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The ladies' flower-garden of ornamental bulbous plants /

London :William Smith,1841.

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GENUS XXXIX.

NARCISSUS, *Lin.* THE NARCISSUS.*Lin. Syst.* HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.—Perianth tubed; cup including the filaments; sepaline filaments prolonged; sepals wider than the petals; scape hollow upwards, more or less filled up below; peduncles solid, unequal. The principal fissures of the crown when it is three-lobed opposite the sepaline ribs, the indenture of each lobe opposite the petaline. Style mostly tripartite, sometimes by accident in semi-double or degenerated double flowers tripartite; ovules in from two to four rows, which are mostly imperfect and confused; seeds with a black shell. *W. Herb.*

DESCRIPTION, &c.—These beautiful flowers, some of which are so well known, and all of which are so worthy of being admired, have excited much attention in the botanical world from the arrangements that have been made of them, first by Mr. Salisbury, afterwards by Mr. Haworth, and lastly by Mr. Herbert. As Mr. Salisbury only published the names of his genera, without any definitions, it is needless to say more of them here; but as Mr. Haworth's genera have been adopted by some botanists, and their names have been retained as sectional divisions by others, it may be advisable here to give a short account of his system. In Mr. Haworth's Monograph, the old genus *Narcissus* is divided into the following sixteen genera:—

I. *AJAX*. (See our *fig. 1* in Plate 38.) Corona lobed, crenated, or serrated, about the length of the segments; stamens erect; leaves ensiform or lorate. This division includes all the kinds with a long cylindrical cup, like the common Daffodil.

II. *DIOMEDES*. (See our *fig. 2* in Plate 38.) Tube of corolla clavately cylindrical; corona large; stamens straight.

III. *CORBULARIA*. (See our *fig. 3* in Plate 38.) Segments of corolla small, usually shorter than the truncate corona; leaves filiform, channelled, green; stamens ascending. This division includes all the kinds of Hoop-petticoat *Narcissus*.

IV. *QUELTIA*. (See our *fig. 4* in Plate 38.) Spathe 1-flowered; corolla drooping; segments longer than the corona; corona campanulate, curled, a little lobed; stamens erect. The flower commonly called Butter-and-Eggs belongs to this division.

V. *TROS*. (See our *fig. 5* in Plate 38.) Spathe 1—2-flowered; corona rather plicately crenulated, twice as long as the segments; stamens erect.

VI. *ILLUS*. (See our *fig. 6* in Plate 38.) Spathe 2—4-flowered; corolla drooping; corona entire, much shorter than the segments; stamens inclosed, very unequal, three long, and three short, erect; leaves rushy, channelled. These are very elegant flowers.

VII. *ASSARACUS*. Spathe 2-flowered; corolla drooping; segments somewhat reflexed; corona somewhat undulated, equal to or longer than the segments; stamens inclosed, erect, three long, and three short; leaves flat.

VIII. *OILEUS*. Spathe 1-flowered; segments of corolla spreading; corona longer than, or length of, segments, entire; leaves lorate.

IX. *JONQUILLA*. (See our *fig. 7* in Plate 38.) Spathe 2—6-flowered; corolla stellately spreading; corona small, closely crenulated; scape compressed; leaves semiterete, rushy. This division includes all the Jonquils.

X. *HELENA*. (See our *fig. 8* in Plate 38.) Spathe 1—3-flowered; segments of corolla stellately spreading, much shorter than the tube; stamens erect, unequal.

XI. SCHIZANTHES. Spathe 3—4-flowered; corolla spreading; corona semi-tripartite, spreading, much shorter than the segments; scape compressed; leaves flat.

XII. GANYMEDES. (See our *fig. 3* in Plate 39.) Segments of corolla semi-reflexed; corona cup-shaped, much shorter than the segments.

XIII. PHYLOGYNE. (See our *fig. 4* in Plate 39.) Spathe 2—4-flowered; anthers contiguous, length of tube; corona usually shorter than the segments.

XIV. HERMIONE. (See our *figs. 1 and 2* in Plate 39.) Spathe 3—20-flowered; corolla stellately spreading; corona small; stamens erect, unequal; anthers small. This is a very interesting section, from the beauty of the flowers; the Tazetta, or French Daffodil, belongs to it.

XV. NARCISSUS. (See our *fig. 5* in Plate 39.) Spathe 1—3-flowered; corona small; stamens erect, unequal; corolla spreading. The Poet's Narcisse is the type of this division.

XVI. CHLORASTER. (See our *fig. 8* in Plate 39.) Spathe 1—3-flowered; corolla stellately spreading; corona small, entire, or 6-parted, incurved; stamens inclosed, unequal.

Mr. Herbert rejects all the distinctions laid down by Mr. Haworth; and though he makes six genera, for which he adopts some of Mr. Haworth's names, he affixes different characters to them. Dr. Lindley, in the article on Narcissus in the Penny Cyclopædia, thinks that only the genus *Corbularia* is sufficiently distinct to stand. Amid these conflicting opinions I have thought it best to preserve the old name of *Narcissus* for all the kinds; dividing the genus into sections according to Mr. Herbert's genera, and giving all the different names under the head of synonymes. All the *Narcissi* are natives of Europe, and many of them are found wild in England. They are all quite hardy; and when once planted should not be removed, except when absolutely necessary, as they will not flower well for a year or two after being disturbed, till they have thoroughly re-established themselves in the soil. This rule, however, does not apply to the Jonquils, which may be removed every year. The soil should be rich and loamy. The tenderer kinds may be planted in a dry sandy soil, and covered with leaves during winter; but the most tender should not be taken up (unless, as before observed, it be a kind of Jonquil); as when the bulbs are planted singly, the wet earth lying close upon them is apt to make them rot; but when they are left so as to form "a tuft, the wet drains through the interstices between the bulbs. When they are taken up, they should be planted again as soon as possible." (*Herb. Amaryll.* p. 296.) When the bulbs are taken up, they ought to be kept out of the ground as short a time as possible.

SECTION I.—CORBULARIA, OR HOOP-PETTICOAT.

SECT. CHARACTER.—Style and filaments declined, recurved; anthers short, attached at the middle, incumbent, versatile; filaments successively matured; the sepaline adhering to the tube near the base, the petaline inserted at the base; tube funnel-shaped; cup large, funnel-shaped (longer than the tube); limb little conspicuous; segments slender. *W. Herb.*

DESCRIPTION, &c.—This division includes all the elegant flowers known in gardens by the popular name of the Hoop-petticoat; this name alluding to the shape of the corona or cup, this being much longer than the segments of the limb, and being distended, as though drawn over a hoop. It is rather singular that even so early as the time of Parkinson (1629) there were as many difficulties about naming daffodils as there are at present. As it

is rather curious to see what opinions there were on this subject above two hundred years ago, I shall quote part of Parkinson's introduction to his article on the Daffodil; premising that the *Corbularia* or Hoop-petticoat belongs to what he calls the *Pseudo-narcissus*.

"There hath beene great confusion among many of our moderne writers of plants, in not distinguishing the manifold varieties of Daffodils; for every one almost, without consideration of kinde or forme, or other speciall note, giveth names so diversly one from another, that if any one shall receive from several places the catalogues of their names (as I have had many) as they set them down and compare one catalogue with the other, he shall scarce have three names in a dozen to agree together, one calling that by one name which another calleth by another, that very few can tell what they mean. And this their confusion in not distinguishing the name of *Narcissus* from *Pseudo-narcissus*, is of all others in this kind the greatest and grossest error." He then proceeds to detail the "Classis and formes" into which he divides the daffodils, telling us that he does so to avoid "that gulfe whereof I complaine so manie have been endrenched."

The name of *Corbularia* signifies "little basket." The plants comprised in this division are all of dwarf stature and delicate growth, and they are all hardy.

1.—NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS, *Clus.* THE CAMBRIDGE NARCISSUS.

SYNONYMES.—*Corbularia albicans*, [*Haw.*; *Corbularia cantabrica*, *W. Herb.*; *Trompette Marin*; *Pseudo-narcissus juncifolius flore-albo*, *Park.*; *Pseudo-narcissus flore-albo*, *Gerard.*

ENGRAVING.—Fig. 5, p. 34 of Gerard's Herbal.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Flower white or whitish; brims a little uneven. *W. Herb.*

DESCRIPTION, &c.—This plant is described by Parkinson as having two or three long and very green leaves, very like those of the common Hoop-petticoat *Narcissus*, but not quite so round; "among which riseth up a short stalke, seldom half a foot high, bearing at the top, out of a small shiny husk, one small white flower, sometime declining to a pale colour, having six small and short leaves, standing about the middle of the trunk, which is long, and much wider at the top than at the bottom: the small outer leaves or wings are a little tending to green, and the trunk (as I said) is white or whitish, having the brims a little uneven. The seed is small, black, and round." (*Park. Parad.* p. 106.) The description in Gerard is shorter, but it agrees, as well as the figure, with the above. The species flowers in March. It is a native of Biscay, and is found in great abundance among the mountain passes of the Pyrenees. It was introduced before 1596, and was common in British gardens for more than a century; but it is now lost. It is, however, well deserving of re-introduction, as it is the only one of the Hoop-petticoat division that has white or whitish flowers. It appears to derive its name of the Cambridge *Narcissus* from its having been cultivated on a large scale, about 1588, by "Master Nicolas Belson, sometime of King's College in Cambridge," whom Gerard calls "a man learned, and a diligent searcher of nature;" and who fancied that the distilled water of these Daffodils would cure the palsy, if the patient were "bathed and rubbed with the sayd liquor by the fire." This species is rather more tender than the common Daffodils; and this is probably the reason it has been lost.

2.—NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM, *Lin.* THE COMMON HOOP-PETTICOAT NARCISSUS.

SYNONYMES.—*Corbularia Bulbocodium*, *W. Herb.*; *C. lobulata*, *Haw.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Margin waved and indented. Flowers appearing in April. *W. Herb.*

VARIETY.—*N. B. 2 serotina*; *Corbularia serotina*, *Haw., Brit. Flow. Gard.* 2nd ser. t. 164; *C. B. 2 serotina*, *W. Herb.*; *N. Bulbocodium*, *Bot. Mag.* t. 88; *N. turgidus*, *Salis.*; *Pseudo-narcissus serotinus*, *Park.* t. 107, fig. 8. Cup undulately-lobed, *Haw.*

DESCRIPTION, &c.—The Common Hoop-petticoat *Narcissus* is so common in gardens as scarcely to need description. It is an elegant plant, with very slender leaves and bright yellow flowers. Like the former plant,

it is a native of the Pyrenees ; but it is also found wild in Portugal. It is the hardiest of all the kinds of this section, and it grows freely in the gardens near London, without taking up for several years. It was, however, killed in many places by the severe winter of 1837-8. The exact year of its introduction is not known, but it was before 1620, and after 1597, as it is not mentioned by Gerard. It should be grown in a light loamy soil, and sheltered situation ; and it succeeds and looks very well in pots. Its flowers do not appear till May, being a month or six weeks after those of most of the other kinds of Narcissus. Parkinson says of these kinds of Narcissus, "The French and Low Country men do call them *Trompettes*, that is, trumpets, from the form of the trunk."

3.—NARCISSUS CONSPICUUS, *D. Don.* THE CONSPICUOUS NARCISSUS.

SYNONYMES.—*Corbularia conspicua*, *Haw.* ; *C. c.* var. *princeps*, *W. Herb.* ; Showy Hoop-petticoat Narcissus ; *Pseudo-narcissus juncifolius lutea*, *Park.* ; *Narcissus montanus juncifolius flore-fimbriata*, *Lobel.*

ENGRAVINGS.—*Park. Parad.* p. 107, *fig.* 6 ; *Swt. Brit. Flow. Gard.* 2nd. ser. t. 326 ; and our *fig.* 3, in Plate 38.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Cup plicate, margin repand ; style longer ; leaves erect. *W. Herb.*

VARIETY.—*N. c.* 2 minor ; *C. c.* var. *minor.* *W. Herb.*

DESCRIPTION, &c.—This species is distinguished from the common Hoop-petticoat Narcissus by its erect leaves, which are generally shorter than the flower-stalk ; its plaited and crenulated cup ; and its projecting stigma. It is a native of the Pyrenees, whence it was introduced before 1560. It should be grown in light loamy soil ; and it should be slightly protected during severe frosts. It flowers in May.

4.—NARCISSUS TENUIFOLIUS, *Salis.* THE SLENDER-LEAVED NARCISSUS.

SYNONYMES.—*Corbularia tenuifolia*, *Haw.* ; *C. t.* var. *princeps*, *W. Herb.* ; Narrow-leaved bastard Daffodil, with the clipt trunk, *Park.*

ENGRAVING.—*Swt. Brit. Flow. Gard.* t. 114.

VARIETY.—*N. t.* minor ; *C. t.* minor, *W. Herb.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Leaves very narrow ; cup 6-lobed ; limb shorter, and style longer than the cup. *W. Herb.*

DESCRIPTION, &c.—The leaves of this plant are very narrow and very long, and the bulb is very small ; but the chief mark of distinction is in the cup of the flower, which is lobed, and in this differs materially from all the other species. It flowers in April. Like the other species, it is a native of the Pyrenees, whence it appears to have been introduced about the same time as *N. Bulbocodium*, as it is mentioned by Parkinson. It is rather tender, and is generally cultivated in pots ; as, though it will grow in the open air in mild seasons, an unfavourable winter will destroy it. The variety only differs in being smaller in all its parts. Mr. Herbert mentions another species, which he calls *Corbularia obesa*, which is a native of Tangiers, and flowers in March or April. The cup of this species is entire and inflated ; and the leaves are recumbent on the ground.

SECTION II.—AJAX, OR DAFFODIL.

SECT. CHARACTER.—Style thick, straight, subulate, three-furrowed, tripartite ; filaments straight, clustering round the style, adhering to the lower part of the tube, growing into the back of the anther below the middle ; anthers erect, straight (the point rarely a little curved), linear, margins of the lobes bent back, meeting behind, and enveloping

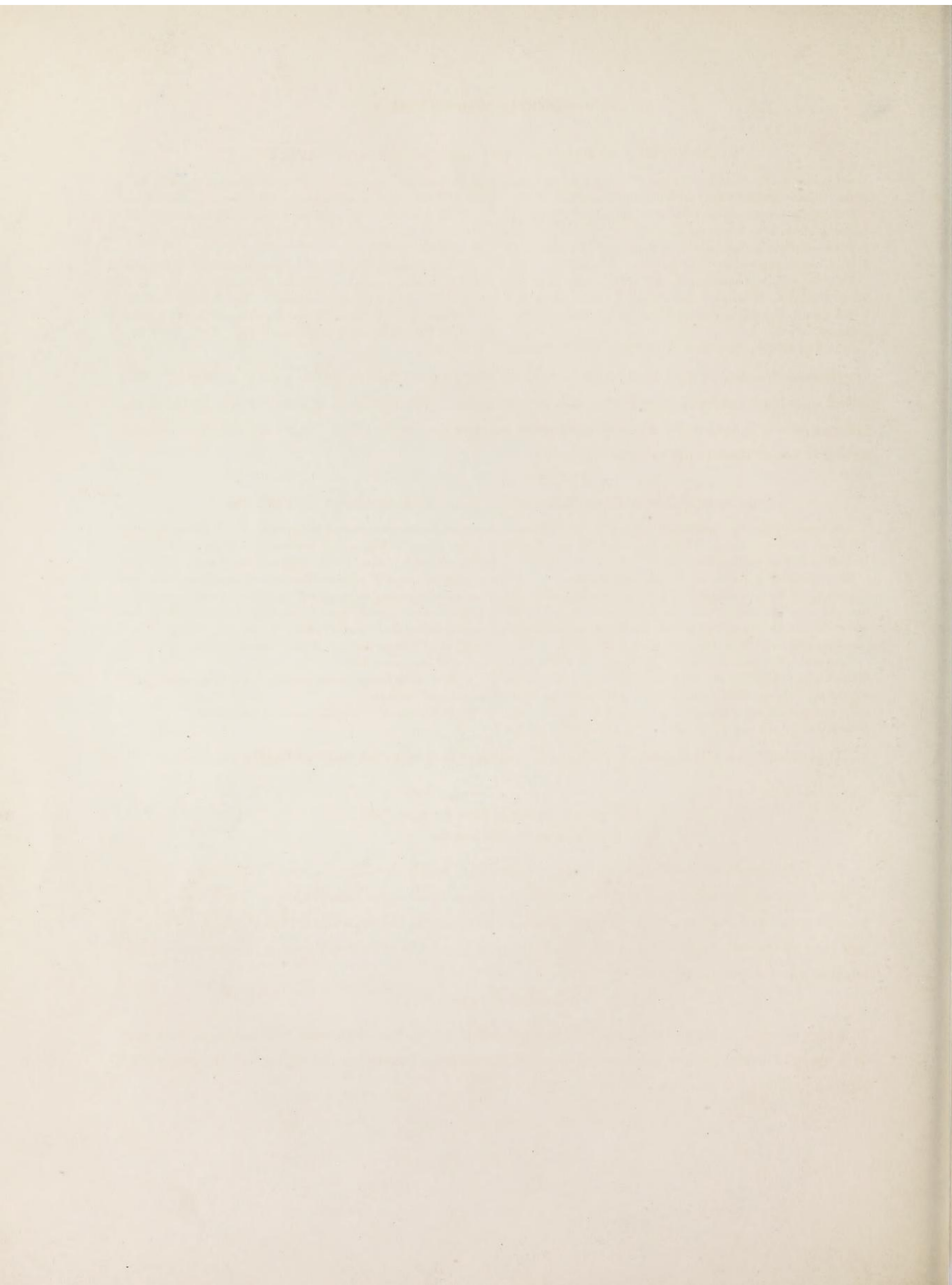
the filaments ; tube funnel-shaped ; crown nearly cylindrical, longer than the tube, equal to or longer than the limb, which is conspicuous ; capsule sloping ; seed roundish, wrinkled, with a prominent wrinkled raphe and chalaza. *W. Herb.*

DESCRIPTION, &c.—This section comprises all the true Daffodils, and the genus Ajax of Mr. Herbert, Mr. Salisbury, and Mr. Haworth. All these plants are well known, and hardy, with showy flowers ; and they will all grow without any particular care being bestowed on their cultivation.



1. *Narcissus Albicans.* — 2. *Narcissus Sabini.* — 3. *Narcissus conspicuus.*
 4. *Narcissus incomparabilis.* — 5. *Narcissus montanus.* — 6. *Narcissus cornutus.*
 7. *Narcissus Jonquillus.* — 8. *Narcissus gracilis.*

By S. Hughes Lith^d to the Queen.



5.—NARCISSUS MINOR, *Lin.* THE LESSER YELLOW DAFFODIL.

SYNONYMES.—*Ajax minor*, var. *princeps*, *W. Herb.*; *A. cuneifolius*, *Haw.*; *Pseudo-narcissus Hispanicus luteus minimus*, *Park.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Scape internally filled up near to the top; filaments adnate close to the base unequally; style shorter than the cup; limb semi-patent, pale yellow; segments not imbricating; cup 6-lobed, crenate at the edge; leaves glaucous. *W. Herb.*

VARIETIES.—*N. m. 2 humilior*; *N. minor*, *Bot. Mag. t. 6*; *Ajax minor*, 2 *humilior*, *W. Herb.*; *A. minimus*, *Haw.* Leaves closer to the ground, but before expansion touching it; segments imbricating, *W. Herb.*

N. m. 3 cuneifolius; *Ajax minor*, 3 *cuneifolius*, *Salis.* Segments

of the limb not imbricating. Mr. Haworth gives two varieties of this, one with large and erect leaves, and the other with narrow leaves.

N. m. 4 erectior; *Ajax minor erectior*, *W. Herb.*; *Ajax minor*, *Haw.* Mr. Haworth gives two varieties of this, differing like the others in the leaves.

N. m. 5 nanus; *Ajax minor*, 5 *nanus*, *W. Herb.*; *Ajax nanus*, *Haw.*; limb sulphureous, semi-patent, and half as long again as the cup, which is yellow, lobed, and crenate. Mr. Haworth mentions a narrow-leaved variety with a limb quite patent, and a double variety.

N. m. 6 pumilus; *Ajax minor pumilus*, *W. Herb.*, a very diminutive variety.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—Pretty little plants, with small bright yellow flowers, which appear in March. They are all quite hardy, and will grow in any common garden-soil. The species is a native of the Pyrenees and different parts of Spain; and it was introduced about the same time as the others. It is mentioned by Parkinson, as well as two or three of the varieties.

6.—NARCISSUS PSEUDO-NARCISSUS, *Lin.* THE COMMON DAFFODIL.

SYNONYMES.—*Ajax Pseudo-narcissus*, *Haw.*; *A. P. 1 ryticarpus*, *W. Herb.*; *Pseudo-narcissus Anglicus vulgaris*, *Park.*; the English Daffodil or Daffo-down-dilly, *Gerard.*

ENGRAVINGS.—*Eng. Bot. t. 17*; 2nd ed. v. iii. t. 468.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Cup the length of the limb; scape two-edged, striated; style shorter than the cup; filaments adnate, close to the base of the tube; cup sometimes with six lobes, cleft almost regularly, sometimes with none; limb paler than the cup. *W. Herb.*

VARIETIES.—This species varies very much when raised from seed; the variations consisting chiefly in the shades of colour between the cup and the limb, and in the greater or less degree of serrature of the cup; seedlings are also frequently found more or less double. Mr. Herbert states, that he had been "informed by a gentleman, who has

paid much attention to the wild Bulbs of Italy, that *N. Pseudo-narcissus*, in the vicinity of Naples, is oftener found in a wild state with double, than with single flowers." "Such plants," Mr. Herbert adds, "must, I think, be vestiges of ancient horticulture. I am also told that there are many variations of the plant, peculiar to different localities in Italy." The following varieties have been deemed by Mr. Herbert sufficiently distinct to receive names.

N. P. 3 festalis, *Salis.*; smaller than the species; the germen wrinkled when immature.

N. P. 4 nobilis, *Haw.*; limb spreading; cup large and irregularly lobed; scent unpleasent.

N. P. 5 Telamonius, *Haw.*; flowers unusually long.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—It is certainly of little use to attempt to describe this flower, for every one knows

—the Daffodils

That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty.

The bell-shaped part is called the cup, and the divisions, which look like a coloured calyx, the limb; and it is one of the characteristics of this division that the cup is much larger than the limb. The flower-stalk, or scape, is square and succulent, and hollow through nearly all its length, and the leaves are long and flat. The plant will grow in any soil, not too light and dry; and it is often found wild in Britain, though it is somewhat doubtful whether it be really a native, or only

"A garden-flower grown wild."

It is very common in the woods of Italy, where, as before observed, it is often found with double flowers, wild. It is always found in a loamy soil; and when grown in gardens, it flowers best, when it is left for several years without removing. It should be planted in autumn.

7.—NARCISSUS BICOLOR, *Lin.* THE TWO-COLOURED DAFFODIL.

SYNONYMES.—*Ajax lorifolius*, *Haw.*; *A. bicolor*, var., *lorifolius*, *W. Herb.*; *N. Pseudo-narcissus*, var. β , *Red.*; White-and-yellow Daffodil.

ENGRAVING.—*Bot. Mag.* t. 1187.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Limb very pale, rather shorter than the cup; which is a dark yellow, and imperfectly lobed. Leaves lorate, flat.

VARIETIES.—*N. b. 2 breviflos*; *A. l. 2 breviflos*, *Haw.*, has the cup very little longer than the limb, and the flowers are very fragrant.

N. b. 3 anceps; *A. l. 3 anceps*, *Haw.*, has a flattened scape, and the cup of the flower decidedly longer than the limb, with an unpleasant smell.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—This species is a native of the south of Europe, particularly of the Passes of the Pyrenees, but it has been long in cultivation in British gardens. The difference of colour between the cup and the limb is very striking; the latter in some seedlings being very nearly white. It is easily distinguished from the common kind by its round stalk; that of *N. Pseudo-narcissus* being flat.

8.—NARCISSUS MOSCHATUS, *Lin.* THE MUSK-SCENTED OR WHITE SPANISH DAFFODIL.

SYNONYMES.—*Ajax moschatus*, *Haw.*; *A. m. l candidissimus*, *W. Herb.*; *N. m. δ* , *Ker.*

ENGRAVING.—*Bot. Mag.* t. 1300; *Red. Lil.* 3, t. 188.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Segments tortuous, sulphurescent, turning white, equal to the cup, flower small. Style shorter than the cup. *W. Herb.*

VARIETIES.—*N. m. 2 tortuosus*; *A. tortuosus*, *Haw.*; *A. m. 2 tortuosus*, *W. Herb.*; *N. moschatus*, *Ker, Bot. Mag.* t. 924. Limb shorter than the cup, but broader; not so white as the species.

N. m. 3 cernuus; *N. cernuus*, *Roth.*; *Ajax m. 3 cernuus*, *W. Herb.*; *A. cernuus*, *Haw., Swt. Brit. Flow. Gard.* 2nd ser. t. 101. Flowers drooping. Leaves deeply channelled, frequently double.

N. m. 4 albicans; *Ajax m. 4 albicans*, *W. Herb.*; *A. albicans*, *Haw., Swt. Brit. Flow. Gard.* 2d ser. t. 145, and our *fig. 1*, in Plate 38. The Great Spanish White Daffodil, *Park. Par.* p. 100, t. 101, *fig. 1*. Segments of the limb ovate-lanceolate, somewhat flat, whitish; cup crenate, sulphurescent.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—The shape of these flowers differs very little from that of the common Daffodil, but the colour is very distinct. All the kinds are called Musk Daffodils, but very improperly; as the scent does not in the least resemble musk, but is rather like that of ginger. The different kinds are all found wild on the Pyrenees, but they have been in cultivation in British gardens for many years. Like the other species, it requires a loamy soil, which should be rather rich.

9.—NARCISSUS MAJOR, *Lin.* THE GREAT YELLOW SPANISH DAFFODIL.

SYNONYMES.—*Ajax luteus*, var. *major*, *W. Herb.*; *A. maximus*, *Haw.*

ENGRAVING.—*Bot. Mag.* t. 51.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Perianth all yellow. Filaments adnate, unequally near to the base of the tube. Style shorter than the cup.

VARIETIES.—*N. m. 2 propinquus*; *N. m. β* , *Bot. Mag.* t. 1301,

fig. 1; *Ajax luteus propinquus*, *W. Herb.* Cup straighter than in the species.

N. m. 3 obvallaris; *N. major*, *Bot. Mag.* t. 1304, *fig. 2*. Margin of the cup less lobed and more recurved than in the species. Limb short.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—This species is the kind frequently called the Great Yellow Spanish Daffodil. The cup is very long and rather deeply lobed, the lobes being broad and not much recurved. The limb is also large and very little recurved. There are several variations of this species, and Mr. Herbert refers to it the *Ajax lobularis* of Mr. Haworth, also called the Scotch Daffodil; *A. rugilobus* and *A. cambricus*. The species is found on the Pyrenees, and on several hills in France.

10.—NARCISSUS SABINI, *Lindl.* MR. SABINE'S DAFFODIL.

SYNONYMES.—*Diomedes major*, *Haw.*; *Ajax Sabinianus*, *W. Herb.*

ENGRAVINGS.—*Bot. Reg.* t. 762; and our *fig. 2*, in Plate 38.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Cup plicate, shorter than the limb; segments of the limb patent, imbricated.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—A very distinct species, from the cup being fluted, and not at all curved back at the

margin. The cup is darker than the limb; and the leaves are broad and very few. The native country of this plant is unknown; but it was found in 1818 in the Botanic Garden, Oxford, by Mr. Baxter, who sent it to Mr. Sabine. It is very seldom seen in collections. Some botanists have supposed it a garden hybrid, but it is found to come true from seed.

SECTION III.—GANYMEDES OR RUSH DAFFODIL.

SECT. CHARACTER.—Style straight, slender; filaments adhering to the upper part of the tube with greater diversity than *Queltia*; sepaline stamens more prolonged; limb decidedly reflex; cup equalling or

shorter than the limb; tube slender, drooping; capsule erect; seed oblong, with elevated raphe and chalaza. *W. Herb.*

DESCRIPTION, &c.—These are delicate plants with small bulbs, and slender stem and leaves, but with from two to seven flowers. The flower is generally drooping, with the cup projecting, and the limb turned back. All the species are very elegant.

11.—NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS, *Lin.* THE THREE-ANTHERED RUSH DAFFODIL.

SYNONYMES.—*Illus cernuus*, *Haw.*; *Ganymedes cernuus*, *W. Herb.*; *N. calathinus*, *Red.*; *N. juncifolius*, *Clus.*; *Turning Jonquil*, *Park.*

ENGRAVINGS.—*Bot. Mag.* t. 48; ? *Redouté Liliacées*, t. 410; and our *fig. 6*, in Plate 38.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Tube and limb equal, and much longer than the cup; limb reflexed. Spathe many-flowered. Flowers drooping, the three alternate stamens much shorter than the others, and with the

style concealed by the cup. Leaves narrow, rush-like, and somewhat twisted.

VARIETY.—*N. t. 2 luteus*, *Ker, Bot. Mag.* t. 1262; *N. calathinus*, var. *Red.* t. 177; *Queltia capax*, *Salis.*; *Assaracus capax*, *Haw.*; *Ganymedes pulchellus*, *Swt.*; *G. capax*, *W. Herb.* This variety only differs in the colour of the flowers; the cup being whiter than the limb.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—There are perhaps few plants that vary more in the flowers than this, as they are often very different on the same stalk. They always, however, agree in three of the stamens being so much shorter than the others as not to be perceptible without a very close examination. The limb of the flower is always reflexed, and the cup projecting; but this is a characteristic of the section or genus *Ganymedes*, which is named from the cup-bearer of Jove, from its constantly-projecting cup. Like all the plants in this division, this species is very delicate, and requires a warm and sheltered situation, and a light, rich soil: it is a native of Portugal and the South of France. The species differs from the variety in having a twisted stem, whence Parkinson's name of the *Turning Jonquil*. It may also be observed, that all the species called *Jonquil*, of which this once was one, are distinguished by their slender, rush-like leaves, whence indeed they take their name; as it is derived from the Latin word *juncifolius*, literally rush-leaved. The flower-stalk or scape in all these species has two or three flowers, and the flowers are always drooping.

12.—NARCISSUS CONCOLOR, *Swt.* THE SELF-COLOURED RUSH DAFFODIL.

SYNONYME.—*Ganymedes concolor*, *Haw.*

ENGRAVINGS.—*Swt. Brit. Flow. Gard.*, 2d ser. t. 113; and our *fig. 3*, in Plate 39.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Limb nearly equal in length to the tube, and

reflexed; cup much shorter. Spathe many-flowered, flowers drooping. The three alternate stamens a little shorter than the others; style projecting beyond the cup. Leaves not twisted, but deeply channelled, and folded together.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—This very handsome species differs from the preceding one, in the colour of the cup and the limb being the same, in the style projecting, in the three smaller stamens not being quite hidden by the cup,

and in neither the leaves nor stalk being twisted. This last distinction is, however, not always distinctly marked; as the leaves are sometimes twisted slightly. It is a native of the valleys of the Pyrenees; and it should be grown in a rich loamy soil, and sheltered situation.

13.—NARCISSUS NUTANS, *Haw.* THE NAKED RUSH DAFFODIL.

SYNONYMES.—*N. trilobus*, *Bot. Mag.*; *Ganymedes nutans*, *W. Herb.* | longer than the tube, and only partially reflexed. Style projecting far beyond the cup. Leaves linear, half round.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Cup much shorter than the limb. Limb

DESCRIPTION, &c.—This species may be considered as intermediate between the reflexed Rush Daffodils and the Jonquils; the cup being longer than the latter, and yet not so prominent as in *Narcissus triandrus* and its near allies. Mr. Herbert, however, considers this species, like the preceding ones, to belong to *Ganymedes*. It is a native of the South, and, like all the many-flowered *Narcissi*, it blooms later in the season than the common Daffodils.

There are some other species belonging to this division, but they are rarely seen in British gardens.

SECTION IV.—QUELTIA OR MOCK NARCISSUS.

SECT. CHARACTER.—Style straight, more or less attenuated; filaments adhering alternately to the upper part of the tube, straight, affixed to the back of the anthers below the middle; anthers linear, erect, recurved, with the margins of the cells meeting behind, above the attachment, but not enveloping the filaments (tube sub-cylindrical, more or less widened, crown shorter than the limb), shorter than the tube, or nearly equal. *W. Herb.*

14.—NARCISSUS MACLEAII, *Lindl.* MR. MACLEAY'S NARCISSUS.

SYNONYMES.—*Queltia Macleana*, *W. Herb.*; *Diomedes minor*, *Haw.*; *Small Early White Daffodil*, *Park.*

ENGRAVING.—*Bot. Mag.* t. 2588.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Scape 1—2-flowered; cup cylindrically truncate, fluted, and shorter than the limb. Leaves broad, green.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—This species is very distinct, from the breadth and greenness of the leaf, which in most of the *Narcissi* is glaucous. The cup is fluted; and of a deep yellow, while the limb is sulphur-coloured. The fluted cup resembles that of *N. Sabini*, with which it was classed in the genus *Diomedes* by Mr. Haworth.

15.—NARCISSUS MONTANUS, *Park.* THE WHITE MOUNTAIN DAFFODIL.

SYNONYMES.—*Queltia poculigera*, *Salis.*; *2. montana*, *W. Herb.*; *Tros poculiformis*, *Haw.*

ENGRAVINGS.—*Bot. Reg.* t. 123; and our *fig. 5*, in Plate 38.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Scape 1—2-flowered; limb about equal to the tube, cup a little shorter. Limb partly recurved; cup slightly

plated. Leaves broad, flat, glaucous, and laterally elongated.

VARIETY.—*N. m.* 2 *galanthifolius*; *Q. m.* 2 *galanthifolia*, *W. Herb.*; *Tros galanthifolius*, *Haw.* The limb is more exposed and twisted, and the cup more plated.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—This species is one of the most beautiful of all the *Narcissi*, from the elegant form of its pure white flower, and the graceful manner in which it hangs. It is quite hardy, and yet, though it has been introduced since the time of Parkinson (1629), it is rarely seen in British gardens. The reason seems to be, want of care in its culture, as it is a native of the valleys of the Pyrenees, and it requires a deep, moist soil, like that found in the recesses among the rocks.



1. *Narcissus orientalis*. — 2. *Narcissus Frewianus*. — 3. *Narcissus Concolor*.
 4. *Narcissus calathinus*. — 5. *Narcissus poeticus*. — 6. *Narcissus viridiflora*.

Dav. & Haghe Lith^{rs} to the Queen.

16.—NARCISSUS INCOMPARABILIS, *Curt.* THE NONSUCH DAFFODIL, OR BUTTER AND EGGS.

SYNONYMES.—*Queltia fœtida*, *W. Herb.*; *Q. incomparabilis*, *Haw.*

ENGRAVINGS.—*Bot. Mag.* t. 121; and our *fig.* 4 in Plate 38.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Cup much shorter than the limb, strongly plaited, six-lobed; limb patent, slightly tortuous. Leaves succulent, and rather glaucous.

VARIETIES.—*N. i.* 2 *aurantius*, *G. Don*; *N. Gouani* *Red.* t. 158. *Q. f.* 2 *aurantia*, *W. Herb.* Cup deep orange. Butter and eggs is the double-flowered kind of this variety.

N. i. 3 *semipartitus*; *Queltia semipartita*, *Haw.*; *Q. f.* 3 *semipartita*,

W. Herb. “A marked variety, with a paler tint of yellow, the cup more patent, regularly and deeply lobed.” *Herb. Amaryll.*

N. i. 4 *concolor*; *Queltia concolor*, *Salis.*; *Q. f.* 4 *concolor*, *W. Herb.* In this variety the cup is of the same colour as the limb.

N. i. 5 *griseas*; *Narcissus Queltia*, *G. Don*; *Queltia alba*, *Haw.*; *Q. f.* 5 *grisea*, *W. Herb.* Parkinson describes this species as being of a glistening whitish-grey, with a yellow cup. The double-flowered orange phoenix belongs to this variety.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—All these plants have a very unpleasant smell, whence Mr. Herbert proposes to call the species *Queltia fœtida*; all the varieties are apt to become double, but as they are rather capricious in this respect, varying very much, the double-flowered kinds have not been kept distinct. All the kinds are quite hardy, though natives of Spain and Portugal; and they have been common in British gardens for more than two centuries. There are many other sub-varieties, which differ in shades of colour, and in being more or less double; but they are all perfectly hardy, and will grow in any common garden soil.

17.—NARCISSUS SCHIZANTHES. THE CUT-FLOWERED NARCISSUS.

SYNONYMES.—*N. orientalis* β , *Lin.*; *N. incomparabilis*, *Ker.*; *Hermione ambigena*, *Salis.*; *Schizanthus orientalis*, *Haw.*; *Queltia orientalis*, *W. Herb.*

ENGRAVING.—*Bot. Mag.* t. 948.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Cup spreading, and deeply cut; segments of the limb long, pointed, and spreading. Leaf keeled.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—This species is very distinct; from the cup, instead of being entire, being so deeply cut as to be nearly divided into four separate parts. The flowers are large, and each scape or flower-stalk bears three or more flowers. There appears to have been great doubt among botanists where to place it, as it has been successively called a variety of *Narcissus orientalis*, one of *N. incomparabilis*, a kind of *Hermione*, and a kind of *Queltia*; while Mr. Haworth made it into a distinct genus under the name of *Schizanthus*, which signifies a cut flower.

18.—NARCISSUS ODORUS, *Lin.* THE SWEET-SCENTED NARCISSUS, OR GREAT JONQUIL.

SYNONYMES.—*Philygyne Campernilli*, *Haw.*; *Queltia odora campernelliana*, *W. H.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Flowers uniformly of a bright yellow. Cup chalice-shaped. Tube slender. Seeds usually in three rows, but sometimes irregular. Leaves deep green.

VARIETY.—*N. o.* 2 *calathinus*; *N. calathinus*, *Lin.*, *Bot. Mag.* t. 934; and our *fig.* 4, in Plate 39; *Philygyne odora*, *Haw.*;

Queltia odora calathina, *W. Herb.* The segments of the limb are narrower, and more recurved; and the ovary larger in proportion to the tube. This variety, when double, is often called Queen Anne's Jonquil.

There are several other varieties, which I have not described because they are very rare.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—It would be difficult to say why Linnæus named the species “odorus,” as it is not more sweet-scented than many other kinds of *Narcissus*. The variety he named *Narcissus Calathinus*, from its cup resembling a chalice. The species has generally two or more flowers on a stalk, but the variety is, in most cases, produced singly. Both kinds are quite hardy, and as they will grow in any soil or situation, they are common in gardens.

19.—NARCISSUS JONQUILLA, *Lin.* THE JONQUIL.

SYNONYMES.—*Jonquilla major*, *Haw.*; *Queltia Jonquilla*, *W. Herb.*; *Narcissus juncifolius*, *Park.*; the *Junquilia*, or common Rush Daffodil.

ENGRAVINGS.—*Bot. Mag.* t. 15; and our *fig. 7*, in Plate 38.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Leaves narrow and rounded, channelled on the surface. Tube slender, longer than the limb; cup very short. Flowers all yellow, and very fragrant.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—The fragrance and hardiness of the Jonquil, combined with its light and elegant form, and profusion of flowers, have made it a garden favourite in every country where it is known. It is a native of Spain, whence it was imported in the reign of Elizabeth; and it has been thus cultivated in British gardens for nearly three centuries. It is quite hardy, and will grow freely in any common garden soil. There are several varieties, but they only differ in size, or slightly in colour.

SECTION V.—NARCISSUS OR TRUE NARCISSE.

SECT. CHARACTER.—Style straight, slender; filaments straight, free at the point only, the sepaline adnate to the mouth of the tube, the petaline just below; anthers short, with the summit recurved, the

margins not meeting behind; tube slender, cylindrical, widened at the mouth; cup short, spread. *W. Herb.*

20.—NARCISSUS GRACILIS, *Sab.* THE SLENDER NARCISSUS.

SYNONYMES.—*Helena gracilis*, *Haw.*; *N. lætus*, *Red.*; graceful Jonquil.

ENGRAVINGS.—*Bot. Reg.* t. 816; *Red. Lil.* t. 428; *Swt. Brit. Flow. Gard.* 2d Ser. t. 136; and our *fig. 8*, in Plate 38.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Leaves narrow, green; spathe 1—3-flowered. Perianth pale yellow; style equal to the tube; seeds somewhat oblong. *W. Herb.*

VARIETIES.—*N. g. 2 planicorona*, *W. Herb.*; leaves narrow; tube longer than the limb; cup nearly flat; margin even.

N. g. 3 tenuior, *W. Herb.*; *N. tenuior*, *Curt.*, *Bot. Mag.* t. 379. Cup bright orange, margin waved; segments of the limb obovate; tube very slender.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—The species has so long been common in British gardens, where it is considered a kind of Jonquil, that its origin is lost; the variety was, however, introduced from Italy, in 1794. Both are quite hardy, and will grow in any common garden soil.

21.—NARCISSUS BIFLORUS, *Curt.* THE TWO-FLOWERED NARCISSUS, OR PRIMROSE-PEERLESS.

SYNONYME.—Pale Daffodil.

ENGRAVINGS.—*Bot. Mag.* t. 197.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Leaves a little glaucous, 1—4-flowered;

limb creamy white; cup yellow. *W. Herb.*

VARIETIES.—*N. b. 2 triflorus*, *W. Herb.* Generally with three or four rather smaller flowers. Imported from the south of France.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—The species, which is often confounded with the Poet's Narcisse, never seeds in our gardens, the anthers containing no pollen, and the ovaries no ovules. Its origin is not known, but as it can be traced in British gardens for more than three centuries, if a hybrid, it was probably raised accidentally. It is, of course, always propagated by offsets. The three-flowered French variety, on the contrary, seeds freely. Both kinds are quite hardy, and will grow freely in any soil or situation. It is often found wild both in England and Ireland; but always in situations which prove that it is not a true native. It is easily distinguished from the Poet's Narcissus, to which it is nearly allied, by the flower-scape generally bearing two and frequently three flowers, and by the rim of the cup being white, while that of the Poet's Narcissus is of a dark red or purple. This

species also possesses, to a greater degree than any other, the peculiar fragrance which has given the name to the genus; as Narcissus is derived from a Greek word, signifying Stupor, and the scent from these flowers in a close room, has been found to produce headache and giddiness.

22.—NARCISSUS POETICUS, *Lin.* THE POET'S NARCISSUS.

ENGRAVING.—*Bot. Mag.* t. 193; and our *fig.* 5, in Plate 39.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Leaves glaucous; flowers solitary, rarely, if ever, two; limb pure white, unless a small yellow mark at the base of the segments; cup yellow, margined with red or deep orange; seeds rounder than those of *Gracilis*. *W. Herb.*

VARIETIES.—These are so numerous, that I shall not attempt to give more than a selection.

N. p. angustifolius, *W. Herb.* Leaves narrow; flowers small. This is the kind figured in *Bot. Mag.* t. 193.

N. p. majalis, *W. Herb.*; *N. poeticus*, *Eng. Bot.* t. 275; 2d ed.

t. 469. Spathe generally 1-flowered. Flowers large, appearing in May.

N. p. recurvus, *W. Herb.*; *N. recurvus*, *Haw.* Leaves very broad, with the points always bent back; flowers very large.

N. p. patellaris, *W. Herb.*; *N. patellaris*, *Haw.* Leaves broad; alternate segments of the perianth more reflexed than the others; flowers very large and showy.

N. p. stellaris, *W. Herb.*; *N. stellaris*, *Haw.*; *Swt. Brit. Flow. Gard.* 2nd ser. 132. Segments of the limb narrow, and distinct at the base; less ornamental than the other species.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—All the species and varieties of the Poet's Narcissus, are easily known from all the other kinds of Narcissus, by the deep purple ring in the centre of the colour round the margin of the cup. This is the species into which Ovid tells us Narcissus was transformed; though it appears that the vain youth took his name from the flower, instead of giving it; as the Narcissus is mentioned, by Theophrastus, as common in Greece, and as used in medicine to procure ease from pain. The Poet's Narcissus is found wild both in Greece and Italy; and on this account, it is supposed to be the species alluded to, by both Greek and Roman writers.

It has been already observed, that all the kinds of Narcissi should be grown in deep rich loam; but this kind of soil is even more necessary to the Poet's Narcissus, than to any other species; as, when in very poor, or very dry soil, the flowers will not only be small, but they are liable to be attacked by a very remarkable disease, which is described by Mr. Haworth in Sweet's British Flower Garden, under *Narcissus recurvus*. It is well known that the flower of the Narcissus, when in the bud, is not folded up in a green calyx like some other plants, but in a brown withered-looking membrane, called a spathe, which bursts open when the flowers expand. Now the flowers attacked by this disease, instead of opening, appear to be imprisoned in the spathe, in which, when about half-grown, they wither and die; while the unopened spathe appears distended with gas, engendered by the decaying flower. If the spathe, when in this inflated state, be pressed between the thumb and finger, it will give out the imprisoned gas, "discovering the discoloured and only partially developed flower, as if it had been scalded by the heat of the sun's rays. This distemper the gardeners have a name for, and say such flowers are blind." The cause of this disease does not appear to be exactly understood, and no cure for it has been yet devised; but it is well ascertained that it never occurs either in moist soils or in moist seasons. I think it is Keats who says of the Narcissus, alluding to its flourishing most near water—

What first inspired the bard of old to sing,
Narcissus pining o'er the untainted spring?
'Twas in some lovely ramble he had found
A glassy pool with boughs all woven round;
And on its bank a lonely flower he spied,
Drooping and sad, amid the summer's pride.

SECTION VI.—HERMIONE, OR CLUSTERED NARCISSUS.

SECT. CHARACTER.—Style straight; slender filaments conniving, with a short curved point, alternately inserted; the sepaline at the mouth of the tube decurrent, scarcely partible from it, attached to the middle of the anthers; anthers after inversion acute-oval, incumbent, versatile. Capsule erect; tube slender, cylindrical, enlarged at the mouth; cup shorter than the tube or limb. *W. Herb.*

23.—NARCISSUS BIFRONS, *Ker.* THE TWO-FACED, OR JONQUIL-SCENTED NARCISSUS.

SYNONYMES.—Hermione bifrons, *Haw.*; *N. longiflorus*, *Willd.*

ENGRAVING.—*Bot. Mag.* t. 1186.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Leaves a deep glossy green; perianth yellow; cup more or less 6-lobed, shallow, patent; style just exceeding. *W. Herb.*

VARIETIES.—*N. b. 2 primulinus*, *H. b. 2 primulina*, *W. Herb.*;

N. b. bifrons, *Ker. Bot. Mag.* t. 1299; *N. compressa* β , *Haw. in Lin. Trans.* Hermione primulina, *Haw. Succ.* The segments of the limb are broader and shorter, and lap over each other, instead of being distinct.

N. b. 3 compressa, *H. b. 2 compressa*, *W. Herb.*; *N. compressus*, *Haw.* Cup crenated or 3-lobed, and more erect.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—This species was called bifrons, or two-faced, by Mr. Bellenden Ker, because he considered it half-way between *Narcissus odorus* var. *calathinus* (see our *fig. 4*, in Plate 39) and the common Jonquil (see *fig. 7*, in Plate 38); it having the six-lobed cup of the former, and the distinct segments and delightful fragrance of the latter. It is quite hardy, and blossoms in March or April, about the same time as *N. calathinus*, and earlier than the Jonquil. It was introduced from Holland about 1807; but its native country is unknown. The first variety, *N. b. 2 primulinus*, is sometimes called the Cowslip Jonquil, and *N. b. 3 compressus*, the Jasmine Jonquil.

24.—NARCISSUS TAZETTA, *Lin.* THE POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

SYNONYMES.—*N. flavus*, *Lag.*; Hermione Tazetta, *W. Herb.*; *H. cupularis*, *Salis.*; *Soleil d'or*, *Hort.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Spathe many-flowered; cup rather deep; margin entire. Leaves lorate, obtusely attenuated.

VARIETIES.—These are very numerous, many kinds that have been called species by different botanists, being in fact only different varieties of the Polyanthus Narcissus. The following are some of those which appear most distinct.

N. t. 2 aperticoronus; Hermione aperticorona, *Haw., Swt. Brit. Flow. Gard.* 2d ser. t. 191. Cup spreading.

N. t. 3 orientalis; *N. orientalis* γ , *Ker, Bot. Mag.* t. 946; *N. t. bicolor*, *Red.*; *N. citrinus*, *G. Don*; Hermione Tazetta sexlobata, *W. Herb.*; and our *fig. 1*, in Plate 39. Segments broad, roundish, overlapping each other. Cup spreading, six-lobed. This variety is known in the bulb catalogues as the Grand Primo Citroniere. It is also sometimes called the Polyanthus Narcissus of the Levant.

N. t. 4 multiflorus; *N. orientalis* δ , *Ker, Bot. Mag.* t. 1026, has all yellow flowers.

N. t. 5 Trewiana; *N. orientalis*, *Bot. Mag.* t. 940; *N. grandi-*

florus, *Haw.*; Hermione crenularis, *Salis.*; *H. Trevianus*, *Swt. Brit. Flow. Gard.* 2d ser. t. 118; *H. brevistyla* var. *Trevianus*, *W. Herb.*; *Bazelman major*, *Trew.*; and our *fig. 2*, in Plate 39. The style is much shorter than the stamens, and is seated very low in the cup. The leaves are very broad, and the flowers large.

N. t. 6 tereticaulis; *N. orientalis*, *Ker, Bot. Mag.* t. 1298; *N. tereticaulis*, *Haw.*; Hermione tereticaulis, *Swt. Brit. Flow. Gard.* 2d ser. t. 179; *H. leucoifolia*, *Salis.*; *H. brevistyla*, var. *W. Herb.* Scape roundish, hollow. Leaves linear-lorate, channelled, green. Style about half the length of the stamens, included in the tube. This is the plant called Surpassant, and the French Daffodil, in the bulb catalogues.

N. t. 7 crenulata; Hermione brevistyla crenulata, *W. Herb.*; *Bazelman minor*. Limb white; cup yellow, edged with orange, very wide.

N. t. 8 floribunda; Hermione grandiflora, *Haw.* This is the kind called in the catalogues Grand Monarque, or the Nosegay Narcissus.

Besides these and other botanical varieties, there are a great number of what are called garden varieties, which have been raised by florists from seed, and named by them after celebrated persons, &c.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—The Polyanthus Narcissus is a well-known flower, which is deservedly a favourite, from the ease with which it may be grown in pots, or flowered in water-glasses like the hyacinth. The best bulbs are imported from Holland, where two or three hundred kinds are grown and named. All the kinds are, however, easily distinguished by their numerous flowers and entire cup; and they are all delightfully fragrant. The word *tazetta* signifies a small deep vessel, like a tea-cup.

When flowered in glasses, they will require the same treatment as hyacinths, except that the water need not be changed so often; but when planted in the open ground, it should be in a sheltered situation, (as the flower is

apt to be broken by high winds), and in a rich loamy soil. The bulbs should be put into the ground in September, and they flower best when part of an old hotbed is spread over them in October, and slightly forked in. If the situation is cold, they may be covered with dead leaves during winter, but this is seldom necessary. They should not be taken up oftener than every third year, and they are better when not disturbed even then, unless it should be found that they flower weakly from having too many offsets.

25.—NARCISSUS PAPYRACEUS, *Ker.* THE ITALIAN, OR PAPER-WHITE NARCISSUS.

SYNONYMES.—*Hermione papyracea*, *W. Herb.*; *Narcissus Tazetta* *albus*, *Red.*; *N. unicolor*, *Tenore*; Roman Narcissus.

ENGRAVING.—*Bot. Mag.* t. 947.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Spathe many-flowered. Perianth pure white;

cup short; stigma shorter than the cup, and equal to the upper filaments. Bulb blackish. Leaves very glaucous.

VARIETY.—*N. p. 2 Cypri*, *N. cypri*, *Swt. Brit. Flow. Gard.* 2d ser. t. 92; and the double Cyprian Narcissus, *Bot. Mag.* t. 1011.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—This species differs from the common *Polyanthus narcissus*, chiefly in the colour of its flowers, and in its having a flattened two-edged stem. The cup is also much shallower, and it is somewhat scalloped at the margin; and the bulb is smaller and blacker. It is a native of Italy, and grows in great abundance near Mount Vesuvius. It should be planted in a sheltered situation, as it is very liable to be injured by high winds. The Cyprian narcissus, and the double Roman narcissus, are generally supposed to be varieties of this species. The latter is a very singular flower, the yellow and white being mixed in it, as the yellow and orange are in the well known variety called *Butter-and-eggs*. These and several other varieties are sometimes included in this species, and sometimes in *N. Tazetta*, the *Polyanthus narcissus*.

26.—NARCISSUS ITALICUS, *Ker.* THE ITALIAN NARCISSUS.

SYNONYME.—*Hermione italica*.

ENGRAVING.—*Bot. Mag.* t. 1188.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Spathe many-flowered. Segments of the

limb pointed; cup irregularly cleft. Style nearly equal in length to the cup. Leaves green.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—This species, though often confounded with *N. papyraceus*, is yet very distinct in the pointed segments of its flowers, its irregularly cleft cup, and dark-green leaves. This last is a striking mark of distinction, as the leaves of *N. papyraceus* are glaucous, and covered with a whitish bloom. There are many other species belonging to this division; particularly *N. dubius*, *Willd.*, *Hermione dubia*, *W. Herb.*, *Red. Lil.* t. 428, a French species, which appears to belong to *N. papyraceus*; and *N. serotinus*, *Desf.*, *Hermione serotina*, *Haw.*, an autumnal-flowering species, found in Barbary and on both shores of the Mediterranean. Another African species is *Narcissus viridiflorus*, *Ker.*, *Chloraster fissus*, *Haw.*, *Hermione viridiflora*, *W. Herb.*, and our *fig. 6*, in *Plate 39*; a very remarkable plant found on the Coast of Barbary, and on the Rock of Gibraltar, but which is seldom to be met with in England.

SUB-ORDER.—GALANTHÆ.

ESSENTIAL CHARACTER.—Porandrous; that is, not having the anthers slit and inverted, but opening partially; in this instance the pollen is discharged through two small round holes at the summit. Not oper-

culous; bedded, that is with a glandular spongy covering to the germen, in which the filaments are inserted. Pollen not half the size of the smallest pollen of the *Amaryllidacæ*. Peduncle curved.

In this sub-order, Mr. Herbert includes the genera *Galanthus*, *Erinosma*, and *Acis*, each of which has a solid flower-scape and whitish seeds; and *Leucojum*, which has a hollow scape and black shining seeds.

GENUS XL.

GALANTHUS, *Lin.* THE SNOWDROP.*Lin. Syst.* HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.—Bulb ovate; leaves linear-lorate; scape 1-flowered; spathe tubular below; above slit on one side, transparent on the other; germen oblong-ovate, pendulous; segments separate; sepals concave, expanding in the sun; petals much shorter, obovate, emarginate, 2-lobed, having the semblance of large nectariferous scales; style filiform, tapering to a point; filaments short, equal, inserted in the opercle, free; anthers erect, affixed at the base, apiculate; orifices terminal, round; capsule valveless; seeds whitish; pollen very minute. *W. Herb.*

DESCRIPTION, &c.—Though the Snowdrop is so common a flower, very few persons are aware of the botanical construction of this

“First pale blossom of the unripened year.”

The outer divisions of the flower, which are of a snowy whiteness, are the sepals of the calyx; while the petals are the short scale-like bodies, bordered and striped with green, which form the inner part. Thus, when the flower becomes double, it is only in the inner part, from the stamens being changed into petals, as is always the case with double flowers. There are only two species of Galanthus. The name of the genus is derived from two Greek words, signifying Milk-flower, in allusion to the whiteness of the flowers.

1.—GALANTHUS NIVALIS, *Lin.* THE COMMON SNOWDROP.

ENGRAVINGS.—Eng. Bot. t. 19; 2nd ed. vol. iii. t. 466.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Bulb small; leaves narrow, flat; sepals and

petals springing from the same base.

VARIETY.—G. n. 2 fl. pl. Flowers double.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—The elegant simplicity of the single snowdrop, and the earliness of its appearance, have always rendered it a favourite flower with poets; and many very beautiful lines have been written on it. The construction of the flower has been already described; and it is only necessary to add, that it varies very much in size, according to the soil and situation in which it is grown. It is a native of England, where it is found in woods and shady dells; the double flower is a garden variety, and it is usually smaller in size than the wild single plant. The bulbs should be planted in September or October, and they should not be removed, except when absolutely necessary.

2.—GALANTHUS PLICATUS, *Bieb.* THE FOLDED, OR RUSSIAN SNOWDROP.

SYNONYMES.—G. nivalis, *Pallas*; G. n. var. *Red.*; G. *Clusii*, *Otto*; *Leucojum bulbosum*, *Clus.*

ENGRAVINGS.—Bot. Mag. t. 2162; Bot. Reg. t. 545.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.—Bulb larger. Leaves longer, with their

margins folded back. Scape more robust. Flower smaller, green, more intense. Petals set more in than the sepals, and having more the appearance of a scale.—*W. Herb.*

DESCRIPTION, &c.—The bulb of this species is much larger than that of the Common Snowdrop, but the flower is smaller; and the petals forming the inner part are of a deep green. The leaves are broader than in the common kind, and they are curiously folded at the edges, whence the specific name of *plicatus*, which signifies plaited or folded. It is a native of Russia, and though it was first brought to England in 1592, it is very rarely in British gardens; probably from the flower being less showy than that of the common kind.

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OF ORNAMENTAL BULBOUS PLANTS.

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GENUS XXXIX.

NARCISSUS, Lin. THE NARCISSUS.

Lin. Si/St. HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character. — Perianth tubed ; cup including the filaments ; sepaline ribs, the indenture of each lobe opposite the petaline. Style

sepaline filaments prolonged ; sepals wider than the petals; scape hollow mostly tripartite, sometimes by accident in semi-double or degenerated

upwards, more or less filled up below ; peduncles solid, unequal. The double flowers tripartite; ovules in from two to four rows, which are

principal fissures of the crown when it is three-lobed opposite the mostly imperfect and confused ; seeds with a black shell. IV. Herb.

Description, &c. — These beautiful flowers, some of which are so well known, and all of which are so worthy of being admired, have excited much attention in the botanical world from the arrangements that have been made of them, first by Mr. Salisbury, afterwards by Mr. Hawortli, and lastly by Mr. Herbert. As Mr. Salisbury only published the names of his genera, without any definitions, it is needless to say more of them here ; but as Mr. Haworth's genera have been adopted by some botanists, and their names have been retained as sectional divisions by others, it may be advisable here to give a short account of his system. In Mr. Haworth's Monograph, the old genus Narcissus is divided into the following sixteen genera : —

I. Ajax. (See our Jig. 1 in Plate 38.) Corona lobed, crenated, or serrated, about the length of the segments ; stamens erect ; leaves ensiform or lorate. This division includes all the kinds with a long cylindrical cup, like the common Daffodil.

II. DiOMEDES. (See our Jig. 2 in Plate 38.) Tube of corolla clavately cylindrical ; corona large ; stamens straight.

III. CORBULARIA. (See our Jig. 3 in Plate 38.) Segments of corolla small, usually shorter than the truncate corona ; leaves filiform, channelled, green ; stamens ascending. This division includes all the kinds of Hoop-petticoat Narcissus.

IV. QUELTIA. (See our Jig. 4 in Plate 38.) Spathe 1-flowered ; corolla drooping ; segments longer than the corona ; corona campanulate, curled, a little lobed ; stamens erect. The flower commonly called Butter-and-Eggs belongs to this division.

V. TROS. (See our Jig. 5 in Plate 38.) Spathe 1 — 2-flowered ; corona rather plicately crenulated, twice as long as the segments ; stamens erect.

VI. ILLUS. (See our Jig. 6 in Plate 38.) Spathe 2 — 4-flowered ; corolla drooping ; corona entire, much shorter than the segments ; stamens inclosed, very unequal, three long, and three short, erect ; leaves rushy, channelled. These are very elegant flowers.

VII. ASSARACUS. Spathe 2-flowered ; corolla drooping ; segments somewhat reflexed ; corona somewhat undulated, equal to or longer than the segments ; stamens inclosed, erect, three long, and three short ; leaves flat.

VIII. OILEUS. Spathe 1-flowered ; segments of corolla spreading ; corona longer than, or length of, segments, entire ; leaves lorate.

IX. JONQUILLA. (See our Jig. 7 in Plate 38.) Spathe 2 — 6-flowered ; corolla stellately spreading ; corona small, erosely crenulated ; scape compressed ; leaves semiterete, rushy. This division includes all the Jonquils.

X. HELENA. (See our Jig. 8 in Plate 38.) Spathe 1 — 3-flowered ; segments of corolla stellately spreading, much shorter than the tube ; stamens erect, unequal.

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XI. SCHIZANTHES. Spathe 3 — 4-flowered ; corolla spreading ; corona semi-tripartite, spreading, much

shorter than the segments ; scape compressed ; leaves flat.

XII. Ganymedes. (See our jicj. 3 in Plate 39.) Segments of corolla semi-reflexed ; corona cup-shaped, much shorter than the segments.

XIII. Phylogyne. (See our Jig. 4 in Plate 39.) Spathe 2 — 4-flowered ; anthers contiguous, length of tube ; corona usually shorter than the segments.

XIV. Hermione. (See our Jigs. 1 and 2 in Plate 39.) Spathe 3 — 20-flowered ; corolla stellately spreading ; corona small ; stamens erect, unequal ; anthers small. This is a very interesting section, from the beauty of the flowers ; the Tazetta, or French Daffodil, belongs to it.

XV. Narcissus. (See our Jig. 5 in Plate 39.) Spathe 1 — 3-flowered ; corona small ; stamens erect, unequal ; corolla spreading. The Poet's Narcissus is the type of this division.

XVI, Chloraster. (See our Jig. 8 in Plate 39.) Spathe 1 — 3-flowered ; corolla stellately spreading ; corona small, entire, or 5-lobed, incurved ; stamens inclosed, unequal.

Mr. Herbert rejects all the distinctions laid down by Jlr. Haworth ; and though he makes six genera, for which he adopts some of Mr. Haworth's names he affixes different characters to them. Dr. Lindley, in the article on Narcissus in the Penny Cyclopaedia, thinks that only the genus *Corbularia* is sufficiently distinct to stand. Amid these conflicting opinions I have thought it best to preserve the old name of *Narcissus* for all the kinds ; dividing the genus into sections according to Mr. Herbert's genera, and giving all the different names under the head of synonyms. All the *Narcissi* are natives of Europe, and many of them are found wild in England. They are all quite hardy ; and when once planted should not be removed, except when absolutely necessary, as they will not flower well for a year or two after being disturbed, till they have thoroughly re-established themselves in the soil. This rule, however, does not apply to the Jonquils, which may be removed every year. The soil should be rich and loamy. The tenderer kinds may be planted in a dry sandy soil, and covered with leaves during winter ; but the most tender should not be taken up (unless, as before observed, it be a kind of Jonquil) ; as when the bulbs are planted singly, the wet earth lying close upon them is apt to make them rot ; but when they are left so as to form " a tuft, the wet drains through the interstices between the bulbs. When they are taken up, they should be planted again as soon as possible." (Herb. Amaryll. p. 296.) When the bulbs are taken up, they ought to be kept out of the ground as short a time as possible.

SECTION I.-CORBULARIA, OR HOOP-PETTICOAT.

Sect. Character. — Style and filaments declined, recurved ; anthers petaline inserted at the base ; tube funnel-shaped ; cup large, funnel-shaped ; limb little short, attached at the middle, incumbent, versatile ; filaments successively shaped (longer than the tube) ; limb little conspicuous ; segments

silicily matured ; the sepals adhering to the tube near the base, the slender. W. Herb.

Description, &c. — This division includes all the elegant flowers known in gardens by the popular name of the hoop-petticoat ; this name alluding to the shape of the corona or cup, this being much longer than the segments of the limb, and being distended, as though drawn over a hoop. It is rather singular that even so early as the time of Parkinson (1629) there were as many difficulties about naming daffodils as there are at present. As it

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is rather curious to see what opinions there were on this subject above two hundred years ago, I shall quote part of Parkinson's introduction to his article on the Daffodil ; premising that the *Corbularia* or Hoop-petticoat belongs to what he calls the *Pseudo-narcissus*.

" There hath been great confusion among many of our moderne writers of plants, in not distinguishing the manifold varieties of Daffodils ; for every one almost, without consideration of kind or forme, or other speciall note, giveth names so diversly one from another, that if any one shall receive from several places the catalogues of their names (as I have had many) as they set them down and compare one catalogue with the other, he shall scarce have three names in a dozen to agree together, one calling that by one name which another calleth by another, that very few can tell what they mean. And this their confusion in not distinguishing the name of *Narcissus* from *Pseudo-narcissus*, is of all others in this kind the greatest and grossest error." He then proceeds to detail the " Classes and formes " into which he divides the daffodils, telling us that he does so to avoid " that gulfe whereof I complaine so manie have been endrenched."

The name of *Corbularia* signifies " little basket." The plants comprised in this division are all of dwarf stature and delicate growth, and they are all hardy.

1.— NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS, Clus. THE CAMBRIDGE NARCISSUS.

Synonymes. — *Corbularia albicans*, [i/ato. ; *Corbularia cantabrica*, Engraving.— Fig. 5, p. 34 of Gerard's Herbal. W[^]. Her6. ; Trompette Marin ; *Pseudo-narcissus juncifolius flore-albo*, Specific Character. — Flower white or whitish; brims a little

Park. ; *Pseudo-narcissus flore-albo*, Gerard. uneven. W. Herb.

Description, &c.— This plant is described by Parkinson as having two or three long and very green leaves, very like those of the common Hoop-petticoat Narcissus, but not quite so round ; " among which riseth up a short stalke, seldom half a foot high, bearing at the top, out of a small shiny husk, one small white flower, sometime declining to a pale colour, having six small and short leaves, standing about the middle of the trunk, which is long, and much wider at the top than at the bottom : the small outer leaves or wings are a little tending to green, and the trunk (as I said) is white or whitish, liaving the brims a little uneven. The seed is small, black, and round." {Park. Farad, p. 106.) The description in Gerard is shorter, but it agrees, as well as the figure, with the above. The species flowers in March. It is a native of Biscay, and is found in great abundance among the mountain passes of the Pyrenees. It was introduced before 1596, and was common in British gardens for more than a century ; but it is now lost. It is, however, well deserving of re-introduction, as it is the only one of the Hoop-petticoat division that has white or whitish flowers. It appears to derive its name of the Cambridge Narcissus from its having been cultivated on a large scale, about 1588, by " Master Nicolas Belson, sometime of King's College in Cambridge," whom Gerard calls " a man learned, and a diligent searcher of nature ; " and who fancied that the distilled water of these Daffodils would cure the palsy, if the patient were " bathed and rubbed with the sayd liquor by the fire." This species is rather more tender than the common Daffodils ; and this is probably the reason it has been lost.

2.— NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM, Lin. THE COMMON HOOP-PETTICOAT NARCISSUS.

Synonymes. — *Corbularia Bulbocodium*, W. Herb. ; *C. lobulata*, Variety. — N. B. 2 serotina; *Corbularia scrotina*, Haw., Brit.

Haw. Flotv. Gard. 2nd ser. t. 164; *C. B. 2 serotina*, W. Herb. ; N. Bul-

Specific Character. — Margin waved and indented. Flowers hocod'nim, Bol. Mag. t. 55 ; N. turgidus, Salis. ; *Pseudo-narcissus*

appearing in April. W. Herb. serotinus, Parfc. t. 107, ^{7. 8. Cup undulately-lobed, /faz^j.

Description, &c. — The Common Hoop-petticoat Narcissus is so common in gardens as scarcely to need description. It is an elegant plant, with very slender leaves and bright yellow flowers. Like the former plant,

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it is a native of the Pyrenees ; but it is also found wild in Portugal. It is the hardiest of all the kinds of this section, and it grows freely in the gardens near London, without taking up for several years. It was, however, killed in many places by the severe winter of 1837-8. The exact year of its introduction is not known, but it was before 1620, and after 1597, as it is not mentioned by Gerard. It should be grown in a light loamy soil, and sheltered situation ; and it succeeds and looks very well in pots. Its flowers do not appear till May, being a month or six weeks after those of most of the other kinds of Narcissus. Parkinson says of these kinds of Narcissus, " The French and Low Country men do call them Trompettes, that is, trumpets, from the form of the trunk."

3.— NARCISSUS CONSPICUUS, D. Don. THE CONSPICUOUS NARCISSUS.

Synonymes. — *Corbularia conspicua*, Haw. ; *C. c. var. princeps*, W. Herb. ; Showy Hoop-petticoat Narcissus ; *Pseudo-narcissus juncifolius lutea*, Park. ; *Narcissus montanus juncifolius flore-fimbriata*, Lobel.

Engravings Park. Parad. p. 107, fig. 6; Swt. Brit. Flow.

Gard. 2nd. ser. t. 326 ; and our fig. 3, in Plate 38.

Specific Character. — Cup plicate, margin repand ; style longer ; leaves erect. W. Herb.

Variety. — N. c. 2 minor ; *C. c. var. minor*. W. Herb,

Description, &c. — This species is distinguished from the common Hoop-petticoat Narcissus by its erect leaves, which are generally shorter than the flower-stalk ; its plaited and crenulated cup ; and its projecting

stigma. It is a native of the Pyrenees, whence it was introduced before 1560. It should be grown in light loamy soil ; and it should be slightly protected during severe frosts. It flowers in May.

4.— NARCISSUS TENUIFOLIUS, Salis. THE SLENDER-LEAVED NARCISSUS.

Variety. — N. t. minor ; C. t. minor, W. Herb.

Specific Character. — Leaves very narrow ; cup 6-lobed ; limb border, and style longer than the cup. W. Herb.

Synonymes. — *Corbularia tenuifolia*, Haw. ; C. t. var. *princeps*, W. Herb. ; Narrow-leafed bastard Daffodil, with the dipt trunk, Park.

Engraving. — Swt. Brit. Flow. Gard. t. 114.

Description, &c. — The leaves of this plant are very narrow and very long, and the bulb is very small ; but the chief mark of distinction is in the cup of the flower, which is lobed, and in this differs materially from all the other species. It flowers in April. Like the other species, it is a native of the Pyrenees, whence it appears to have been introduced about the same time as *N. Bulbocodium*, as it is mentioned by Parkinson. It is rather tender, and is generally cultivated in pots ; as, though it will grow in the open air in mild seasons, an unfavourable winter will destroy it. The variety only differs in being smaller in all its parts. Mr. Herbert mentions another species, which he calls *Corbularia olesa*, which is a native of Tangiers, and flowers in March or April. The cup of this species is entire and inflated ; and the leaves are recumbent on the ground.

SECTION II.— AJAX, OR DAFFODIL.

Sect. Character.— Style thick, straight, subulate, three-furrowed, the filaments ; tube funnel-shaped ; crown nearly cylindrical, longer

tripartite ; filaments straight, clustering round the style, adhering to than the tube, equal to or longer than the limb, which is conspicuous ;

the lower part of the tube, growing into the back of the anther below capsule sloping ; seed roundish, wrinkled, with a prominent wrinkled

the middle ; anthers erect, straight (the point rarely a little curved), raphe and chalaza, W. Herb.

linear, margins of the lobes bent back, meeting behind, and enveloping

Description, &c. — This section comprises all the true Daffodils, and the genus *Ajax* of Mr. Herbert, Mr. Salisbury, and Mr. Haworth. All these plants are well known, and hardy, with showy flowers ; and they will all grow without any particular care being bestowed on their cultivation.

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5.— NARCISSUS MINOR. Lin. THE LESSER YELLOW DAFFODIL.

Synonymes. — *Ajax minor*, var. *princeps*, W. Herb. ; *A. cuneifolius*, Haw. ; *Pseudo-narcissus Hispanicus luteus minimus*, Park.

Specific Character. — Scape internally filled up near to the top ; filaments adnate close to the base unequally ; style shorter than the cup ; limb semi-patent, pale yellow ; segments not imbricating ; cup 6-lobed, crenate at the edge ; leaves glaucous. TV. Herb.

Varieties. — N. m. 2 *humilior* ; N. minor, Bo(Mag. t. 6 ; *Ajax minor*, 2 *humilior*, W. Herb. ; *A. minimus*, Haw. Leaves closer to the ground, but before expansion touching it ; segments imbric-

cating, W. Herb.

N. m. 3 cuneifolius ; Ajax minor, 3 cuneifolius, Salis. Segments of the limb not imbricating. Mr. Haworth gives two varieties of this, one with large and erect leaves, and the other with narrow leaves.

N. m. 4 erectior ; Ajax minor erectior, W. Herb. ; Ajax minor, Haw. Mr. Haworth gives two varieties of this, differing like the others in the leaves.

N. m. 5 nanus; Ajax minor, 6 nanus, IV. Herb. ; Ajax nanus, Haw. ; limb sulphureous, semi-patent, and half as long again as the cup, which is yellow, lobed, and crenate. Mr. Haworth mentions a narrow-leaved variety with a limb quite patent, and a double variety.

N. ta. 6 pumilus ; Ajax minor pumilus, TV. Herb., a very diminutive variety.

Description, &c. — Pretty little plants, with small bright yellow flowers, which appear in March. They are all quite hardy, and will grow in any common garden-soil. The species is a native of the Pyrenees and different parts of Spain ; and it was introduced about the same time as the others. It is mentioned by Parkinson, as well as two or three of the varieties.

6.— NARCISSUS PSEUDO-NARCISSUS, Lin. THE COMMON DAFFODIL.

Synonymes. — Ajax Pseudo-narcissus, Haw.; A. P. 1 ryticarpus, W. Herb. ; Pseudo-narcissus, Anglicus vulgaris. Park. ; the English Daffodil or Daffo-down-dilly, Gerard.

Engravings. — Eng. Bot. t. 17; 2ndcd. v. iii. t. 468.

Specific Character. — Cup the length of the limb ; scape two-edged, striated ; style shorter than the cup ; filaments adnate, close to the base of the tube ; cup sometimes with six lobes, cleft almost regularly, sometimes with none ; limb paler than the cup. fV. Herb.

Varieties. — This species varies very much when raised from seed ; the variations consisting chiefly in the shades of colour between the cup and the limb, and in the greater or less degree of serrature of the cup ; seedlings are also frequently found more or less double. Mr. Herbert states, that he had been "informed by a gentleman, who has paid much attention to the wild Bulbs of Italy, that N. Pseudo-narcissus, in the vicinity of Naples, is oftener found in a wild state with double, than with single flowers." " Such plants," Mr. Herbert adds, "must, I think, be vestiges of ancient horticulture. I am also told that there are many variations of the plant, peculiar to different localities in Italy." The following varieties have been deemed by Mr. Herbert sufficiently distinct to receive names.

N. P. 3 festalis, Salis. ; smaller than the species ; the germcn wrinkled when immature.

N. P. 4 nobilis. Haw. ; limb spreading ; cup large and irregularly lobed ; scent unpleasant.

N. P. 5 Telamonius, Haw.; flowers unusually long.

Description, &c. — It is certainly of little use to attempt to describe this flower, for every one knows — the Daffodils

That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty.

The bell-shaped part is called the cup, and the divisions, which look like a coloured calyx, the limb ; and it is one of the characteristics of this division that the cup is much larger than the limb. The flower-stalk, or scape, is square and succulent, and hollow through nearly all its length, and the leaves are long and flat. The plant will grow in any soil, not too light and dry; and it is often found wild in Britain, though it is somewhat doubtful whether it be really a native, or only

" A garden-flower grown wild."

It is very common in the woods of Italy, where, as before observed, it is often found with double flowers, wild. It is always found in a loamy soil ; and when grown in gardens, it flowers best, when it is left for several years without removing. It should be planted in autumn.

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7.— NARCISSUS BICOLOR, Lin. THE TWO-COLOURED DAFFODIL.

" Synonymes. — *Ajax lorifolius*, i/at«. ; *A. bicolor*, var., *loiifolius*,
W. Herb. ; *N. Pseudo-narcissus*, var. j3, Red. ; Wliite-and-ycllow
Daffodil.

Engraving — Bot. Mag. t. 1187.

Specific Character. — Limb very pale, rather shorter than the cup ;
which is a dark yellow, and imperfectly lobed. Leaves lorate, flat.

Varieties.— *N. b. 2 breviflos* ; *A. 1. 2 breviflos*, //ajt>., has the
cup very little longer than the limb, and the flowers are very fragrant.
N. b. 3 anceps ; *A. 1. 3 anceps*, Haw., has a flattened scape, and
the cup of the flower decidedly longer than the Lmb, with an unplea-
sant smell.

Description, &c. — This species is a native of the south of Europe, particularly of the Passes of the
Pyrenees, but it has been long in cultivation in British gardens. The difference of colour between the cup and
the limb is very striking ; the latter in some seedlings being very nearly white. It is easily distinguished from
the common kind by its round stalk ; that of *N. Pseudo-narcissus* being flat.

8.— NARCISSUS MOSCHATUS, Lin. THE MUSK-SCENTED OR WHITE SPANISH DAFFODIL.

Synonymes *Ajax moschatus*, Haw. ; *A. m. 1 candidissimus*,
W. Herb. ; *N. m. S*, Ker.

Engraving — Bot. Mag. t. 1300; Red. Lil. 3, t. 188.

Specific Character. — Segments tortuous, sulphurescent, turning
white, equal to the cup, flower small. Style shorter than the cup.

W. Herb.

Varieties. — *N. m. 2 tortuosus* ; *A. tortuosus*. Haw. ; *A. m. 2*
tortuosus, W. Herb. ; *N. moschatus*, Ker, Bot. Mag. t. 924.

Limb shorter than the cup, but broader ; not so white as the species.

N. m. 3 cernuus ; *N. cernuus*, Rolh. ; *Ajax m. 3 cernuus*.

W. Herb. ; *A. cernuus*. Haw., Swt. Brit. Floiv. Gard. 2nd ser.

t. 101. Flowers drooping. Leaves deeply channelled, frequently
double.

N. m. 4 albicans ; *Ajax m. 4 albicans*, W. Herb. ; *A. albicans*.

Haw., Swt. Brit. Flow. Gard. 2d ser. t. 145, and our fig. 1, in
Plate 38. The Great Spanish White Daffodil, Park. Par. p. 100,
t. 101, 1. Segments of the limb ovate-lanceolate, somewhat flat,
whitish ; cup crenate, sulphurescent.

Description, &c. — The shape of these flowers differs very little from that of the common Daffodil, but the
colour is very distinct. All the kinds are called Musk Daffodils, but very improperly ; as the scent does not in
the least resemble musk, but is rather like that of ginger. The different kinds are all found wild on the
Pyrenees, but they have been in cultivation in British gardens for many years. Like the other species, it requires
a loamy soil, which should be rather rich.

9.— NARCISSUS MAJOR, Lin. THE GREAT YELLOW SPANISH DAFFODIL.

fig. 1 ; *Ajax luteus propinquus*, W. Herb. Cup straighter than in
the species.

N. m. 3 obvallaris ; *N. major*, Bot. Mag. t. 1304, fig. 2.

Margin of the cup less lobed and more recurved than in the species.

Limb short.

Synonymes. — *Ajax luteus*, var. *major*, W. Herb. ; *A. maximus*,
Haw.

Engraving. — Bot. Mag. t. 51.

Specific Character. — Perianth all yellow. Filaments adnate,

unequally near to the base of the tube. Style shorter than the cup.

Varieties. — N. m. 2 propinquus ; N. m. \$, Bot. Mag. t. 1301,

Description, &c. — This species is the kind frequently called the Great Yellow Spanish Daffodil. The cup is very long and rather deeply lobed, the lobes being broad and not much recurved. The limb is also large and very little recurved. There are several variations of this species, and Mr. Herbert refers to it the Ajax lohularis of Mr. Haworth, also called the Scotch Daffodil ; A. rugilolus and A. camlicus. The species is found on the Pyrenees, and on several hills in France.

10.— NARCISSUS SABINI, Lindl. MR. SABINE'S DAFFODIL.

Synonymes. — Diomedes major. Haw. ; Ajax Sabinianus, JV .
Herb.

Engravings. — Bot. Reg. t. 762 ; and out fig. 2, in Plate 38.

Specific Character. — Cup plicate, shorter than the limb ; segments of the limb patent, imbricated.

Description, &c. — A very distinct species, from the cup being fluted, and not at all curved back at the

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margin. The cup is darker than the limb ; and the leaves are broad and very few. The native country of this plant is unknown ; but it was found in 1818 in the Botanic Garden, Oxford, by Mr. Baxter, who sent it to Mr. Sabine. It is very seldom seen in collections. Some botanists have supposed it a garden hybrid, but it is found to come true from seed.

SECTION III.— GANYMEDES OR RUSH DAFFODIL.

Sect. Character. — Style straight, slender ; filaments adhering to shorter than the limb ; tube slender, drooping ; capsule erect ; seed

the upper part of the tube with greater diversity than Queltia ; sepa- oblong, with elevated raphe and chalaza. fV.
Herb.

line stamens more prolonged ; limb decidedly reflex ; cup equalling or

Description, &c. — These are delicate plants with small bulbs, and slender stem and leaves, but with from two to seven flowers. The flower is generally drooping, with the cup projecting, and the limb turned back. All the species are very elegant.

11.— NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS, Lin. THE THREE-ANTHERED RUSH DAFFODIL.

Leaves narrow, rush-like, and somewhat
style concealed by the cup.
twisted.

Variety.— N. t. 2 luteus, Ker, Bot. Mag. t. 1262 ; N. calathinus, var. Red. t. 177 ; Queltia capax, Salts. ; Assaracus capax, Haw. ; Ganymedes pulchellus, Swt. ; G. capax, W. Herb. This variety only differs in the colour of the flowers ; the cup being -whiter than the limb.

Synonymes. — IUus cernuus, Haw. ; Ganymedes cernuus, W.
Herb. ; N. calathinus, Red. ; N. juncifolius, Clus. ; Turning
Jonquil, Park.

Engravings. — Bot. Mag. t. 48 ; ? Redout^ Liliacfees, t. 410 ; and
our Jig. 6, in Plate 38.

Specific Character. — Tube and limb equal, and much longer than
the cup ; limb reflexed. Spathe many-flowered. Flowers drooping,
the three alternate stamens much shorter than the others, and with the

Description, &c. — There are perhaps few plants that vary more in the flowers than this, as they are often very different on the same stalk. They always, however, agree in three of the stamens being so much shorter than the others as not to be perceptible without a very close examination. The limb of the flower is always reflexed, and the cup projecting ; but this is a characteristic of the section or genus Ganymedes, which is named from the cup-bearer of Jove, from its constantly-projecting cup. Like all the plants in this division, this species is very delicate, and requires a warm and sheltered situation, and a light, rich soil : it is a native of Portugal and the South of France. The species differs from the variety in having a twisted stem, whence Parkinson's name of

the Turning Jonquil. It may also be observed, that all the species called Jonquil, of which this once was one, are distinguished by their slender, rush-like leaves, whence indeed they take their name ; as it is derived from the Latin word *juncifolius*, literally rush-leaved. The flower-stalk or scape in all these species has two or three flowers, and the flowers are always drooping.

12.— *NARCISSUS CONCOLOR*, Swt. THE SELF-COLOURED RUSH DAFFODIL.

Synonyme. — *Ganymedes concolor*, Haw.

Engravings — Swt. Brit. Flow. Gaid., 2d ser. t. 1 13 ; and our fig. 3, in Plate 39.

Specific Character — Limb nearly equal in length to the tube, and reflexed ; cup much shorter. Spathe many-flowered, flowers drooping. The three alternate stamens a little shorter than the others ; style projecting beyond the cup. Leaves not twisted, but deeply channelled, and folded together.

Description, &c. — This very handsome species differs from the preceding one, in the colour of the cup and the limb being the same, in the style projecting, in the three smaller stamens not being quite hidden by the cup,

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and in neither the leaves nor stalk being twisted. This last distinction is, however, not always distinctly marked ; as the leaves are sometimes twisted slightly. It is a native of the valleys of the Pyrenees ; and it should be grown in a rich loamy soil, and sheltered situation.

13.— *NARCISSUS NUTANS*, Haw. THE NAKED RUSH DAFFODIL.

longer than the tube, and only partially reflexed. Style projecting far beyond the cup. Leaves linear, half round.

Synonymes. — *N. trilobus*, Bot. Mag. ; *Ganymedes nutans*, W. Herb.

Specific Character. — Cup much shorter than the limb. Limb

Description, &c. — This species may be considered as intermediate between the reflexed Rush Daffodils and the Jonquils ; the cup being longer than the latter, and yet not so prominent as in *Narcissus triandrus* and its near allies. Mr. Herbert, however, considers this species, like the preceding ones, to belong to *Ganymedes*. It is a native of the South, and, like all the many-flowered *Narcissi*, it blooms later in the season than the common *Daffodils*.

There are some other species belonging to this division, but they are rarely seen in British gardens.

SECTION IV.— *QUELTIA* OR MOCK *NARCISSUS*.

Sect. Character Style straight, more or less attenuated ; filaments adhering alternately to the upper part of the tube, straight, affixed to the back of the anthers below the middle ; anthers linear, erect, recurved, with the margins of the cells meeting behind, above the attachment, but not enveloping the filaments (tube sub-cylindrical, more or less widened, crown shorter than the limb), shorter than the tube, or nearly equal. W. Herb.

14.— *NARCISSUS MACLEAYI*, Lindl. MR. MACLEAY'S *NARCISSUS*.

Synonymes. — *Queltia Macleana*, W. Herb. ; *Diomedes minor*, I Specific Character. — Scape 1 — 2-flowered ; cup cylindrically

Haw. ; Small Early White Daffodil, Park. truncate, fluted, and shorter than the limb. Leaves broad, green. Engraving Bot. Mag. t. 2588. I

Description, &c. — This species is very distinct, from the breadth and greenness of the leaf, which in most of the *Narcissi* is glaucous. The cup is fluted ; and of a deep yellow, while the limb is sulphur-coloured. The fluted cup resembles that of *N. Sabini*, with which it was classed in the genus *Diomedes* by Mr. Ha worth.

15.— *NARCISSUS MONTANUS*, Park. THE WHITE MOUNTAIN DAFFODIL.

Synonymes. — *Queltia poculigera*, Salis. ; *2. montana*, W. Herb. ; plaited. Leaves broad, flat, glaucous, and laterally elongated.

Tro3 *poculifonnis*, Haw. Variety. — *N. m.* 2 *galanthifolius* ; *Q. m.* 2 *galauthifolia*, W.

Engravings. — Bot. Reg. t. 123 ; and our fig. 5, in Plate 38. Herb. ; Tros *galanthifolius*, Haw. The limb is more

exposed and

Specific Character[^] — Scape 1 — 2-flowcred ; limb about equal to twisted, and the cup more plaited, the tube, cup a little shorter. Limb partly recurved ; cup slightly

Description, &c. — This species is one of the most beautiful of all the Narcissi, from the elegant form of its pure white flower, and the graceful manner in which it hangs. It is quite hardy, and yet, though it has been introduced since the time of Parkinson (1629), it is rarely seen in British gardens. The reason seems to be, want of care in its culture, as it is a native of the valleys of the Pyrenees, and it requires a deep, moist soil, like that found in the recesses among the rocks.

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16.— NARCISSUS INCOMPARABILIS, Curt. THE NONSUCH DAFFODIL, OR BUTTER AND EGGS.

Synonymes. — *Queltia foetida*, W. Herb. ; *Q. incomparabilis*, i7air.

Engravings. — Bot. Mag. t. 121 ; and our fig. 4 in Plate 38.

Spkific Character. — Cup much shorter than the limb, strongly plaited, six-lobed ; limb patent, slightly tortuous. Leaves succulent, and rather glaucous.

Varieties. — N. i. 2 aurantius, G. Zo?i ; N. Gouani Red. t. 158.

Q. f. 2 aurantia, W. Herb. Cup deep orange. Butter and eggs is the double-flowered kind of this variety.

N. i. 3 semipartitus ; *Queltia semipartita*, Haw. ; Q.f. 3 semipartita, W. Herb. " A marked variety, with a paler tint of yellow, the cup more patent, regularly and deeply lobed." Herb. Amaryll.

N. i. 4 concolor ; *Queltia concolor*, Salis. ; Q. f. 4 concolor, W. Herb. In this variety the cup is of the same colour as the limb.

N. i. 5griseas ; *Narcissus Queltia*, G. Don ; *Queltia alba*. Haw. ; Q. f. 5 grisea. W. Herb. Parkinson describes this species as being of a glistening whitish-grey, with a yellow cup. The double-flowered orange phoenix belongs to this variety.

Description, &c. — All these plants have a very unpleasant smell, whence Mr. Herbert proposes to call the species *Queltia foetida* ; all the varieties are apt to become double, but as they are rather capricious in this respect, varying very much, the double-flowered kinds have not been kept distinct. All the kinds are quite hardy, though natives of Spain and Portugal ; and they have been common in British gardens for more than two centuries. There are many other sub- varieties, which differ in shades of colour, and in being more or less double ; but they are all perfectly hardy, and will grow in any common garden soil.

17.— NARCISSUS SCHIZANTHES, THE CUT-FLOWERED NARCISSUS.

Synonymes. — *N. orientalis* (8, Lin. ; *N. incomparabilis*, Ker. ; *Hermione ambigena*, Salis. ; *Schizanthos orientalis*, Haw. ; *Queltia orientalis*, W. Herb.

Engraving. — Bot. M[^]. t.]948.

Specific Character. — Cup spreading, and deeply cut ; segments of the limb long, pointed, and spreading. Leaf keeled.

Description, &c. — This species is very distinct : from the cup, instead of being entire, being so deeply cut as to be nearly divided into four separate parts. The flowers are large, and each scape or flower-stalk bears three or more flowers. There appears to have been great doubt among botanists where to place it, as it has been successively called a variety of *Narcissus orientalis*, one of *N. incomparabilis*, a kind of *Hermione*, and a kind of *Queltia* ; while Mr. Haworth made it into a distinct genus under the name of *Schizanthus*, which signifies a cut flower.

18.— *NARCISSUS ODORUS*, Lin. THE SWEET-SCENTED NARCISSUS, OR GREAT JONQUIL.

Synonymes. — *Philogyne Campemilli*, Haw. ; *Queltia odora campemelliana*, IV. H.

Specific Character. — Flowers uniformly of a bright yellow. Cup chalice-shaped. Tube slender. Seeds usually in three rows, but sometimes irregular. Leaves deep green.

Variety. — *N. o. 2 calathinus*; *N. calathinus*, Lin., Bot. Mag.

t. 934 ; and our fig. 4, in Plate 39 ; *Philogyne odora*, Haw. ;

Queltia odora calathina, W. Herb. The segments of the limb are narrower, and more recurved ; and the ovary larger in proportion to the tube. This variety, when double, is often called Queen Anne's Jonquil.

There are several other varieties, which I have not described because they are very rare.

Description, &c. — It would be difficult to say why Linnaeus named the species " *odorus*," as it is not more sweet-scented than many other kinds of *Narcissus*. The variety he named *Narcissus Calathinus*, from its cup resembling a chalice. The species has generally two or more flowers on a stalk, but the variety is, in most cases, produced singly. Both kinds are quite hardy, and as they will grow in any soil or situation, they are common in gardens.

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19.— *NARCISSUS JONQUILLA*, Lin. THE JONQUIL.

Synonymes. — *Jonquilla major*, Haw. ; *Queltia Jonquilla*, W. Specific Character. — Leaves narrow and rounded, channelled on

Herb. ; *Narcissus juncifolius*, Park. ; the *Junquilia*, or common the surface. Tube slender, longer than the limb ; cup very short.

Rush Daffodil. Flowers all yellow, and very fragrant.

Engravings. — Bot. Mag. t. 15 ; and our Jiff. 7, in Plate 38.

Description, &c. — The fragrance and hardiness of the Jonquil, combined with its light and elegant form, and profusion of flowers, have made it a garden favourite in every country where it is known. It is a native of Spain, whence it was imported in the reign of Elizabeth ; and it has been thus cultivated in British gardens for nearly three centuries. It is quite hardy, and will grow freely in any common garden soil. There are several varieties, but they only differ in size, or slightly in colour.

SECTION v.— *NARCISSUS* OR TRUE NARCISSE.

Sect. Character. — Style straight, slender ; filaments straight, free at the point only, the sepaline adnate to the mouth of the tube, the petaline just below ; anthers short, with the summit recurved, the margins not meeting behind ; tube slender, cylindrical, widened at the mouth ; cup short, spread. W. Herb.

20.— *NARCISSUS GRACILIS*, Sab. THE SLENDER NARCISSUS.

Synonymes. — *Helena gracilis*. Haw. ; *N. Isetus*, Red. ; graceful Jonquil.

Engravings.— Bot. Reg. t. 816; Red. Lil. t. 428; Swt. Brit. Flow.

Gard. 2d Ser. t. 136 ; and our fig. 8, in Plate 38.

Specific Character. — Leaves narrow, green; spathe 1 3-flowered.

Perianth pale yellow ; style equal to the tube ; seeds somewhat oblong.

W. Herb.

Varieties. — N. g. 2 planicorona, W. Herb. ; leaves narrow ; tube longer than the limb ; cup nearly flat ; margin even.

N. g. 3 tenuior, W. Herb. \ N. tenuior, Cwrt., Bot. Mag. t. 379.

Cup bright orange, margin waved; segments of the limb obovate ; tube very slender.

Description, &c. — The species has so long been common in British gardens, where it is considered a kind of Jonquil, that its origin is lost ; the variety was, however, introduced from Italy, in 1794. Both are quite hardy, and will grow in any common garden soil.

21.— NARCISSUS BIFLORUS, Curt. THE TWO-FLOWERED NARCISSUS, OR PRIMROSE-PEERLESS.

Synonyme. — Pale Daffodil. limb creamy white ; cup yellow. W. Herb.

Engravings. — Bot. Mag. t. 197. Varieties. — N. b. 2 triflorus, W. Herb. Generally with three or

Specific Character. — Leaves a little glaucous, 1 — 4-flowered ; four rather smaller flowers. Imported from the south of France.

Description, &c. — The species, which is often confounded with the Poet's Narcisse, never seeds in our gardens, the anthers containing no pollen, and the ovaries no ovules. Its origin is not known, but as it can be traced in British gardens for more than three centuries, if a hybrid, it was probably raised accidentally. It is, of course, always propagated by offsets. The three-flowered French variety, on the contrary, seeds freely. Both kinds are quite hardy, and will grow freely in any soil or situation. It is often found wild both in England and Ireland ; but always in situations which prove that it is not a true native. It is easily distinguished from the Poet's Narcissus, to which it is nearly allied, by the flower-scape generally bearing two and frequently three flowers, and by the rim of the cup being white, while that of the Poet's Narcissus is of a dark red or purple. This

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species also possesses, to a greater degree than any other, the peculiar fragrance which has given the name to the

genus ; as Narcissus is derived from a Greek word, signifying Stupor, and the scent from these flowers in a close room, has been found to produce headache and giddiness.

22.— NARCISSUS POETICUS, Lin. THE POET'S NARCISSUS.

Engraving Bot. Mag. t. 193 ; and our fig. 5, in Plate 39.

Specific Character. — Leaves glaucous ; flowers solitary, rarely, if ever, two ; limb pure white, unless a small yellow mark at the base of the segments; cup yellow, margined with red or deep orange; seeds rounder than those of Gracilis. W. Herb.

Varieties. — These are so numerous, that I shall not attempt to give more than a selection.

N. p. angustifolius, W. Herb. Leaves narrow ; flowers small.

This is the kind figured in Bot. Mag. t. 193.

N. p. majalis, W. Herb. ; N. poeticus, Eng. Bot. t. 275 ; 2d ed.

t. 469. Spathe generally 1-flowered. Flowers large, appearing in May.

N. p. recurvus, IV. Herb. ; N. recurvus. Haw. Leaves very broad, with the points always bent back ; flowers very large.

N. p. patellaris, W. Herb. ; N. patellaris. Haw. Leaves broad ; alternate segments of the perianth more reflexed than the others ; flowers very large and showy.

N. p. stellaris, IV. Herb.; N. stellaris, Haiv.; Swt. Brit. Flow.

Card. 2nd ser. 132. Segments of the limb narrow, and distinct at the base ; less ornamental than the other species.

Description, &c. — All the species and varieties of the Poet's Narcissus, are easily known from all the other kinds of Narcissus, by the deep purple ring in the centre of the colour round the margin of the cup. This is the species into which Ovid tells us Narcissus was transformed ; though it appears that the vain youth took his name from the flower, instead of giving it; as the Narcissus is mentioned, by Theophrastus, as common in Greece,

and as used in medicine to procure ease from pain. The Poet's Narcissus is found wild both in Greece and Italy ; and on this account, it is supposed to be the species alluded to, by both Greek and Roman writers. It has been already observed, that all the kinds of Narcissi should be grown in deep rich loam ; but this kind of soil is even more necessary to the Poet's Narcissus, than to any other species ; as, when in very poor, or very dry soil, the flowers will not only be small, but they are liable to be attacked by a very remarkable disease, which is described by Mr. Haworth in Sweet's British Flower Garden, under *Narcissus recurvus*. It is well known that the flower of the Narcissus, when in the bud, is not folded up in a green calyx like some other plants, but in a brown withered-looking membrane, called a spathe, which bursts open when the flowers expand. Now the flowers attacked by this disease, instead of opening, appear to be imprisoned in the spathe, in which, when about half-grown, they wither and die ; while the unopened spathe appears distended with gas, engendered by the decaying flower. If the spathe, when in this inflated state, be pressed between the thumb and finger, it will give out the imprisoned gas, " discovering the discoloured and only partially developed flower, as if it had been scalded by the heat of the sun's rays. This distemper the gardeners have a name for, and say such flowers are blind." The cause of this disease does not appear to be exactly understood, and no cure for it has been yet devised ; but it is well ascertained that it never occurs either in moist soils or in moist seasons. I think it is Keats who says of the Narcissus, alluding to its flourishing most near water —

What first inspired the bard of old to sing.

Narcissus pining o'er the untainted spring ?

'Twas in some lovely ramble he had found

A glassy pool with boughs all woven round ;

And on its bank a lonely flower he spied.

Drooping and sad, amid the summer's pride.

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SECTION VI.— HERMIONE, OR CLUSTERED NARCISSUS.

Sect. Chaiucter Style straight ; slender filaments conniving, with a short curved point, alternately inserted ; the sepaline at the mouth of the tube decurrent, scarcely partible from it, attached to the middle of the anthers ; anthers after inversion acute-oval, incumbent, versatile. Capsule erect ; tube slender, cylindrical, enlarged at the mouth ; cup shorter than the tube or limb. W. Herb.

23.— NARCISSUS BIFRONS, Ker. THE TWO-FACED, OR JONQUIL-SCENTED NARCISSUS.

Synonymes. — *Hermione bifrons*, Haw. ; *N. longiflorus*, Willd.

Engraving. — Bot. Mag. t. 1186.

Specific Character. — Leaves a deep glossy green ; perianth yellow ; cup more or less 6-lobed, shallow, patent ; style just exceeding.

W. Herb.

Varieties. — *N. b. 2 primulinus*, *H. b. 2 primulina*, W. Herb. ;

N. j8. bifrons, Ker. Bot. Mag. t. 1299 ; *N. compressa* ; 3, Haw. in

Lin. Trans. *Hermione primulina*. Haw. Succ. The segments of the limb are broader and shorter, and lap over each other, instead of being distinct.

N. b. 3 compressa, *H. b. 2 compressa*, W. Herb. ; *N. compressus*, Haw. Cup crenated or 3-lobed, and more erect.

Description, &c. — This species was called *bifrons*, or two-faced, by Mr. Bellenden Ker, because he considered it half-way between *Narcissus odorus* var. *calathinus* (see our Jiff. 4, in Plate 39) and the common Jonquil (see Jⁱ. 7, in Plate 38) ; it having the six-lobed cup of the former, and the distinct segments and delightful fragrance of the latter. It is quite hardy, and blossoms in March or April, about the same time as *N. calathinus*, and earlier than the Jonquil. It was introduced from Holland about 1807 ; but its native country is unknown. The first variety, *N. h. 2primulinus*, is sometimes called the Cowslip Jonquil, and *N. h. 3 compressis*, the Jasmine Jonquil.

24.— NARCISSUS TAZETTA, Lin. THE POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

Synonymes. — *N. flavus*. Lag. ; *Hermione Tazetta*, W. Herb. ;
H. cupularis. Salts. ; *Soleil d'or*, Hort.

Specific Character. — Spathe many-flowered ; cup rather deep ;
margin entire. Leaves lorate, obtusely attenuated.

Varieties. — These are very numerous, many kinds that have been
called species by different botanists, being in fact only different varie-
ties of the *Polyanthus Narcissus*. The following are some of those
which appear most distinct.

N. t. 2 *aperticoronus* ; *Hermione aperticorona*, Haw., Swt. Brit.
Flow. Gard. 2d ser. t. 191. Cup spreading.

N. t. 3 *orientalis* ; *N. orientalis* 7, Ker, Bot. Mag. t. 946 ;

N. t. *bicolor*, Red. ; *N. citrinus*, G. Don ; *Hermione Tazetta sex-*
lobata, W. Herb. ; and our fig. 1, in Plate 89. Segments broad,
roundish, overlapping each other. Cup spreading, six-lobed. This
variety is known in the bulb catalogues as the *Grand Primo Citroniere*.
It is also sometimes called the *Polyanthus Narcissus of the Levant*.

N. t. 4 *multiflorus* ; *N. orientalis* 5, Ker, Bot. Mag. t. 1026, has
all yellow flowers.

N. t. 5 *Trewiana* ; *N. orientalis*, Bot. Mag. t. 940 ; *N. grandif-*
lorus. Haw. ; *Hermione crenularis*, Salis. ; *H. Trevianus*, Swt. Brit.

Flow. Gard. 2d ser. t. 118 ; *H. brevistyla* var. *Trevianus*, IV.
Herb. ; *Bazelman major*, Trez<. ; and our fig. 2, in Plate 39. The
style is much shorter than the stamens, and is seated very low in the
cup. The leaves are very broad, and the flowers large.

N. t. 6 *tereticaulis* ; *N. orientalis*, Ker, Bot. Mag. t. 1298 ; *N.*
tereticaulis, Haw. ; *Hermione tereticaulis*, Swt. Brit. Flow. Gard.

2d ser. t. 179 ; *H. leucoifolia*, Salis. ; *H. brevistyla*, var. W. Herb.
Scape roundish, hollow. Leaves linear-lorate, channelled, green. Style
about half the length of the stamens, included in the tube. This is the
plant called *Surpassant*, and the French *Daffodil*, in the bulb catalogues.

N. t. 7 *crenulata* ; *Hermione brevistyla crenulata*, W. Herb. ;
Bazelman minor. Limb white ; cup yellow, edged with orange, very
wide.

N. t. 8 *floribunda* ; *Hermione grandiflora*, Haw. This is the kind
called in the catalogues *Grand Monarque*, or the *Nosegay Narcissus*.
Besides these and other botanical varieties, there are a great number
of what are called garden varieties, which have been raised by florists
from seed, and named by them after celebrated persons, &c.

Description, &c. — The *Polyanthus Narcissus* is a well-known flower, which is deservedly a favourite, from
the ease with which it may be grown in pots, or flowered in water-glasses like the hyacinth. The best bulbs
are imported from Holland, where two or three hundred kinds are grown and named. All the kinds are,
however, easily distinguished by their numerous flowers and entire cup ; and they are all delightfully fragrant.
The word *tazetta* signifies a small deep vessel, like a tea-cup.

When flowered in glasses, they will require the same treatment as hyacinths, except that the water need not
be changed so often ; but when planted in the open ground, it should be in a sheltered situation, (as the flower is

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apt to be broken by high winds), and in a rich loamy soil. The bulbs should be put into the ground in
September, and they flower best when part of an old hotbed is spread over them in October, and slightly forked
in. If the situation is cold, they may be covered with dead leaves during winter, but this is seldom necessary.
They should not be taken up oftener than every third year, and they are better when not disturbed even then,
unless it should be found that they flower weakly from having too many offsets.

25.— NARCISSUS PAPYRACEUS, Ker. THE ITALIAN, OR PAPER-WHITE NARCISSUS.

Synonymes. — *Hermione papyracea*, Lf. Herb. ; *Narcissus Tazetta* cup short ; stigma shorter than the cup, and equal to the upper fila-

ilbus, Red. ; *N. unicolor*, Tenore ; Roman *Narcissus*. mcnts. Bulb blackish. Leaves very glaucous.

Engraving. — Bot. Mag. t. 947. Variety. — *N. p. 2 Cypri*, *N. cypri*, Sivt. Brit. Flow. Gard. 2d

Specific Character. — Spathe many-flowered. Peri.anth pure white ; sev. t. 92 ; and the double Cyprian *Narcissus*, Bot. Mag. t. 1011.

Description, &c. — This species differs from the common *Polyanthus narcissus*, chiefly in the colour of its flowers, and in its having a flattened two-edged stem. The cup is also much shallower, and it is somewhat scalloped at the margin ; and the bulb is smaller and blacker. It is a native of Italy, and grows in great abundance near Mount Vesuvius. It should be planted in a sheltered situation, as it is very liable to be injured by high winds. The Cyprian narcissus, and the double Roman narcissus, are generally supposed to be varieties of this species. The latter is a very singular flower, the yellow and white being mixed in it, as the yellow and orange are in the well known variety called Butter-and-eggs. These and several other varieties are sometimes included in this species, and sometimes in *N. Tazetta*, the *Polyanthus narcissus*.

96. NARCISSUS ITALICUS, Kcr. THE ITALIAN NARCISSUS.

Synonymes. — *Hermione italica*.

Engraving. — Bot. Mag. t. 1188.

Specific Character. — Spathe many-flowered. Segments of the limb pointed ; cup irregularly cleft. Style nearly equal in length to the cup. Leaves green.

Description, &c. — This species, though often confounded with *N. papyraceus*, is yet very distinct in the pointed segments of its flowers, its irregularly cleft cup, and dark-green leaves. This last is a striking mark of distinction, as the leaves of *N. papyraceus* are glaucous, and covered with a whitish bloom. There are many other species belonging to this division ; particularly *N. dubius*, Willd., *Hermione dubia*, W. Herb., Red. Lil. t. 428, a French species, which appears to belong to *N. papyraceus*; and *N. serotinus*. Deaf., *Hermione serotina*, Haw., an autumnal-flowering species, found in Barbary and on both shores of the Mediterranean. Another African species is *Narcissus viridiflorus*, Ker, *Chlorostroc fissus*, Haw., *Hermione viridiflora*, W. Herb., and our Jig. G, in Plate 39 ; a very remarkable plant found on the Coast of Barbary, and on the Rock of Gibraltar, but which is seldom to be met with in England.

SUB-ORDER.— GALANTHEIDÆ.

Essential Character. — Porandrous ; that is, not having the anthers slit and inverted, but opening partially ; in this instance the pollen is discharged through two small round holes at the summit. Not operculous ; bedded, that is with a glandular spongy covering to the germen, in which the filaments are inserted. Pollen not half the size of the smallest pollen of the *Amaryllidaceæ*. Peduncle curved.

In this sub-order, Mr. Herbert includes the genera *Galanthus*, *Erinosma*, and *Acis*, each of which has a solid flower-scape and whitish seeds ; and *Leucojum*, which has a hollow scape and black shining seeds.

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GENUS XL.

GALANTHUS, Lin. THE SNOWDROP.

Lin. Syst. HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character. — Bulb ovate; leaves linear-lorate ; scape | scales; style filiform, tapering to a point ; filaments slight, equal, in-

1-flowered ; spathe tubular below ; above slit on one side, transparent sordid in the opercle, free ; anthers erect, affixed at the base, apicu-

late ; orifices terminal, round ; capsule valveless ; seeds whitish ; pollen very minute. W. Herb.

on the other ; germens oblong-ovate, pendulous ; segments separate ;

sepals concave, expanding in the sun ; petals much shorter, obovate, emarginate, 2-lobed, having the semblance of large nectariferous

Description, &c. — Though the Snowdrop is so common a flower, very few persons are aware of the botanical construction of this

" First pale blossom of the unripened year."

The outer divisions of the flower, which are of a snowy whiteness, are the sepals of the calyx ; while the petals are the short scale-like bodies, bordered and striped with green, which form the inner part. Thus, when the flower becomes double, it is only in the inner part, from the stamens being changed into petals, as is always the case with double flowers. There are only two species of Galanthus. The name of the genus is derived from two Greek words, signifying Milk -flower, in allusion to the whiteness of the flowers.

1.— GALANTHUS NIVALIS, Lin. THE COMMON SNOWDROP.

Engravings. — Eng. Bot. t. 19; 2nd ed. vol. iii. t. 466. 1 petals springing from the same base.

Specific Character. — Bulb small ; leaves narrow, flat ; sepals and | Variety. — G. n. 2 fl, pi. Flowers double.

Description, &c. — The elegant simplicity of the single snowdrop, and the earliness of its appearance, have always rendered it a favourite flower with poets ; and many very beautiful lines have been written on it. The construction of the flower has been already described ; and it is only necessary to add, that it varies very much in size, according to the soil and situation in which it is grown. It is a native of England, where it is found in woods and shady dells ; the double flower is a garden variety, and it is usually smaller in size than the wild single plant. The bulbs should be planted in September or October, and they should not be removed, except when absolutely necessary.

2.— GALANTHUS PLICATUS, Bieh. THE FOLDED, OR RUSSIAN SNOWDROP.

Synonymes. — G. nivalis, Pallas ; G. n. var. Red. ; G. Clusii, Otto ; Leucojum bulbosum, Clus.

Engravings. — Bot. M.ig. t. 2162 ; Bot. Reg. t. 545.

Specific Character. — Bulb larger. Leaves longer, with their margins folded back. Scape more robust. Flower smaller, green, more intense. Petals set more in than the sepals, and having more the appearance of a scale. — fV. Herb.

Description, &c. — The bulb of this species is much larger than that of the Common Snowdrop, but the flower is smaller ; and the petals forming the inner part are of a deep green. The leaves are broader than in the common kind, and they are curiously folded at the edges, whence the specific name of plicatus, which signifies plaited or folded. It is a native of Russia, and though it was first brought to England in 1592, it is very rarely in British gardens ; probably from the flower being less showy than that of the common kind.