

Indian Botanic Garden Library

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

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THE
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;
OR,
Fower-Garden Difplayed:

IN WHICH

The moft Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the
Open Ground, the Green-Houfe, and the Stove, are ac-
curately reprefted in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Clafs, Order, Generic and Specific Chara&ers, according
to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and
Times of Flowering;

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

Intended for the Ufe of fuch LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as
wifh to become fcientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

By *W. I L L I A M* *CURTIS,*

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. VII.

^M Now kt *us* range both far, aiid wide,
" *Ti*• *to*' all t!c gardens boafed pride
*¹ Hcrr *Jafmines* fp< ad the filver flow'r,
" To **deck** the wall or weyre thc-bow'r,
" I lie Woodbines mix in am'rns pl'y»
" And breathe their fracram lives sway.
" There Tiling *Myrtles* fo•• *m* a fhitle;
" There *Rofes* blufti, and feeni the glide;
** The Orangr, with a vernal face,
¹ Wear cv'ry jich autumnal grnre;
" W|ilc the young hlotionij here unfold,
" There fliinrs the fruit like pendant gold;
*¹ CürcHis tlicn **balmy** fwcti cxhnle,
" And triumph in the diftani gate.



COTTOK.

LONDON:

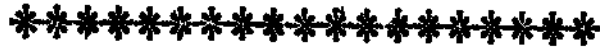
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M DCC XCIV.

BUCHNERA VISCOSA. CLAMMY BUCHNERA.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. obfolete -5-dentatus. *Corolla* limbus 5-fidus, aequialis:
lobis cordatis. *Cap.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

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

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

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

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

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

N^o 217



Pub. by W. Curtis, & Geo. Orfeant. Ed. 1. 1793. Sanfom. Sculp.

N^o 218



Pub. by W. Curtis & Geo. Goycott Ed. 1. 1793 *Sanjour. Sculp*

DISANDRA PROSTRATA. TRAILING
DISANDRA.



Class and Order.

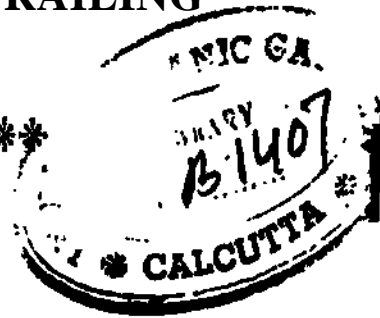
HEPTANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. fub 7-partitus. *Cor.* rotata, fubfcptem-partita. *Cap/*, a-
locularis, polyfperma.

Specific Qjarafter and Synonyms.

DISANDRA prbfrata. *Linn. Syft. Vegetal, ed. 14. Murr.*
Suppl PL p. 32. 214. Ait. Kew. V. 1. p. 493.
SIBTHORPIA peregrina. *Linn. Sp. PL ed. 3. l. 880.*



The foliage of this plant greatly refem-bles that of Ground Ivy, and its branches trail on the ground fomewhat in the fame manner, extending to the length of feveral feet j but it is not on the ground that it is bed Teen, as its flowers are apt to be hid among the leaves: it appears mod advantageoufly when growing in a pot, placed on a pedeftal, or in fome elevated fituation, where its branches may hang carelefsly down: thus treated, when fully blown, it becomes a moft pleafing objeft.

LINNAEUS, 'the fon, in his *Suppl. Plant*, obferves, that the *Difandra* varies extremely in the number of its ftamina, as it does alfo in the divifions of its calyx, and corolla; in this refpeQ, indeed, we do not know its equal: fortunately for thofe fyftems of Botany, which are formed from the number of certain parts of the fruftification, few fuch inconfitants exift.

Profeffor MURRAY obferves, that feven is the moft pre-
valent number of its ftamina, five the moft natural.

LINNJEUS defcribes it as a native of the Eaft; Mr. AITOH informs us, that it was introduced here about the year 1771, from Madeira.

It flowers during moft of the fummer months; in the winter it muft be kept in the green-houfe; in the fummer it will bear the' open air, grows readily from cuttings, ftiould be planted in rich earth, and plentifully * watered 4n dry weathen

N.º 219



Pub. by W. Curtis. S.^o Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1793 Sanson Sculp

MICHAUXIA CAMPANULOIDES. ROUGH*
LEAV'D MICHAUXIA.



Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.



Generic Character.

Cat. 16-partitus. *Cor.* rotata, 8-partita. *Ne&arium* 8-valve, ftaminiferum. *Cap/.* 8-locularis, polyfperma. *L' Heritier Monogr.*

Specific Cbaraffer and Synonyms.

MICHAUXIA campanuloides. *L' Heritier Monogr.*

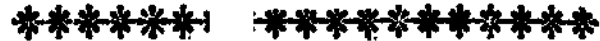
The celebrated author of the *Hortus Kewensis* informs us, that the plant here figured is a native of the Levant, and was introduced to this country in the year 1787, by Monf. V HERITIER, who first gave it the name of *Michauxia*, and wrote a Monographia, or particular treatise on it.

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

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

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

ERICA CERINTHOIDES. HONEYWORT-
FLOWER'D HEATH.



Clafs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA,

Generic (HharaSer.

Cat. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inferta.
*Anther** bifidae. *Cap/.* 4-ocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *cerinthoides* antheris muticis inclufis, corollis clavatis
groifis, ftigmate inclufo cruciato, foliis quaternis.
*Linn. Syft. Vegctah. ed. 14. fyfurr** p. 368. *Ait. Kczv.*
V. 2. p. 22.

The *Erica cerinthoides* is one of the moll magnificent and
flewly of the genus, grows wild at the Cape, from whence it
was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Mr. MAS SON,
in 1774; it is the more valuable, as it flowers during moft
of the year: its bloflbms are found to vary from a deep to
a very pale red. It is a hardy green-houfe plant, and ufually
propagated by cuttings.

To have this beautiful tribe of plants in perfection,, they
mud be kept in pots proportioned to their fize, filled wihn
that kind of bog earth in .which our Britifh heaths grow fpon-
taneouffly, finely fitted; to which it may be neceffary fome-
times to add a third part of the mould of rotten leaves, or
choice loam, partaking more of a clayey than a fandy nature:
we mult be careful not to let them fuffer for want of water
in dry hot weather, as fuch an omiffion, even for one day,
may be fatal; and to give them as much air as poffible at all
times when the weather is mild.

N. 220



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc^{er} Geo: Crescent Mar 1. 1793 *Lampyris*

IPOMCEA COCCINEA. SCARLET IPOMGEA.

Ofs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic CharaEier.**Cor.*, infundibuliformis. *Stigma* capitato-globofmp, *Capl.* 3-1 ocular is.*Specific Chara&er and Synonyms.*IPOMCEA *coccinea* foliis cordatis acuminatis bafi angulatis, pedunculis multifloris. *Linn. Syjl. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 204. *Ait. Kew. V. 1. p.* 215.CONVOLVULUS *coccineus*, folio angulofo. *Plum. Amer.* 89. /. 103.QUAMOLCIT *americana*, folio hederæ, flore coccineo* *Comm. rar.* 21. /. 21.

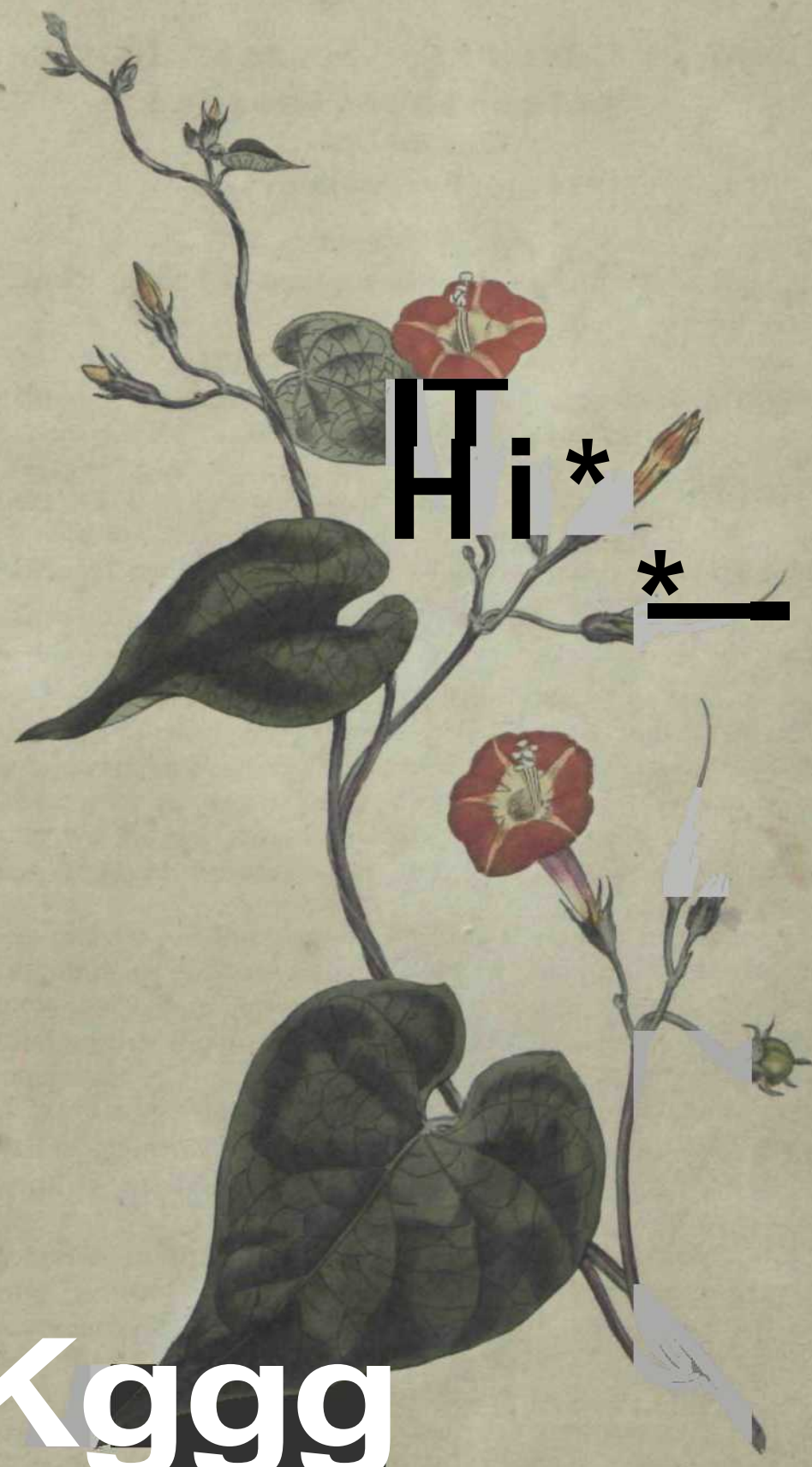
The *Ipomcea* is very nearly related to the *Convolvulus*^ one principal difference confits in the different form of its ftigma, which is globular, like that of the Primrofe; whereas in the *Convolvulus* it is divided into two fubftances, as is obvioufly fliewn in the *Convolvulus arvenjis zxi&fepium*%, but all the plants of thefe two genera have not this chara&er marked with equal ftrength.

The prefent fpccics is a twining plant, will run up a ftick to the height of fix, eight, or ten feet, and produce an abundance of flowers, of a rich orange colour tending to fcarlet, which renders it one of the molt ornamental annuals cultivated in our gardens, into which it is not as yet generally introduced, though cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1759-

Mr. MILLER defcribes it as a native of Carolina, and the Bahama Iflands, Mr. AITON of the Weft-Indies; it flowers from June to September.

It is cultivated in the fame manner, and with the fame eafe as other annuals; three feeds may be fet in the ground, about four inches afunder, in the form of a triangle; when the feedings are fufficiently advanced, a tall ftick is to be thru ft down in the centre betwixt the three plants, for them to twine around: the warmer and more fheltered the fituation, and the richer the foil in which they are placed, the taller the plants will grow; by raifmg them on a hot bed, you may anticipate their natural time of flowering, and be more certain of obtaining good feed.

N. 221



Kggg

Crescent Mar. 1. 1743

Son, [unclear]

N. 222



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Cryptog. Mar. 1. 1793.

Saxifera Salsp

STRUTHIOLA ERECTA. SMOOTHSTRUTHIOLA,



Clafs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic CharaSer.

Cor. nulla. Cat. tubulofus, ore glandulis 8. Bacca exfucca, polyferma. Linn. Mant. p. 4. Syjl. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 165.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STRUTHIOLA *ereffa glabra. Linn. Syft. Vegctab. ed. 14.*

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

PASSERINA *dodecandra. Linn. Sp. PL ed. 3. p. 513. Am<en.*

Acad. V. 4. p. 271.

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

PASSERINA. *Burm. Afric. t. 47./ 1.*

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

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

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

Is readily increased by cuttings.

LYCHNIS CORONATA. CHINESE LYCHNIS*

Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Chara&er.

Cat. 1-phyllus, oblongus, laevis. *Petala* 5, unguiculata: *Limba* fub-bifido. *Cap/.* 5-ocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LYCHNIS *coronata* glabra, floribus axillaribus terminalibusque folitariis, petalis laciniatis. *Tbunb. Japon** p. 187. *Linn. Syji. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 435, Ait. Kew. V. 1. p.117.*

LYCHNIS *grandiflora* floribus axillaribus terminalibusque folitariis, petalis inaequaliter crenatis. *Jacq, Colleil. V. x.p. 149. Icon. V. 1.*

JAPONICE fen fjun ra, vulgo Ganpi. *Kemp/. Am<en. Exot* Fafc. V. p. 873.*

The rich and elegant bloffoms of this Chinefe or Japanefe beauty, poffefs a flatnefs and ftiffnefs, wljich gives them an artificial air, to which their colour, which is exactly that of common red lead, may perhaps fomewhat contribute; they make their appearance towards the clofe of the fummer, and as many (when the plant is in health and vigour) are produced on the fame ftem, they continue a confiderable time in bloom; its root is perennial, and its ftem, which rifes to the height of about two feet, herbaceous.

We remember to have feen this plant in the colle&ion of the late Dr. FOTHERGILL at Upton, about :he year 17741 by whom it was firft introduced to this country: KAMPFER, the celebrated Dutch traveller, who faw it growing in Japan, gives a very fhort defcription of it in his *Amanitates* |exotic<e% and mentions a variety of it with white flowers: Profeffor THUNIEERG, who faw it alfo in its wild ftate, as well as in the gardens of that country, confines himfelf to defcribing the plant more at large: Profeflbr JACQUIN, in his *Icones*% has given ah admirable figure of it.

Perfons here differ in their mode of cultivating this fpecies of Lychnis, fome treating it as a ftrove others as a greenhoufe and others as a hardy herbaceous plant; the latter mode is to be preferred, provided care be taken td plant it in a flickered fituation, and to guard it againft the inclemency of particular feafons: it is propagated by parting its roots, alfo by flips, and cuttings, but in this bufinefs more thap ordinary care is required to be fucefsful.

N^o 223



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

N^o 224



Pub. by W. Curtis S^t Geo: Crescent Apr. 1. 1793 Longem Saup

PHYLICA ERICOIDES. HEATH-LEAV'D
PHYLICA.



Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Perianthium 5-partitum, turbinatum. *Petala* Q. *Squam** 5[^]
{lamina munientes. *Cap*/, tricocca, infera.

Specific CbaraBer and Synonyms.

PHYLICA *ericoides* foliis linearibus verticillatis. *Linn. Syft.*
Vegetab. ed. 14. *Murr.p.* \$35. 4[^] *Kw** ?• *I**
p. 268.

ALATERNOIDES *africana* erics foliis, flbribus albicantibm
et mufcofis. *Comm. Hort.* 2* *p.* 1. /• *x.*

Mr. MILLER, who cultivated this plant in 1731, informs us, that it grows wild aboijt Lifbon, where it covers extenfive tracts of ground, in the fame manner as the heath does in this country \$ it feldom rifes above the height of three feet, and is much difpofed to become bufhy; its flowers, which are (lightly odoriferous, begin to appear in autumn, and continue during the winter and fpring; they grow in little heads on the fummits of the branches: their whitenefs, contrafted with the dark colour of the foliage, forms a pleafing appearance, and entitles this plant, though a common and long-eftablifhed inhabitant of the greenhoufe, to a place with fuch as may boaft m6re brilliancy of colour.

Its leaves, which thickly cover the ftalks, do not well accord with LINNJEUS'S fpecific defcription.

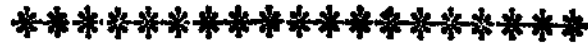
It is ufually propagated by cuttings, which ftrike readily.

N^o 225



Pub. by W. Curtis S^t Geo. Crescent. Apr. 1. 1795. *Soyem Sulp*

LOBELIA SumfrAMENSIS. SHRUBBY LOBELIA*



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. tbr. 1-petala, irregularis. *Cap.*, infera, 2 five 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

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

LOBELIA *lavigata* foliis ellipticis ferratis glabris, capfulis grossis globosis, calycibus fubulatis, corollis glaberrimis. *Linn. SuppU p. 392.*

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

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

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

Is increased by cuttings

ARABIS ALPINA. ALPINE WALL-CRESS.



Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Glandule neftanferae 4, fingulee intra calycis foliola, fquamag
inftrar reflexee.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARABIS *alpina* foliis amplexicaulibus dentatis. *Linn. Syj.*
*Vegetab. ed. 14. Mum p. 599. Ait. Kew. Vol. 2**
p. 399. Mitt. Dift. ed. 6. 4/0.

DRAB A *alba* filiquofa repens. *Bauh. Pin. p. 109.*

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

It is readily increased by parting its roots in autumn*

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

N. 226



Pub. by W. Curtis d. Geo. Crescent May 1. 1793. Sanson Sculp

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



Order and Class.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA,

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum, planum. *Pappus* 2-phyllus. *Cah* imbricatus, fufquarrosus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

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

CHRYSANTHEMUM *americanum majus* perenne, floris foliis et floribus. *Morj. Hi/i. 3- />• 23-*

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

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

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

N^o 227



Painted by W. Curtis S^{ic} New England May 1 1793.

Sanford Sculp

N. 228



Pub. by W. Curtis, r. • S-'faOtfmi May f. yp .^

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



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA,

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum, conicum. *Pappus* nullus. *Cal.* hemiphæricus:
fquamis aequalibus. *Sem** fubovata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms**

BELLIS *perennis* fcapo nudo. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ei.* 14.
Murr. p. 77Q. .

BELLIS *hortensis* (lore pleno, *Baub. Pin. p.* 261.

BELLIS *minor hortensis* (lore pleno.

Double Garden Dairy. *Park. Parad. p.* 332.

The daify, a plant common to Europe, in its wild date delights in open foliations, which are moderately moid, its root is perennial, and increafes greatly; the ufual colour of its flowers is white, the florets are fometimes tipt with red, but more frequently red on the under fide.

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

The large double daify with florets of a deep red colour on the under fide, figured on the plate; the flowers of this fort will fometimes expand nearly to the fize of a half-crown piece, and are the molt fhewy of any that we have feen; the foliage of this fort is alfo proportionably larger.

The pale red double daify, more delicate in its appearance, but fmaller, varying in its fliades of colour.

The pure white double daify.

The deep red double daify 5 in this the petals arc ufually tubular or quilled.

Befides thefe, there are

The coxcomb double daify, both red and white, in which the flowering ftem rifes up prternaturally flattened, and carries on its fummit a long-extended ridge of flowers, frequently of an enormous fize; this monftrous production fcems to arife from the coalefcence of two or more flowering Items: and as it is of accidental origin, fo we find that a daify which has been a coxcomb one year, fliall lofe that appearance entircl) the next, and out of a long edging of daifies growing luxuriamly.

PRIMULA ACAULIS FL. PLENO CARNEO.
DOUBLE LILAC PRIMROSE.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

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

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

The *double white*, rarely met with.

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

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

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

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

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

N^o 229



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc^o Geo: Ersgient June 1. 1793 Tanfom sculp

N^o 230



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc^o Geo. Crawford June 1. 1793 *Saxifera sculp*

PLUMBAGO ROSEA. ROSE-COLOURED
LEADWORT.



Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Charafr.

Corolla infundibuliformis: *Stamina* fquamis bafm corollas claudentibus inferta. *Stigma* 5-fidum. *Se?n.* 1. oblongum tunicatum.

Specific Charaffcr and Synonyms.

PLUMBAGO *rofea* foliis petiolatis ovatis glabris, fubdentulatis caule geniculis gibbofis. *Linn. Syjl. Vegetal**, ed. 14. *Murr.p.* 199. *Sp. Pl. ed.fr* p. 215. *Ait. Kew. v. i. p.* 205.

PLUMBAGO *zeylanica*, foiiio fplendento ocymaftri, florerubro. *Burtn. Zeyl.* 195.

RADIX veGcatoria. *Rumph. Amboin. 5. p.* 453. /. 168.

The *Plumbago rofea* % one of the moft ornamental plants which we keep in our ftoves, is a native of India, from whence it was introduced to this country by the late Dr. FOTHERGILL, in the year 1777* poftertor to tLe publication of the laft edition of Mr. MILLER'S Dictionary.

It is a fhrubby plant, which frequently grows to the height of four or five feet, and is perpetually putting forth flowering fpik^s; thefe continue a long while in blofFom, and hence, with proper management, it may be had to flower during-moft of the year, a very defirable circumtance in a plant of fuch fingular beauty.

The ufual mode of increafing it is by cuttings, which ftrike freely.

Its parts of falification, whether we regard their colour or ftru&ure, are highly deferving of notice.

N. 231



Pub: by *C Uriu .S.^{te} Geo. Argente June 1. 1793

FUMARIA SOLIDA. SOLID-ROOTED
FUMITORY.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. diphyllus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filam.* 2 membranacea, *lingula*
Antberis 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FUMARIA *Jolida*, caule simplici, bracteis brevioribus multifidis, radice folida. *Mill. DiB. ed. 6. 4/0.*

FUMARIA *bulboja*, caule simplici, bracteis longitudine florum. *Linn. Syst. Vegetal, ed. 14. Murr. p. 636. Sp. PL ed. 3. p. 983. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 1.*

FUMARIA *bulboja* radice non cavamajor. *Baub. Pin. p. 144. Small hollow root. Park Parad. p. 275. 279. l. 2.*

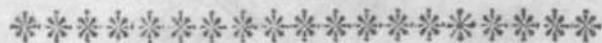
By the old Botanists this species of *Fumaria*, whose root is constantly solid, was considered as a distinct species from another similar to it of larger growth, whose root is as constantly hollow, and which will be figured in the next number of this work; CASPAR BAUHINE in particular, in his *Pinax*,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

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

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

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

FUMARTA CAVA. HOLLOW-ROOTED
FUMITORY.



Ofs and Order.

DIADELPHIA HFXANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cat diphylltis. *Cor.* ringens. *Filament* a 2 membrai[^].cea fin-
gula *Anlbiris* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FUMARIA *cava*, cauJe simplici, brafteis longitudine florum
integris, radice cava.

FUMARIA *buibefa* radice cava major. *Bauh. Fin. p.* 143.

RADIX *C0-oa* major. *Park. Parad. p.* 275.

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

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

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

N^o 232



Pub. by W. Curtis S^r Geo. Grafton July 1. 1793. Sanfem. Sculp

CHIRONIA BACCIFERA. BERRY-BEARING
CHIRONIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Pstillum* declinatum *Stamina* tubo corollae infidentia. *Anther** demum spirales. *Peric.* 2-loculare,

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHIRONIA *baccifera* frutescens *baccifera*. *Linn. Syft. Veget**
ed. 14. *Murr.p.* 229, *Ait. Kew. v.* | + *p.* 258.

CENTAURIUM minus arborecens pulpiferum *Comm. rar.*
9. / 9.

CENTAURIUM minus africanum arborecens angustifolium
Old. afr. 26.

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

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

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

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

N. 233



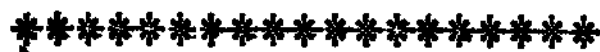
Pub. by W. Curtis, S. Geo. Croftent July 1. 1793. Sanson sculp

N. 234



Pub. by W. Curtis S^r Geo: Grafton July 1. 1793 Sanfom: Aulis

LINUM ARBOREUM. TREE FLAX*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character**

Cal 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Cap* 5-valvis, tolocularis. *Stm.*
folitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *arboreum* foliis cuneiformibus, caulibus arborefcen-
tibus. *linn. Syft. Vegctai*^ *ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 303.
Ait. Kew. v.i. p. 388*,

LINUM *arboreum.* *Alp+Exot.* 19. /. 13.

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

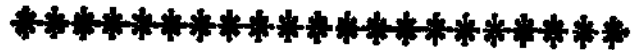
It is a native of the Levant, from whence it was introduced to this country in the year 1788, with a profusion of other vegetables, by JOHN SIBTHORP, M. D. the present celebrated Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford; who, for the laudable purpose of promoting the science in which he is so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

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

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

C 235]

TROLLIUS ASIATICUS. ASIATIC
GLOBE-FL O WER*



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNXA.

Generic Character.

Col. o. Petala archer 14. Capsula pluitimx, ovatae, polyfperni;e«

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TROLLIUS *q/iaticus* corolla patula, nefariis ftaminibus lon-
gioribus. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr.*
p\ 518. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 271.

HELLEBORUS *aconiti folio, flore globofo croceo, Ann**
Ruth. ioi.

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

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

N^o 235



Pub. by W. Curtis Scilicet Londini Aug. 1. 1793

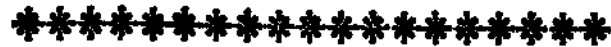
J. Edwards del. J. Smeaton sculp.

N. 230



S. Edwards del. Pub by W. Curtis S^r Geo. Gifford Aug. 1. 1793. London. Sculp.

VERBASCUM MYCONI. BORAGE-LEAV'D
MULLEIN*



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA*

Generic Character.

^*Corolla* rotata, fubinaequalis, Qg/1 1-ocularis 2-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERBASCUM *nqconi* foliis lanatis radicalibus, fcapo nudo.

Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 220.

Ait. Kew. p. 238.

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

SANICULA alpina, foliis boraginis villofa. *Baub. Pin. 243.*

AURICULA JIQF myconi. *Dalccb. Hift. 837.*

AURICULA *urji* flore coeruleo folio Boraginis. Blew Beares

Eares with Borage leaves. *Park. Parad. p.*

236. 237. / . 3.

Moft of the plants of this genus are tall and Ihewy; the one here figured is however, of very humble growth, its flowering ftem in the cultivated plant rarely exceeding fix inches in height; its flowers are proportionably large, of a blueilh purple colour, and highly ornamental; they make their appearance in May, and continue fucceffively in bloflbm for feveral months, hence it becomes a defirable plant to cultivate, efpecially for the decorating of rock-work; it is very hardy, requires a north afpect in the fummer, and to be carefully watered in dry weather; will grow in almoft any foil, and is ufually propagated by planting its roots in autumn.

Grows Tpontaneoufly on the Pyrencean Alps; in its wild ftate it is more dwarffih than our figure reprefents it, its foliage more woolly, and enriched with various tints, which the plant lofes on cultivation j fuch fpecimens I faw in the poffeffion of Dr. R. HALIFAX, of Albemarle-Street, who gathered it on its native Alps.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1731, *Ait. Kew.* and moft probably long before that period by PARKINSON, who gives a figure and accurate dcfcRIPTION of it in his *Parad. ter-refiris.*

N^o 237



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

A. Edwards del. Pinx.

OXALIS CAPRINA. GOAT'S-FOOT
WOOD SORREL.



Oafs and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNXA.

Generic Charafier.

CaL 5-phyllus. *Petala* unguibus connexa. *Cap*/, angulis de-
hifcens, 5-gona.

*Specific CharaBcr and Synonyms**

OXALIS *caprina* fcapis umbelliferis, foliis ternatis ^mglabri«»
•floribus ere&is. *Thunb. Oxalis*> n. ||. *Linn. Syft.*
Vegetal, ed. 14. Murr. p. 433.

OXALIS *Pcs Capr<e* fcapo umbellifero, foliis ternatis fuh
bipartitis apice fubtus callofis. *Linn. Sp. PL ed.*
3. p. 622.

OXALIS bulbofa pentaphylla et hexaphylla, floribus magnis
luteis et eopiofis. *Burm. Afr. So. t. 29. et t_m 28.*

/•a-

The Cape of Good-Hope, that moft fertile fource of curious and beautiful plants, affords numerous fpecies of Wood Sorre^ and, among othens, the prefent one, which is diftinguiftied for the largenels of its bloffoms; they are of a fine yellow colour, and, when expanded by the influence of the fun, make a very confpicuous figure in the green-houfe; it begins to flower early in April, and continues about two months in bloom* many flowering ftems arifing from the fame root.

This fpecies is of free growth, and. increafes plentifully by bulbs, which are produced on the crown of the root, as well as on its fibres; thefe, when the plant decays, fhould be taken ;ipf and two or three of the largeft planted in the middle of a pot filled with a mixture of bog earth and rotten leaves, well incorporated; towards winter, the pots fhould be placed in the green-houfe, or in a frame fo fecured as perfeSly to keep out froft.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1757, JUu Km.

SENECIO ELEGANS. PURPLE GROUNDSEL
or RAGWORT.



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SENECIO *elegans* corollis radiantibus, foliispinnatifidis aequalibus patentiflimis margine incrassato recurvato. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. cd_m 14. Murr. p. 757.*

SENECIO *elegans* corollis radiantibus, foliis pilosifidis pinnatifidis aequalibus patentiflimis, rachi inferne angustata, calycibus hirtis. *Ait Kew. v. 3. p. 193.*

ASTER *africanus annuus fenecionis foliis. Comm. Hort. 2. p. 59. ' 30-*

LINNAEUS has given to this charming annual the name of *elegans*, on account of the great beauty of its flowers, the florets of the radius being of a most brilliant purple, and those of the disk bright yellow; colours regarded as peculiar to this plant, till the *Sen. venustus* described in the *Hort. Kew.* was discovered and introduced here 5 it is a native of the Cape and other parts of Africa, grows usually to the height of a foot and a half, or two feet; flowers from June to August, grows readily, requiring the same treatment as other annuals of the more tender kind; seedling plants raised in the autumn in pots, and kept in the green-house or under a frame during winter, will, of course, flower much earlier than plants produced in the spring.

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

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

N^o. 238



Pub by **h** Curtis Sc^{ilicet} Graec^{ilicet} Crescent Sep. 1. 1793 S^{ilicet} Edwards del. E. S.anson sc.

AMARYLLIS ATAMASCO. ATAMASCO LILY*



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tiibi inferta*
declinata, inaequalia proportione vel directione. *Linn. Fil*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *Atamafco* fpatha bifida acuta, flore pedicellate^
corolla campanulata fubaequali ere&a bafi
breve tubulofa, ftaminibus declinatis aequali-
bus. *Linn. Fil Ait. Kew. p. 416**

AMARYLLIS *Atamajco* fpatha uniflora, corolla aequali, pif-
tillo declinato. *Linn. Spec. PL cd^p. 420.*

LILIO-NARCISSUS *Indicus* pumilus monanthus albus foliis
anguftiffimis *Atamafco* diftus* *Moris.*
Hiji. 11. p. 366. l. 24.

LILIO-NARCISSUS *virginienfis.* *Catejb. Carol. 3. p. 12**
l. 12.

LILIO-NARCISSUS *liliflorus carolinianus* flore albo fingulari cum rubedine diluto. *Pink. Aim**
220. l. 43./l. 34

The *Amaryllis Atamafco* is a native of Virginia and Carolina, in which countries it grows very plentifully in the fields and woods, where it makes a beautiful appearance when it is in flower, which is in the fpring. The flowers of this fort are produced fingly, and at their firft appearance have a fine Carnation colour on their outfide, but this fades away to a pale or almoft white before the flowers decay. This plant is fo hardy as to thrive in the open air in England, provided the roots are planted * in a warm fituation and on a dry foil \ it may be propagated by offsets from the roots, which they put out pretty plentifully, efpecially if they are not tranfplanted oftner than once In three years. *Miller's Di£l.*

It is ufual with the Nurferymen about London to keep this! plant in the greenhoufe, where it flowers about the endlof April.

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

• CLAYTON in *Gronov. Fl. Virg.* fays maddidis gaudet locis, it delights to {TOW in wet places.

N^o 239



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Grav. England. Sep. 1. 1793

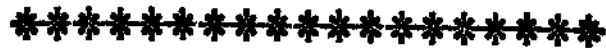
Sanford sculp

N^o 240



Geranium robertianum L.
L. 1753

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



Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA*

Generic Character.

Cal 5-partitus 2 lacinia fuprema deficiente in tubulum capillarem, ne&ariferum, fucus pedunculumtdecurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filamenta* 10, inasqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) castrata, Fru&us 5-coccus, rostratus: rostra fpiralia, introrsum barbata. *L Merit. Geran.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *tricolor* petalis duobus fuperioribus punQis prominulis lucidis ad bafin fcabris.

The *Pelargonium tricolor*^ a fpectes perfectly new, in p6int Of beauty is thought to eclipse all that have hitherto been introduced to this country; its bloffoms are certainly the moil fhewy, in a colle&ion of plants they are the firft to attraft the eye, the ttlb uppermoft petals are of a beautiful red, having their bafes nearly black, the three lowermoft are white, hence its name of *tricolor*; this peculiarity of colour joined to their form, has induced fome to fancy a fimilarity betwixt its flowers and thofe of the Heartfeafe: to the bloffoms of the *Lathyrus articulatus* in point of colour, they bear alfo a diftant refemblance.

In our eagernefs to lay before the public this linking novelty, We may poffibly omit fome circumftances relative to its hiftory and treatment, which future experience may develope, they will not, however, we truft be very material; the plants which we have had an opportunity of feeing have fcarcely exceeded a foot in height, growing up with a fhrubby item, and expanding widely into numerous flowering branches, uniiiiially difpofed to produce flowers in a conftant fuceffion, fo that during mod of the fummer the plant is loaded with a profuiiou of bloom; thefe flowers for the moft part go off without being followed by any feed, and when any feed is produced, of which

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

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

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

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

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

FAGONIA CRETICA* . CRETIAN FAGONIA*



*Clafs and Ordct**

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIAI

Generic Charadcter.

*Cat. 5-pbyllus. Petala 5, cordata. Cap/. 5-locularis, io-valvisi
loculis i-fpermis.*

Specific Charaflcr and Synonyms.

FAGONIA cretica fpinofa, foliolis lanceolatis pianis laevibils.
*Linn. Sp. PL ed 3. p. 553. Mant. p. 380.
linn. Syft. Vegctab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 401. Ait*
Kny. v. 1. p. 6a.*

TRIFOLIUM spinosum Creticum. *Cluf. Hifi. 2. p. 242. /,
Bank. Pin. p. 330.*

FAGONIA cretica fpinofa. *Tourn. Injt. p. 265.*

CLUSIUS Is. the firft author who has defcribed and figured this plant, he is very minute in his defcription of it, noticing the exaft number of its ftamina; it is the more furprifing, therefore, that he fhould have fo little idea of generic character, as to rank it with the trefoils merely from the form of its leaves: TOURNEFORT, born to illuftrate the genera of plants, named it *Fagonia* in honour of his friend and patron, Monf. FAGON, privy counfellor and confulting phyfician to LEWIS XIV.

This fpecies is a native of the ifland of Candia, and was cultivated here by Mr. MILLER, in 1739; it is an annual, and as it does not perfect its feeds with us in the open air, unlefs in very favourable feafons, it is ufually treated as a green-houfe plant, its feeds fhould be fown in the autumn, as it thereby flowers earlier, and ripe feeds are with more certainty obtained.

It'bloffoms from June to Auguft.

The plant from which our drawing waff made, flowered thro feafon in the very rich collektion of Mcffrs. LEK and KENNEDY, Hammerfmith.

It* branches are ufually procumbent, about a foot in length, and require, if the plant be kept in a pot, to be tied up to a ftick*

N^o 241



Pub by W. Curtis, Jth Ges. Ungent Oct: 1. 1793. S^r Edwards del. Pinx. Sculp

N^o. 212



Painted by W. Curtis. S^t Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1793

St. Edwards del. & sculp.

VERONICA DECUSSATA* CROSS-LEAV'D.
SPEEDWELL.

Qafs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA,

Generic Charaffer.

Cor. limbo 4-partito: lacinia infima angustiore. *Cap.* 2-Iocularis apice emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

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

VERONICA *decussata* floribus racemosis axillaribus, foliis ovalibus decussatis integerrimis. *Moench. IVeiffenflein. p. 137. Linn., Syfi. Nat. torn. 2. ed. 13. Gmel. p. 30.*

The plant here represented, is a native of Falkland's Island, and was introduced to this country by Dr* FOTHERGILL, about the year 17765 if permitted to grow, it will become a bushy shrub of a considerable size: it has been chiefly admired for the unusual and regular growth of its leaves, which are ever-green, and grow thickly on the branches, cross-wise, affording an excellent example of the *folia decussata*; but it is entitled to our admiration on another account, its blossoms have a most delicious fragrance (similar to that of the *Olea fragrans*) not mentioned by authors, and we believe scarcely known, having never heard it spoken of by those who have cultivated the plant; its flowers, which are white, are produced on the tops of the branches, which, however, they do not strictly terminate, but usually grow out just below the summit, on short racemi; the corolla is sometimes divided into five segments, and there is a greater equality in the segments than is usually found in the flowers of the Veronica, the seed-vessel differs also in its form, being longer, more oval, and scarcely emarginate; these several deviations from the structure of the Veronica genus, joined to the fragrance of the blossom of this plant, induce us to think, that it has more affinity with the *Olca* above mentioned.

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

N^o 243



Surf. de l'Europe N^o 400. Caput del. L. 1771. J. B. de la Roche del.

ARGEMONE MEXICANA. MEXICAN- ANEMONE,
or PRICKLY POPPY,

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA,
Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petaia. *Cal* 3-phyllus. *Cap*/, femivalvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARGEMONE mexicana capfulis fexvalvibus, foliis spinof::.

Linn. Syjl. Vegtab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 490.

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

PAPAVER spinofum. *Clnf. Hist. 2. p. 93.*

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

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

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

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

IPOMGEA QUAMOCLIT. WINGED LEAV'D
IPOMCEA.



Oafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic CharaEler.

Corolla infundibuliformis. *Stigma* capitato-globosum. *Cap*;
3-locularis.

Specific Charaffcr and Synonyms.

IPOMCEA *Qyamoclit* foliis pinnatifidis linearibus, floribus
subfoliariis. *Linn. Syjl. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr**
p. S04. Ait. Kew. v. i.p. a 15.

QUAMOCLIT / *Jafminum Americanum. Cluf. Poftk. 9.*

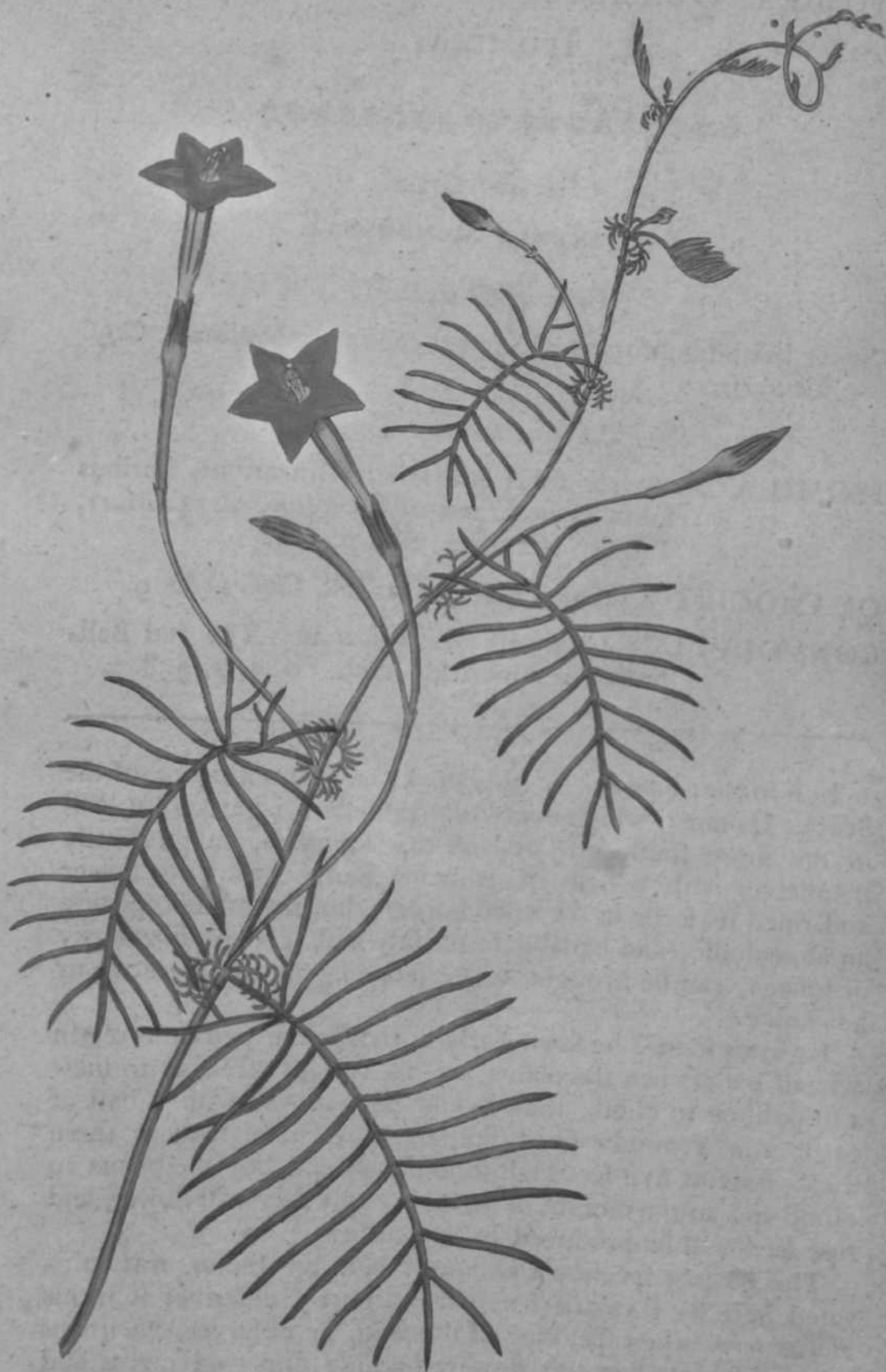
CONVOLVULUS tenuifolius Americanus. The red Bell,
flower of America. *Park. Parad. p. 358. 3.*

In a former number of this work, we gave a figure of the Scarlet Ipomcea, which every one poffeffing a garden, at leaft in the more fouthern parts of this kingdom, might gratify themfelves with a fight of, it being hardy enough to flower and ripen its feeds in the open border; but the prelent fpecies an annual alfo, and equally beautiful, with greater fin<nilarity of foliage, can be brought to perfection only in the ftove or hot-houfe.

Its feeds fhould be fown early in the fpring, two or three in a fmall pot; when the plants are fo far advanced as to (hew a difpofuion to climb, they fhould be removed with a ball of earth into a middle-fized pot, in which one, two, or three fticks, four or five feet high mould be ftuck, for the plants to climb up; in the months of June and July they will flower anH ripe feed will be produced in September!

This elegant fpecies, a native of both the Indies was cultivated here by PARKINSON, who minutely de S e s T i n h i l
Parad. terr when fpeaking of the feed, he V e r v ^ « w t h u s
“ it will feldom come to flower, becaufe our cold nights and
• frofts come fo foone, before it-cannot have comfort enough
* of the fun to ripen it.”

N. 214



Pub. by W. Curtis Sculp. Crypt. Nov. 1. 1793. Printed by G. G. & Co. London.

TEUCRIUM LATIFOLIUM. BROAD-LEAV'D
SHRUBBY GERMANDER.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms..

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

TEUCRIUM *fruticans baeticum ampliore folio.* *Dill. & th. 379. l. 284. l. 367.*

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

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

N. 245



Painted by W. Carlini. Drawn by G. S. Goussier. Nov. 1793. Engraved by W. Goussier.

N. 246



AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS. CANADIAN
COLUMBINE.



Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

*Cal. o. Petala 5. Neftaria 5 corniculata, inter petala. Cap/.
5 diftinttae.*

Specific Charafter and Synonyms.

AQUILEGIA *canadenfis* ne&ariis re&is, ftaminibus corolla
longioribus. *Linn. Syjl. Vcg. ed. 14. Murr.
p. 535. Jit. Kew. v. 2. p. 248. '*

AQUILEGIA *pumila* prsecox canadeufis. *Corn. Canad. 60.*

AQUILEGIA *praecox canadenfis*; flore externe rubicundo,
medio lutco. *Morif. Hi/I. 111. p. 457. /.* 2.

AQUILEGIA *Virginiana* flore rubefcente pnecox.

The early red Columbine of Virginia. *ParL.Th. p. 1367.*

PARKINSON was not acquainted with this plant when he wrote his *Parad. terr.* but in his larger and more general work, the *tcat. PL* publifhed in 1640, he defcribes and figures it as a plant newly introduced from Virginia, by Mr. JOHN TRADESCANT: CORNUTUS, in his account of the plants of Canada, gives us a repreftation and a defcription of this plant alfo; according to him, its ufual height in that country is about nine inches; in the gardens here it nearly equals the common Columbine, which it confiderably refembles in the appearance of its foliage, but differs in the form and colour of its flowers, the horn of the neftary is ftraighter, and the bloffom in fome of its parts inclines more to orange, which renders it highly ornamental.

It is a hardy perennial, and may be eafily propagated by parting its roots in autumn or fpring; it may alfo be raifed from feeds, which ripen readily here; thefe are found to be a long time in vegetating, as are others of this genus.

We have obferved in fome gardens, a Columbine of more humble growth than the one here figured, called by the name of *canadenfis*, and which moft probably is a variety of our plant, its bloffbms fpread wider, are of a pale red colour without any orange, and hence being lefs beautiful, is, of courfe, lefs worthy of culture.

SCABIOSA ATROPURPUREA. SWEET SCABIOUS*

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal communis polyphyllus; proprius duplex, fuperus. *Recept*,
paleaceum nuduuru

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCABIOSA *atropurpurea* corollulis cjuinquefidis r^diantibus,
foliis diffe&is, receptatculis florum fubulatis,
Linn. Syjl. Vegetab. c\$. 14. Murr.p. 145. Ait.
Kew. v. 1. p. 137.

SCABIOSA peregrina rubra capite oblongo, *B#ub. Pin. 27a,*

SCABIOSA vi: indica. *Cluf. Hift. 2. p. 3.*

Red flowered Indian Scabious. *Park. Parad. 324.*

It is not a little fingular that we fhould have no certain account of what country this fpecies of Scabious is a native | CLUSIUS who defcribes and figures it accurately, relates that he received feeds of it from Italy, under the name of *Indian Scabious*; he informs us alfo that he received feeds of 9. Scabious from" Spain, which the-fame year produced flowers of a fimila? colour, but paler; PARKINSON fays this plant is verily thought to grow naturally in Spain and Italy; does he borrow this ide^ from what CLUSIUS has advanced? he certainly gives no authority for his fuppofition: LINN^US mentions it as a native of India with a note of doubt; MILLER does the fame, omitting any doubts about it; Mr. AITON leaves its place of growth unsettled.

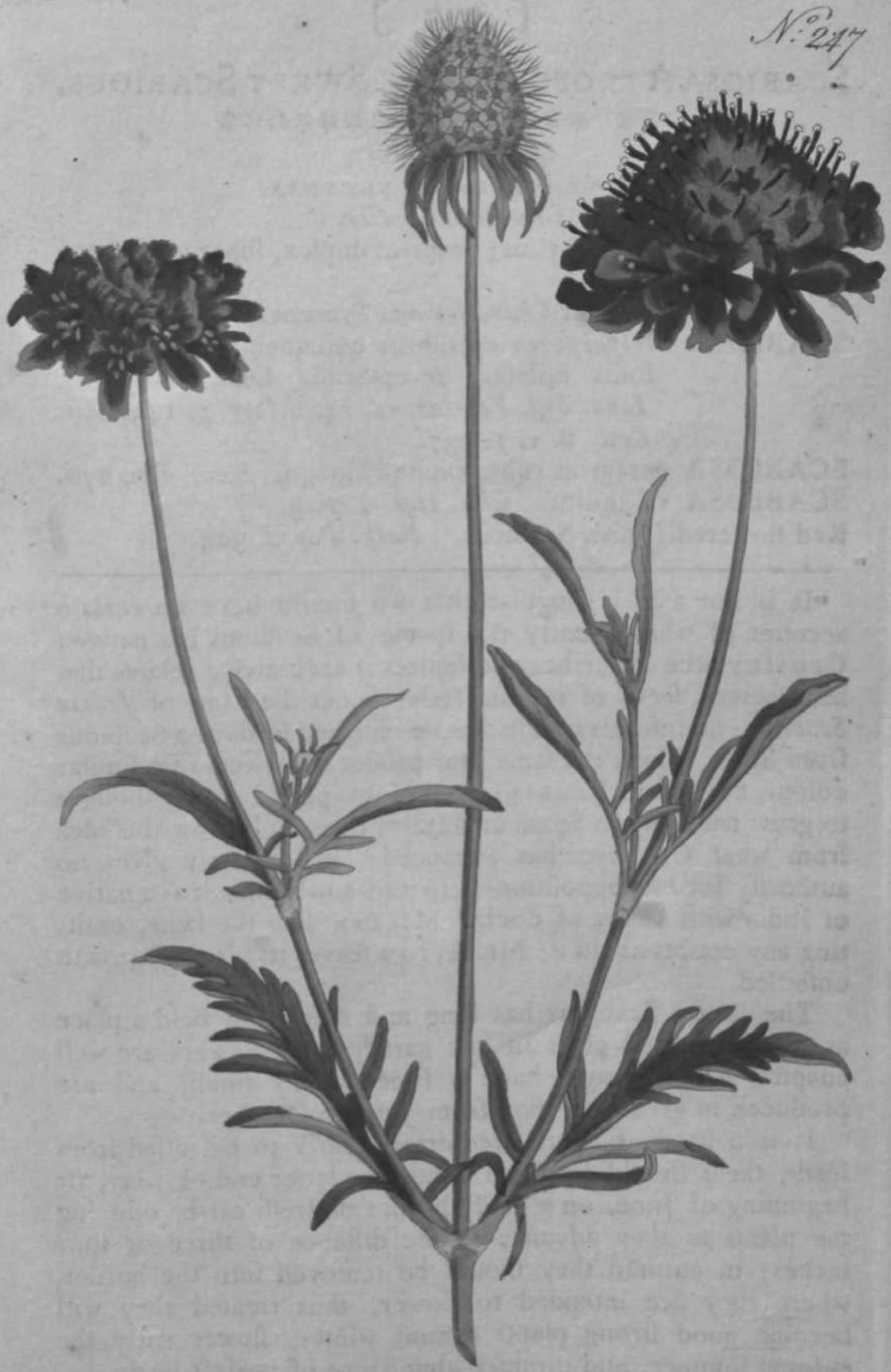
The Sweet Scabious has long and defervedly held a place as an ornamental plant in our gardens, the flowers are well adapted for nofegays, have a fweet.mufky fmell, and are produced in great profufiort from June to Oftober.

It is a hardy biennial, requiring yearly to be raifed from feeds, thefe fhould be fown about the latter end of May, or beginning of June, on a fhady border of frefh earth, thinning the plants as "they advance to the diftance of three or four inches; in autumn they fhould be removed into the border, where they are intended to flower, thus treated they will become good ftrong plants againft winter, flower early the enfuing fummer, and produce abundance of perfect feeds.

The bloflbms vary in cojpur, towards autumn the edge of the florets become paler.

PARKINSON, deviating from his ufual accuracy, defcribes the flowers without fecnt. *vid. Farad.*

N: 247

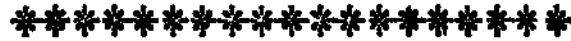


Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Dec. 1, 1793. Edwards del. & anson sculp.

N. 248.



VINCA ROSEA. MADAGASCAR PERIWINKLE.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Folliculi 2* etc. *Semina nuda.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

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

VINCA foliis oblongo-ovatis integerrimis, tubo floris longifloro, caule ramoso fruticoso. *Mill. Icon. 86.*

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

The following account is extracted from his Dictionary.

^{cc} This plant grows naturally in the Island of Madagascar, from
^{*f} whence the seeds were brought to the Royal Garden at Paris,
 " where the plants were first raised, and produced their flowers
^{*e} the following summer; from these plants good seeds were
^u obtained, which were sent me by Mr. RICHARD, gardener
^{Cf} to the King at Versailles and Trianon. It rises to the height
^w of three or four feet; the branches which when young are
^{<f} succulent become ligneous by age: these flowers which ap-
^{<c} pear early in the summer produce ripe seeds in the autumn.

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

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

The flowers do not always grow in pairs.

N. 249.



Pub. by W. Curtis N^o. Crescent Dec. 1. 1798 Edwards del. Sayer sculp.

CINERARIA AMELLOIDES. BLUE-FLOWERED
CINERARIA or CAP£ ASTER.



*Class and Order**

SYNGENESIA POLYOAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

*Recept, nullifl. Pappus simplex# Cal. simplex polyphylis
aequalis.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CINERARIA *Amelloides* pedunculis unifloris, foliis oppositis
ovatis nudis, caule fruticoso. *Linn. Syft₄
Vegetab. ed. 14. Mufr. p. 765. Ait Kew*
v. §.p. 219.*

ASTER africanus ramiflorus, floribus caeruleis, foliis
oppositis minimis, caulibus et ramulis in pedunculos
nudos exeuntibus* *Rait' Suppl. 158.*

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

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

The plant is easily propagated either by seeds or cuttings.

MYRTUS TOMENTOSA. WOOLLY-LEAVED
MYRTLE.



Ofs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIAI

Generic Character.

CaL 5-fidusj fuperus. *Petala* 5. *Bacca* 2. f. 3 fperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

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

ARBOR finensis canellae folio minore, trinervi, prona parte
villoso, fructu caryophylli aromatici majoris villis
fimiliter obdufto. *Pluk. Amalth. 21. /. 372. /. i«*

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

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

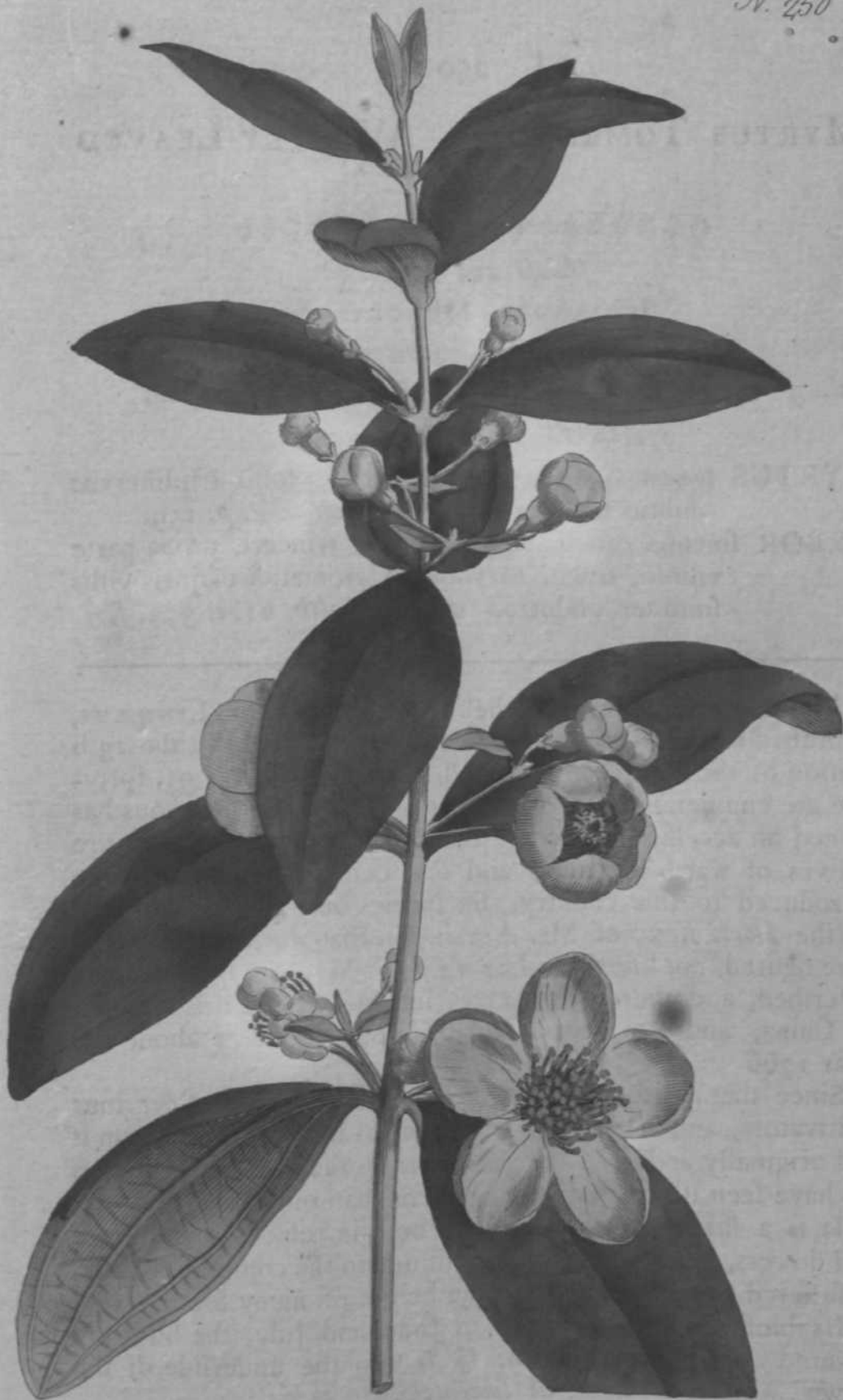
It is a shrub of great beauty, both in respect to its foliage and flowers, bearing but little similitude to the common Myrtle, if suffered to grow, acquiring the height of many feet.

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

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

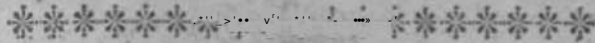
It is usually increased by cuttings which are struck with difficulty.

N^o 250



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc^o Geo. Cressel & Jan 1. 1794

ALLIUM DESCENDENS, PURPLE-HEADED
GARLICK.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA **lip**; NOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor, 6-partita, patens. *Spaiba* multiilora. *Umbclfy* congefta.
*Cap*l, fupera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *descendens* caule fubteretifolio urn bell ifero, pedun-
culis cxterioribus brevioribus, **ftanainibus** tncuf-
pi da t is. *Linn. Sift. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p.*
322. Ait. Kciv. v. 1. p. 425.

ALLIUM flaminibus alterne **trifidis**, **foliis** fiftulofis, capite
fpheerico non bulbifero **atropurppreo**. *Hall. AU-*
i"ab, 2. f. p. 355. xx. it.

BARON HALLER in his moft **admirable** *Monographia* on the
jplants of this genus, published in his *Opu/cula Botanica*
defcribes and figures this jpecies, a hardy perennial, being ,\
native of Switzerland, and cultivated according to Mr. AITON,
in the garden at Oxford in 1766.

It ufually grows to the height of three feet, thriving in
almoQ. any foil or fituation, **its** flowers as in many other fpecies
grow* in a capitulum or little head, not an umbel, iLticily
fpeaking, as LINN^US defcribes it; this **head is at firft covered**
with a **whjtifh** membrane, wearing fome refcmhlance to a
night-cap, on the falling off of which the whole of the capi-
tulum is perceived to be of a green colour, fhortly the crown
of it becomes of a fine reddifh purple, this colour extends
itfelf gftdually downwards, prefently we fee the upper half of
the head purple, the lower **half green**, in this **hate it has** a
moft pleaGng appearance; the purple itill extending downwards,
the whole **bead** finally becomes uniformly **fo**, and *khtn* its
flowers begin fo open, «md **emit** an odour **rather igreeabl**
than otherwise; on **diffcQ.ing** a flower **we find** *three* of *the*
{lamina in each longer than the others, and bearing **two little**
points, which proce<d not from the autheree, but **from the top**
pf the filaments, it ireth(ore one of thofe Alliums which
LINN/EUS defcribes, as having *Anther* bitornes*.

This fpecies in ereafes readily by offsets, which ffiould be
feperated and planted in Autumn.

We know, not why ^INNJEUS **finld give** it the navne of
descendent) anleijj fro in *Us being one* qf thofe plants **whofe**
roots in procefs >f time d-efcend deeply into the earth.

N^o. 251.



Pub by W. Curtis Sc^o Geo. Creech Jun 1. 1794 *Edwards del. S. Griffin sculp*

N^o 252



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

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



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

for. campamilata fundo daiite valvis fiaminiferis. *Stigma*
trifidum. *Cap/*, infera poris lateralibus dehifcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *grandiflora* caule fubunifloro, foliis fublan-
ceolatis ferratis, corolla patentc. *Jacq. in*
Litt. Hort. v. 3. /. 2.

CAMPANULA *grandifiora* foliis ternis oblongis ferratis, caule
xinitoro, flore patulo. *Linn. SstppL p. 140.*
Sy/?. Veget. cd. 14. Map, p. 207. Ait.*
Kew. v. u p. 218.

Profeflbr JACQUIN is, we believe, the first author who has figured this **species** of Campanula, which he has done in his *Horius Vindebonenjisi* LINN ADS' the Son afterwards inserted it in his *Suppl PL* aligning it the characters specified above in the synonyms, and expressing his doubts whether it was not a variety of the *Campanula carpatka*, already figured in this work,*P/. 117. Prof- JACQUIN clearly demonstrates that it cannot be *To*, as it differs essentially from that plant in a variety of particulars, *vid. Linn. Syjl. Veget. ej. 14. Murr.* his specific description there given, agrees much better **with the** plants we have seen {lower here, than that of LINNETS does there being generally more than one flower on a stalk, and the leaves rarely growin^three together.

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

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

⁸
17¹₁ flowers in **July**, is as yet a rare plant in this **country**, and **likely** to **continue To**, as it **is** **not** **easily** increased, multiply^{ng} but **little** by its roots, scarcely to be struck from cuttings, and rarely producing **perfect** seeds.



1 IN I > E X .

I N D E X .

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

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

pi.

- 251 *Aium defocndens.*
- 239 *Amaryllis Atamafac*
- 226 *Arabis alpina.*
- 243 *Argemone mexicana.*
- 246 *Aquilegia canadensis.*
- 228 *Bellis perennis* var. major
fl. pi.
- 217 *Buchnera vifcofa.*
- 252 *Campanula grandiflora**
- 233 *Chironia baccifera.*
- 249 *Cineraria Amelloides**
- 218 *Difandra prostrata.*
- 220 *Erica cerinthoides.*
- 241 *Fagonia cretica.*
- 231 *Fumaria folida.*
- 232 _____cava.
- 227 *Helianthus multiflorus.*
- 221 *Ipomoea coccinea.*
- 244 _____Oxidmolit.
- 234 *Linum arboreum.*
- 225 *Lobelia furinamensis.*
- 223 *Lychnis coronata.*
- 219 *Michauxia campanuloides*
- 250 *Myrtus tdmentofa.*
- 237 *Oxalis caprina.*
- 240 *Pelargonium tricolor.*
- 224 *Phylica ericoides.*
- 230 *Plumbago rofca*
- 229 *Primula acaulis* fl. pi. carneo.
- 247 *Scabiofa atropurpurea.*
- 238 *Senecio iegans.*
- 222 *Struthiola erefta.*
- 245 *Teucrium latifolium**
- 235 *Trollius afiaticus*
- 248 *Vincarofea.*
- 236 *Verbafeum Myconl*
- 242 *Veronica decuffau*

I Pl.

- \$ 252 Bell flower great-flowered.
- * 217 ~~Buchnera clammy.~~
- 233 Chironia berry-bearing.
- 249 Cineraria blue-flowered.
- 246 Columbine Canadian.
- 240 Cranes-bill three-coloured
- 228 Daify great double.
- 218 Difandra trailing.
- 0 241 Fagonia cretian.
- 0 234 Flax tree.
- 0 231 Fumitory folid-rooted.
- 0 ogo _____hollow-rooted.
- 0 Sji Garlick purple-headed
- 245 Germander broad-leaved
ihrubby.
- I 235 Globe-flower Afatic.
- ^ 220 Heath honeywort-flowered,
- ^ 221 Ipomoea fcaxlet.
- 0 244 _____winged-leaved.
- 0 230 Lead wort rofe-cotourcd,
- 0 239 Lily Atamafco.
- \$ 225 Lobelia (hrubby.
- 0 223 Lychnis chinefe.'
- ^ 219 Michauxia rough-leaved.
- 1 236 Mullein borage-leaved.
- 1 250 Myrtle woolly-leaved.
- 248 Periwinkle Madagafcar.
- 0 224 Phylica heath-leaved.
- \$ 243 Poppy prickly.
- \$ 229 Primrofe lilac double.
- £ 238 Rag wort purple.
- \$ 247 Scabious fweet.
- ^ 242 Speedwell cros-leaved.
- 0 222 Struthiola fmooth.
- 0 227 Sunflo'wer perennial.
- J U26 Wall-crefs alpine.
- 1 237 Wood-forrd goat's-foot.

LATHYRUS ARTICULATUS. JOINTED-
PODDED LATHYRUS.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

*Stylus planus, supra yilofus, fuperne latior. Cal. laciniae*fu*
periores 2-breviores.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LATHYRUS *articulatus* pedunculis fubunifloris, cirrhis poly*
phyllis; foliolis alternis. *linn. Syji. Veg. ed.i±*
Murr. p. 662. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 41.

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

LATHYRUS *hispanicus*, pedunculis bifloris, cirrhis polyphyl-
lis foliolis alternis. *Mill. DiS. ed. 6. 4to.*

The feed-veflèls are of the firft importance in afcertaining the feveral fpecies of Lathyrus, fome being naked, others hairy, fome long, others ihort, fome having a fmoth and perfectly even furface, others, as in the prefent inftance, afluming an uneven or jointed appearance.

Of this genus we have already figured three annual fpecies, common in flower-gardens, viz. *odoratus* > *tingitanus* > and *fativus*; to thefe we now add the *articulatus*₃ not altogether fo frequently met with, but meriting a place on the flower-border, as the lively red and delicate white fo confpicuous in its blofoms, caufes it to be much admired.

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

It is a hardy annual, requiring fupport, and rarely exceeding the height of two feet, flowering in July and Auguft, and is readily raifed from feeds, which fhould be fown in the open border at the beginning of April.

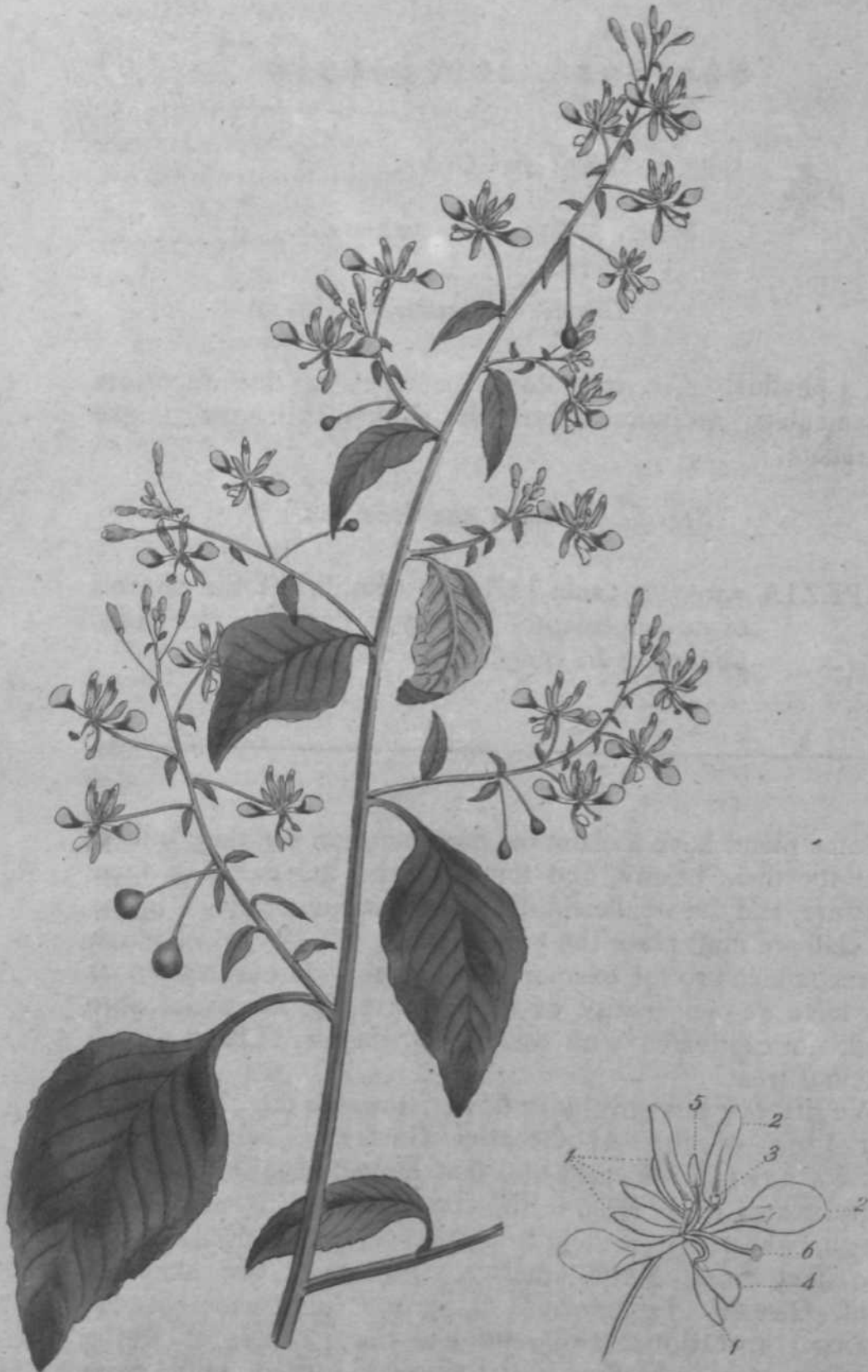
N^o. 253



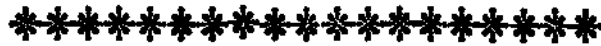
Pub. by W. Curtis, S^c Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1794

Edwards & Swanwick del.

N^o 254



LOPEZIA RACEMOSA. MEXICAN LOPEZIA



Class and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOPEZIA *racemosa* caule herbaceo ramoso; foliis alternis ovato-lanceolatis, ferratis; floribus racemosis. *Cavanilles Ic. et defer. PL*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LOPEZIA,

ROOT annual.

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

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

FLOWERS numerous, from the bases of the leaves, growing: irregularly on hairy leafy racemes, hanging on long slender peduncles, which hang down as the seed-vessels are produced: in this and some others of its characters the plant shows some affinity to the *Circaea*. *

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

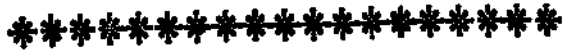
SEEDS very minute, ovate, affixed to a four-cornered receptacle.

N^o 255



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1794. Edwards del. Simon sculp.

CYTISUS SESSILIFOLIUS. SESSILE-LEAV'D
or COMMON CYTISUS.



Ofs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic CbaraSer.

Cal 2-labiatus: | Legumen bafi attenuatum.

Specific Cbaraffer and Synonyms.

- PVTKTTS *relRltfolius racemis ereBis, calycibus hnasea tri-*
CYTISUS *Agw J. J. floralibus fessiibus. un. Syft Vegetab.*
Id 11 Murr. p. 666. At Kew. v. 2. p 5? >
- CYTISUS *gkbris* foliis fubrotundis, pediculis brev^rnxs.*
- CYTISUS *v^gtis^crmonTreeTrefoile. ParLParad.*
p. 440.

because the leaves are for the most part
to the branches without any flowers
in blossom, but at the close of summer they are no longer
fit the leaves acquiring a more elegant
It is a native of the more northern parts of Europe and
though in point of fragrance it is not so much of consideration
kindred Laburnum, it is a tree of five or six feet, and
beauty, rarely exceeding the white yellow flowers, which
producing a great profusion of them they appear
continue in blossom a long time, and are succeeded by seed vessels
in May and June, and are the plant is easily pro-
pagated. •

It is one of the most common shrubs we have, as well as one
of the oldest of the Terrestrials.
by PAKKINSON in his *P. Terrestrials.*

IXIA LONGIFLORA, LONG-FLOWER^fQ
I X I A.



Clajs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Charaflcr and Synonyms.

IXIA *longiflora* foliis enfiformibus linearibys ftri&isj **tubo**,
filiformi longiffimo. *Ait. Kcw.* v. 4. p. 58.

GLADIOLUS *longiflorus* caule tereti, tubo longiffimo, fpathis,
foliifque linearibus glabris. *Linn. SuppUp.* 96. *Gmel.*
Syft. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 86.

We arc not acquainted with a tribe of plants which ftancfc more in need of elucidation than thofc of this genus ; of the vail numbers imported from the Cape within thefc few years, where they are chiefly natives, and that for the mod part by way of Holland, few comparatively are well afcertained; fome of them appear fubjeft to great vacation, both in the fize and colour of their bloffoms (whether in their wild ftnte they are thus inconftant, or whether there are fcfnal varieties raifed by the perfevering induftry of the Dutch Florifts, we have not yet had it in our power fatifafiorily to afcertain) ; others like "the prefent one have their characters, ftrongly marked, and lefs variable; in general they are plants of eafy culture, requiring chiefly to be protefied from the effe&s of froft, the leaft degree of which is prefently fatal to moft of them.

The treatment recommended fox the *Ixia flexuofa* is applicable to this and the other Cape fpceies.

According to the *Hort. Kezv.* this fpceies was introduced by Mr. MASSON in the year 1774*

* It flowers from April to June*

N^o. 256



Pub. by W. Barlow & Co. Copper-plate Mar. 1. 1704.

N^o 258



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc^l Geo. Crescent. Mar. 1. 1794

CORONILLA VARIA. PURPLE CORONILLA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal 2-labiatus: 4: demibus superioribus connatis. *Veillum*
vix alis longius. *Legumen* ifthmis interceptum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORONILLA *varia* herbacea, leguminibus erectis terctibiis
torofis numerosis, foliolis plurimis glabris*
Linn. Syft. Vegctab. ed. 14. Murr.p. 670. Jit.
Kew. v. 3. p. 59.

SECURIDACA dumetorum major, flore vario, filiquis arti*
culatis. *Jiauh. Pin. p. 349.*

SECURIDACA II. altera species. *Cluf. Hijl. 2. ccxxxviii*
The greater joynted Hatched Vetch. *Park. Tbeat. p. 1088.*

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

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

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

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

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

XILIUM CATESB/EI. CATESBY'S LILY*

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala campanulata: linea longitudinali nervis
Cap., valvulis pilo cancellato connexis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *Catejbaei* caule unifloro, petalis reflexis unguiculatis.

Linn. Syf. Nat. ed. 13. Gmel. p. 545.

LILIUM *Catejbai* foliis parvis, bipedali, flore unico erecto,
corolla campanulata, petalis unguibus angustis lon-
gis. *Walt. Fl. Carol, p. 123.*

LILIUM *Specifabile* foliis parvis; floribus foliariis crectis;
petalorum unguibus angustis, alternis extus utrinque
fulcatis, laminis revolutis. *Salib. Ic. Stirp. rar. t. 5.*

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

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

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

It flowers usually in July and August.

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

N. 259



Pub. by W. Curtis, N^o Crescent Apr. 1. 1794.

METROSIDEROS CITRINA. HARSH-LEAV'D
METROSIDEROS.

Clafs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONQGYNIA.

Generic CharaEter.

Cat. 5-dentatus, finu germen fovens. *Petala* 5, caduca. *Stam.* difcreta, petalis multoties longiora. *Capl.* 3-4 locularis, polyperma. *Banks.* *Gartner.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

METROSIDEROS *citrina* foliis lin\$ari-lanceolatis rigentibus.

Though many fpecies of this genus have been raifed from feeds, brought within thefe few years from the South Seas, where they are faid to be very numerous; this is, we believe, the only one that as yet has flowered in this country: our drawing was made from a plant which bloflbmed toward the clofe of laft fummer at Lord CREMORNES, the root of which had been fent from Botany-Bay; previous to this period we have been informed, that the fame fpecies flowered both at Kew and Sion-Houfe: as it is without difficulty raifed both from feedi and cuttings, young plants of it are to be feen in moft of the Nurseries near town; it would feem that they do not flower till they are at leaft five or fix years old,

Metraqfideros is a name given originally by RUMPHIUS in his *Herb. Amboin* to fome plants of this genus, the term applies to the hardnefs of their wood, which by the Dutch is called Yzerhout (Ironwood): FORSTER in his *Gen. Pl.* figures this and another genus on the fame plate, under the name of *Leptofpermum*; SCHREBER in his edition of the *Gen. Pl.* of LINNJEUS, unites *Metraqfideros*, *Melaleuca*, *Leptofpermum* and *Fabricia* under the genus *Melaleuca*; GCERTNER in his elaborate work on the feeds of plants, makes feperate genera of thefe, agreeably to the ideas of Sir JOSEPH BANKS and Mr. DRYANDER, who on this fubjeft can certainly boaft the belt information.

We cannot, without tranfgreffing the allotted limits of our letter-prefs, give a minute defcription of the plant figured; fuffice it to fay, that it is an ever-green fhrub, growing to the height of from four to fix or more feet, that its leaves on the old wood feel very harfh or rigid to the touch, and when bruifed give forth an agreeable fragrance, the flowers grow in fpikes on the tops of the branches, and owe their beauty wholly to the brilliant colour of the filaments.

N^o 260



Painted by W. Curtis Sc. Grav. Engr. Apr. 1. 1794

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM AUREUM,
GOLDEN FIG-MARIGOLD.



Ofs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

CaL 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa linearia. *Caff*, carnofa infera polyperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

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

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

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

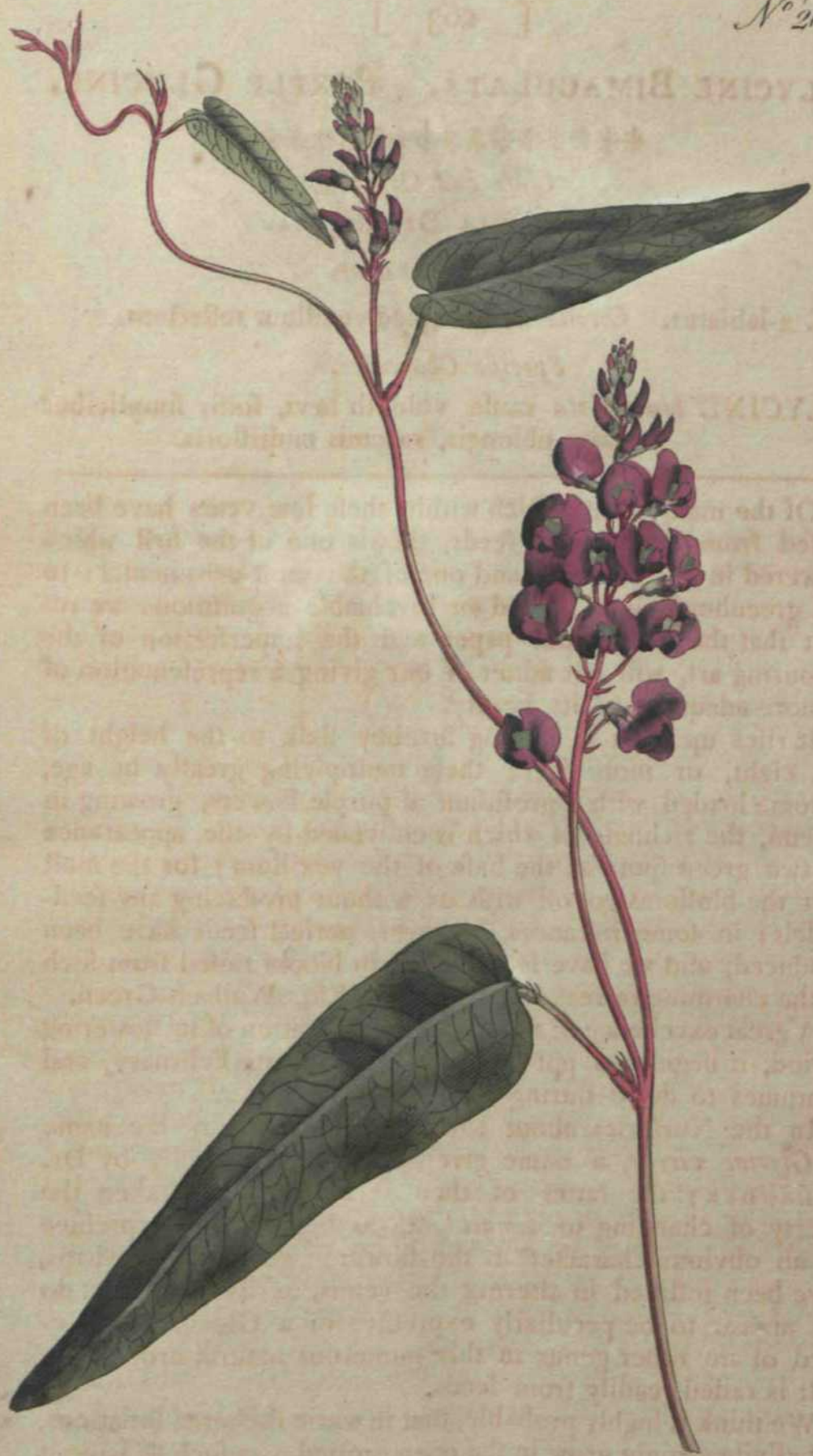
The facility with which this tribe in general is increased by cuttings is well known; this is raised as readily as the others.

N^o 262



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc^o Gen. Croissant May 1. 1794.

N^o 263



Pub by W. Curtis Sc^{er} Geo. Gresham May 1 1794

GLYCINE BIMACULATA. PURPLE GLYCINE.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRILA.

Generic Character.

Cat. 2-labiatus. *Corolla* carina apice vexillum reflexus.

Specific Character.

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

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

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

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

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

It is raised readily from seeds.

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

N. 264



Pub. by *irr,* 8⁵ Geo: Crescent May 1794

CISTUS FORMOSUS, BEAUTIFUL CISTUS#



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Mr. LEE, Nurfcryman of Hammerfmitb, informs me, that in the year 1780, he raifed the Ciftus here figured from feeds, the produce of Portugal, and as its flowers were uncommonly beautiful, he was induced to name it *formojus*.

It approaches fo near to the *Ciftus halimifolius* in point of habit, in the form and colour of its leaves atid flowers, that we are inclined rather to regard it as a variety of that plant, than as a diflinft fpecics; at the fame time it mult be allowed to be a very ftriking variety, the flowers being at leaft thrice as large as thofe of the *halimifolius* ufually are, and the whole plant more hairy: as an ornamental fhrub, it is highly de-ïerving a place in all curious collections.

It will grow very well in the open border in warm fheltered fituations, it may be kept alfo in a pot, by which means it may more readily be fheltered during the winter, either in the grenhoufe or under a frame.

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

IXIA BULBOCODIUM. CROCUS-LEAVED IXIA.



Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cbr.-i-petala, tubulora; tuborefto, filiformi; limbo 6-partito, campanulato, sequali. *Stigmata* tria, fimplicia. *Tbunb. Dijf. de Ixra.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms**

IXIA *Bulbocodium* fcapo unifloro breviflimo, foliis angulatis caulinis, ftigmatibus fextuplicibus. *Linn. Syft. Nat. ed. 13. p. 76.*

IXIA *Bulbocodium* fcapo ramofo, floribus folitariis, foliis falcatis reflexis/ *Tbunb. Dijf. n. 3.*

CROCUS vernus anguftifolius. 1. 11. *Cluf. Hift. 1. p> 207. violaceo flore, 208. ejujd.*

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

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

Like the Crocus, it increases readily by offsets.

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

N^o 265



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

RANUNCULUS AMPLEXICAULIS. PLANTAIN-
LEAVED CROWFOOT.

Class and Order

POLYANDRIA POLYCYNXA.

*Generic Character**

CaL deciduus. 5 phyllus, (rarius 3-phyllus) *Petala*[^] (rarius 2, 3, aut 8) intra ungues squamula vel poro mellifero. *Styli* perfiftentes. *Sem.* incrustata, erefta. *Linn. Syjl. Nat. ed. 13. Gmel.*

Specific Characters and Synonyms.

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

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

RANUNCULUS *pyrenaus* albo flore. *Cluf. app. alt. aust. ic. 4 ta. Get. emac. g6\$.fig. 2.*

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

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

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

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

N^o 266

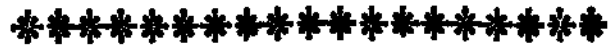


N^o. 267



Pub by W. Curtis S^t Geo Crescent June 1. 1794. Edwards del^t Sargens sculp^t

PYRUS SPECTABILIS.' CHINESE APPLE TREE.



Clafs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Pomum* inferum, 5-loculare, poly-
fpermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PYRUS *JpeSabilis* umbellis feffilibus, foliis ovali oblongis
ferratis lxvibus, unguibus calyce longioribus, ftylis
bafi lanatis. *Ait. Kew. v. z.p.* 175. *Linn. Syfi.*
Nat. ed. 13. *Gmel.p.* 84a.

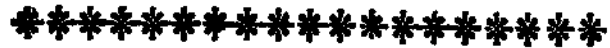
The Chinefe Apple-Tree when it bloflbms in perfe&ion, anfwers truly to the name of *fpefiabilis*; a more fhewy or ornamental tree can fcarcely be introduced to decorate the fhrubbery or plantation; its beauty like that of moft trees, whofe ornament confifts chiefly in their bloffoms, is however but of fhort duration, and depends in fome degree on the favourablenefs of the feafon at the time of their expansion, which ufually takes place about the end of April or beginning of May; the flowers are large, of a pale red when open, and femi-double, the buds are of a much deeper hue, the fruit is of little account, and but fparingly produced. Trees of this fpecies are to be met with in fome gardens of the height of twenty or thirty feet.

Dr. FOTHERGILL is regarded as the firft who introduced this Chinefe native, he cultivated it in the year 1780; fuch plants of it as where in his collc&ion, paffed at his deceafe into the hands of Mefrs. GORDON and THOMPSON, in whofe rich and elegant Nurfery, at Mile-End, this tree may be feen in great perfeftion.

Though perfeftly hardy, as its bloflbms are liable to be injured by cutting winds, it will be moft proper to plant it in a fhelter'd fituation.

It is ufually increafed by grafting it on the Crab ftock.

OLYCINE RUBICUNDA. DINGY-FLOWERED
GLYCINE.



Ofs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Corolla* carina apice vexillum reflexens.

Specific Character

OLYCINE *rubicunda* caule perenni volubili, foliis ternatis,
foliolis subovalibus integerrimis, pedunculis sub-
trifloris.

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

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

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

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

N^o 258



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

N.º 269



Del. by W. Curtis, Sc. Gov. Crescent July 1. 1794

ORNITHOGALUM NUTANS. NEAPOLITAN
STAR OF BETHLEHEM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6 petala, erecta, persistentis, supra medium patens, *Filamentum* alternata basi dilatata.

Specific Characters and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *nutans* floribus fecundis pendulis, nectario filamentoso campaniformi. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 328. Ait. Kew. v. up. 443.*

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

ORNITHOGALUM *Neapolitanum*, the Star-flower of Naples. *Park. Parad. p. 138. p. 137. l. 8. Clu. J. app. alt. p. 9. fig. 7.*

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

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

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

N^o. 270



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

GLYCINE COCCINEA. SCARLET GLYCINE.



Ofs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic CbaraEter.

Cal 2-labiatus. Corolla carina apice vexillum reflexens.

Specific CbaraBer.

GLYCINE *coccinea* foliis ternatis, foliolis subrotundis undulatis.

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

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

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

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

CYRTANTHUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS. NARROW-
LEAVED CYRTANTHUS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA-

Generic Character.

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

- *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

N 271



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc^{to} Geo. Crayford Aug. 1. 1794

GLADIOLUS TRISTIS. SQUARE-LEAVED
CORN-FLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

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

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

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

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

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

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

N^o 272



Pub. by W. Curtis 18th Geo. Crescent Aug 1 1794.

N. 273



Pub. by Curtis & Co. New York. 1794

DIOSMA UNIFLORA. ONE-FLOWERED
DIOSMA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Neffaria* 5, supra germen. *Cap.* 3. *f. m.* 5.
coalitae. *Sem.* calyptrata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIOSMA *uniflora* foliis ovato oblongis, floribus folitariis terminalibus. *Linn. Sp. PL ed. 3. p. 287. Jny?.*
Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 239. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 276.

CISTUS *humilis aethiopicus, inferioribus foliis rosmarini fylvestris punctatis, caeteris autem ferpylli fubrotundis, flore carneo. Pluk. mant. 49. / 342. / 5.*

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

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

of

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

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

BORBONIA CRENATA. HEART-LEAVED
BORBONIA.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

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

*Specific Characters and Synonyms**

BORBONIA *crenata* foliis cordatis multinerviis denticulatis.
Linn. Syft. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 643. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 9.
FRUTEX *athiopicus* leguminosus, foliis rufci majoribus in ambitu spinulis fimbriatis. *Pluk. Aim. 159.*
PLANTA leguminosa aethiopicaj foliis rufci. *Breyn. Cent* t. 28.*

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

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

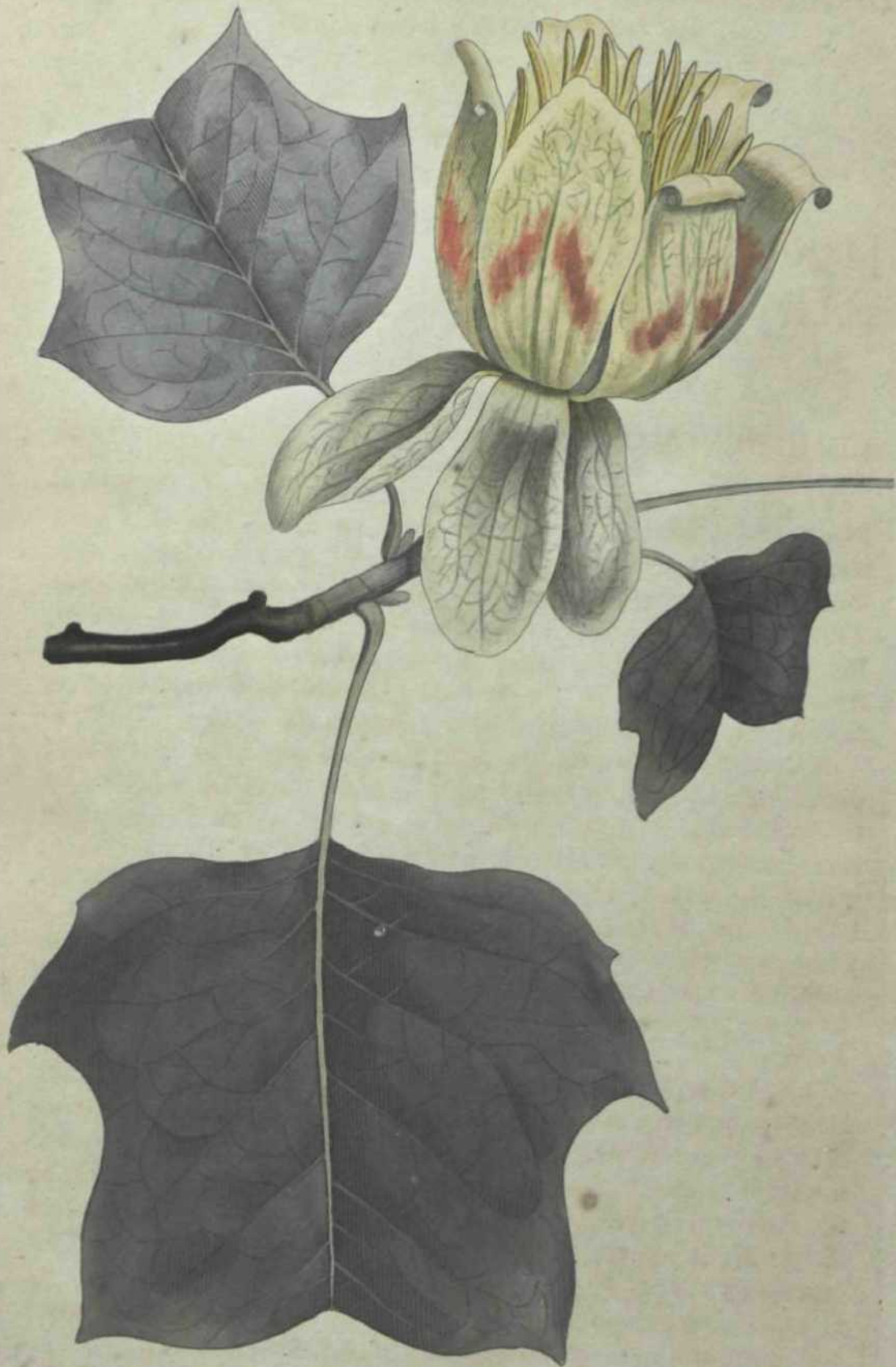
It flowers from June to August, and in favourable seasons ripens its seeds, by which the plant is usually propagated.

No. 274



Pub. h v W. Curtis Sc. 300 (ty/nrn/ Sep. 1. 1794.

N^o 275



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

LIRIODENDRONTULIPIFERA. COMMON TULIP-TREE[^].

Class and Order.

POLYANPRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-phyllus. *Petala* 6. *Sem.* imbricata in trobilum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms**

LIRIODENDRON *Tulipifera foliis lobatis*. *Linn. Syst. Veg.*
ed. 14. *Murr.* p. 507. *Ait. Kew.* v. 2. 250[^]

TULIPIFERA virginiana, tripartite) aceris folio : media laciniavelut abeiffa. *Pluk. Aim.* 379. / 117.
/ 5. 6? / 248. / 7. *Catejb. Carol.* 1. p.
48. / 48. ,

LIRIODENDRON foliis angulatis truncatis. *frw. Ehret. t. x,*

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

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

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

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

N^o 276



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc^o Gen. Prospect. Sep. 1. 1794

Edwards del. Scipione sculp.

BLITUM VIRGATUM. STRAWBERRY BUTE*

Class and Order.

MONANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Gal.* 3-fidus. *Petala* 0. *San.* 1. calyce baccatd.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BLITUM *virgatum* capitellis parvis lateralibus. *Linn. Syfti Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 53. Ait. Kew. v.i.p. 7;*
 ATRIPLEX fylvefris mori fruftu. *Bauh. Pin. p. 519.*
 ATRIPLEX fylvefris baccifera. *Cluf. Hi/I. cxXv.*

This plant, not unfrequently met with in gardens, is known to mod cultivators by the name of *Strawberry Spinach*; the leaves fomewhat refembling thofe of the latter, and the fruit that of the former: C. BAUHINE likens its berries to thofe of the Mulberry, to which they certainly bear a greater refemblance: in molt of the fpecies of this genus the calyx exhibits a very fingular phenomenon, when the flowering is over, it increafes in fize, becomes flefhy, and finally pulpy, containing the ripe feed, which however it does not wholly envelope; thus from each clufter of flowers growing in the alge of the leaves are produced fo many berries, of a charming red colour, to which the plant owes its beauty altogether, for the flowers are fmall, herbaceous, and not dillin&ly vifible to the naked eye; they can boaft however of being of the firft clafs in the Linnean fyftem *Monandria*, to which few belong.

Strawberry Blite is a hardy annual, growing fpontaneoufly in feme parts of France, Spain, and Tartary; is not a very old inhabitant of our gardens, Mr. AITON mentioning it as being firft cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1759. *^{ts} berries are produced from June to September; in their tafte they have nothing to recommend them, though not pleafant they are harmlefs,

CLUSIUS we believe to be the firft author who gives, a figure and defcription of it.

It affects a dry foil, and open fituation; in fuch there is no neceffity to give any particular direffions for its cultivation, as it comes up readily from feed fpontaneoufly fcattered, fo much fo as fometimes to prove a troublefome weed.

N. 277



Pub. by W. C. Truitt & Co., New York, Oct. 1874

MAHERNIA PINNATA. WINGED MAHERNIA,

4 5 ^ * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cat. 5-dentatus. *Petala* 5. *Neftaria* 5 obcordata, filamentis fupprofita. *Capl.* 5-ocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MAHERNIA *pinnata*, foliis tripartite pinnatifidis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetal, cd.* 14. *Murr. p.* 308. *Ait. Ke-w. v.* 1.

p- 398.

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

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

LINN*US, in his *Spec. Pl.* regarded this plant as a species of *Hermannia*; finding afterwards that it differed materially in its fruaification from that genus, he made a new one of it in his *Mantiffa*, by the name of *Mahernia*; ftill, however, the two genera are very nearly related: one principal difference confifts in the nearia of the *Mahernia*, which are very remarkable.

^aThis fpecies was introduced from the Cape, where it is a native, by Mr. MASSOM, in 1774. and is now very generally met with in our green-houfes. It produces its little bells, of a lively red when they firft open, from June to Auguft or September; is a fmall delicate plant, and eafily raifed from cuttings.

N^o 278



Pub. by W. Curtis sc^t. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1794.

LILIUM CANDIDUM. WHITE LILY.



Clafs. and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic CharaEler.

Cor. 6-petala, campanulata: linea longitudinali neftarifera.
Cap/, valvulis pilo cancellato conhexis. *

Specific CharaEler and Synonyms.

LILIUM *candidum* foliis fparfis, corollis campanulatis, intus glabris. *Linn. Sp. PL ed. 3. p. 433. Syft. Vegetab. ed. 14. Mnrr. p. 324. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 429.*

LILIUM album flore ere&o et vulgare. *Bauh. Pin. 76.*

LILIUM album vulgare. -The ordinary White Lily. *Park. Parad.p.39. l. 37. l. 4-*

We may rank the White Lily among the very oldeft inhabitants of the flower-garden; in the time of GERARD it was very generally cultivated, and doubtlefs at a much earlier period; a plant of fuch ftatelinefs, fo fhewy, fo fragrant, and at the fame time fo much difpofed to increafe, would of courfe foon be found very generally in gardens, into which its introduction would be accelerated on another account; it was regarded as a plant of great efficacy; among other extraordinary powers attributed to it, we are gravely told that it taketh away the wrinkles of the face.

LINNAUS makes it a native of Paleftine and Syria; Mr. A1 TON of the Levant.

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

Of the White Lily there are three principal varieties:'

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

The twoiirft of thefe are to be efteemed merely as curiofities; in the third the plant acquires an acceffion of beauty which it has not originally 5 though many perfons objeft to variegated leaves,

N^o 279



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

E. Edwards del. Scipio sculp.

PLUMERIA RUBRA. RED PLUMERIA*



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta, *Folliculi* 2. reflexi. *Semina* membranae propriae inferta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

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

PLUMERIA flore roseo odoratissimo. *Tourn. Inff. 6zQ. Trew. Ebret. Tab. xli.*

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

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

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

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

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

N^o 280



Pub. by W. Curtis S^r Geo. Crescent Nov. 1794

APOCYNUM ANDROS[^]EMIFOLIUM. TUTSAN-
LEAV'D, or FLY-CATCHING DOGSBANE.



Ofs and Order.

PJSNTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic CharaBcr.

Cor. campanulata. *Glandula* 5 cum ftaminibus alternse.

Specific CharaEFer and Synonyms.

- APOCYNUM *androjamifolium* caule re&iufculo herbaceo, foliis ovatis utrinque glabris, cymis terminalibus. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. edri[^]. Murr. p. 258. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 303.*
- APOCYNUM *canadense*; foliis androfemi majoris. *Bocc. ficc. 35. /. 16. /. 3. Morif. Hifi. 3. p. 609. /. *5> t. 3. /. 16.*

In addition to the powerful recommendations oT beauty and fragrance, the Tutfan-leav'd Dogfbane intcrefts us on account of the curious ftru&ure of its flowers, and their fingular property of catching flies.

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

It is a hardy perennial plant, growing to about the height of a foot and a half, or two feet, and flowering from the beginning of July, to September; it has a creeping root, whereby it increafes greatly in light dry foils, and warm fituations, fo as even to be troublcfome; it will not thrive iu a wet Mk with us it produces feed-veffels but rarely; is propag[^]Hpy parting its roots in Autumn or Spring; MILLKR recommeScs March as the mod proper feafon, or it may be raifed from feeds, which in certain fituations and feafons ripen here.

The

The flowers of this Apocynum have a sweet honey-like fragrance, which perfumes the air to a considerable distance, and undoubtedly operates powerfully in attracting insects; when a plant of this sort is fully blown, one may always find flies caught in its blossoms, usually by the trunk, very rarely by the leg; sometimes four, or even five, which is the greatest possible number, are found in one flower, some dead, others endeavouring to disentangle themselves, in which they are now and then so fortunate as to succeed; these flies are of different species, the *musca pipietum*, a slender variegated fly with thick thighs, is a very common visitant, the *musca domestica* or house fly, we have never observed among the captives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TURNERA /RGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-
LEA V'D TURN ERA.



Clafs and Order.

PENTANOBIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, infundibuliformis, exterior 2-phyllus. *Petala* 5
calyti **Inferta**. *Stigmata* multifida. *Cap/* 1-locularis[^]-valvis.

Specific Charaffer and Synonyms.

TURNERA *angustifolia* fieri bus fcfilibus petiolaribus, foliis
lanceolatis rugofis acuminatis. *Mill. DHL cd.*
6. 4to.

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

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

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

The present species is a native of the West-Indies, and is commonly cultivated in our **stoves**, where it rises with a firm-rubby **stalk**, to the height of several feet, seldom continuing more than two or three years; **young plants** generally conic up in plenty from seeds I'pontancotl[^]Kcaltered, so that a succession is easily obtained.

It flowers from June to **August**.

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

N^o 281



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

N^o. 282



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc^{ilicet} Gen. Cressent Nov. 1. 1794. *Eschschol. del. Scarpia. sculp.*

HEDYSARUM OBSCURUM. CREEPING*,
RO-OTED HEDYSARUM.



Chfs and C'rders.

PIA DELPHICA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEDYSARUM *objfurum* foliis pinriatis, ftipulis vaginalifcus, caule ereiio ticxuofo, floribus pendulis. *Unn** *Sift. Vegetab. ed. i-i-* *Murr. p. 676.* *Maul. 447.* *Jacq. Fi. AuJlr. v. s. /.* 168.

HEDYSARUM caule reſto, ramofo; foliis ovaris; filiquis pndulis, Ueviffimis, veuofis. *Hall. Hi}}*. *Hch. w. 395-*

ONOBRYGHIS feminc dypeato *Ixvi.* *Banb. Pin. 350.*

Prof TACQIMM in the fecond volume of the *Flora aujirmk* gives ^{at l} ^{cxccle. ft} [^] ^{ure} ^{f^d} ^{aCCUrate} [^] ^{criP^don} of our plant, a native of the Alps of Germany and Switzerland and points out the characters in which it differs from the *alpinum* > for whicfi it has fometimes been miſtaken.

It is a **hardy** perennial, rarely exceeding a foot in height, nrocluces its fpikcs of pendulous flowers, which arc of a molt beautiful purple colour, in July and **Auguſt**; hitherto theſe have not been fucceded by feed-veffels with us, though we have cultivated the plant ſpi ^{feve} «J yea: ^{s.}

Its fte renders it a fuitable plant for rock-work, on **wjuch** it will grow rea-^{lily,} ^{increaſi} ^{»g} ^{b^y} ^{its rootSj} ^{whch} ^{are} ^{of} ^{the} ^{crec} ^{ping} ^{kind.}

HALLER ^{mci} ^{nions} a variety of it with white flowers.

MIMULUS RINGENS. NARROW-LEAVED
MONKEY-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal 4-dentatus, primaticus. *Cor.* ringens ; labio superiore lateribus replicato. *Cap.* 2-Iocularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

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

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

LYSIMACHIA galericulata f. *G. ratio* laetior non ramosa,
•&c. *Gron. Fl. Virg. t. 7 -*

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

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

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

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

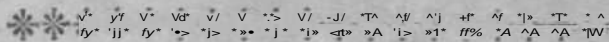
A perusal of the synonyms will shew to what a variety of genera this plant has been referred by different authors; LINNÆUS first gave to it the name of *Mimulus*, of which term we find in his *Philosophia Botanica* the following concise explanation:—"MIMULUS mimus personatus;" in plain English, a masked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

N. 283



Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Dec 1794

ROSA SEMPERFLORENS. EVER-BLOWING ROSE..



C/f/j ^?ii Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5. Gz/. urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnofus, collo coarftatus,, demum baccatus, coloratus. *Antrum* duplicatum, i-luculare,, fupernc apertum, pericarpiis ofTeis intus nidulantibus.

Specific Character.

ROSA *femperflorens* caule aculeato, foliis fubternis, **pedunculis** fubunifloris aculeato-hifpidis, calycis laciniis integris.

We are induced to confider the rofe here reprefented, as one of the moft defirable plants in point of ornament ever introduced to this country; its flowers, large in proportion to the plant, are femidouble, and with great richnefs of colour unite a moft delightful fragrance; they bloffom during the whole of the year, more fparingly indeed in the winter months; the fhrub itfelf is more hardy than moft greenhoufc plants, and **will** grow in fo fmall a compafs of earth, that it may be reared almoft in a coffee cup; is kept with the leaft poffible trouble, and propagated without difficulty by cuttings or fuckers.

For this invaluable acquifitipn, our country is indebted to the late GILBERT SLATER, Efq. of Knots-Green, near **Layton**-itone, whofe untimely death every perfon muft deplore, who is a friend to improvements in ornamental gardening: in procuring the rarer plants from abroad, more particularly from the Eaft-Indics, Mr. SLATER was indefatigable, nor was he lefs anxious to have them in the greateft perfection this country **will** admit; to gain this point there was no contrivance that ingenuity could fuggeft, no labour, no expence withheld; fuch exertions muft foon have infured* him the firft colle&ion of the plants of India: it is now about three years fince he **obtained** tins rofe from China; as he readily imparted his moft valuable acquifitions to thofe who were moft likely to Increafe them, this plant foon became confpicuous in the colle&ions of the principal Nurferymen near **town**, and in the courfe of a few years will, no doubt, decorate the window of every amateur.

The **largeft** plants we have feen have not exceeded three feet, it may no doj^t be **traffed** to a much greater height; a variety of it much we robuff having ufually feveral flowers on a foolltalk, of a paiced colour, and femidouble alfo, ha/mo^ lately been introduced, and as far as we can learn from .he fame lou'ce.

N^o 234



N^o 285



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc^o Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1794

Edwards del. Simpson sc.

JASMINUM ODORATISSIMUM. SWEETEST JASMINE*

*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYFFIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TASMINUM *odoratiffimum* foliis alternis obtufiufculis ternatis pinnatijque, ramis teretibus, laciniis calycinis **breviffimis**. *Ait. Hort. If. v. 1. p. 10. Linn. Syjt. Veget. ed. M- Murr. p. 56.*

JASMINUM flavum odoratum. *Barr. 1c. 62.*

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

The present species, according to Mr. AITON, is a native of Madeira, and was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, 111730; it is now a common plant in most greenhouses: it will form a shrub of considerable size, which requires no support, its leaves are glossy, inclining to yellow, growing for the most part three together, sometimes pinnated to its blossoms, which are yellow, and make their appearance from May to November: in point of hardiness, it is superior to many greenhouse plants, and may be propagated without difficulty by cuttings.

PORTLANDIA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-
FLOWERED PORTLANDIA.



Ciafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYMIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. davato-infundibuliformis. *Anther** 4-6. longiturJinalcs.
Cap/. 5-gona, 2-valvis, retufa, 2-locUiaris, **polyferma**, co-
ronata calyce 5-phyllo.

Specific CharaBer and Synonyms.

PORTLANDIA *grandiflora floribus* pentandris. *Linn. SvJ.*
Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 213. Ait, Kew. v. 1.
p. 228. foliis ovatis. Syft. Nat. ed. 13/
GmcL p. 360.

PORTLANDIA *grandiflora floribus* pentandris, **capfulis**
ovatis, foliis oblongis acumimui.s. *Szvari-z.*
Obf. Bat. p. 69.

Dr. BROWM, in his Natural Hiflory of Jamaica, gives to this genus the name of *Portlandia*, in honour of the Lhichefs Dowager of PORTLAND, who employed many of the leifure hours of a long and happy life, in the purfuits of natural **biftory**, in which fhe was eminently fkilled.—She was the friend and patron of Mr. LICHTJOOT, who dedicates to her his *Flora Scotica*; the fine collection of **rare** and valuable **trees** and fhrubs which enrich part of the grounds at Bulltrode, were" of her planting.

Dr. SWARTZ, in his Obfervations on the Plants of the Weft-Indies, informs us, that this fpecies grows wild in Jamaica, where (*incolit calcareofa petrofa*) it inhabits calcareous rocky places*, forms a final 1 Lrcc about the height of fix feet, and **flowers** from the middle of Summer to Autumn ; its bark, he obferves, as in other plants of the fame genus, is extremely bitter.

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

It forms a very beautiful flove plant, not of difficult growth, and readily difpofed to. flower; we have feen blowing plants of it little more than a foot high; its **bloflbms** arc **not** only uncommonly large, fhewy, and curious in their itructuie, but fragrant alfo, and *very* much fo when dried.

It is ufually increafed by cuttings.

• We wth that every perfon who **defcribE** foreign plants on the fpot, wouli do tfeu*, it would gervtly facilitate their culture.

N^o 286



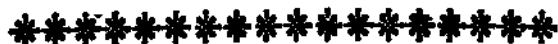
Pub. by W. Curtis Sc^{ilicet} Geo. Craynest Jan. 1 1795

N^o 207



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc^o Geo: Crispent Jan. 1. 1795

GOODENIA LIEVIGATA. SMOOTH GOODENIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Flores monopetali, fuperi. Cap/, bilocularis. Cor. fupra longitudinaliter fiffa, ftigma urceolatum ciliatum. Smith Traiif. Linn. Soc. v. 2. p. 346.

Specific Character.

GOODENIA *lavigata* foliis obovato-lanceolatis dentatis glabris.

In the Autumn of 1792, SAMUEL TOLFREY Efq. mod kindly invited me to infpect a vaft number of the natural productions of Botany-Bay, in his poffeffion ; collected with great affiduity, and brought over in high prefervation by Captain TENCH; among other curiofities, he flewed me fpecimens of the earths of that country, imported in very final! bags. I fuggefted to Mr. TOLFREY, that thofe earths might poffibly contain the feeds of fome curious and unknown plants; he readily acquiefced in the idea, and peimitted me to make trial of them : accordingly, in the Spring of 1793, I expofed them in fhallow pans, on a gentle tan heat, keeping them duly watered; in the courfe of the Summer they yielded me fourteen plants, moft of which were altogether new, and among others the fpecies of *Goodenia* here figured; this we have iince found to be a hardy greenhoufe plant, flowering from July to Oftober, and very readily increafed by cuttings.

The oldeft plant in our poffeffion is about a foot and a half high, much branched, the ftalks are round and fmooth to the naked eye, green below* above purplifh, the leaves are fmooth, of a deep bright green colour, alternate, Handing on footftalks, which gradually widen into the leaves, fomewhat ovate, and deeply toothed; the flowers grow in the alae of the leaves, forming a thin fpike, they are feffile, of a pale violet colour, and have a peculiar fmell which is rather unpleafant; at tfee fide of each flower are two long narrow Braaeae; the Calyx, which is placed on the germen, is compofed of five fhort ovate leaves, which appear edged with hairs if magnified; the Corolla is monopetalous, the lower part, which at firft is tubular, fplits longitudinally

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

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

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

N. 288



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

PASSIFLORA CILIATA. FRINGED-LEAVED
PASSION-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA HEXANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *retain* 5. *Stamina* germini vicina. *Nectarium*
multi-radiatum. *Antrum* pedicellarium duplicatum 1-loculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

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

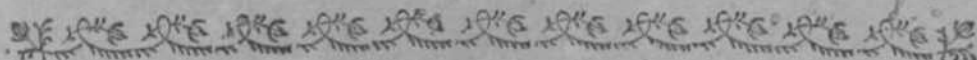
Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 340.

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

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

The leaves of this plant vary greatly in form, according to the health and luxuriance of the plant. We strongly suspect it to be a variety merely of that species: time will shew.

It is increased by cuttings, or seeds.



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the Plant i contained in th of the Plai us contained 1 In
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tically arranged. % phabeically arranged.

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- 280 Apocyntrm androxfmifolitim.
- 276 Bit turn virgaiinn.
- 27^ Borbonia crenata,
- 264 Ciftus formofus.
- S58 Coronilla varia.
- 271 Cyrranihu s angul Hfoltns.
- 255 Cytifas feffilifojius.
- 273 Diofma uniflora.
- 261 Enidiuin incarnatum.
- 27a Gladiolus trillis
- 263 Glycinc bimaculata
- 268——rubicunda*
- 27a——. cocci:nea
- 287 • Goodenia Isevigata.
- 282 I tedyfamm obfeurum.
- 285 ;a Miimim oiloraiilliiuim.
- 25S I\.:i longiflora.
- 267: >——i bulbocodium"
- 253 LatKyrus articulatus.
- 254 I Lilitim Cate/bxt.
- S78——candidum.
- i>75 Liriodendron Tulipifera.
- 2j4 Lopezta racemofa.
- &57 Lychnis chalccortit a.
- 277 Mahernia pinnata.
- B.62 Mcfembryanthemum aurcum*
- 260 Mctrofidros citrioa.
- 283 Mimnlus ringens.
- 269 Ornithogalum nutans.
- 288 Palfiflnra cilia:a.
- 275 Plum^iia rubra.
- 286 Portlandia grandiflora.
- 267 Pyrus fpe&abilis
- 267 R yrus-ipej»»iw. xicaulis.
- 267 R nunculus.ample
- 384 Roia femperflorwis.
- >>8i Turnera anguftidlia.
- % Jr!_
- 267 Apple-tree Chinefe.
- 276 Blit. Hraw berry.
- 74 Borbonia heart-leaved.
- ^ 264 Ciftus beanitilul.
- 272 Corn-flag fqua re-leave d.
- 258 Coronilla purple.
- 261 Crane's-bill flefh-c-loured.
- 266 Crow font ; • antain-leaved.
- 271 Cyr tanthus narrow-icaved.
- Z.9&5 Cyi ilus common.
- 273 Diofma one-(lowered.
- <* aKo DugAnne tut:an-leaved.
- 262 Fig-marigold golden.
- 263 Glycine pui ple.
- t 268 ——dingy-flowered.
- 70 ——fcarjet.
- 82 Hcdyfarum creepmg-<,oted.
- 285 fafmine fweet.
- 256 Ixia tong-floweid.
- ^i6j ——crocus-leaid.
- t^ 53 ' Lathyrus jointed-podd(d.
- ^2,59 Lily Catciby's.
- ^ 278 ——white.
- 254 Loprzia mexican.
- 255 • Lychnis fcarl et.
- 0 277 Mahernia winged.
- t <<60 Metmiideros harfh-leaved.
- 5f u8;j Monkey-flownarrow-leav'd.
- ^ 288 I ——SOWCT fringed-leaved
- 275 I Plumena red.
- * 286 Ponlandia great-flowered.
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- <> ^of Bethlehem Neapolitan.
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