that country.

Flowers during the greatest part of the Summer. Easily propagated by seeds or cuttings.



Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St Geo. Oxford Oct. 1. 1801 E. Sanders sculp.

PYRUS JAPONICA. JAPAN APPLE-TREE.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PYRUS *japonica;* ſtipulis lunatis inciſo-ſerratis, foliis ovatis cuneatiſque argute ſerratis glaberrimis, pedunculis ſubaggregatis.

PYRUS *japonica,* foliis cuneatis crenatis glabris, floribus ſolitariis. *Thunb. Jap.* 207. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1020. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 11.

BUKE. *Kæmpf. Amæn.* 844 ? *

For the opportunity of taking a drawing of this very rare plant, we are, as uſual, indebted to E. J. A. WOODFORD, Eſq. in whoſe collection at Vauxhall, we find a never-failing ſource of curious and rare articles.

THUNBERG, in his ſpecific character, diſtinguiſhes this ſpecies as having ſolitary flowers, yet in his deſcription he ſays it has two, and this is the caſe in a ſpecimen preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium which flowered at Kew; ours had ſeveral bloſſoms cluſtered together, ſo that this circumſtance is of no avail as a diſtinguiſhing feature.

* BUKE. *Arbuſcula Acaciæ germanicæ facie, flore pentapetalo rubro.* This is all we find in KÆMPFER; but ſurely it could not be from the authority of this deſcription alone that THUNBERG quotes this as a ſynonym.

The

The ſtipulæ not noticed by THUNBERG appear to afford a good ſpecific character; but as it often happens that theſe parts are produced only while a plant is young, we cannot ſay how far it may apply in older trees.

We learn in the Flora Japonica, that it varies extremely in ſize, being in different ſituations either an underſhrub, a ſhrub, or a tree. From the ſame ſource, we are informed that the fruit is nearly round, ſmooth, and the ſize of a walnut.

Our figure repreſents the whole ſpecimen at the time it flowered; it has ſince increaſed in height, and thrown out ſeveral ſide branchlets, armed with ſtraight ſpines at their extremities; and other ſpines have grown in the axils of the leaf-ſtalks.

Flowered the beginning of Auguſt.

INDEX.

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

Pl.
605 Ariſtea capitata.
626 Babiana diſticha.
638 ——— ſpathacea.
637 ——— ſtricta, *var.* α.
621 ——— ſtricta, *var.* δ.
633 Caſſia corymboſa.
627 Ciſtus algarvenſis.
611 Epidendrnm elongatum.
612 Erica metulæflora.
639 Gentiana ciliata.
602 Gladiolus anguſtns.
625 ——— blandus.
610 ——— floribundus.
632 ——— Milleri.
604 Jatropha panduræfolia.
617 Ixia capillaris, *var.* incarnata.
617 ——— *var.* ſtricta.
630 ——— columellaris.
599 ——— criſpa.
623 ——— erecta.
624 ——— flexuoſa.
607 ——— monadelpha.
629 ——— polyſtachia.
598 ——— Rochenſis.
597 ——— ſecunda.
643 Lachenalia lanceæfolia.
606 Lapeyrouſia juncea.
644 Lobelia coronopifolia.
640 Lonicera implexa.
642 Maſſonia puſtulata.
641 Melanthium eucomoides.
615 Melaſphærula graminea.
613 Moræa edulis.
628 Petrea volubilis.
603 Pothos cannæfolia.
620 Pteroſpermum acerifolium.
634 Punica nana.
636 Rhododendron danricum.
635 Scutellaria grandiflora.
619 Stapelia radiata.
618 Tritouia capenſis.
622 ——— deuſta.
609 ——— miniata.
614 Wachendorfia hirſuta.
616 ——— paniculata.
601 Watſonia brevifolia.
631 ——— humilis.
600 ——— iridifolia, *var.* fulgens.
608 ——— marginata.

INDEX.

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

Pl.
605 Ariſtea, talleſt.
637 Babiana, dark blue-flowered upright.
626 ——— hyacinth-ſcented.
638 ——— ſtiff-leaved.
621 ——— upright.
633 Caſſia, corymbous.
627 Ciſtus, Algarvé.
625 Corn-flag, faireſt.
610 ——— large-flowered.
632 ——— Miller's.
602 ——— narrow-leaved.
611 Epidendrum, long-ſtalked.
639 Gentian, fringed-flowered.
612 Heath, nine-pin.
640 Honeyſuckle, Minorca.
599 Ixia, curl-leaved.
617 ——— fleſh-coloured.
624 ——— flexuoſe.
629 ——— lily of the valley-ſcented.
607 ——— monadelphous.
597 ——— one-ranked.
598 ——— plaid.
623 ——— upright.
630 ——— variegated.
617 ——— wire-ſtemmed.
643 Lachenalia, ſpotted copperas-leaved.
606 Lapeyrouſia, cut-leaved.
644 Lobelia, bucks-horn.
642 Maſſonia, ſhagreen-leaved.
641 Melanthium, dwarf.
615 Melaſphærula, graſs-leaved.
613 Moræa, long-leaved.
628 Petrea, twining.
604 Phyſic-nut, fiddle-leaved.
634 Pomegranate-tree, dwarf.
603 Pothos, ſweet-ſcented.
620 Pteroſpermum, maple-leaved.
636 Rhododendron, dotted-leaved.
635 Scutellaria, large-flowered.
619 Stapelia, ſtarry.
622 Tritonia, copper-coloured.
609 ——— late-flowering.
618 ——— long-tubed.
614 Wachendorfia, hairy.
616 ——— panicled.
631 Watſonia, lake-coloured.
608 ——— long-ſpiked.
600 ——— ſcarlet flag-leaved.
601 ——— ſhort-leaved.

Printed by S. Couchman, Throgmorton-Street, London.

INDEX.

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

Pl.

661 Amaryllis longifolia.
657 ——— reticulata.
667 Andromeda pulverulenta.
676 Anthyllis Erinacea.
680 Babiana tubiflora (β).
691 Campanula gracilis.
659 ——— ſibirica.
652 Crocus ſuſianus.
664 Fritillaria pyrenaica (α).
690 Gardenia Rothmannia.
672 Geiſſorhiza obtuſata.
648 Gladiolus blandus (β).
645 ——— blandus (γ).
647 ——— undulatus (α).
688 ——— viperatus.
668 Gordonia Laſianthus.
662 Hypoxis ſtellata (α).
671 Iris florentina.
670 —— germanica.
681 —— graminea.
669 —— lurida.
679 —— luſitanica.
685 —— pallida.
687 —— xiphioides.
686 —— xiphium.
682 Lupinus arboreus.
660 Lyſimachia quadriflora.
654 Marica northiana.
646 ——— paludoſa.
655 ——— plicata.
658 Menianthes indica.
673 Nicotiana undulata.
684 Nymphæa advena.
653 Ornithogalum revolutum.
675 Orobus varius.
651 Paſſiflora ſerratifolia.
649 Protea cordata.
674 ——— Lepidocarpon.
665 Pſoralea corylifolia.
692 Pyrus japonica.
650 Rhododendron ponticum.
663 Scilla italica.
689 Silene ſaxatilis.
677 ——— veſpertina,
683 Spartium monoſpermum.
666 Stachys coccinea.
656 Statice ſpecioſa.
678 Tritonia criſpa.

INDEX.

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

Pl.

661 Amaryllis, long-leaved.
657 ——— netted-veined.
667 Andromeda, oval-leaved.
676 Anthyllis, prickly.
692 Apple-tree, Japan.
683 Babiana, long-tubed.
659 Bell-flower, Siberian.
691 ——— ſlender
675 Bitter Vetch, particoloured.
683 Broom, white ſingle-ſeeded.
651 Buckbean, Indian.
677 Catch-fly, Morocco.
689 ——— ſtone.
645 Cornflag, pale-purple.
688 ——— perfumed.
648 ——— ſnow-white.
647 ——— waved-flowered.
652 Crocus, cloth of gold.
669 Flag, dingy.
671 —— Florentine.
670 —— German.
681 —— graſs-leaved.
685 —— pale.
679 —— Portugueſe.
687 —— Pyrenean.
686 —— Spaniſh.
664 Fritillary, Pyrenean.
690 Gardenia, ſpotted-flowered.
672 Geiſſorhiza, yellow-flowered.
668 Gordonia, ſmooth.
Loblolly-Bay. (ſee Gordonia.)
660 Looſe-ſtrife, four-flowered.
682 Lupin, tree.
654 Marica, broad-ſtemmed.
646 ——— marſh.
655 ——— ſmall-flowered.
651 Paſſion-flower, notch-leaved.
674 Protea, black-flowered.
649 ——— heart-leaved.
665 Pſoralea, hazle-leaved.
650 Rhododendron, purple.
663 Squill, Italian.
666 Stachys, ſcarlet.
653 Star of Bethlem, revolute-flowered
662 Star-hypoxis, yellow-flowered.
656 Thrift, plantain-leaved.
673 Tobacco, New-Holland.
678 Tritonia, curled-leaved.
684 Water-lily, three-coloured.

Printed by S. Couchman, Throgmorton-Street, London.