THE BOTANICAL CABINET

Consisting of

Coloured Delineations

OF

Plants,

from all Countries,

with a short Account of each.
Directions for Management &c.&c.

BY

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. XVI.

The Plates by

GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

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1829.

Hakea ferruginea

Lodd. del

No. 1501.

HAKEA FERRUGINEA.

Class. Order.

TETRANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of New South Wales, lately introduced. We received it from our friend Mr. Barclay, in whose garden it was raised. It grows to the height of two or three feet, and flowers in May and June. The greenhouse is necessary for its preservation.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat, mixed with a portion of loam.

Dillwynia pungens.

No. 1502.

DILLWYNIA PUNGENS.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the South Coast of New Holland, introduced in 1825, by Mr. Mackay. It is an elegant greenhouse or conservatory plant, growing to three or four feet high, flowering abundantly in April and May.

It may be increased by cuttings, and thrives very well in sandy peat earth.

№ 1503.

G.Loddiges del.

Aphyllanthes monspeliensis

No. 1503.

APHYLLANTHÉS MONSPELIENSIS.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is said to have been introduced in 1791. It is a native of the South of France, also of the coast of Barbary, and the shores of the Dardanelles.

It flowers in June with us, and must be protected in winter in a cold frame: the soil should be sandy loam. We have increased it now and then by separating the roots, which are small and fibrous.

Aloe incurva.

No. 1504.

ALOE INCURVA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This pleasing plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It was introduced in 1796, and usually flowers in spring, or beginning of summer.

It requires the greenhouse in the winter, when it should have little or no water; in summer it may be placed out of doors. It sometimes produces offsets, whereby it may be increased: the soil should be sandy loam.

"How delightful is it to behold and study these inferior works of Creation! What a beautiful fabric do we here dwell in; the floor so dressed with herbs and flowers, and trees, and watered with springs and rivers; the roof so widely expanded, so admirably adorned! What wonders do sun, moon, and stars, seas and winds, contain! And hath God prepared such a

A. brevifolia acuminata.

house for corruptible flesh, for a soul imprisoned; and doth He bestow so many millions of wonders upon His enemies? O what a dwelling must that be, which He prepares for His dearly beloved children; and how will the Glory of the New Jerusalem exceed all the present Glory of the Creation!"

Erica cinerea *pallida*.

No. 1505.

ERICA CINEREA *pallida*.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

An ornamental variety, found originally in Scotland. Like the other kinds of hardy heaths, it is cultivated with little care, by planting in a border of peat and loam; or it may be kept in a pot, plunged in the ground, in which way it will thrive nearly equally well.

It is increased without difficulty by cuttings.

Iris taurica.

No. 1506.

IRIS TAURICA.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We raised this plant in 1826, from seeds received from our valued friend Dr. Fischer, of Petersburg. It is quite hardy, growing to the height of a few inches only, and flowering in the month of May.

It will increase by separating the roots, which should be planted in light loam, either in a pot or border.

Fothergilla gardeni

No. 1507.

FOTHERGILLA GARDENI.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

.....

This genus was named by Linnæus, in honour of the great and excellent Dr. John Fothergill, who was a most liberal encourager of the science of Botany. A very great number of plants, from different parts of the world, were introduced by him, and cultivated in magnificent style at his garden at Upton, Essex. He sent out our late friend, W. Bartram, in 1773, to Florida, Georgia, and Carolina, in quest of objects of Natural History, and is said to have possessed upwards of 3400 species of plants from warm countries, and 3000 others that would endure our climate.

The Fothergilla Gardeni is a native of Carolina, perfectly hardy; with us it flowers in June, and should be planted in a border of peat and loam. It will increase by suckers, and also by layers, which take two years to acquire sufficient roots.

Kalmia glauca

No. 1508.

KALMIA GLAUCA.

Class. Order.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Newfoundland, discovered there by Sir Joseph Banks, and introduced by him in 1767. It is a dwarf shrub of bushy growth, rarely exceeding one foot in height, flowering in profusion in April and May, when few plants surpass it in beauty.

It will endure any degree of cold, and is increased by layers, which should be planted in peat earth, mixed with loam.

No. 1509.

PERSOONIA LATIFOLIA,

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

We raised this in 1822, from seeds, received from New South Wales. It has grown to the height of three feet, and flowered in June and July.

Like the other Persoonias, it is difficult to propagate in any way excepting by seeds, which have not yet come to maturity with us: they are very hard, and remain long in the earth before vegetation takes place.

It requires the greenhouse, and should be potted in loam and peat.

Saxifraga decipiens

No. 1510.

SAXIFRAGA DECIPIENS.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Germany and Bohemia, also found in Wales, growing on rocks, according to Mr. Don, to whom we are indebted for the name, and the public for his valuable monograph on this rather abstruse genus, in the Linnæan Transactions.

It is quite hardy, increases freely, and is easily kept, either in a small pot, in loam and decayed morter, or on an artificial rock.

No. 1511.

SCHELHAMMERA MULTIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of New Holland, introduced in 1824. It grows from one to two feet high, with somewhat pendulous shoots, flowering in July and August. The flowers are very delicate and pleasing. It increases itself by suckers from the root, which are freely produced, and should be potted in loam and peat earth, and preserved in the greenhouse during the winter months.

Cotoneaster [illegible]

No. 1512.

COTONEASTER FRIGIDA.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* **Order.** *PENTAGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the northern regions of Napal, discovered by Dr. Wallich, and first raised at the garden of the Horticultural Society, by whom it was communicated to us.

It forms a handsome small bushy tree, growing very freely, and is perfectly hardy, flowering with us in May and June. Our specimen, planted three years since, is already nearly ten feet high. It seems to thrive in any tolerably good soil, and has been increased by budding on the white thorn stock.

Tradescantia elata.

No. 1513.

TRADESCANTIA ELATA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We received this in 1825: it is a native of the western parts of North America, is much taller than any of the other kinds, and flowers abundantly in June and July, when it is very shewy.

There is no difficulty in increasing it by separating the roots in spring, being quite hardy: they will thrive either in the full ground or in pots, in loamy soil.

Verbena melindres

No. 1514.

VERBENA MELINDRES.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

.....

Native of plains near Buenos Ayres, lately introduced. It is by far the most splendid yet known of this genus, producing its brilliant flowers in succession from June till late in autumn. By cuttings it is most readily increased, and thrives particularly well planted in a border in summer, but in winter needs the greenhouse protection. It should be potted in light rich soil.

This charming plant is a new subject for our gratitude and praise to the universal Creator. " He should breathe forth nothing but thankfulness, obedience, and praise, who breathes nothing but mercies from God. As the food that men live upon, will be seen in their temperature, health, and strength; so they that live continually upon mercies, should be wholly turned into love and thankfulness. Oh,

how unspeakable is the love of God, who provideth so sweet a life for His servants, even in their warfare and pilgrimage in this world! That mercy must be, as it were, the air that they breathe in, the food which they live upon, and the remembrance, improvement, and thankful mention of it, must be the business and employment of their lives!"

Addiges del

Sempervivum cæspitosum.

No. 1515.

SEMPERVIVUM CÆSPITOSUM.

Class. *DODECANDRIA* Order. *DODECAGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Teneriffe, discovered by the lamented Professor Smith. It is a pretty greenhouse succulent plant, coming freely into flower in the month of June. It is increased by offsets, which should be planted in sandy loam, and the plants should be very sparingly watered during the winter months.

Cerbera dichotoma.

No. 1516.

CERBERA DICHOTOMA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This plant has lately been introduced from India: its fine leaves and beautiful flowers, which are produced in June, render it highly ornamental to the stove.

It is not readily increased in any way except by layers, which will take root: they should be potted in loam and peat, and will produce flowers by the time they are a foot high.

Saxifraga denudata

No. 1517.

SAXIFRAGA DENUDATA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *DIGYNIA.*

.....

This was discovered by the late Mr. G. Don, on rocks on the summits of the mountains of Angus, near the confines of Aberdeenshire. It has been called lævis, but Mr. D. Don, in his monograph on this genus, in the Linnæan Transactions, has named it denudata. It is of course very hardy, and thrives in a small pot in loam mixed with a portion of decayed morter. It is readily increased by separating the roots in spring, and is a very suitable plant for artificial rock work.

No. 1518.

AZALEA VISCOSA *rubescens.*

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of North America: it has been long cultivated in this country, and is one of the most beautiful kinds of this delightful family. It flowers in great abundance in July, and in rainy seasons continues till some time in August. The blossoms are exceedingly fragrant. It is very hardy, and will thrive in any situation planted in peat and loam. It may be increased by layers, which in two years acquire sufficient roots to be taken off.

Erica capitata

No. 1519.

ERICA CAPITATA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of the Cape, introduced in 1774: it blooms in summer, and although not so shewy as some of the kinds, is very curiously formed both in leaf and flower, and well worthy of cultivation.

It requires the greenhouse, and usually perfects its seeds in this country, by which alone it can be increased, as it will not strike by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

Fothergilla major

Eddigro del

No. 1520.

FOTHERGILLA MAJOR.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

This was introduced about 1780, from North America. It differs from the other kinds in having a spike of flowers, three inches or more in length; it is also later in flowering, and the leaves are very broad, and much toothed.

It is quite hardy, and may be increased slowly by layers: the soil should be loam and peat, in a border about a foot in depth.

Erica expositi

No. 1521.

ERICA EXPOSITA.

Class. Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced in 1820. It is of moderate growth, and flowers plentifully during the latter part of the summer. It requires the usual protection of an airy greenhouse, and may be increased without difficulty by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

Cotoneaster affinis.

No. 1522.

COTONEASTER AFFINIS.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* **Order.** *PENTAGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Napal: we raised it from seeds in 1822. It is quite hardy, and forms a fine robust shrub about six or eight feet high, well clothed with branches, and flowering in May or June, shortly after the leaves come out. It may be increased by layers, or by budding upon the white thorn stock.

Oxalis Martii

No. 1523.

OXALIS MARTII.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Mexico: it has lately been introduced by Mr. Barclay. The name has been given in honour of that celebrated traveller and botanist Von Martius.

It is a very neat and pretty plant, flowering repeatedly during the summer, requires the greenhouse, increases itself by offsets, and should be potted in sandy loam.

Cactus gibbosus

No. 1524.

CACTUS GIBBOSUS.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is said to have been received from Jamaica; it flowered first at Mr. Vere's several years since, and is a singular and beautiful plant.

With us it bloomed in June in the stove, which is needful for its preservation. It should be potted in sandy loam. It rarely throws out any offsets, therefore can seldom be increased unless it bears seeds, which it has sometimes done, our specimen being raised from some ripened in this country, and at the time of its flowering was at least fifteen years old.

Polygonum viviparum

No. 1525.

POLYGONUM VIVIPARUM.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *TRIGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the North of Europe, found in some parts of Britain. It is a hardy perennial, and flowers in May and June; the blossoms are usually succeeded by young bulbs or plants, which are formed upon the stem, and at a certain period fall off, and immediately strike root into the ground and become plants, thus multiplying rapidly.

It may be kept in a small pot in light loamy earth, and requires little care.

Grewia occidentalis

No. 1526.

GREWIA OCCIDENTALIS.

Class. *POLYANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and has long been cultivated in this country. It is a deciduous shrub, producing its elegant flowers during the summer; they continue in succession for a considerable time.

It requires the greenhouse, may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat.

Who can deny that the sight of a beautiful flower is often cheering, even in the midst of pain and sickness; we are reminded by it of the infinite goodness of our Heavenly Father, who formed these things for our delight. Every thing is valuable that can awaken the soul to contemplate God in His works, with grateful and adoring love. Is not this indeed a foretaste of everlasting felicity? for

"A soul in commerce with her God is Heaven,
Feels not the tumults and the shocks of life,
The whirls of passion and the strokes of heart."

Geum coccineum.

No. 1527.

GEUM COCCINEUM.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

.....

This plant is said to be a native of Chili, introduced a short time since. It is herbaceous and hardy, producing its beautiful flowers freely during the summer.

It may be kept either in a pot, or in the full ground, in loamy soil, and produces seeds in this country, whereby it may be abundantly increased.

Lobelia Dr.

Isotoma axillaris

No. 1528.

ISOTOMA AXILLARIS.

Class. Order.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of New Holland, and a very elegant perennial plant, flowering from the beginning to the end of summer.

It requires the protection of the greenhouse in winter, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy loam.

No. 1529.

THUNBERGIA CAPENSIS.

Class. Order.

DIDYNAMIA *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and has been very lately introduced, we believe, by Mr. Barclay, from whom we had the pleasure of receiving it.

It is a greenhouse climber, growing freely and flowering in summer. It may be increased by cuttings or seeds. The soil should be light loam.

Thymus azoricus

No. 1530.

THYMUS AZORICUS.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *GYMNOSPERMIA.*

.....

We received this pretty little plant about the year 1820, from our friend Mr. Schultz, at St. Michaels. It has endured our winters in the open air perfectly well, and is a pleasing subject for rock work. It increases by dividing the roots in spring, and should be potted in light loamy earth.

Cotoneaster melanocarpa

Lindley del.

No. 1531.

COTONEASTER MELANOCARPA.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* **Order.** *PENTAGYNIA.*

This is a native of the southern parts of the Russian Empire : we raised it some years since from seeds received of our friend Mr. Contenius, of Ecaterinoslaf. It flowers in June, and forms a good-sized shrub, perfectly hardy. Its berries ripen in autumn. It may be increased either by the seeds or layers, which root without difficulty, and will grow in any garden soil.

Barbacenia purpurea.

No. 1532.

BARBACENIA PURPUREA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Brazil, lately brought into cultivation in this country. Many other fine species, not yet introduced, were discovered there by Drs. Spix and Martius. The present is a beautiful little plant, requiring the stove, flowering at different seasons. It will perfect its seed, or may be increased by offsets: the soil should be sandy loam.

To contemplate the works of the Almighty is indeed a heavenly pleasure, for "What is Heaven? It is enough to say of it, that it is a state in which the Christian becomes perfectly like the Redeemer, and dwells in an eternal nearness to Him. It is a state in which provision is made for the full exercise of all those feelings of gratitude, joy, and love, which will sweetly and unceasingly flow from the human heart. Here God in our nature will be an Object filling the sight with everlasting pleasure, while

the wisdom and grandeur shining in the works of the creation, but more especially in the glorious work of Redemption, will be celebrated with rapture in the conferences and songs of the blessed for ever. In this work, and in whatever else the employments and pleasures of Heaven shall consist, the human powers will meet with their full expansion and gratification."

Ribes fragrans.

No. 1533.

RIBES FRAGRANS.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA*.

.....

We received this in 1820: it is a native of the western part of North America. With us it flowers in May, when it is very showy, and most deliciously fragrant. It forms a moderate-sized, perfectly hardy, shrub,—may be increased by layers or by cuttings, and will grow in any tolerably good soil.

Potentilla alba

No. 1534.

POTENTILLA ALBA.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

A native of the central and southern parts of Europe. It is a pretty, dwarf, perennial plant, flowering plentifully in June and July.

It is of course perfectly hardy, and may be increased with facility by dividing the roots. It will thrive equally well in the full ground, or in a pot in light loamy earth.

Strelitzia reginæ.

Flower 1/3 th of the Size of Nature.

No. 1535.

STRELITZIA REGINÆ.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced in 1773 by Sir Joseph Banks. It is a very magnificent plant, to the representation of which no sized paper, however large, could do ample justice. When preserved in a stove it flowers early in the year, but in the greenhouse, which we should recommend in preference, it begins in May, and, if a vigorous plant, continues successively during the greater part of summer: our plant was about five feet high.

It may be increased occasionally by dividing the roots. The soil should be sandy peat with a portion of loam.

Plumbago rhomboidea

No. 1536.

PLUMBAGO RHOMBOIDEA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This has been lately introduced from Mexico by our kind friend Mr. Barclay, of whom we received it. It is a half shrubby plant, and will probably live in the greenhouse. The flowers are small and lively, produced during most part of the summer. It may be increased by cuttings. The soil sandy loam.

Endlicher del

Epidendrum patens

No. 1537.

EPIDENDRUM PATENS.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA.*

A native of Jamaica and the West India Islands, according to Swartz. Ours was received of the late Sir R. Woodford from Trinidad. It grows upon the trunks of trees, and attains the height of from one to two feet.

With us it flowered in October. It requires the stove, and should be potted in vegetable earth with a little sand. By separating the roots it may sometimes be increased.

Gonolobus grandiflorus .

No. 1538.

GONOLOBUS GRANDIFLORUS.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *DIGYNIA.*

.....

We raised this from seeds, with which we were kindly favored by Captain Beaufoy, who collected them in Mexico. The figure of this plant in Cavanilles Icones, Vol. I. tab. 21, has rather broader leaves, but the general resemblance is good.

It thrives in the greenhouse, is a neat climbing plant, and continues flowering during the summer and autumn. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in rich loam.

Rudbeckia serotina

No. 1539.

RUDBECKIA SEROTINA.

Class. Order.

SYNGENESIA FRUSTRANEA.

.....

This is a hardy perennial plant, a native of Louisiana, and lately introduced. It grows to the height of two feet or more, and flowers in September and October, lasting a long time. It will grow either in a pot or border in any good garden earth, and may be increased occasionally by separating the roots.

Ficus quercifolia.

No. 1540.

FICUS QUERCIFOLIA.

Class. *POLYGAMIA*

Order. *DIŒCIA.*

This plant has been lately introduced from India. It is a small species, fruiting at less than two feet high: the leaves and whole appearance are so much like an oak as to amount almost to a deception at a little distance.

It requires the stove, will increase by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat earth.

Pentstemon gracilis.

No. 1541.

PENTSTEMON GRACILIS.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

We received this pretty plant from our kind friend Mr. M'Nab, of the Edinburgh Garden, who raised it from seeds collected by Mr. Drummond, on his second expedition with Capt. Franklin, to North America.

It flowered with us in August, and is a hardy perennial plant, increased by seeds, which ripen in this country; will grow very well in a pot, or more vigorously in a border, in light loamy earth.

No. 1542.

PYROLA CHLORANTHA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of North America, growing in sandy pine forests in New Jersey, and near Philadelphia: it has also been discovered in Sweden, by Swartz. It is a neat little plant, with deep green leaves, which remain the whole year. The flowers appear in June. It is difficult to increase, which can be only occasionally done by separating the roots. We usually keep it in a cold frame in winter, and in summer remove it into a shady situation. The soil should be peat.

Linum angustifolium .

No. 1543.

LINUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM.

Class. **Order.**

PENTANDRIA ***PENTAGYNIA.***

A native of the North of Europe, found in several parts of this island, near the sea. It is a charming little perennial plant, quite hardy, and easily preserved either in a pot or border, planted in light loamy soil. It may be increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds.

Acacia undulæfolia.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 1544.

ACACIA UNDULÆFOLIA.

Class. *POLYGAMIA* Order. *MONŒCIA*.

.....

We received seeds of this in 1824, from Mr. Fraser, of New South Wales, with this name, which however comes too near undulata, a quite distinct species; but in a numerous genus like this such defects in nomenclature are almost unavoidable. It flowers in spring, growing to the height of two or three feet. During winter it must be protected in a greenhouse or conservatory. It is with difficulty raised by cuttings, which should be potted in loam and peat. Seeds have not yet been perfected with us.

Fuchsia microphylla .

No. 1545.

FUCHSIA MICROPHYLLA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This distinct and pleasing species was first discovered by Humboldt, in Mexico, at a considerable elevation on a mountain. It has lately been introduced into this country by Mr. Barclay, who was kind enough to communicate it to us. It grows very close and bushy. Its flowers come out during the latter parts of the summer and the autumn: though smaller than those of the other species, they make a beautiful appearance. The plants require the greenhouse: they are easily propagated by cuttings, which should be potted in rich light soil.

Argemone grandiflora.

No. 1546.

ARGEMONE GRANDIFLORA.

Class. ***POLYANDRIA*** **Order.** ***MONOGYNIA.***

.....

A native of Mexico, introduced by Mr. Barclay, of whom we received it. It is a half shrubby plant, of free growth, producing its delicate flowers from June to October. It requires greenhouse protection in winter, but thrives particularly well in summer planted out in a border, in which state it is very ornamental. It may be increased by seeds.

Herbertia pulchella .

G Loddiges del

No. 1547.

HERBERTIA PULCHELLA.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*TRIANDRIA.*

.....

This pretty little plant was lately received by Mr. Mackay. It was sent home by Mr. Anderson, botanical collector in the expedition under Capt. King, and was found by him in an island in the bay of Maldonado. It has been named in compliment to Mr. Herbert. The bulb is small, but produces several flowers in succession in the early part of summer: they have perfected their seeds, which are easily raised. They should be potted in sandy loam, and preserved during winter in the greenhouse.

N. 1548

No. 1548.

IXIA VIRIDIFLORA.

Class. Order.
TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a native of the country some distance from the Cape of Good Hope: it was found there by Thunberg, by the sides of rivers and brooks, flowering in October. With us it grows very well in a sandy peat border, outside the front of the greenhouses and stoves. It flowers in June, at which time it requires to be well watered every day. It increases itself abundantly by offsets from the bulbs, also by seeds, which ripen freely.

The flowers are exceedingly beautiful; they are of a most soft and agreeable, but very unusual color. When admiring such pleasing objects, how ought we to "lift up our hearts to consider the Eternal and Infinite power of God, who created all things by His excellent wisdom, His immeasurable goodness, and incomprehensible love, for He is very and only God, most Excellent,

most High, most Glorious, the Everlasting and Unchangeable Goodness, an Eternal Substance, a Charity Infinite, so excellent and ineffable in Himself, that all dignity, perfection, and goodness, that is possible to be spoken or thought of, cannot sufficiently express the smallest part thereof."

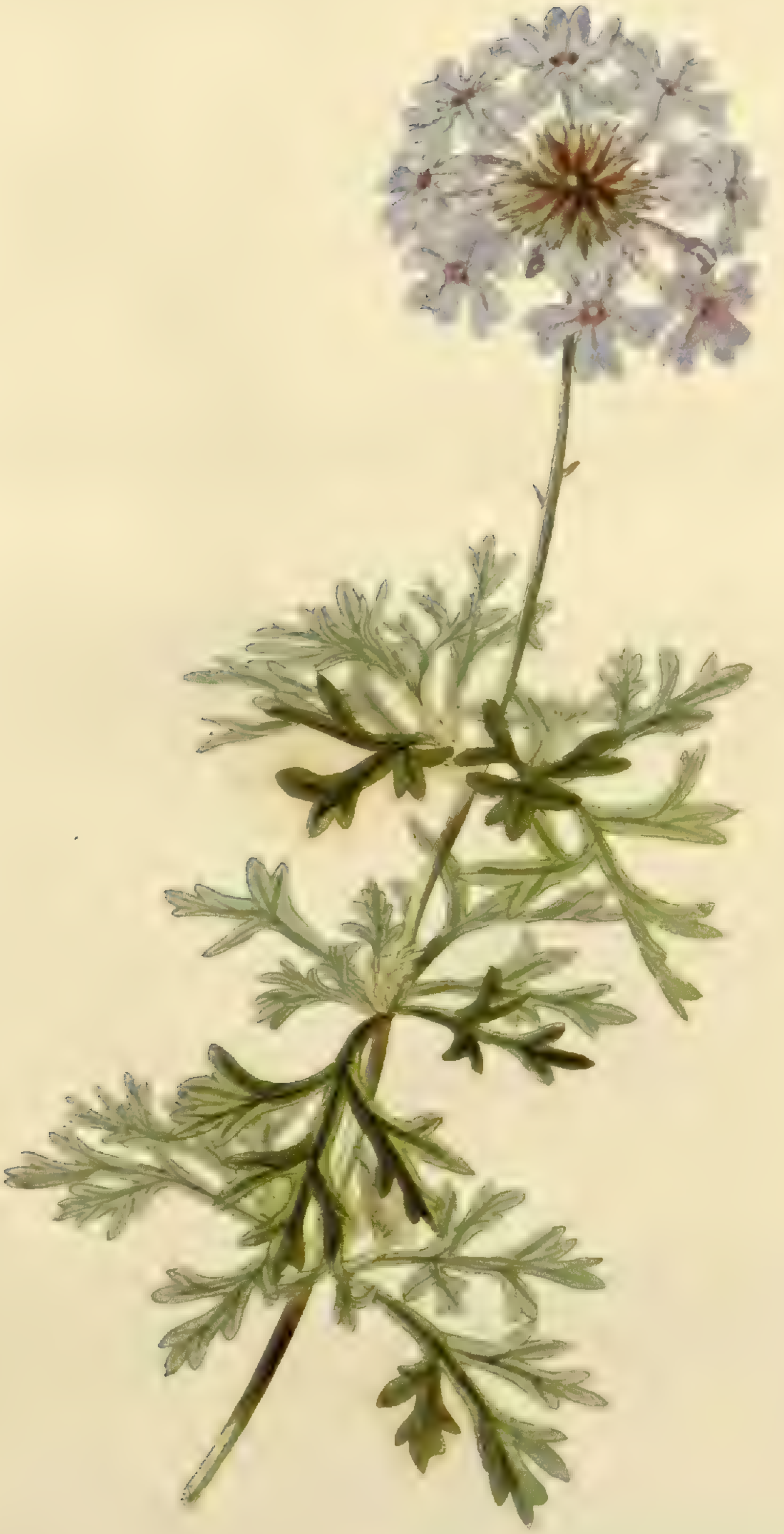
Diospyros vaccinioi

No. 1549.

DIOSPYROS VACCINIOIDES.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*DIŒCIA.*

This was introduced by Mr. Potts, the collector of the Horticultural Society, into that establishment, whence we received it. It is a native of China. With us it forms a neat little greenhouse plant, evergreen, and of myrtle-like appearance. It flowers in the autumnal season. We have increased it by cuttings, which thrive very well potted in loam and peat earth.



Verbena pulchella .

G. Redouté del.

No. 1550.

VERBENA PULCHELLA.

Class. Order.

DIDYNAMIA *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

.....

We received this very pretty plant from Mr. Barclay. It is a native of South America, approaching very near to the multifida of Flora peruviana.

It produces its flowers throughout the summer, when it may be placed out of doors, but in winter requires the greenhouse. It is easily increased by cuttings, which should be potted in light rich soil. This plant is well adapted for planting in the full ground during summer, in which state it will grow to a good size, and flower in great profusion.

Oxalis papilionacea

No. 1551.

OXALIS PAPILIONACEA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *PENTAGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Mexico, and was introduced by Mr. Barclay, from whom we received it. The name has probably been given to it from the resemblance, which we may fancy in the leaflets, to the wings of a butterfly.

The bulbs are small; they throw up leaves in spring, and flower about the month of June, when they are very ornamental. They require the protection of a greenhouse, with but little water, during their dormant season, increase by offsets, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Daviesia genistoides.

No. 1552.

DAVIESIA GENISTOIDES.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This has been lately introduced from New Holland. It is a dwarf bushy growing shrub; the branches as well as leaves each end in a little spine. It flowers in profusion during the month of May, when it is a pleasing ornament to a greenhouse or conservatory, for which it is very well adapted, growing freely in the full ground. It sometimes produces seeds in this country, by which it may be multiplied, and it will also strike, though with difficulty, by cuttings. The soil should be peat and loam.

Commelina undulata

No. 1553.

COMMELINA UNDULATA.

Class. *TRIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA*.

This plant is a native of Mexico: we raised it from seeds, with which we were presented by our excellent friend, Mr. Charles Stokes. It requires the greenhouse in winter. The colour of the flowers, which are produced in July and August, is exceedingly beautiful.

It will sometimes bear seed here, and may also be increased by separating the roots in the spring, before they begin to grow. The soil should be rich loam.

Astrolona humifusum.

No. 1554.

ASTROLOMA HUMIFUSUM.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of New South Wales, introduced about the year 1807: it is a low bushy heath-like shrub, producing flowers during the spring and summer: they are sometimes succeeded by seed, by which alone it can be increased. It requires the greenhouse in winter, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

" Though we know little of the Infinite excellence of God in Himself, yet this we know, and should consider it, that it is far beyond what all the creatures, and all His works, can testify of Him; He transcends all that we can speak, or hear, or know of Him. If we look on Him in His works, can we behold the vast heavens above, or the firm earth beneath us, or all the variety of His works in both, without holy wonder stirred in us, and that stirring us up to His praises? Oh His greatness, and might, and wisdom, shining in them! Lord, how manifold are Thy works, in wisdom hast Thou made them all!"

No. 1555.

MAGNOLIA PUMILA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

This was first introduced from China, about the year 1790, by Mr. Slater. It is a low growing species, with firm evergreen leaves, and blows freely: the flowers diffuse a very agreeable fragrance to a great distance. It must be kept in the greenhouse, and may be propagated by cuttings: they should be potted in loam and peat, and kept in the stove till established.

No. 1556.

MACRADENIA LUTESCENS.

Class. GYNANDRIA

Order. MONANDRIA.

We received this curious plant in 1824, from Sir R. Woodford, at Trinidad, of which island it is a native. It is difficult of cultivation, and flowered with us but once, which was in the latter part of summer. We preserved it in a small pot in vegetable earth, and kept constantly in the stove: it appears to like an unusual degree of heat.

G.Loddiges del.

Calceolaria arachnoidea.

No. 1557.

CALCEOLARIA ARACHNOIDEA.

Class. *DIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Chili, and was collected there by Dr. Gillies: it is made use of in that country for dyeing. With us it grows about two feet high, and flowers in July, sometimes perfecting its seeds. It may also be increased by cuttings, and should be preserved in an airy greenhouse during the winter. The soil should be sandy loam.

Liparis elata.

G. Edwards del.

No. 1558.

LIPARIS ELATA.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA*.

.....

A native of Brazil, where it was discovered by the late Sir H. Chamberlayne, who sent it to the Horticultural Society. We received our plant from Mr. Shepherd, of Liverpool, in 1827: it flowers in the autumn, continuing long in bloom. It should be potted in vegetable earth and constantly preserved in the stove, occasionally increasing itself by offsets.

No. 1559.

PSORALEA BRACTEATA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it has been long cultivated in this country, and is a shrubby plant of low growth, with many slender branches, which flower at their tops in July and August, when they are very ornamental. It requires the greenhouse in winter, and may be increased by cuttings or seeds, which ripen here in favourable seasons. The soil should be loam and peat.

No. 1560.

TRADESCANTIA CRASSULA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA*.

.....

A native of Mexico, lately introduced by Mr. Barclay, from whom we received it. It grows from one to two feet high, and flowers in succession during the greater part of the summer. It requires the greenhouse, and is easily increased by separating the roots in the spring. The soil should be rich loam.

b. Loddiges 2nd

Klenia subintuberosa

No. 1561.

KLEINIA SUFFRUTICOSA.

Class. *SYNGENESIA* Order. *ÆQUALIS.*

.....

This singular plant is a native of Mexico: we received it in 1829 from the king's garden, at Paris. The leaves are of light glaucous green; the stems are short, numerous, and each usually producing one or more heads of flower; these come out in July and succeeding months.

It is a sort of half shrubby plant, requiring the greenhouse, and will increase by cuttings, which should be potted in light loam.

Grevillea buxifolia

No. 1562.

GREVILLEA BUXIFOLIA.

Class. Order.

TETRANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of New South Wales, and was among some of the most early introductions from that apparently inexhaustible country. It was for a long time exceedingly rare: we recollect a fine specimen (which we believe was at that time unique) in Mr. Hibbert's collection at Clapham, where it grew to the height of five or six feet, though usually its growth is more humble. It flowers in the spring and summer, and may be increased, but with difficulty, by cuttings. The greenhouse is necessary for its protection in winter, and the soil should be sandy peat.

Erica pilularis.

No. 1563.

ERICA PILULARIS.

Class. Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about 1820: it is of moderate upright growth, producing abundance of flowers in the autumnal months, and later. Its treatment should be as is usual for this family, protection from frost in a light airy greenhouse. It will increase by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat.

Its pure and delicate flowers continuing through the short days of winter, are cheering, and cannot but please and exhilarate our hearts, more especially if while beholding such beautiful works of Almighty Goodness we do indeed "believe God's love and promises of salvation by Christ, till we are filled with love and its delights, and live in the pleasures of Gratitude and Holiness, and in the joyful Hopes of endless Glory."

No. 1564.

LASIOPETALUM DUMOSUM.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This has lately been introduced from New Holland: it is a neat little plant, with short horizontal branches, keeping very close to the ground. The flowers come out in the summer: though not shewy, the whole has a peculiar and interesting appearance. It requires the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.

No. 1565.

ALYSSUM ALPESTRE.

Class. *TETRADYNAMIA* **Order.** *SILICULOSA.*

A native of the mountains of Provence, towards Italy, also of Mount Cenis. It is a pretty little rock plant, producing its golden flowers in June and July. The stems are slender, and almost shrubby. It may be increased by separating them occasionally. It is quite hardy, and should be potted in light loam.

Gloxinia caulescens

No. 1566.

GLOXINIA CAULESCENS.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

.....

This grows with an erect stem nearly two feet in height, and flowers in great profusion during the summer. We received our plant from our kind friend Mr. M'Nab, of Edinburgh, and suppose it is originally from South America, like the speciosa, to which it is so nearly allied.

It may be increased by cuttings, or will probably ripen seed. It must be kept in the stove, and potted in rich loam.

Loddiges del. Asplenium flabellifolium

No. 1567.

ASPLENIUM FLABELLIFOLIUM.

Class.	Order.
CRYPTOGAMIA	*FILICES.*

.....

This delicate little fern was discovered by Mr. Brown, near Port Jackson, as well as on the southern shores of New Holland, and in Van Diemen's Island. We received it not long since from our good friend Mr. Shepherd, of Liverpool. It is cultivated without much difficulty in the stove. The end of each frond bends downwards, and puts out roots, becoming a new plant, by which mode it readily increases itself. It may be kept in a small pot, in sandy peat earth.

Saxifraga leucanthemifolia

No. 1568.

SAXIFRAGA LEUCANTHEMIFOLIA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *DIGYNIA.*

We received this curious plant from our friend Mr. M'Nab, who raised it from seeds brought home by Dr. Richardson, from the North American expedition. It flowered during the month of June: after flowering, innumerable small buds were produced on the stem, which gradually developed themselves into minute plants, each having several small leaves, in which state they dropped off, immediately putting forth roots, and fixing themselves in the ground; thus multiplying with great rapidity.

Coming from so cold a region, it is of course quite hardy: it should be potted in light loam.

Ononis fruticosa

No. 1569.

ONONIS FRUTICOSA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA*

Order. *DECANDRIA.*

.....

This is a native of the south of France, and was cultivated by Miller in 1748. It is a hardy shrub, of dwarf and slow growth, seldom exceeding a foot in height, with numerous short spreading branches. Its elegant flowers come out in succession through the summer; they are sometimes followed by ripe seeds, by which alone it can be increased. A light and rather dry soil is most suitable to it, and in the full ground, as it does not seem to thrive in a pot.

Viburnum lantanoides

No. 1570.

VIBURNUM LANTANOIDES.

Class. ***PENTANDRIA*** **Order.** ***TRIGYNIA.***

.....

A small hardy tree, a native of shady woods on high mountains from Canada to Virginia: with us it arrives at the height of four or five feet, and flowers in June: the leaves, which are deciduous, are large and shewy. It may be increased by layers, and thrives best in a mixture of peat with common garden earth.

No. 1571.

PLEUROTHALLIS SAUROCEPHALUS.

Class. *GYNANDRIA*

Order. *MONANDRIA*.

We received this curious plant through the kindness of Mr. F. Warre, who sent it to us from Rio Janeiro, in the neighbourhood of which he found it, with many other rare plants of this family, growing on trees. The leaves, which are few in number, are exceedingly thick and fleshy; at their base is a kind of bud, from which the flower stalk springs up. The flowers are singularly formed, bearing a fancied resemblance to the head of a lizard: they were produced with us in September.

The plant must be constantly preserved in the stove, potted in vegetable earth and moss: it may be increased sparingly by separating the roots.

Erica multiflora

No. 1572.

ERICA MULTIFLORA.

Class. Order.

OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the south of Europe, and in mild winters will endure our climate; but for safety, it is better to preserve some of it in the greenhouse, with the other heaths. It is the more deserving this treatment as it will continue in beauty through the greater part of the dreary season.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in peat earth.

Lantana Lavandulæfolia

No. 1573.

LANTANA LAVANDULÆFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

.....

The native place of this plant is not ascertained: it has been long cultivated on the continent, and is figured by Jacquin, Hortus Schoenbrunensis, 361. It is a low growing, half shrubby plant: the leaves have a remarkable and most intense liquorice-like sweet taste: the flowers are not splendid; they come out at different seasons. It is easily increased by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam, and preserved in the stove.

Iris pumila

No. 1574.

IRIS PUMILA.

Class. Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

.....

This beautiful little plant is a native of Hungary: it has long been known in our gardens, having been cultivated by Parkinson. It is very low in growth, and quite hardy: the blossoms come out in succession during the month of May: like the rest of this genus, they are of short duration. It may be increased by dividing the roots, which should be planted in light loam, either in pots or in the open border.

No. 1575.

MIMULUS RIVULARIS.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

This is a native of Chili, and was brought to the Horticultural Society by their enterprising collector, Mr. M'Rae, who found it growing in brooks and rivulets. Feuillée, who has given a representation and account of it, noticed it in similar places, and observed that it was eaten by the Indians.

With us it is nearly, or quite hardy: should be kept partly in water, and increases itself readily by its trailing stems putting out roots. The soil should be light loam.

Fothergilla alnifolia.

No. 1576.

FOTHERGILLA ALNIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

This is a native of Carolina, and has long been known in gardens: the leaves are small, and almost entire, and the spike of flowers short: they are produced in the beginning of summer. It is a hardy shrub, of low growth, which may be increased by layers, and should be planted in a border of loam and peat earth, requiring no other care.

Looking at these pleasing objects as the works of our Heavenly Father, we derive tenfold enjoyment from them. "As it is a pleasant thing for the eyes to behold the Sun, so it is to the mind of the christian indeed, to be frequently and seriously contemplating the nature and glory of God."

No. 1577.

WATSONIA COMPACTA.

Class. *TRIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We received this elegant bulb from Mr. Synnot, who brought it from South Africa: it is nearly allied to W. plantaginea, but different. It flowers in June, and grows very well with us planted in a border of sandy peat earth in front of the stove. Before and during the flowering season it should be well watered. It increases itself by offsets.

Onoclea obtusilobata

No. 1578.

ONOCLEA OBTUSILOBATA.

Class.	Order.
CRYPTOGAMIA	*FILICES.*

This is a native of the warmer parts of North America: we received it from our excellent friend, Dr. Wray, of Augusta. It grows about a foot in height in the stove, which seems to be the most suitable place for its preservation.

It may be increased occasionally by separating the roots, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Lechenaultia multiflora.

No. 1579.

LECHENAULTIA MULTIFLORA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

We are indebted for this beautiful little plant to Mr. Barclay, who raiscd it from seeds received from New Holland, of which it is a native.

It is a pleasing ornament to the green-house, as it keeps flowering almost the whole year round.

It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Anthericum glaucum.

No. 1580.

ANTHERICUM GLAUCUM.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Peru, where it was first noticed by Ruix and Pavon. We received roots of it in 1828, from our worthy friend, Mr. George Eglinton, of Callao.

It grows about two feet in height, and produces its delicate flowers with us in June. We have preserved it very well in the greenhouse, and increased it by separating the roots. The soil should be light loam.

Plantago montana

No. 1581.

PLANTAGO MONTANA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the Alps of central Europe: it is a hardy perennial plant, and flowers in March and April. The flower stems are about six inches in height. It will grow very well in a small pot in light loamy soil, and may be increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds.

No. 1582.

ANDROMEDA CALYCULATA *ventricosa.*

Class. *DECANDRIA* **Order.** *MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of Russia, one of the most hardy of our evergreen shrubs, and one of the very earliest flowering, being sometimes in full bloom in February or the beginning of March.

It should be planted in a border of peat earth and loam. It may be increased by layers, which in two years acquire sufficient root to be removed with safety.

No. 1583.

STYPHELIA LONGIFOLIA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

A native of New South Wales, discovered there by Mr. Brown, and now lately introduced into cultivation in this country.

It grows to the height of two or three feet, with few upright branches, flowering in the beginning of the year, lasting a considerable time in succession.

It should be protected in winter in a greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

Rhododendron dauricum semperv

No. 1584.

RHODODENDRON DAURICUM *sempervirens.*

Class. **Order.**

DECANDRIA ***MONOGYNIA.***

.....

A native of some parts of the Russian empire: it was first brought to this country by Mr. Bell, many years since, and is much more adapted to our climate than the other variety, as it flowers later, by consequence, is less subject to injury from early frosts. It also retains its leaves throughout the year.

It may be increased by layers, which acquire sufficient roots in two years, and should be planted in a border of peat earth mixed with loam.

No. 1585.

PRIMULA PALLASII.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Siberia, discovered by Pallas on the Altaic mountains. With us it flowers in February and March. It has an affinity to our cowslip, but is distinguished by the calyx, as well as the colour of the flowers, also the leaves.

It may be preserved in a small pot in loamy earth, and is increased by separating the roots: of course it is exceedingly hardy.

No. 1586.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *corallina.*

Class. **Order.**

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

.....

This is one of the varieties raised from seeds by Mr. Chandler, and is a very richly coloured and beautiful kind, possessing the additional recommendation of flowering more freely than some of the sorts.

It requires the usual mode of treatment, being, like the others, increased by engrafting upon the stock of the single Camellia, and must be preserved in the greenhouse.

No. 1587.

ARMERIA FRUTICOSA.

Class. ***PENTANDRIA*** **Order.** ***PENTAGYNIA.***

.....

This is a native of the south of Europe. We have long cultivated it in the greenhouse, where it has grown to the height of three feet, with many twisted naked branches, flowering in winter and spring.

It is very difficult to increase, rarely striking by cuttings. It thrives very well in light loam.

No. 1588.

DIPLAZIUM PLANTAGINEUM.

Class. *CRYPTOGAMIA* **Order.** *FILICES.*

This is a native of Jamaica, whence it has been lately introduced: it was first discovered by Swartz, and is a Fern of small growth, requiring the constant protection of the stove, and occasionally admitting of increase by separating the root: the soil should be sandy peat.

Though not adorned with splendid flowers, the Ferns are by no means destitute of beauties, peculiarly their own. Their foliage is usually elegant, often pre-eminently so, and submitted to high magnifying powers their fructification is exceedingly interesting. These most minute of the works of our Great Creator, in their delicate organization are silently displaying His Almighty power and wisdom, as well as do the vast spheres, which are rolling majestically in their courses through boundless space. All—all are replete with won-

ders, and will never cease to afford subjects of the most intense admiration, and to display anew every moment the transcendent glories of our God.

Fumaria cava *alba*

No. 1589.

FUMARIA CAVA *alba.*

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *HEXANDRIA.*

.....

A native of Germany and other parts of Europe. It is one of the earliest flowers with us after Crocus, which renders it a very acceptable plant in a garden. The root is a kind of hollow tuber, broken pieces of which will grow and form plants. It should be planted in a border of rich loamy earth, and is perfectly hardy.

No. 1590.

CALADIUM LIVIDUM.

Class.	Order.
MONOECIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

.....

This is a native of Rio Janeiro: we received it in 1827 through the kindness of F. Warre, Esq. who brought it first to this country, and communicated it to us.

The flower is produced in January, before the leaves spring up: it makes a singular appearance, and after decaying, the leaves usually come out as the spring advances. It must be kept in the stove, and may be increased by dividing the root, which is tuberous: the soil should be rich loam.

Andromeda polifolia *angustifolia*

No. 1591.

ANDROMEDA POLIFOLIA *angustifolia*.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the Northern parts of Europe. It is a neat dwarf ever-green shrub, not exceeding one foot in height. The flowers, which are produced in April and May, are very beautiful, and last a long time. It is perfectly hardy, and should be planted in a border of peat and loam. It may be increased by layers, which root without difficulty.

Blechnum Lanceola

No. 1592.

BLECHNUM LANCEOLA.

Class.	Order.
CRYPTOGAMIA	*FILICES.*

.....

We received this pretty little Fern from our excellent friend Mr. Otto, of Berlin. It is, we believe, from Brazil, and appears to be easily cultivated in the stove. We have not had it long enough yet to obtain any increase from it. It grows very well potted in sandy peat earth.

Ranunculus amplexicaulis

No. 1593.

RANUNCULUS AMPLEXICAULIS.

Class. *POLYANDRIA* Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

A native of mountains in France, also of the Appenines and Pyrenees. It has been long known in our gardens by its delicate white flowers, which appear in April.

It is quite hardy, and is a very ornamental little plant, whether it be planted in the border or kept in a small pot. The soil should be light loam, and it may be increased by dividing the roots.

No. 1594.

PYRUS JAPONICA.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *PENTAGYNIA.*

.....

This charming plant, now become so abundant, and certainly deserving to be found in every garden, was long known by Chinese drawings, also by the description of Thunberg, in his Flora Japonica, but was not introduced till about 1800. It is exceedingly hardy, as are most of the Japan plants, and it flowers at almost every season of the year, in mild winters continuing without any interruption, and thriving equally in all kinds of soils. It may be increased by cuttings, layers, or roots. It usually forms a bush of a considerable size, and is truly a plant of extraordinary beauty.

" All these things, constructed by the same wisdom, are subject to the dominion of One Alone. He rules them all: not as a soul of the world; but as the Lord and Master of the universe: and on account of His own proper dominion, He is called the Lord Almighty."

Justicia gandarussa

No. 1595.

JUSTICIA GANDARUSSA.

Class. *DIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Malay islands: it is cultivated in Bengal, whence it is said to have been introduced by Sir Joseph Banks, in 1800. It is a low shrub, with many branches, and flowers abundantly from the beginning of spring for a considerable time. It requires the warmth of the stove, and may be increased by cuttings without difficulty. The soil should be loam and peat.

Phlox crassifolia

No. 1596.

PHLOX CRASSIFOLIA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This is a very pretty kind, much resembling stolonifera. It flowers in April and May: the leaf stems are trailing, but the flower stems upright, and about six inches in height.

The Phloxes are all from North America, and they constitute a family very distinguished for beauty. It is hardy, and may be increased by separating the roots, or by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.

Lodiges del

Primula auriata

No. 1597.

PRIMULA INFLATA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Hungary, lately discovered and made known by Professor Lehmann, in his interesting Monograph on this pleasing Genus.

It is quite hardy, and flowers in April; perennial, and not difficult to cultivate: it increases by dividing the root, and should be kept in a small pot in loam and peat earth.

d.Luddeges del. Prunus borealis.

No. 1598.

PRUNUS BOREALIS.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Canada, and also of the high mountains of New England and Pensylvania, where it becomes a small tree. The wood is said by Pursh to be exquisitely hard and fine grained. The fruit is small and red, agreeably flavoured, but somewhat astringent. It is quite hardy, and may be increased by layers or seeds, growing very well in any soil.

Amygdalus sibirica

No. 1599.

AMYGDALUS SIBIRICA.

Class. Order.

ICOSANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Siberia, as its name denotes. We have had it in cultivation for many years. It flowers less profusely than the nana, to which it has a resemblance; it is also earlier, as well as larger, and a more free growing plant. It forms a moderate sized shrub, perfectly hardy, increased by layers, flowering in April, and growing in any good garden soil.

Epidendrum rigid :

No. 1600.

EPIDENDRUM RIGIDUM.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

.....

We received this plant from our friend Mr. Miller, of Dominica. It was first discovered by Jacquin, in the woods of Martinique, and figured by him in his Americana. The flowers are most peculiarly stiff in their consistence, having almost the rigidity of horn. The stems are about a foot in height: they appear to grow on trees, and may be cultivated here pretty well in a stove, planted in vegetable earth and moss.

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