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

IN WHICH

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

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

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

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

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

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BY JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL AND LINNEAN SOCIETIES.

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VOL. XXXIX.

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The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,  
Awhile put forth their blushing heads,  
But, e'er the close of parting day,  
They wither, shrink, and die away:  
But THESE, which mimic skill hath made,  
Nor scorched by suns, nor killed by shade,  
Shall blush with less inconstant hue,  
Which ART at pleasure can renew.      LLOYD.

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# I N D E X.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Thirty-Ninth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

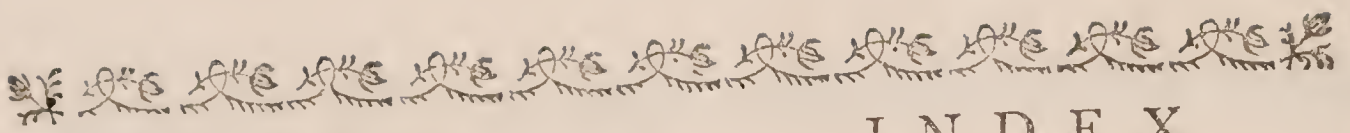
- Pl.*
- 1613 Alstrœmeria Salfilla.
  - 1608 Anchusa ochroleuca.
  - 1623 Arnopogon Dalechampii.
  - 1615 Barleria cristata.
  - 1619 Brunsvigia multiflora.
  - 1630 Cimicifuga palmata.
  - 1614 Columnea scandens.
  - 1603 Convolvulus candicans.
  - 1605 Crinum amabile.
  - 1622 Dianthus Caryophyllus ( $\gamma$ .) *imbricatus*.
  - 1616 Diosma ovata.
  - 1626 Erica togata.
  - 1602 Galardia bicolor.
  - 1628 Gomphocarpus fruticosus.
  - 1618 Hæmanthus rotundifolius.
  - 1610 Hæmodorum planifolium.
  - 1609 Heliotropium corymbosum.
  - 1599 Helonias graminea.
  - 1624 Hovea lanceolata.
  - 1604 Iris sibirica ( $\gamma$ .) *sanguinea*.
  - 1611 Lachenalia bifolia.
  - 1594 Lachnæa purpurea.
  - 1634 Lilium martagon ( $\alpha$ .)
  - 1596 Lophiola aurea.
  - 1621 Magnolia conspicua.
  - 1612 Moræa collina ( $\alpha$ .) *miniata minor*.
  - 1625 Mylocaryum ligustrinum.
  - 1593 Œnothera cæspitosa.
  - 1606 ——— glauca.
  - 1592 ——— missouriensis.
  - 1633 Papaver nudicaule ( $\beta$ .)
  - 1635 Phalangium Liliago ( $\alpha$ .) *major*.
  - 1601 Rudbeckia columnaris.
  - 1600 Sabbatia calycosa.
  - 1632 Sagittaria rigida.
  - 1631 ——— sinensis.
  - 1627 Spilanthes crocata.
  - 1629 Statice conspicua.
  - 1617 ——— spathulata.
  - 1620 Strumaria gemmata.
  - 1598 Tradescantia crassifolia.
  - 1597 ——— subaspera.
  - 1607 Vaccinium diffusum.
  - 1595 Viola montana.

# I N D E X.

In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Thirty-Ninth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

- Pl.*
- 1608 Alkanet, pale-flowered.
  - 1613 Alstrœmeria, Potatoe-rooted.
  - 1632 Arrow-head, brittle-stalked.
  - 1631 ——— Chinese.
  - 1615 Barleria, crested.
  - 1603 Bindweed, Tanassée.
  - 1618 Bloodflower, round-leaved.
  - 1619 Brunswick-Lily, or Chandelier-Flower.
  - 1625 Buckwheat - Tree, or Privet-leaved Mylocarium.
  - 1630 Bug-wort, palmate-leaved.
  - 1622 Carnation, wheat-ear.
  - 1614 Columnea, climbing.
  - 1605 Crinum, Sir Abraham Hume's.
  - 1616 Diosma, oval-leaved. [leaved.]
  - 1606 Evening - Primrose, glaucous.
  - 1593 Evening - Primrose, matted.
  - 1592 ——— missouri.
  - 1602 Galardia, two-coloured.
  - 1628 Gomphocarpus, willow-leaved.
  - 1610 Hæmodorum, dingy-flowered.
  - 1626 Heath, large-cupped.
  - 1599 Helonias, grass-leaved.
  - 1624 Hovea, lance-leaved.
  - 1604 Iris, Mr. Hibbert's.
  - 1611 Lachenalia, cowled two-leaved.
  - 1594 Lachnæa, purple-flowered.
  - 1634 Lily, smooth-stalked Martagon, or Turk's-Cap.
  - 1596 Lophiola, golden-crested. [lan.]
  - 1621 Magnolia, Lily-flowered, or Yu.
  - 1612 Moræa, lesser equal-flowered.
  - 1635 Phalangium, larger grass-leaved.
  - 1633 Poppy, naked-stalked.
  - 1601 Rudbeckia, high-crowned.
  - 1600 Sabbatia, dichotomous.
  - 1629 Sea-Lavender, shewy.
  - 1617 ——— spatula-leaved.
  - 1623 Sheeps-beard, great-flowered.
  - 1597 Spider-wort, Lyon's new.
  - 1598 ——— tuberous-rooted.
  - 1627 Spilanthes, saffron-flowered.
  - 1620 Strumaria, jewelled-flowered.
  - 1609 Turnsole, large-flowered.
  - 1595 Violet, mountain.
  - 1607 Whortle-berry, shining-leaved.





# I N D E X.

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

- Pl.
- 1653 *Acacia armata*.
  - 1659 ——— *melanoxyton*.
  - 1656 *Albuca viridiflora*.
  - 1645 *Anderfonia sprengelioides*.
  - 1678 *Ardisia acuminata*.
  - 1677 ——— *folanacea*.
  - 1654 *Camellia japonica* (γ.) *anemoniflora*.
  - 1670 *Camellia japonica* (ε.) *myrtifolia*.
  - 1646 *Cameraria dubia*.
  - 1640 *Cleome spinosa*.
  - 1681 ——— *pentaphylla*.
  - 1673 *Cristaria coccinea*.
  - 1666 *Diphylleia cymosa*.
  - 1649 *Enkianthus quinqueflora*.
  - 1669 *Epidendrum fragrans*.
  - 1665 *Gladiolus blandus* (δ.)
  - 1668 *Habenaria ciliaris*.
  - 1680 *Helonias glaberrima*.
  - 1639 *Jacquinia aurantiaca*.
  - 1642 *Iberis faxatilis* (β.) *corifolia*.
  - 1658 *Lachnæa buxifolia* (β.) *glauca*.
  - 1657 ——— (α.) *virens*.
  - 1636 *Laurus Cassia*.
  - 1650 *Leucadendron grandiflorum*.
  - 1638 *Luffa fœtida*.
  - 1643 *Maurandia antirrhiniflora*.
  - 1663 *Mesembryanthemum inclaudentis*.
  - 1647 ——— *obcordellum*.
  - 1652 *Nymphæa odorata* (β.) *rosea*.
  - 1637 *Œdera prolifera*.
  - 1674 *Œnothera Fraferi*.
  - 1675 *Papaver caucasicum*.
  - 1641 *Pelargonium triste* (β.) *filipendulifolia*.
  - 1672 *Penstemon glabra*.
  - 1671 *Rhododendron catawbiense*.
  - 1651 *Saxifraga ceratophylla*.
  - 1664 ——— *virginienfis*.
  - 1644 *Sida periptera*.
  - 1676 *Stapelia Bufonis*.
  - 1661 ——— *campanulata*.
  - 1648 ——— *pulla*.
  - 1662 ——— *reticulata*.
  - 1667 *Troximon glaucum*.
  - 1655 *Tupiftra squalida*.
  - 1660 *Veronica labiata*.
  - 1679 ——— *multifida*.

# I N D E X.

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

- Pl.
- 1659 *Acacia*, black-wooded.
  - 1653 ——— *simple-leaved*, prickly.
  - 1656 *Albuca*, grass-green.
  - 1645 *Anderfonia*, *Sprengelia*-like.
  - 1678 *Ardisia*, acuminated.
  - 1677 ——— *nightshade-like*.
  - 1654 *Camellia*, *Anemone*-flowered, or *Warratah*.
  - 1670 *Camellia*, *myrtle-leaved*.
  - 1636 *Cassia*, or *bastard Cinnamon*.
  - 1646 *Cameraria*, doubtful.
  - 1681 *Cleome*, *five-leaved*.
  - 1640 ——— *prickly*.
  - 1665 *Cornflag*, painted.
  - 1673 *Cristaria*, scarlet.
  - 1666 *Diphylleia*, *cyme-flowered*.
  - 1649 *Enkianthus*, *Canton*.
  - 1669 *Epidendrum*, *sweet-scented*.
  - 1674 *Evening-Primrose*, *Frafer's*.
  - 1647 *Fig-Marigold*, *heart-shaped*, or *glaucous checquered Dumplin*.
  - 1663 *Fig-Marigold*, *never-closing*.
  - 1668 *Habenaria*, *yellow-fringed*.
  - 1680 *Helonias*, *smooth-leaved*.
  - 1639 *Jacquinia*, *orange-flowered*.
  - 1658 *Lachnæa*, *glaucous box-leaved*.
  - 1657 ——— *green box-leaved*.
  - 1650 *Leucadendron*, *great-flowered*.
  - 1638 *Luffa*, *stinking*.
  - 1643 *Maurandia*, *snappedragon-flowered*.
  - 1637 *Œdera*, *proliferous*.
  - 1641 *Pelargonium*, *drop-wort-leaved*, *night-smelling*.
  - 1672 *Penstemon*, *Nuttal's*.
  - 1675 *Poppy*, *Caucasian*.
  - 1671 *Rhododendron*, *Catawba*.
  - 1642 *Rock candy-tuft*, *smooth-leaved*.
  - 1651 *Saxifrage*, *shining-calyxed*.
  - 1664 ——— *Virginian*.
  - 1644 *Sida*, *shuttle-cock*.
  - 1679 *Speedwell*, *fine-cut*.
  - 1660 ——— *labiated*.
  - 1661 *Stapelia*, *bell-shaped*.
  - 1648 ——— *black-flowered*.
  - 1662 ——— *netted-flowered*.
  - 1676 ——— *toad-flowered*.
  - 1667 *Troximon*, *glaucous-leaved*.
  - 1655 *Tupiftra*, *Amboyna*.
  - 1652 *Water-lily*, *lesser sweet-scented*.





# I N D E X.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Forty-First Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

*Pl.*

- 1721 *Azalea calendulacea* ( $\beta$ .) *crocea*.
- 1708 *Bauhinia porrecta*.
- 1691 *Brassia maculata*.
- 1723 *Campanula punctata*.
- 1695 *Commelina tuberosa*.
- 1682 *Convolvulus purpureus*, var. ( $\delta$ .) *varius*.
- 1689 *Cosmea lutea*.
- 1699 *Crotalaria pulchella*.
- 1686 *Delphinium grandiflorum*.
- 1706 *Donia squarrosa*.
- 1685 *Doryanthes excelsa*.
- 1720 *Erica Lawsoni*.
- 1696 *Eugenia Jambos*.
- 1705 *Hæmanthus tigrinus*.
- 1722 *Hedyfarum bupleurifolium*.
- 1703 *Helonias bracteata*.
- 1702 *Hibiscus Manihot*.
- 1704 *Lachenalia quadricolor*, ( $\gamma$ .) *lutea*.
- 1709 *Liatris scariosa*.
- 1692 *Lobelia variifolia*.
- 1711 *Matthiola odoratissima*.
- 1693 *Myoporum parvifolium*.
- 1687 *Narcissus viridiflorus*.
- 1698 *Oxalis rosacea*.
- 1683 ——— *variabilis*, v. *albiflora*.
- 1712 ——— ——— v. *rubra*.
- 1718 *Pelargonium radicum*.
- 1707 *Petalostemum violaceum*.
- 1684 *Pittosporum viridiflorum*.
- 1714 *Polygala mixta*.
- 1715 ——— *stipulacea*.
- 1694 *Protea acuminata*.
- 1713 ——— *formosa*.
- 1717 ——— *latifolia*.
- 1697 *Pteronia pauciflora*.
- 1710 *Sarracenia variolaris*.
- 1688 *Sesamum indicum*.
- 1701 *Sesuvium Portulacastrum* ( $\beta$ .) *revolutum*.
- 1724 *Silene regia*.
- 1719 *Sprengelia incarnata*.
- 1725 *Swainsona coronillifolia*.
- 1690 *Thalia dealbata*.
- 1716 *Verbesina alata*.
- 1700 *Yucca aloifolia*.

# I N D E X.

In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Forty-First Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

*Pl.*

- 1700 Adam's-needle, tall-stemmed.
- 1721 Azalea, orange-coloured.
- 1723 Bell-flower, spotted.
- 1682 Bindweed, striped-flowered.
- 1705 Blood-flower, tiger-spotted.
- 1691 Brassia, spotted-flowered.
- 1724 Catch-fly, splendid.
- 1695 Commelina, tuberous-rooted.
- 1689 Cosmea, yellow-flowered.
- 1718 Crane's-bill, fleshy fringed-leaved.
- 1699 Crotalaria, large-flowered.
- 1706 Donia, snake-headed.
- 1685 Doryanthes, gigantic.
- 1696 Eugenia, narrow-leaved.
- 1720 Heath, Lawson's.
- 1722 Hedyfarum, hares-ear-leaved.
- 1703 Helonias, leafy-flowered.
- 1702 Hibiscus, palmated-leaved.
- 1687 Jonquil, green autumnal.
- 1704 Lachenalia, spotted-leaved yellow.
- 1686 Larkspur, great-flowered.
- 1709 Liatris, scarious-cupped.
- 1692 Lobelia, various-leaved.
- 1714 Milk-wort, heath-leaved.
- 1715 ——— ——— stipuled.
- 1708 Mountain-Ebony, smooth-leaved.
- 1693 Myoporum, small-leaved.
- 1688 Oily-grain, or Indian Sesamum.
- 1707 Petalostemon, purple-flowered.
- 1684 Pittosporum, green-flowered.
- 1713 Protea, crown-flowered.
- 1717 ——— rayed-flowered.
- 1694 ——— sharp-pointed.
- 1697 Pteronia, few-flowered.
- Sesamum, see Oily-grain.
- 1701 Sesuvium, Purslane-leaved.
- 1710 Side-saddle-flower, hook-leaved.
- 1719 Sprengelia, flesh-coloured.
- 1711 Stock Persian.
- 1725 Swainsona, purple-flowered.
- 1690 Thalia, mealy.
- 1716 Verbesina, wing-stalked. [riablee]
- 1712 Wood-forrel, red-flowered variable.
- 1698 ——— ——— rose-coloured.
- 1683 ——— ——— white-flowered variable.







ŒNOTHERA MISSOURENSIS. MISSOURI  
EVENING PRIMROSE.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-fidus, tubulosus. *Petala* 4. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, infera. *Sem.* nuda.

*Specific Character.*

ŒNOTHERA *missourensis*; foliis lanceolatis marginatis distanter glanduloso-denticulatis, petalis ferrulatis, capsulis ellipticis quadrialatis pedicellatis.

The flowers of the Missouri Evening Primrose are large and showy. In the denticulation of the leaves, and the length of the tube of the calyx, it resembles *longiflora*, but is a much smoother plant, and differs materially in the fruit, which is smooth, oval, four-winged, and stands on a footstalk instead of being sessile, cylindrical, and hispid. The root is said to be perennial.

Found by Mr. NUTTALL in the neighbourhood of the Missouri in North-America, who brought many novel and curious plants from that country; some of which that flowered at Liverpool last year, he kindly transmitted us recent specimens of. But our draughtsman being unfortunately absent on a journey into Wales at the time, we had no opportunity of availing ourselves of them for this work.

We do not find that this species has been before noticed: it seems to differ from every one described by MICHAUX or by PURSH, whose valuable Flora, speedily to be published, we have been favoured with the opportunity of consulting. Flowers in June and July. Communicated from the Sloane-Square Nursery by Messrs. J. and J. T. FRASER.





N<sup>o</sup> 1593.



ŒNOTHERA CÆSPITOSA. MATTED  
EVENING PRIMROSE.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-fidus, tubulosus. *Petala* 4. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, infera. *Sem.* nuda.

*Specific Character.*

ŒNOTHERA *cæspitosa*; acaulis, foliis lanceolatis incisodentatis, capsulis sessilibus, calycis tubo longissimo, petalis bilobis distantibus.

At first sight, this species appears to have a near affinity with ŒNOTHERA *tetraptera* (No. 458). The flowers, as in that, are perfectly white on their first expansion, and change in fading to a purplish red. But the germens in this are sessile, not obovate, and nearly cylindrical, with small undulated wings at the four angles; the tube of the calyx is three times longer than the petals, resembling in this respect *longiflora*, No. 365. Root perennial.

In the evening ŒNOTHERA *cæspitosa* is a beautiful flower, and agreeably scented. Native of Upper Louisiana in North-America: discovered we believe by Mr. NUTTALL. Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Messrs. FRASER, of the Sloane-Square Nursery. Flowers in June. Has not, we believe, been described before.









Carlus Walpurgii Nov. 1. 1810

E. Sarsy n. 11

LACHNÆA PURPUREA. PURPLE-FLOWERED  
LACHNÆA.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 0. *Cor.* 4-fida : limbo inæquali. *Nux* subdrupacea.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LACHNÆA *purpurea* ; foliis lineari-lanceolatis quadrifariam oppositis patentibus.

LACHNÆA *purpurea* ; foliis oppositis quadrifariam imbricatis, capitulis glabris. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 2. p. 415.*

LACHNÆA *purpurea.* *Bot. Repos. 293.*

This species is, in the Hortus Kewensis, attempted to be distinguished from *eriocephala* by the smoothness of its capitula ; but this character by no means holds, the wooliness being very variable in degree in both species ; for though the corolla is less hairy in *purpurea*, yet the inside of the scales of the involucre is often covered with a dense wool ; and sometimes in *eriocephala* this wooliness is much diminished by the almost total want of the involucre, as in our figure, No. 1295. In the present species we have observed the wooliness to remain long after the flowers have disappeared. The chief distinction is, the leaves of *purpurea* being far less closely imbricated, longer, and more pointed : the lacinix of the corolla too are both longer and more acute. The filaments are inserted at the superior edge of the tube, as in PASSERINA.

The LACHNÆA *purpurea* is a handsome greenhouse shrub, and takes up but little room. It requires plenty of fresh air, being very apt to damp off in the winter if kept too close.

Flowers in June and July. Introduced by GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. from the Cape of Good Hope. Our drawing was made at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S, Hammersmith ; we received it also from Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.





N. 1595.



Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis & W. B. Worth, Nov. 1883

E. S. Curson

## VIOLA MONTANA. MOUNTAIN VIOLET.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA Linn.)

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis, postice cornuta.  
*Anth.* cohærentes. *Caps.* supera, 3-valvis, 1-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

VIOLA *montana*; caulibus erectis, foliis cordato-lanceolatis, stipulis semipinnatis.

VIOLA *montana*; caulibus erectis, foliis cordatis oblongis.  
*Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 2. p. 46. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. p. 1164.*  
*Fl. Suec. 2. 787. Gmel. Sib. 4. p. 97. Willich Obs. n. 94.*  
*Krocker Siles. No. 1485. Villars Dauph. 1. p. 669.*

VIOLA *montana*; caulibus erectis foliis cordato-lanceolatis, floribus serioribus apetalis. *Roth. Germ. 1. p. 105 et 2. p. 270.*

VIOLA caule lato, erecto, foliis ellipticis, crenatis, stipulis semipinnatis. *Hall. Helv. n. 567.*

VIOLA *sylvestris longifolia. Tabernæm. 305. ed. Germ. 682?*

VIOLA *martia surrectis cauliculis. Lob. Icon. 610.*

VIOLA *martia arborescens purpurea. Baub. Pin. 199. Garid. Aix. t. 99. fig. pessima.*

VIOLA *erecta flore cæruleo et albo. Hort. Eyst. Moris. Hist. 2. p. 475. §. 5. t. 7. f. 7.*

MATER VIOLARUM Dalechampii. *Hist. Lugd. 1. p. 690. ed. Gallic.*

VIOLA *arborescens. Cam. Epit. 911.*

VIOLA *elatior. Clus. Hist. 1. 309. sine icone.*

VIOLA *cærulea longifolia. Rivin. Pentap. 121.*

JACEA *tricolor surrectis caulibus, quibusdam arborea dicta. Baub. Hist. 3. p. 547.*

This species was well known to the older Botanists; but, owing to the imperfection of their wooden cuts, has frequently been confounded with *tricolor*. It is a native of Siberia, Switzerland, and of most mountainous districts in southern Europe.

The term *arborescens* was applied to it, not from any woodiness in the stem, which is perfectly herbaceous, but merely on account of its gigantic stature, when compared with the common violet: a loose way of speaking not unusual in those times.

It varies in height from six inches to a foot and half; is usually without scent; but MATTHIOLUS mentions his receiving a violet, apparently of this species, from CALZOLARIUS, who gathered it on Monte Baldo, and which had a charming odour.

WILLICH, in his observations, remarks that the corollas, which in the lower flowers are large and shewy, become smaller in the superior; and that the uppermost flowers have none at all; and ROTH observes, that the inferior flowers with large corollas are frequently barren, but that the superior apetalous flowers which continue blowing later in the summer, are constantly fertile. This circumstance, of fertile flowers without corollas continuing to be produced after all the shewy blossoms are over, is common to several species of violets.

A hardy perennial; propagated by parting its roots; flowers in May and June. Cultivated by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND, in the Edinburgh Garden, in 1683. Communicated by the Hon. Mr. HERBERT.







LOPHIOLA AUREA. GOLDEN-CRESTED  
LOPHIOLA.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Inflor.* erecta, divisa, *bracteolis* singularibus pedunculo singulo suboppositis squamata. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* infera, hexapetalo-partita, regularis, æqualis, radiato-refracta, disco barbata. *Stam.* immediate hypogyna, erecto-potentia; *fil.* nuda; *anth.* oblongæ, introrsæ, erecto-reclinatæ. *Pist.* sublongius, inclusum; *germ.* ovato-pyramidatum, 3-loc., loculis biseriate polyspermis; *stylus* continuus, 3-striato-subulatus (3-partibilis *Pursh*); *stigma* punctum simplicissimum. G.

OBS. Herba fasciculatim cæspitosa; radix perennis, repens; folia pauca, collateralis-disticha, lineari-ensata, pilis raris adpersa, striatula, firmula; caulis altior, teres, strictiusculus, subuniarticulatus cum folio in nodo, lanatus; flores cymoso-paniculati, ramuli erecto-patentes, pedunculis paucis unifloris subfasciculato-secundis terminati; foliolo bracteaceo sphacelato ad divisuras; corolla parva, fusco-fulvescens, ante anthesin imbricato-ovata, laciniis lanceolatis, intus superne glabris; barbæ pili flavi, simplices, ad lentem instar TRADESCANTIARUM articulosi; *anth.* aurantiacæ, filamentum barbæ subisometro aliquoties breviores; cyma bracteolæ et corolla externe pilis albis simplicibus non articulosis lanatæ. Ex punctis nonnullis collineat NARTHECIUM. A CONOSTYLIDE (Brown Prod. Fl. Nov. Holl. 1. 300 ab ANIGOZANTHO difficulter sejuncta) ut et a LANARIA (ARGOLASIA *Juss.*) signis pluribus, præsertim corolla non supera, aperte distante. G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LOPHIOLA aurea. G.

CONOSTYLIS americana. *Pursh Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 224; cum  
icone.

ARGOLASIA aurea. *Pursh Catal.*

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DESC. Leaves 2—4, shorter by the half than the flower-stem, about two lines broad, reddening towards the lower part;  
stem

*stem* somewhat thicker than a crow-quill, about a foot and half high, thickly pubescent upwards, thinly downwards; we did not perceive that the bloom had any scent; *pistil* green; upper *bractes* nearly obsolete; in our specimen the *stem* was 2-trichotomous. The drawing was made from a plant sent us by Mr. KENT, from his collection at Clapton, in August last. Native of North-America. Introduced by Mr. LYON in 1812. Hardy. G.





Col. Eduardo L. d.

Pub. by J. Curtis Wainwright, Nov. 1. 1863.

E. Sargent

TRADESCANTIA SUBASPERA. LYON'S NEW  
SPIDERWORT.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide No. 1435.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRADESCANTIA *subaspera*; (*distachya*; *corolla rotata*; *stamina uniformia*;) radice perenni; foliis recurvo-divaricatis, paucis, ovato-lanceolatis, complicato-patentibus, longius acuminatis, carinatis, nervosis, villo brevissimo asperiusculis, margine ciliato-scabratis, deorsum laxe undulatis, ore petioli vaginantibus pilis aliquot adspersis; caule erecto, patule ramoso, pauciarticulato, compresso-tereti, glabro, internodiis longiusculis; racemis plurifloris, umbellato-contractis, involucri bifoliaceo aliquoties brevioribus; bracteis occultatis; pedicellis flore brevioribus, crassiusculis, villosis, post anthesin rugosis; calyce villoso, segmentis ovato-oblongis; corolla triplo majore, laciniis ovatis, obtusis; filamentis duplo brevioribus, nisi prope apicem hirsutis; antheris transverse renato-didymis; stylo stamina alterna subbreviora æquante; stigmate pusillo, subcapitellato, aperto. G.

TRADESCANTIA *cristata*? erecta, sublævis, ramosior, foliis longioribus, recurvis, subciliatis, floribus cæruleis, congestis, antheris aureis, pedunculis lateralibus terminalibusque. *Walt. Flor. Carol. 120*; (*nec aliorum.*)

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DESC. *Root* solumiferous, *stems* many growing in a tuft or fascicle, two feet or more high, about the thickness of the finger towards the base; *branches* (sometimes only one) slightly patent; *leaves* of an opaque dark green colour, roughish to the touch, especially at the edge, about six inches long, one and half broad; in the specimens we saw, the *umbels* were two, decussately disposed, the one terminating the stem, the other the branch; *pedicles* purple, scarcely an inch long; *corolla* violet-coloured; *anthers* deep yellow; *stigma* white. Evidently distinct from *virginica*

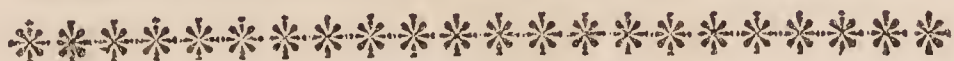
*virginica* (*vide supra* No. 105), which has a narrower longer somewhat grass-like foliage, of a clear bright green colour, entirely smooth as well as even-edged and not undulate, an exactly rounded stem, and longer pedicles which are neither purple nor finally wrinkled. Native of North-America. Grows luxuriantly in the open ground in the Nursery of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, at Hammersmith, where our drawing was made. Introduced by Mr. LYON in 1812. G.







TRADESCANTIA CRASSIFOLIA. TUBEROUS-  
ROOTED SPIDERWORT.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide No. 1435.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRADESCANTIA *crassifolia*; (*distachya*; *corolla rotata*; *stamina uniformia*;) radice tuberosa, perenni; foliis multis, divaricatis, ovato-oblongis, acuminatis, decrepcentibus, coriaceo-crassis, a supino papilloso-nitentibus, a prono et margine dense sericeis, nervis pellucidis, vagina petiolarum brevi; caule procumbente, multiarticulato, tereti, lanuginoso, ramofo; racemis umbellato-aggregatis, plurifloris; involucri flores æquante vel brevioris, caulibus bifoliaceo; bracteis occultatis; pedicellis calycibusque villosis; corollæ laciniis ovato-orbiculatis; staminibus quarta circiter brevioribus, alternis sublongioribus; filamentis nisi apice hirsutis, antheris transversis, lunulatis, dissepimento compresso, loculis latiore; germine hirsuto; stigmate subtrilobis-explanato, glanduloso-pruinato. G.

TRADESCANTIA *crassifolia*. *Cavan. Ic. 1. 54. tab. 75. Parad. Lond. tab. 59. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 204. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 17.*

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In the specimens we have seen, the stems have been from two to four, about three feet long, and about as thick as a large quill; branches from the axils of the upper leaves, short, patent; of these the inflorescence was monostachyous, of the stem distachyous; *leaves* of a dark green colour when the plant has been kept during the summer in an airy greenhouse, but the reverse when it has been continued in the stove, lower nearly three inches long and one and half broad, upper two-thirds less; *joints* of the stem 2—3 inches long; *calyx* and *pedicel* green; *corolla* purple-violet, about an inch in diameter, opening early in the day, of only three or four hours duration; *anthers* yellow. Blooms from July to November. Native of Mexico.

Introduced

Introduced by the late Lady BUTE, in 1796. A stove plant.  
The drawing was made from the collection of Mr. JOHN  
HALL, at Notting-Hill. G.

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### *ERRATA.*

No. 1576, l. 10, pro "spatha univalvi?" lege "spatha bivalvi."  
——— l. 5 from bottom, expunge "and."





HELONIAS GRAMINEA. GRASS-LEAVED  
HELONIAS.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide No. 1540.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HELONIAS *graminea*; (*hermaphrodita*;) foliis a plano obversis, flaccidius gramineis, radicalibus paucis, fasciculato-divergentibus, recurvis, ligulato-attenuatis, canaliculatis, carinatis, dorso glaucescentibus, caulinis pluribus, sparsim distantibus, amplexicaulibus, decrepcentibus; caule radicalibus aliquoties altiori, culmiformi, strictiusculo; racemo composito, diffusius paniculato, numeroso, laxiusculo, racemulis plurimis, sparsim distantibus, divaricatis rachide filiformi flexili, infimis subcompositis, terminali spicatum erecto; foliolo bracteaceo ad divisuras; pedicellis flore duplo brevioribus; corolla bracteolam singularem ovato-convolutam parum superante, recurvo-stellata, laciniis eglandulosis, oblongo-acuminatis, interioribus subangustioribus, subulatis; staminibus 3-plo brevioribus, erectis, apice recurvatis; filamentis setaceis; antheris pusillis, ovato-globosis; germine semiinfero, styloso-trirostri. *G.*

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DESC. Radical *leaves* about four, 6—7 inches long, about half an inch broad, of a clear green on the inner side; *stem* about the size of a common oat-straw, about two feet and half high; *panicle* a foot or more in length; spikelets 15—30-flowered, 2—3 inches long; *flowers* small, slightly fragrant, white, suffused with purple on the outside; segments about two lines long; *germen* more deeply immersed in the corolla than usual in the genus, polyspermous; *ovula* ascendent. Native of North-America. The drawing was made from a plant which flowered in Mr. KENT's collection at Clapton, in August last; and had been purchased by that gentleman of Mr. LYON, by whom it was introduced in 1812. Hardy. We can find no traces of the species in any work known to us. It has much of the habit of the *ZIGADENUS glaberrimus* of MICHAUX; but differs in the character of the flower. *G.*









SABBATIA CALYCOSA. DICHOTOMOUS  
SABBATIA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5—12-fidus. *Cor.* rotata, 5—12-partita. *Antherae* demum revolutæ. *Stigmata* 2, stylo erecto longiora, mox spiraliter contorta. *Caps.* 1-locularis, receptaculis feminum 2, lateralibus, bifidis, revolutis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SABBATIA *calycosa*; caule diffuso dichotomo, foliis ovato-lanceolatis, floribus solitariis, calyce subsexfido foliaceo corollam excedente.

SABBATIA *calycosa*. Pursh *Fl. Bor.-Am.* p. 138.

CHIRONIA *calycosa*; foliis oblongo-obovalibus: floribus solitariis subseptempartitis: calyce foliaceo corollam superante. Michaux *Fl. Bor.-Am.* 1. p. 147. Persoon *Syn.* 1. p. 283.

CHIRONIA? *dichotoma*; foliis sessilibus, ovato-lanceolatis, caule subtereti dichotomo, floribus solitariis pedunculos longos terminantibus: calyce longiore quam corolla, quæ purpurea fundo flavo. Walter *Fl. Carol.* p. 95.

DESC. *Stem* diffuse, branched, somewhat angular, semidichotomous, or having one branch of the dichotomy frequently wanting. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, narrowed downwards, spreading, smooth. *Flowers* solitary on long erect peduncles. *Calyx* inferior: base cup-shaped: segments for the most part six, seldom more, sometimes five, leaflike, spreading, longer than the *Corolla*, which is one-petaled: tube short: limb divided into as many obovate laciniæ as the calyx, with the segments of which they alternate.

*Stamens*

*Stamens* 5—6: *filaments* erect, inserted in the margin of the tube, *anthers* rolling back after the discharge of the pollen. *Germen* nearly round: *style* erect, dividing into two long spreading *stigmas*, which are finally twisted spirally. *Capsule* one-celled: *receptacles* of the seeds 2, lateral, divided into two revolute branches. *Seeds* globular.

The genus *SABBATIA* was first proposed by ADANSON, and named in honour of two Italian Botanists, CONSTANTINE and LIBERATUS SABBATI. LINNÆUS united it with *CHIRONIA*, from which Mr. SALISBURY has, we think, very properly separated it. All the American species hitherto referred to *CHIRONIA* appear to belong to this genus.

Native of Carolina. A hardy perennial, or perhaps biennial. Propagated either by seeds or parting the roots. Flowers most part of the summer. Introduced by Mr. KNIGHT, of the Exotic Nursery, King's-Road.





RUDBECKIA COLUMNARIS. HIGH-CROWNED  
RUDBECKIA.



*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA FRUSTRANEA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept.* paleaceum, conicum. *Pappus* margine 4-dentato. *Cal.* duplici ordine squamarum.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

RUDBECKIA *columnaris*; foliis pinnatifidis: foliolis lanceolatis, exterioribus ordinatim majoribus, receptaculo cylindraceo elongato.

RUDBECKIA *columnaris*; caule stricto simplici summitate paucifloro, pedunculis elongatis, foliis pinnatifidis incisis, laciniis linearibus, calyce simplici, 5-phyllo, radiis 5—8, disco cylindraceo elongato.

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This new species of Rudbeckia was introduced, we believe, by Mr. NUTTALL, from the country of the Missouri; our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. J. and J. T. FRASER, in Sloane-Square. It is sweet-scented, of low stature, and but little branched. Flowers in August and September. Root perennial and hardy, but it may be safest to preserve some under a frame during the winter.









*Galium aparine*

Painted by Miss W. Woodcock Dec. 1813.

E. S. Goussier

GALARDIA BICOLOR. TWO-COLOURED  
GALARDIA.



*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA FRUSTRANEA.

*Generic Character.*

*Receptaculum* paleaceum, hemisphæricum. *Pappus* paleaceus, polyphyllus. *Cal.* imbricatus, polyphyllus, planus. *Cor.* radii tripartitæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GALARDIA *bicolor*; caule ramoso, foliis caulinis lanceolatis subdentatis: radicalibus dentato-pinnatifidis, paleis pappi integerrimis aristatis.

GALARDIA *bicolor*; caule ramoso, foliis lanceolatis, paleis pappi integerrimis aristatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 2245. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. p. 129. *Persoon Syn.* 2. p. 476.

GALARDIA *bicolor*. *Lamarck Encyc.* 2. p. 585. *Illust. Gen.* t. 708. *Pursh Fl. Bor.-Am.* 572.

GALARDIA *lanceolata*; foliis anguste cuneato-lanceolatis subintegris, radiis pallidis paucioribus aut nullis, paleis pappi integris aristatis. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 2. p. 142.

GAILLARDA *pulchella*. *Fougeroux Mém. de l'Acad. des Sc. de Paris* 1780, p. 1 & 6.

CALONNEA *pulcherrima*. *Buchoz Icon.* t. 126.

VIRGILIA *belioides*. *L'Herit. Monog. Smith Exot. Bot.* 1. t. 37.

The GALARDIA *bicolor* is a handsome herbaceous plant with fragrant flowers, which appear to vary considerably both in size and colour, as also in the number of florets in the radius; if more than one species are not in reality confounded under this name. MICHAUX describes the ray as pale-coloured, few-flowered, or even totally wanting.

L'HERITIER gave the appellation of VIRGILIA to this plant, in which he has been followed by our friend Dr. SMITH; but LAMARCK's name, having the right of priority, has been adopted in the Hortus Kewensis.

Native of the Carolinas and Florida. Flowers in May, June, and July. Communicated from the collection of JAMES VERE, Esq. at Kensington-Gore, by Mr. ANDERSON, who informs us that the root is perennial, not annual, as it is usually said to be.







CONVOLVULUS CANDICANS. TENASSEE  
BINDWEED.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Caps.* 2-locularis :  
loculis dispermis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CONVOLVULUS *candicans*; (volubilis, glaber) foliis cordatis, acuminatis integerrimis, pedunculis multifloris ebracteatis, foliolis calycinis exterioribus nervosis obtusis.

CONVOLVULUS *candicans*; foliis cordatis integerrimis panduræformibusve subtus subpilosis, pedunculis glabris multifloris, calycibus lævibus: foliolis exterioribus obtusis.  
*Soland. Mss. Banks Herb.*

CONVOLVULUS flore maximo albo, tubo intus purpureo, foliis panduræformibus et nonnullis cordatis. *Clayton n. 641.?*

CONVOLVULUS foliis inferioribus cordatis superioribus trilobis, calycibus pedunculis petiolisque glabris, caule cærulescente. *Gronov. Fl. Virg. 1. 141—2. p. 28.?*

CONVOLVULUS *panduratus*. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1. p. 138.?*

Several species of this genus are so prone to vary in the form of their leaves, degree of pubescence, and even in the number of flowers upon the same peduncle, that no great stress can be laid upon any of these characters separately, yet perhaps there are often no better to be found, to establish a specific distinction upon.

This variableness of character often renders it extremely difficult to ascertain the synonymy, and leaves us in doubt whether  
some

some of the synonyms applied to *CONVOLVULUS panduratus* of LINNÆUS do not really belong to this species. From the one figured by DILLENIIUS, however, which is always referred to *panduratus*, our plant appears to be sufficiently distinct in all the above-mentioned characters; having many more flowers on one peduncle, and being quite smooth in every part, except a very minute tomentum on the under side of the leaves. It appears too to be a much larger plant than *panduratus*, and the blossoms exceed in size those of every other species that we have seen. This species seems to have a very near affinity with *CONVOLVULUS Jalapa* (No. 1572) and is perhaps the same as that described under this name in the sixth edition of MILLER'S Dictionary.

We are indebted to the Honourable Mr. HERBERT, for the opportunity of presenting our readers with a representation of this beautiful plant, from whom we learn that it has a large tuberous root, and is probably sufficiently hardy to bear our winters without protection; but our summers are scarcely warm enough to make it blossom well. The specimen from which our drawing was made was aided by artificial heat in the spring, and it was observed that the flowers in the latter part of the summer were not nearly so large and showy as those produced in the warm sunny weather. For the conservatory, Mr. HERBERT observes, it is a magnificent plant, growing about fifteen feet high, and flowering abundantly most part of the summer. It produced no seeds, but may be propagated by cuttings of the root.

In the Bankian Herbarium, we find a very good specimen of our plant which flowered at Kew, in the year 1776; at which time it was described, and named by Dr. SOLANDER; but has not been taken up in either edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*.







Lud. Ed. arto Del.

Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth Dec. 1. 1848.

E. Sims

IRIS SIBIRICA ( $\gamma$ .) SANGUINEA. MR. HIBBERT'S  
IRIS.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide No. 1496.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS *sibirica*. *Vide Char. Spec. supra No. 1163.* G.

( $\alpha$ .) *Vide supra No. 50.*

( $\beta$ .) *Vide supra No. 1163.*

( $\gamma$ .) foliis primo sanguineo-rubentibus, demum viridibus; corolla majore, cærulea puniceo-suffusa. G.

IRIS *sanguinea*. *Donn Hort. Cant. ed. 6. 17.*

IRIS *orientalis*. *Thunb. in Linn. Transf. 2. 328.? Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 237? Vahl Enum. 2. 127; (ubi male collocatur in sectione barbatarum; et pro synonymo I. sibiricæ è Flora japonica, aliud habet germanicæ quod non extat in dicto opere.)?*

IRIS *sibirica*. *Thunb. Jap. 33?*

Differs from all the known varieties of *sibirica* in the redness of the foliage during the earlier stage of growth, in the size, colour, and fugitiveness of the flowers, which are said not to last more than an hour or two, as well as by a shorter peduncle and striate stem. Probably a distinct species. We have added a mark of doubt to the synonyms adduced to this plant, merely on account of the uncertainty of its habitat. It agrees in all points with the description of THUNBERG'S *orientalis*, at first considered by him to be the same with *sibirica*. Introduced by GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. about 1790; said to have come from Siberia; but upon inquiry, that circumstance appeared doubtful.

Our drawing was made from a plant derived from Mr. HIBBERT'S original stock, which flowered in June last, at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S Nursery, King's-Road, Fulham. If really from Siberia, it is most probably to be found also in China and Japan. G.









N<sup>o</sup> 1003, B.





CRINUM AMABILE. SIR ABRAHAM HUME'S  
CRINUM.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.* AMARYLLIDIS species. *Juss.* BULBINE. *Gærtn.*

UMBELLA ramentis bracteaceis interstincta, *spatham* generalem, bivalvem excedente. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* supera, regularis, tubuloso-sex-fida, tubo stricto, limbo sexpartito, radiato, subæquali. *Stam.* tubum decurrentia, inde divergentia; *anth.* lineares, vibratæ. *Stylus* reclinatus. *Caps.* membranacea, oblato-sphærica, pulvinatim 3-loba, 3-loc.; *sem.* numerosa, horizontalia, serie duplici congesta, septi margini interiori utrinque annexa, anguloso-compressa, vel nunc in loculo quem replet precociusve dirumpit unum aut et alterum emollescente albûmine tuberoso-laxatum. G.

OBS. Ab AMARYLLIDIBUS longius tubulosis sola regularitate corollæ diversum; a PANCRATIO defectu membranæ staminilegæ. HÆMANTHO peraffine. Bulbus nunc humo insidet instar caudicis vel stipitis prolongatus. Folia fasciculato-divergentia, oblongo-lorato-ve-lanceolata, canaliculato-explenda. G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CRINUM *amabile*; foliis numerosis, recumbentibus, lorato-lanceolatis, glauciusculis, margine integerrimo; umbella numerosa, laxa; pedicellis tereti-trigonis, germine longioribus, tubo floris pluries brevioribus; germine ovali, rotundato, exsulco, lævi; corollæ tubo laciniis ligulato-lanceolatis subbreviore; filamentis limbo ferme duplo brevioribus; antheris obliquo-vibratis, longitudine dimidii filamenti; stylo longiori, incluso; stigmate obtuso, subaperto, puberulo. G.

CRINUM *amabile.* *Donn Hort. Cant. ed. 6. 83.*

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DESC. *Leaves* four feet or more in length, nearly four inches broad; *umbel* in our specimen twenty-four flowered; *flowers* exceedingly

exceedingly fragrant, white suffused with crimson, rather more than nine inches long, *anthers* about an inch long, purple as well as the filaments and style. Comes very near to the *CRINUM latifolium* of LINNÆUS, injudiciously transferred to the genus *AMARYLLIS* by WILLDENOW; but is a far larger plant, and differs in the form of the leaves. That species we believe has not yet found its way into our collections: but there is a figure of it among Dr. ROXBURGH's unpublished drawings of Comandel plants in Sir JOSEPH BANKS's library.

The specimen from which our drawing was made, flowered last July, in Sir ABRAHAM HUME's hot-house at Wormleybury. Introduced by Dr. ROXBURGH, in 1810, from the East-Indies.

We have thought it right to add a diminished outline of the whole of this magnificent plant, in a separate plate, which accompanies that of a part of its inflorescence of the natural size. G.





ŒNOTHERA GLAUCA. GLAUCOUS-LEAVED  
EVENING-PRIMROSE.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-fidus, tubulosus. *Petala* 4. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, cylindrica, infera. *Sem.* nuda.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ŒNOTHERA *glauca*; glaberrima, foliis lato-ovalibus repando-subdentatis lævigatis, capsulis ovatis tetragonis pedicellatis.  
*Pursh Flor. Bor.-Am.* 262. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 1. p. 224.

Most of the EVENING-PRIMROSES grow in a rambling un-fightly manner, to which the ŒNOTHERA *glauca* makes a happy exception, the stems being only about a foot high, simple, and growing many together. They are well clothed with fine glaucous-green oval leaves, not very unlike those of Androsæmum, though smaller. The flowers are large and shewy, and have the unusual advantage of remaining open by day, as well as by night, unless exposed to a hot sun. So that altogether, this is one of the most desirable of the whole genus.

It has, we believe, been never before figured, nor does it occur in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis.

Native of the most western parts of North-America towards the country of the Illinois, near the Mississippi. Seems to be perfectly hardy, and may, we suppose, be easily propagated by parting its roots, if it should not produce ripe seeds. Introduced by Mr. LYONS. Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Messrs. DUNGATE and WOOSTER, Nurserymen, at Brixton. It is also an inhabitant of the Botanic Garden, Sloane-Street.









VACCINIUM DIFFUSUM. SHINING-LEAVED  
WHORTLE-BERRY.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA [DECANDRIA potius] MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* superus. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Filam.* receptaculo inserta. *Bacca*  
4—5-locularis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

VACCINIUM *diffusum*; pedunculis axillaribus solitariis (in  
racemo secundo) corollis campanulatis nutantibus, foliis  
ovatis acutis obsolete glanduloso-denticulatis.

VACCINIUM *diffusum*; pedunculis solitariis nudis unifloris,  
foliis ovatis acutis obsolete serratis villosiusculis. *Ait. Hort.*  
*Kew. ed. pr. 2. p. 11. ed. alt. 2. p. 356. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2.*  
*p. 351. Persoon Syn. 1. p. 479.*

VACCINIUM *arboreum*; foliis petiolatis, obovalibus, mucro-  
natis: racemis bracteatis: corolla campanulata acute quinque-  
fida: antheris dorso aristatis. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am. 1. p. 230.*  
*Persoon Syn. 1. p. 479*

VACCINIUM *arboreum*; foliis petiolatis obovalibus utrinque  
acutis mucronatis glanduloso-ferrulatis, supra nitidis reti-  
culato-venosis, subtus subpubescentibus, racemis brac-  
teatis nutantibus, pedicellis axillaribus solitariis filiformibus,  
corollis cylindrico-campanulatis; laciniis acutis, antheris  
inclusis dorso aristatis. *Pursh Fl. Bor.-Am. 285.*

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That the plant here represented is the *VACCINIUM diffusum* of  
the Hortus Kewensis, we have the authority of the specimen  
from the Royal Garden at Kew, preserved in the Banksian  
Herbarium.

Our drawing was taken from a plant imported from South-  
Carolina, by Mr. LYONS, and purchased from his collection,  
by

by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, under the name of *arboreum*; and we see no reason to doubt that it really is the *arboreum* of MICHAUX. The apparent difference in the characters seems to arise from a different mode of conceiving the same thing: Dr. SOLANDER considering the peduncles, which grow singly from the axils of each leaf, as being solitary; whilst MICHAUX regards the flowering extremities of the branches as racemes, and the leaves at the base of each pedicle as bractes.

According to the last-mentioned author, this species grows into a tree fifteen or twenty feet high. With us it forms a diffuse irregular shrub, with red flexuose *branches*. *Leaves* alternate, elliptical, pointed, shining on the upper side and slightly pubescent underneath, margins recurved and beset here and there with little glands, giving an obsoletely toothed appearance: footstalks very short. Taste of the leaves agreeably acid. The flowers grow from the extreme branches on solitary filiform *peduncles* curved at the point, one from the axil of each leaf, alternate, yet looking all one way. Or, perhaps, these leaves may as properly be considered as bractes; though they differ not from the other leaves on the same branches. On the branches without flowers the leaves are nearly twice the size, but are in other respects similar. *Corollas* campanulate with the laciniaë recurved at the point: in our specimen pure white. *Stamens* included: *Anthers* two-awned.

Native of North and South-Carolina; and is considered as hardy, but will scarcely bear the severity of our springs without some protection. Flowers from May to July. Propagated by cuttings or layers. Introduced into the Kew Garden in 1765, by Mr. JOHN CREE.





ANCHUSA OCHROLEUCA. PALE-FLOWERED  
ALKANET.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infundibuliformis, fauce clausa fornicibus. *Sem.* basi insculpta.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANCHUSA *ochroleuca*; floribus æqualibus calycibus quinquefidis: fructiferis campanulatis nutantibus, foliis linearilanceolatis subundulatis hispido-ciliatis, bracteis calyce brevioribus. *Marschall à Bieb. Fl. Taur.-Caucas.* 1. p. 125.

BUGLOSSUM *sylvestre* flore albo, folio angustiore. *Gerh. Tanaic. in Gmel. Sib.* 4. p. 74. n. 13. β.

BUGLOSSUM *orientale* flore luteo. *Tourn. Cor.* p. 6. ?

This species of *Alkanet*, which has sometimes been considered as a variety of *officinalis*, was communicated to us by Mr. SALISBURY, from his Botanic Garden, in Sloane-Street, in August last. He received it in the spring, from the garden of Count ALEXIS DE RAZOUMOWSKY, at Gorenki, near Moscow, by favour of Dr. FISCHER.

We know of no prior figure of this rare plant.

Native of the Caspian Caucasus, and of the neighbourhood of the Volga, growing among the herbage in the open campaign countries.

Biennial; propagated by seeds, or parting the roots in the autumn.









# HELIOTROPIUM CORYMBOSUM. LARGE- FLOWERED TURNSOLE.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* hypocrateriformis, 5-fida, interjectis dentibus : fauce nuda.

*Specific Character.*

HELIOTROPIUM *corymbosum* ; caule fruticoso, foliis lanceolato-ovatis basi angustatis, spicis compositis dichotomis, tubo corollæ calyce bis longiore.

HELIOTROPIUM *corymbosum* ; foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, caule fruticoso spicis terminalibus aggregato-corymbosis, laciniis calycinis longis subulatis. *Flor. Peruv.* 2. p. 2. t. 107. *f. a. Persoon Syn.* 1. p. 156.

HELIOTROPIUM *grandiflorum*. *Donn Fl. Cant. ed.* 6. p. 42.

The HELIOTROPIUM *corymbosum*, as a flowering shrub, is far more pleasing to the eye than the common fragrant sort (*H. peruvianum*, *Bot. Mag.* No. 141.) but then it is devoid of that delightful perfume, for which the other is so highly prized, the scent of this, though sweet, being not very agreeable.

We have observed this plant for four or five years past in some of our more curious collections, where it has gone by the name of *grandiflorum* ; but it is undoubtedly the species described by RUIZ and PAVON in the *Flora Peruviana*. We were for some time inclined to regard it as a mere accidental variety of *H. peruvianum*, with which it bears a near affinity ; upon a careful comparison of the two, however, we were soon convinced of their being specifically distinct. The flowering *spikes* of our present plant instead of being crowded together, as in

*peruvianum*,

*peruvianum*, are more diffuse, and sometimes, when fully expanded, even form a large dichotomous panicle; the teeth of the *calyx* are longer, narrower, and less hispid, as is the whole plant; the *tube* of the corolla nearly twice the length of the *calyx*, and expanded upwards; *faux* closed by means of five green foldings; the leaves are longer, far more narrowed towards the footstalk, the transverse veins not half so numerous, nor running so parallel. This species is not taken up in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis.

Native of Peru. Flowers most part of the summer. Requires the same treatment, and is as easily propagated, as the common *Heliotropium*.

Our drawing was taken at the Hammersmith Nursery, Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, in September 1812.





HÆMODORUM PLANIFOLIUM. DINGY-  
FLOWERED HÆMODORUM.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* supera (semiinfera G.), sexpartita, persistens, glabra. *Stamina* basi laciniarum interiorum imposita. *Germ.* 3-loc., loculis dispermis. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stig.* 1 (f. 3. G.). *Caps.* semisupera, 3-loba, 3-loc., loculis dispermis. *Sem.* peltata, compressa, marginata.

OBS. *Herbæ glabræ. Radix e tuberibus fasciculatis, fusiformibus, coccineis. Caules simplices (f. ramosi G.), foliati. Folia aversa, plana, f. teretiuscula, basi semivaginantia. Flores corymbosi, raro spicati. Brown Prod. Fl. Nov. Holl. 1. 299.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HÆMODORUM *planifolium*; foliis collateralibus distichis, linearibus, firmulis, æquato-nervosis, radicalibus paucis (4—6?), caulinis alternatim distantibus, erectis, decrescentibus; caule plurimum altiori, erecto, compresso-tereti, flexuoso, ramoso; floribus erectis, corymboso-paniculatis, pedunculis in ramulo supernis, fasciculatis, unifloris, singulo bracteolis subbinis, remotis; corolla turbinatim continua, imbricato-connivente, oblonga, subæquali; laciniis rectiusculis, oblongatis, parum attenuatis, lineolatis, obtusis, tribus extimis una tertia parte ferme brevioribus; staminibus intimarum et germinis junctioni insertis, inclusis; filamentis teretibus, subulatis, strictis, apice incurvulis; antheris erectis, sagittato-oblongis; germine semisupero, depresso-orbiculato, obsolete trilobo, trifuriato; stylo trifurco-setaceo, filamentis triplo graciliori; stigmatibus brevibus, replicatis, antheras subsuperantibus; receptaculo seminum singulo in *fructu adolescenti* loculum replente, laterali, fungoso-carnoso, purpureo.

purpureo-succoso, utrinque semen peltato-lenticulare in foveola ferente. G.

HÆMODORUM *planifolium*. Brown Prod. Fl. Nov. Holl. 1. 300.

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DESC. *Leaves* of a dull greyish green, radical ones nearly a foot in length, about the third of an inch broad; *stem* more than two feet high, with the thickness of a small quill; *branches* short, adpressed; *corolla* of a dusky olive green, about half an inch long; *filaments* and *style* crimson; *anthers* vermilion; *pollen* yellow; *germen* green, shining, soon acquiring a reddish brown colour. Native of New-Holland, where it is found in the neighbourhood of Port-Jackson.

Our drawing was made from a specimen that flowered last November in Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S Nursery at Hammer-smith, and which had been raised from seeds imported by Mrs. PATERSON.. A hardy greenhouse plant. We had no opportunity of examining the ripe seed nor the roots. G.







LACHENALIA BIFOLIA. COWLED TWO-  
LEAVED LACHENALIA.

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*Generic Character.*—*Vide Nis.* 745, 854, et 993.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LACHENALIA *bifolia*; (*flos mediæ longitudinis*;) attenuatis. cartilagineo-marginatis, nervoso-striatis, exteriore deorsum cucullato-vaginate, scapum superante, interiore aliquoties minore, convoluto-concavo; racemo remoto-multifloro; pedicellis flore duplo brevioribus, bracteam ovato-acuminatam subsuperantibus; corolla nutante, curtim cylindrica, basi tubuloso-constricta, laciniis interioribus rotundo-obtusis, bilabiato-patulis, exterioribus una quarta circiter brevioribus; staminibus lacinias interiores æquantibus, declinato-affurgentibus. G.

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Seems to be intermediate between *unifolia* and *pallida* (*mediana* Jacq.), differing from the former, in having two leaves instead of one, far shorter pedicles in proportion to the flower, and a corolla not ventricosely campanulate; from the latter, in the form and relative proportions of the two leaves, by longer pedicles, and a more open-mouthed corolla; from both in colour of the inflorescence. But as we did not see the plant in bloom while under the hand of our draughtsman, we can speak with little confidence of its other differences, indeed with but little of its being really distinct from *pallida*. There is a LACHENALIA *rosea* in the Botanist's Repository that comes near to this and *pallida*; but which, according to our judgment, can scarcely be a variety of either.







MORÆA COLLINA ( $\alpha$ ) MINIATA MINOR. LESSER  
EQUAL-FLOWERED MORÆA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Inflor.* fasciculata, pauci-pluriflora, *spathis* communi bivalvi involutis distincta; raro in spicam separata. *Cor.* supera, erecta involuto-decidua, hexapetalo-partita f. tubuloso sexfida, laciniis obversis, rotatis f. inferne conniventibus, alternis confimilibus; *exterioribus* ungue haud raro barbato, sæpe foveola in basi, lamina nunquam erecta; *interioribus* angustioribus, raro parvissimis, vel nullis, totis interdum erectis. *Stylus* triquetro-filiformis, erectus liberus. *Stig.* 3, petaliformia, trifaria, antice fornicata, postice carinata, bilabiata labio *interiore* bifido reflexo *exterioribus* breve retusum multoties f. fere non excedente: raro lineari-radiata, bipartita, segmentis filiformi-convolutis. *Fil.* corollæ limbive disco-imposita, libera f. partim vel omnino connata. *Anth.* erectæ, extrorsæ, lineari-oblongæ, stigmatum faciebus appressæ, segmentisve intersertæ. *Caps.* membranacea, ovato-globosa ad prismatico-columnarem, 3-loc., loculis biseriato-poly-spermis, 3-valv., valvis medio septigeris. *Sem.* septi margini interiori utrinque annexa rotundata f. anguloso-pressa; *albumen* corneum. G.

OBS. Radix bulbo-tuber, integumento exteriori senescente putamineo-fibroso, reticulato-rimoso, folia radicalia pauca, transverse bifaria, fistuloso-vaginantia, inde convoluto-lorata, sæpius caudato-cuspidata: raro plura acute canaliculata, carinata, ne unquam collateralis-disticha; caulis culmaceus, vaginose-foliatus, simplex ad ramosissimum, rami e vagina ad articulos, solitarii, sæpe plures aggregati, raro divisi; flores in caule aut ramo terminales, sæpius fugaces. Jampridem in nota Ni. 1407 monuimus MORÆAM iridioidem Ni. 693 conversis appellationibus in IRIDEM transferendam esse. In IRIDE radix nunquam bulbo-tuberosa, in MORÆA constanter. G.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

MORÆA collina; (fasciculus 2—4 flor.; cor. bipartita, uniformis, imberbis; fil. in unum connat., stig. imminuto-petaliformia;) folio

foliis mo convoluto-lorato, striatulo, caulem pauci- (bi-?) articulatam ramofum fuperante, ramis fimplicibus folitariis vel fupremis paucis (2—4?) aggregatis; fpatha generali fufiformi-elongata, ariftato-cufpidata; germine pedicellato, exferto, lineari-prifmatico; corolla late turbinato-rotata, fupra recurva, laciniis ifometris; exterioribus duplo latioribus, obovato-oblongis cum acumine, foveola in bafi; interioribus fpathulato-ligulatis; filamento tubulofo, villofo, antheris feffilibus fubæquali; ftigmatibus vix altioribus, corolla duplo brevioribus, fubcuneatis, laxius ftrictiusve conniventibus; labiis fubæqualibus, exteriore retufo-truncato, revoluto, intus hirsuto, interioris fegmentis divergentibus, acuminatis? capsula pergamea, prifmatico-colum-nari. G.

MORÆA *collina*. Thunb. Diff. 11. n. 13. Prod. 9. Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. tab. 220. Fragm. 14. n. 51. Nobis fupra N<sup>is</sup>. 1033, 1103. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 1. 110.

MORÆA *miniata*. Bot. Reposit. tab. 404.

MORÆA *iriopetala*. (α.) Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 224. Vahl Enum. 2. 158; (exclufis in utroque fynomymis præter Linnæi et Milleri.) var. β. ad MORÆAM triflem pertinet. G.

MORÆA *juncea*. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 59. Mill. Dict. ed. 8. n. 2.

SISYRINCHIUM *collinum*. Cavanill. Diff. 6. 346. Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. 578. Lil. a Redoutè tab. 250.

S. *elegans*. Lil. a Redoutè tab. 171; (nec aliorum, cui inflorefcentia fpicalim edueta. G.)

HOMERIA. Ventenat. Decas Nov. Gen. 5. n. 2. Paris 1808.

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For a further account of the fpecies, we refer to No. 1033; for an enumeration of the other genus, to No. 1103. The drawing of the prefent variety was made from a plant that had been imported by Mr. GRIFFIN, from the Cape of Good Hope, and flowered in his confervatory in the month of September. G.







ALSTRÆMERIA SALSILLA. POTATOE-  
ROOTED ALSTRÆMERIA.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* o. *Cor.* supera, erecta ad cernuam, hexapetalo-partita, imbricato-connivens, cyathoidi- f. cucullato-campanulata, regularis f. ringens; laciniis obversis, 3 (rarius 2) interioribus ungue convoluto-canaliculato. *Stam.* imæ corollæ inserta, inclusa, erecta f. inclinato-curva, alterna subbreviora; *anth.* erectæ oblongæ. *Stylus* decursu confimili. *Stig.* 3, linearia, replicata. *Fructus caps.* varie sphæroidea, costato-hexagona, f. trifulco-trigona, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio septigeris, septis basi coadunatis: raro (fœtus pulpa et evalvis) *bacca.* *Sem.* globosa, receptaculis angulos internas decurrentibus annexa: raro nidulantia; *albumen* corneum. G.

OBS. Plantæ herbacæ, perennes; rhizoma flagelliforme f. truncum, fibris tuberoso-turgidis f. tuberiparis; caules plures, simplicissimi, foliati, erecti f. assurgentes, scandentes f. volubiles; folia simplicia, omnia caulina, sparsa f. alterna, obliqua f. resupinata; inflor. umbellata, involucro ex foliolis totidem quot radii; pedunculi simplicissimi, f. dichotomo-biflori vel paniculato-pluriflori, bractea in divisuris: raro corymbosa bracteis singularibus separata. G. fide Floræ peruvianæ quoad pleraque.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALSTRÆMERIA *Salsilla*; (*volubilis*; *regularis*;) rhizomate trunco f. flagelliformi-producto, fibris globofo-tuberiparis; foliis alternis, distantibus, patentissimis, angustius ovato-lanceolatis, a supinato dorso pruinulosis, petiolo torto pluries longioribus; umbella erecta pedunculis (3—15) dichotomo-bifloris f. paniculato-plurifloris pedicellis supra flexis; germine turbinato-triquetro; corolla nutante, subcyathoidi-campanulata; laciniis exterioribus obovato-oblongis acumine brevi; interioribus sublongioribus, spathulatis,

latis, lamina orbiculata, unguis canaliculo pruinoso-labrato; filamentis laxius fasciculatis, villo vix sensili tectis, stylo triquetro-fubulata; capsula subglobosa, sexcostata, umbone (*styli reliquo*) mucronato ex areola deglubita præpilata. G.

ALSTRŒMERIA *Salsilla*. Linn. *Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1.* 462. Willd. *Sp. Pl. 2.* 196. Ruiz et Pavon. *Flor. Peruv. 3.* 61.

*A. edulis*. Tussac *flore des Antilles: 28 cum ic. pict.* Bot. *Reposit. tab. 649.*

HEMEROCALLIS scandens floribus purpureis vulgo *Salsilla*. *Feuille Peruv. 2.* 713. *tab. 6.*

COYOLXOCHITL, f. Martagon volubilis mexicanus. *Hernand. Hist. Pl. 267, quoad fig. tertiam.*

BOMAREÆ species. *Lam. Encyc. Suppl. sub BOMAREA.*

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DESC. *Rootstock* about the thickness of a common quill; *tubers* produced at the end of each fibre from the size of a pea to that of a cherry, flattish or completely globular, white; *stem* 3—4 feet high, of about the thickness of a wheaten straw; *leaves* many, about three inches long, little more than half an inch broad; *corolla* rose-coloured, about an inch in length, lamina of the inner segments green with deep crimson spots. Said to have acquired the name of SALSILLA among the Spanish colonists of South-America, from the resemblance of the rootstock to that of the Sarsaparilla. Native of South-America and the Island of St. Domingo, where it grows in the shady spots of the mountain; twining itself round the next shrub for support. According to Mons. TUSSAC, the tubers are known in St. Domingo, by the appellation of “Topinambours blancs,” and are used for food in the way of potatoes. Introduced from the Botanic Garden in the Island of St. Vincent’s, about 1801.

Our drawing was made from a plant which flowered in the stove at Comtesse de VANDE’s, in October last. About three and twenty species of this beautiful genus are recorded in that most valuable work the “*Flora Peruviana* ;” among which the *formosissima* appears to rival even the AMARYLLIS of that name, and the TIGRIDIA *pavonia* (its compatriots) in splendour. We are told in the Supplement to LAMARCK’S Encyclopædia, that Mons. MIRBEL has separated the twining-stemmed species of ALSTRŒMERIÆ into a separate genus, which he calls BOMAREA. G.





COLUMNEA SCANDENS. CLIMBING  
COLUMNEA.



*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* tubulosa, incurva, ringens : labio superiore indiviso, fornicato : inferiore 3-partito, brevior. *Caps.* 1-ocularis. *Sem.* nidulantia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

COLUMNEA *scandens* ; foliis ovatis acutiusculis integris subvillosis pedunculo solitario longioribus, calycis laciniis corollisque pubescentibus : labio superiore indiviso. *Hort. Kew. ed alt. v. 4. p. 68.*

COLUMNEA *scandens* ; foliis ovatis acutis integerrimis subvillosis, laciniis calycis integris corollisque pubescentibus, labio superiore indiviso. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 396. Swartz Obs. 249. Persoon Syn. 2. p. 164.*

COLUMNEA *scandens.* *Jacq. Hort. Vind. 3. p. 27. t. 48.*

COLUMNEA *scandens* phœniceo flore ; fructu albo. *Plum. Gen. 28. Icon. 89. f. 1.*

COLUMNEA *rotundifolia.* *Salisb. Parad. Lond. 29.*

DESC. *Stem* knotted, downy. *Leaves* opposite, elliptical, more or less round, margin reflexed and somewhat crisped, which gives an appearance of being crenulate, thick, shining, and roughish with short stiff hairs on the upper surface, paler and downy on the under : when dry the under side becomes white. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered, rounded, villous, longer than the petiole. *Calyx* five-cleft : *segments* equal, erect, deeply toothed, clothed with red hairs towards the base. *Corolla* tubular, hairy, bright scarlet : *limb* two-lipped : *upper lip* quite entire,

entire, arched, *lower lip* three-cleft : laciniaë lanceolate, lowermost more deeply separated. (Some authors describe the upper lip as three-cleft, considering the two lateral laciniaë as belonging to it, and the lower lacinia only as the undivided lower lip.) *Stamens* 4, didynamous : *filaments* smooth, half the length of the tube : *anthers* two-lobed, glandular at the back. *Germen* spindle-shaped : *style* as long as the corolla : *stigma* two-lipped, gaping.

Our drawing is imperfect, being taken before the flower was fully expanded.

We see no reason to think the *rotundifolia* of SALISBURY, in the *Paradisus Londinensis*, to be different from our plant, or from JACQUIN'S above referred to. We have observed that the leaves vary considerably in length in different specimens, and though they appear to be serrated in JACQUIN'S figure, in his description he says they are entire or only obsoletely crenulate : an appearance which some of the leaves have also in our drawing, and which we have accounted for in the above description.

Native of the West-Indies. Cultivated, not without difficulty, in the bark stove. Said in the *Hortus Kewensis* to flower in August and September. Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, the latter-end of December.







## BARLERIA CRISTATA. CRESTED BARLERIA.

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-partitus. *Stam.* 2 longe minora. *Caps.* 4-angularis, 2-ocularis, 2-valvis, elastica absque unguibus. *Sem.* 2.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BARLERIA *cristata*; foliis oblongis integerrimis, calycis foliolis duobus latioribus, [ciliato-spinulosis] duobusque linearibus acutis. *Sp. Pl.* 887. *Willd.* 3. p. 378. *Osbeck. It.* 225. t. 8. *Bot. Repos.* 625. *Perfoon Syn.* 2. p. 179.

It is not improbable but that more species than one have been taken for *BARLERIA cristata*; we are inclined however to believe that our plant is the same as that described and figured by OSBECK, from whose specimens we suppose that LINNÆUS made his description. The synonym quoted by the last-mentioned author, and continued by WILLDENOW from MORISON, appears to belong to *Prionitis*, certainly not to this species.

Our plant grew with an upright branched *stem* between two and three feet high, swelled at the divisions of the branches, rounded, striate, pubescent. *Leaves* opposite, on short footstalks, ovate-lanceolate, quite entire, on both sides somewhat hispid with short stiff hairs, and ribbed underneath by strong transverse veins. *Braçtes* 2, at the base of the calyx lanceolate and ciliated. *Calyx* of four leaflets: the two outermost ovate-acuminate with pectinated teeth hardly spinous, striate, pubescent: the two innermost awl-shaped, quite entire, terminated in a sharp rigid point, much shorter than the outer ones, patent. *Corolla* funnel-shaped: *tube* long, straight: *limb* five-cleft, lobes nearly equal, obtuse, the two upper ones erect and the bottom one more deeply separated, violet-coloured with some paler spots

spots about the faux. *Stamens* four, two of them the length of the tube, with perfect anthers, two very short, with imperfect anthers. *Germen* ovate: *style* longer than tube: *stigma* dilated upwards and gaping.

Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS. Native of the East-Indies. Flowers from June to October. Propagated by seeds and cuttings.





## DIOSMA OVATA. OVAL-LEAVED DIOSMA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 5-petala. *Nectaria* 5, supra germen. *Caps.* 3, seu 5, coalitæ. *Sem.* calyptrata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

*DIOSMA ovata*; foliis oppositis glabris ovatis integerrimis margine revolutis subtus ferrugineo-punctatis, floribus axillaribus solitariis geminisque.

*DIOSMA ovata*; foliis ovatis glabris marginatis, floribus axillaribus solitariis et geminis. *Thunb. Prod.* 43. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 1139. *Persoon Syn.* 1. p. 247. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. p. 33. *Bot. Repos.* 464.

*DIOSMA pulchella.* *Hottuyn Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 3. p. 288. t. 21. f. 2.

This species of *DIOSMA* has considerable affinity with *pulchella* (No. 1357), but its *leaves* are opposite, quite entire at the margin, are more obtuse, and, especially when dry, are rolled back at the sides, which makes them appear much narrower than they really are; the dotting underneath consists of ferruginous, not, as in that of *pulchella*, of pellucid glandular points: the *flowers* are more scattered and not collected towards the extremities of the branches; petals white within side, but being tipped with red on the outside, the plant looks the prettiest when many of the flowers are yet unexpanded.

The leaves both of *ovata* and *pulchella* are particularly strong-scented, and are, with perhaps several other species of *DIOSMA*, indiscriminately used by the Hottentots, under the name of Bucku, mixed with grease, to perfume their bodies with.

Communicated

Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, in March 1812: but is said, by Mr. AITON and in DONN'S Catalogue, to flower in May, June, and July; by Mr. ANDREWS, in the winter months.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Introduced by Mr. MASSON. Requires the shelter of a greenhouse, and the same treatment as other Cape evergreen shrubs.







STATICE SPATHULATA. SPATULA-LEAVED  
SEA-LAVENDER.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

STATICE *spathulata*; foliis radicalibus spathulatis obtusis glaucis integerrimis longe petiolatis, scapo tereti, floribus racemosis secundis. *Desfont. Atl.* 1. p. 275. *Persoon Syn.* 1. p. 333.

STATICE *cordata*, *auriculæfolia*, *oleæfolia*, and *spathulata*, seem to be very nearly related, and perhaps are sometimes mistaken for one another. The first, however, is easily distinguished by its leaves being always obcordate or emarginate at the point; the second comes very near to our plant; but the leaves are described as acute and terminated with a sharp mucro and an unbranched scape; the third, according to WILLDENOW, has winged branches.

In *spathulata*, the leaves are glaucous, without veins, obsoletely three-nerved towards the base only, quite obtuse without any mucro, except a very minute one, hardly visible to the eye but sensible to the touch, on the under surface a small distance from the end of the leaf; the scape and branches are perfectly round; the spikes of flowers in two rows; the calyx white with red streaks; the petals obcordate, of a lively red, and larger than the calyx.

Communicated the latter-end of August 1811, by Mr. W. PRINGLE, Nurseryman at Sydenham, to whom we are indebted for the communication of several other curious and rare plants. Native of Barbary. Hardy.







Syd<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth Feb. 1. 1847.

L. Sanson Sculp.

HÆMANTHUS ROTUNDIFOLIUS. ROUND-  
LEAVED BLOODFLOWER.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Inflor.* umbellata; *spatha* plurivalvis, corollæformis, raro bivalvis atque reflexa. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* supera, erecta, regularis, æqualis, tubuloso-sexfida, limbo 6-partito, connivente aut divaricato, longiore quam tubus. *Stam.* summo tubo insita, erecta, exserta. *Stylus* setiformis. *Stig.* simplex, v. 3 brevia replicata. *Bacca* globosa v. oblongata, lævis, exsulca, 3-loc., loculis monospermis, uno v. duobus sterilescentibus; *semen* erectum, loculo conforme; *albumen* carnosum, durum. G.

OBS. *Herbæ bulbosæ, scaposæ; bulbus tunicatus v. squamosus, squamis amplis sæpe bifariam imbricatis, ovatus, nudus v. membranis involutus; rhizoma sæpe infra extans, raro multiplex ex adnatis sobolibus concretum torosum; fibræ tuberoso-incrassatæ; folia pauca, a plano bifaria, coriaceo-crassa, anguste canaliculato-lorata ad latissima et plano-orbiculata, raro petiolato-vaginantia lamina tenuiore, medio costata; spatha atque bacca sæpe coloratæ; umbella congesta inclusa ad laxam exsertam; corollæ tubus nunc in faucem sexgibbam dilatatus. A multifloro ad CRINUM accedit, ab albifloro ad MASSONIAM. G.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HÆMANTHUS *rotundifolius*; bulbo squamoso, compresso ovato, nudo, squamis amplis rotundatis disticho-conniventibus; foliis duobus, scapo tardioribus, divaricatis, rotundatis acumine obsoleto, nervis parallelis creberrimis obsoletius striatis, a supino tactui subasperis (*scabritie quadam nudo oculo vix percipienda*), a prono glabratis, cartilagine ferrato-denticulata marginatis, altero paulo longiore, oblongo-rotundato, altero orbiculato; spatha corollæformi, quadrivalvi, ventricoso-campanulata, valvis alternis exterioribus cordatis; umbella congesta, parum exserta; corolla cucullato-infundibuliformi. G.

HÆMANTHUS *orbicularis.* *Donn Hort. Cantab. ed. 6. 81. ?*

DESC.

DESC. *Leaves* on the upper surface of an opaque dull green, rough to the touch; on the under, of a shining yellowish green, longest of the two about five inches long and four broad; *scape* about six inches high, together with the *umbel* and *spathe* of an uniform deep scarlet colour. Blooms in August; foliage full grown in November and December. We lost the opportunity of examining any part of the plant, but the bulb and leaves. A new and undescribed species, lately introduced by Mr. GRIFFIN, from the Cape of Good Hope, in whose conservatory at South-Lambeth it flowered for the first time in August last. We suspect that this gentleman's collection contains more rare and beautiful *Liliaceæ* and *Ensatæ*, than all the private collections round London together, while the liberal communications of the possessor renders it a benefit to science. We omitted to mention in No. 1611, of the fasciculus for last month, that the species there given (*LACHENALIA bifolia*) had been introduced from the Cape of Good Hope by the same gentleman, and that our drawing was made from a specimen that flowered in his garden last summer. G.





So Del.

Pub. by Curtis, Walworth & Co. 1841

T. Searson & Co.



BRUNSVIGIA MULTIFLORA. The SCARLET  
BRUNSWIC-LILY, OR CHANDELIER-FLOWER.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide No. 1443.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BRUNSVIGIA *multiflora*; (*corolla ringens*;) bulbo ovato-sphærico, integumentis crustaceo-membranaceis, rhizomate infra extante, fibris tuberoso-crassis; foliis pluribus divaricato-bifariis, lingulato-obversis v. obovato-oblongis, rotundato-acuminatis, crassiusculis, planis, scapo compresso-columnari inflorescentiam longitudine parum excedente tardioribus, exterioribus humi recumbentibus; umbella numerosa, bracteato-interstincta, brachiato-dispansa; pedunculis crassis, strictis, cum germine clavato-continuis, rotundato-trigonis, sulcatis, flore aliquoties longioribus, germine turbinato, lobato-triquetro lobis compressis, polyspermo, corolla decurvo-affurgente, hexapetalo-partita, urceolato-campanulata, ad juncturam cum germine constricta, antice gibba, ore obliquata, recurva, laciniis subæqualibus, oblongo-acuminatis, quatuor lateralibus falcato-affurgentibus, concavis, summa paulo majori, revoluto-incumbente, plana; staminibus una sexta circiter brevioribus, fasciculato-affurgentibus; filamentis cavitati nectari-feræ fundi adnatis, filiformi-subulatis, firmis, alterne longioribus; stylo triquetro-subulato, parum crassiori, apiculo stigmatoso trifido puberulo; capsula obcordato-turbinata, alato-trigona, divaricato-venosa, angulis costatis; seminum testa nigra. G.

BRUNSVIGIA *multiflora*. Dryander in Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 230. Nobis supra No. 1443, verso folio secundo, in Spec. Enum.

AMARYLLIS *Josephinæ*. Lil. a Redoutè, 7. tab. 370, 371, 372.

AMARYLLIS *orientalis*. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 422. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. 320. Burm. Prod. Fl. Capens. 9. Mill. Dict. ed. 8. n. 11. L'Heritier Sert. Angl. 14. Hort. Kew. 1. 420. Jacq. Hort. Schænb. 1. tab. 39. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 58.

A. *multiflora* foliis linguæformibus, corolla inæquali. Bütner Enum. Meth. Pl. in Carm. Cuno. 215.

HÆMANTHUS

HÆMANTHUS *orientalis*. Thunb. Prod. Fl. Capens. 59.

NARCISSUS *indicus orientalis*. Swert. Floril. tab. 3. f. 1. sine  
flore.

N. *indicus flore liliaceo sphaericus*. Ferrari Flor. 125. tab. 129,  
130, 131.

LILIO-NARCISSUS *indicus phoeniceus sphaericus vulgo poly-*  
*lyanthos*. Barrelier. Ic. 1037, 1038.

L.-N. *indicus maximus sphaericus floribus pluribus rubris lilia-*  
*ceis*. Moris. Hist. 1. 368. sect. 4. tab. 10. fig. 35.

BRUNSVIGIA. Heister. Monogr. cum iconibus.

CRINUM *Candelabrum*. Hortulanis *colonicis* C. B. Spei.

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DESC. *Bulb* tunicate, attaining the size of a child's head, integuments brown, fibres as thick as a common quill; *leaves* 5—8 inches long, 2—3 broad, smooth, striate; *scape* 8—12 inches high, an inch or more in diameter; *peduncles* six inches long, as thick as a large quill; *corolla* rather more than two inches long, of a bright scarlet colour, segments half an inch broad; *anthers* black-purple; *capsule* nearly two inches long, semitransparent, of a light brown colour, deeply depressed at the summit. In the present species, as well as in *falcata* (see No. 1443 of the present work) the stem is very short in proportion to its thickness, as also to the other parts of the plant. Spontaneous specimens have been known to have a capsule four inches long, a stem a foot and an half high, with the other parts in proportion. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it is said in the Hortus Kewensis to have been introduced by Mr. MALCOLM, in 1767; it had however been cultivated by the author of the Gardener's Dictionary, previous to that period. Known in the Dutch and Italian gardens nearly a century and an half ago. The older Botanists supposed it to be an East-Indian vegetable, an error that misled LINNÆUS into the adoption of the specific name of *orientalis*. Mons. REDOUTE, in his splendid work on the Liliaceous plants (ignorant of its having been already recorded) has named it after the Empress JOSEPHINE of France. The Bulbs, when of a proper age, are constant and regular in the production of bloom; but these being rare in our collections, and immature ones not unfrequent in them, and the last remaining years without shewing any sign of flowering, have caused the plant to be deemed to be difficult of successful cultivation. Our drawing was made from a specimen that bloomed in September last, and which had been kept in the tan-bed of the hot-house, at the Nursery of Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, at Hackney, by whom the bulb had been imported; the leaves were grown out in November. The bloom has no scent. G.





Edw. Edwards Del

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Feb. 1. 1814.

STRUMARIA GEMMATA. JEWELLED-  
FLOWERED STRUMARIA.



*Generic Character.*—*Vide No. 1363.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

STRUMARIA *gemmata*; (*gynandra*;) bulbo ovato; foliis scapo tereti tardioribus, subtrinis, lanceolato-loratis acumine brevi, glabris, ciliolatis, lateraliter subfalcatis; umbella pluriflora, laxa, diffusa; pedunculis gracilibus, strictis, lævibus, spatha acuminata florequè pluries longioribus; corolla subnutante, micante, hexapetalo-stellata, bullis fenis chrySTALLINO-glandulosis prostrato-ovatis in disco; laciniis oblongis, crispis, utrinque inflexis, exterioribus apiculo puberulo; genitalibus gynandris, puncticulato-pruinosis, inclusis; filamentis imo stylo insertis, setiformibus, patentissimis, gutta limpida in axillis, alterne subbrevioribus; antheris erectis, ovato-rotundis; stylo staminibus isometro, ovato-pyramidali, inferne instar bulbi ventricoso exfulco, superne subulato-attenuato trifulco; stigmatibus clausis v. replicatis; capsula tenuissime membranacea, oblato-globosa, trigibba, femine bulbaceo-laxato singulum loculum (*plerumque ad debiscentiam usque*) replente. G.

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DESC. *Bulb* tunicate, in the present specimen naked, about the size of a pigeon's egg; *leaves* 2—3, about three-parts of an inch broad; *stem* about a foot high, rather thicker than a crow-quill; *peduncles* straight, elastic, about four inches long; *corolla* scarcely an inch in diameter, whitish within, pale-rose-coloured without, having a green keeled line down the centre of the back of each segment; *parts of fructification* white, and, when viewed through a magnifier, plainly frosted over with close minute points. An unrecorded species, differing from all yet known to us, in being completely gynandrous; we had already noted in our generic character, in No. 1363, that others were partly so as well as monadelphous. A native of the Cape of Good Hope. Lately introduced by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, in whose conservatory

conservatory at the Hammersmith Nursery our drawing was made from a specimen that flowered in August last; probably the first ever seen in any European garden. This collection, we are glad to hear, has been lately enriched with some bulbs of that fine plant the *LILIUM japonicum*, so that we may now hope that our gardens will be much sooner in possession of that very ornamental species than we expected they could be, at the time we published the account of it in a late number. G.

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### ERRATA.

No. 1416, l. 22, pro "*Schwartz*" lege "*Swartz*."

No. 1612, l. 18, pro "*disco-imposita*" lege "*disco imposita*."

No. 1612, l. 2, à calce pag. pro "*cor. bipartita*," lege "*cor. hexapetalo-partita*."

No. 1612, vers. fol. l. 1, pro folioi mo" lege "folio imo."

————— 13, pro puncto interrogationis pone semicolon.

————— 5, from the bottom, for "of the other genus" read "of the others of the Genus."

No. 1613, on the other side the leaf, l. 6, from the bottom, for "rival even the *AMARYLLIS* of that name, and the *TIGRIDIA pavonia* (its compatriots) in splendour." read "rival in splendour even its compatriots the *AMARYLLIS* of the same name and *TIGRIDIA pavonia*."







MAGNOLIA CONSPICUA. LILY-FLOWERED  
MAGNOLIA, OF YU-LAN.



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 3-phyllus. *Petala* 9. *Caps.* 2-valves, imbricatæ. *Sem.* baccata, pendula.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MAGNOLIA *conspicua*; foliis obovatis obtusis cum acumine, post anthesin prodeuntibus. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 3. p. 330.*

MAGNOLIA *conspicua*; foliis post flores prodeuntibus, petiolis gracilibus laminis late obtusatis: petalis 9, 3 exterioribus vix minoribus: germinibus ovato-lanceolatis. *Salisb. Parad. 38.*

LE YU-LAN. *Mem. Chin. v. 3. p. 441.*

Native of China, where we are told by the author of the above-quoted memoirs that it forms a pyramidal tree thirty or forty feet high; but with us it hitherto appears only as a straggling shrub, which blossoms freely before it arrives at any considerable size. The flowers are usually produced singly at the extremities of the branches, and for the most part fall off before the leaves make their appearance; and on this account it is far less agreeable to the eye than the *MAGNOLIA grandiflora*, whose magnificent blossoms are beautifully contrasted, by being embosomed in large shining leaves.

Two other varieties are said to be known in China, one with pale rose-coloured, and the other with double blossoms; but neither has found its way into our gardens, and indeed are extremely rare even in China.

As most deciduous trees are less impatient of cold than those that are evergreen, it is not improbable but that the *MAGNOLIA conspicua* may bear our winters in the open ground; but our springs are generally too rough to allow us to expect that the blossoms which appear so early in the year will arrive at tolerable perfection without shelter.

Propagated by cuttings or by inarching on some of the more common species. Flowers in February, March, and April. Introduced in 1780, by the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. K. B.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. KNIGHT'S Exotic Nursery, King's-Road, Little-Chelsea.





DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS ( $\gamma$ .) IMBRICATUS.  
WHEAT-EAR CARNATION.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* cylindricus, 1-phyllus: basi squamis 4. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Capsf.* cylindrica 1-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DIANTHUS *Caryophyllus*; floribus solitariis, squamis calycinis ovatis acutis brevissimis, petalis crenatis imberbibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 674. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. p. 79.

( $\alpha$ .) flore simplici. *Eng. Bot.* 214.

( $\beta$ .) flore pleno. *Vide supra* No. 39.

( $\gamma$ .) *imbricatus*; squamis calycinis multiplicatis.

DIANTHUS *Caryophyllus*.  $\delta$ .—flore pleno ex solis squamis calycinis longissime imbricatis. *Hort. Cliff.* 164. *Sp. Pl.* 587.

CARYOPHYLLUS spicam frumenti referens. *Eph. Nat. Cur. Cent.* 3. p. 368. t. 9.

CARYOPHYLLUS peregrinus spica triticea. *Weinm. Phyt.* t. 339.

As long as any attention has been paid to the flower-garden, the Carnation or double variety of Clove-Pink has been at all times a favourite object of cultivation in this country; and innumerable names have been given by Florists to as many trifling varieties, differing only in colour, degree of multiplication of the petals, or in the form and manner of their opening.

The increase of the number of the petals, frequently to the exclusion of the stamens, is the most usual deviation from nature, and makes that kind of monstrosity which, for want of a more appropriate name, we somewhat improperly call a double flower.

The variety we have here given, arises from the multiplication of the four scales at the base of the calyx, continued sometimes the length of the finger, to the exclusion of the other parts of the flower, and forming a four-sided spike, not unaptly compared to an ear of wheat. When the multiplication of the scales is less extensive, a more or less perfect flower is produced. In all the plants that we have seen, the flowers were double; but in that described by LINNÆUS in his Hortus Cliffortanus, it was single.

A monstrosity, occasioned by the multiplication of the parts of the calyx, is so extremely rare, that LINNÆUS remarked he had hardly seen another instance of it; and he thought it of sufficient importance to induce him to affix to this variety the trivial name of *imbricatus*.

We do not find this singular monstrosity mentioned by PARKINSON, nor is any notice taken of it, except the mere quotation of the Linnean name in MARTIN'S MILLER'S Dictionary; and it is altogether omitted in both editions of the Hortus Kewensis.

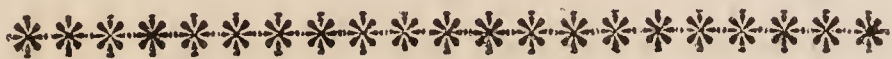
Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Mr. M'KIRK, in September last, and we received specimens exactly similar some years since, from Mr. DAVY, Nurseryman and Florist, King's-Road, Chelsea.







ARNOPOGON DALECHAMPII. GREAT-  
FLOWERED SHEEPS-BEARD.



*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept. nudum. Pappus plumosus, stipitatus. Cal. 1-phyllus, octo-partitus, turbinatus.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- ARNOPOGON *Dalechampii*; calycibus pubescentibus inermibus, foliis runcinato-dentatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 1496. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 4. p. 433. Persoon Syn. 360.*
- TRAGOPOGON *Dalechampii*; calycibus monophyllis corolla brevioribus inermibus foliis runcinatis. *Sp. Pl. 1110. Hort. Cliff. 382. Mart. Mill. Dict. n. 9. Gært. Fruct. 2. p. 369. t. 159. f. 4. Desfont. Atl. 2. p. 218. Villars Dauph. 3. 70. Allion. Pedem. n. 843. Martyn Mill. Dict.*
- UROSPERMUM *Dalechampii*. *Scop. Juss. Gen. p. 170. Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franc. 4. p. 62.*
- TRAGOPOGONOIDES *perennis*, *Calthæ folio magno flore. Vaill. Acad. 1721. p. 204.*
- TRAGOPOGON *verticillatum*. *Lam. Fl. Fr. 74.*
- HIERACIUM *asperum*, *flore magno dentis leonis. Baub. Pin. 127.—H. magnum. Dalech. Hist. 569. Ic.*
- HIERACIUM *foliis et floribus dentis leonis bulbosi. Lob. Ic. 238. Park. Theat. 788?*
- HIERACIUM *sulphureum incisifoliis montanum. Barrel. Rar. 1043. t. 209.*
- HEDYPNOIS *monspeffulana five Dens leonis monspeffulana. Baub. Hist. 2. p. 1036. Gesn. Ic. Lig. t. 7. f. 63.*

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ARNOPOGON has been separated by modern Botanists from TRAGOPOGON, on account of the calyx being of one entire

entire piece, divided upwards into eight segments; whereas in the latter the calyx consists of several distinct leaflets.

SCOPOLI first made a distinct genus of it, and gave it the name of *UROSPERMUM*, which was adopted by JUSSIEU, and has been since retained by LAMARCK and DECANDOLLE. We do not know why WILLDENOW thought fit to reject it for that of *ARNOPOGON*; but as the latter name is adopted by PERSON and in the new edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*, we think it best to deviate from our general plan of giving a preference to the right of priority.

A hardy perennial, native of Spain and of the southern parts of France, growing especially about Montpellier. Cultivated by PHILIP MILLER before 1739. Communicated by Mr. WHITLEY, from the Fulham Nursery.





HOVEA LANCEOLATA. LANCE-LEAVED  
HOVEA.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* bilabiatus: labio superiore semibifido retuso. *Stam.* omnia connexa. *Carina* obtusa. *Legum.* sessile, subrotundum, ventricosum, dispermium. *Sem.* strophiolata. *Brown in Hort. Kew.* POIRETIA. *Smith in Linn. Transf. vol. 9. p. 304.*

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

HOVEA *lanceolata*; ramis vimineis, foliis lanceolatis mucronatis subtus pubescentibus, floribus axillaribus geminis.  
POIRETIA *diversifolia*. *Herb. Banks.?*

Dr. SMITH, in the 9th volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, dedicated this genus to M. POIRET, "the able continuator of the botanical part of the French Encyclopedie, since it was given up by M. LAMARCK." But M. VENTENAT had, some time prior to this, established another genus in honour of the same Botanist; on which account Mr. BROWN, yielding to right of priority, thought fit to apply a new name to this genus, which he has dedicated to ANTON. PANTALEON HOVE, a Polish naturalist, author of a manuscript journal to Guzerat, in the years 1787 and 1788, preserved in the Bankian library.

We regret, however, that Mr. BROWN did not rather preserve the name of POIRETIA; because VENTENAT's genus is little known, and has not, we believe, been taken up by any other author, and being taken out of one long-established, would probably, on that account, be less agreeable to M. POIRET himself. But as the Hortus Kewensis will be regarded as the most authentic source for the nomenclature of the plants, cultivated

cultivated in our gardens, we reluctantly yield up POIRETIA, rather than run the risk of occasioning confusion of names.

The plant here figured, is certainly a distinct species from either of those recorded in the Hortus Kewensis; but we are not quite certain that it is the *diversifolia* of the Bankian Herbarium, which Mr. BROWN proposes to call by the name that we have adopted for our plant. Nor, indeed, for want of an opportunity of examining the original, either in a living or in a dried state can we be altogether certain of the identity of the genus, as Mr. BROWN has favoured us with a sight of specimens not very unlike our plant, which he considers as belonging to a distinct, though nearly related genus.

Our plant was communicated in the beginning of April 1813, by Messrs. MALCOLM and SWEET, from their extensive collection at Stockwell-Common. Native of New-Holland. Requires the shelter of a greenhouse.







MYLOCARYUM LIGUSTRINUM. PRIVET-LEAVED  
MYLOCARYUM, OR BUCK-WHEAT-TREE.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus : foliolis suborbiculatis. *Petala* 5, unguiculata.  
*Stigma* capitatum, trigonum, sessile. *Caps.* 3-alata, 3-locularis.  
*Sem.* solitaria.

*Specific Name and Synonyms.*

MYLOCARYUM *ligustrinum*. Willd. Enum. p. 454. Pursh Fl.  
Amer. Sept. p. 302.  
CLIFTONIA. Herb. Banks.  
WALTERIANA *carolinensis*. Fraser's Catal.

The BUCK-WHEAT-TREE, which gets this name from the similarity of its seed-vessels to those of *POLYGONUM Fagopyrum*, is an elegant evergreen shrub, which in its native soil grows to the height of eight feet and upwards.

It is so well described by Mr. PURSH, that it is needless to repeat a description of it here. In one respect only our observation does not agree with this author, which is that he describes the pedicles as having two bractes in the middle, whereas we found only one at the base of each.

Found in Carolina and Georgia, by the late Mr. JOHN FRASER, who was very desirous of dedicating it to his friend, Mr. THOMAS WALTER, author of the Flora Caroliniana, the accuracy of whose descriptive characters we have had frequent opportunities of witnessing. But there being already a WALTERIA and a GUALTHERIA, he was driven to the inadmissible expedient of giving an adjective termination to the name.

As many collectors may have the plant under the appellation given to it in FRASER'S Catalogue, the quotation of it  
as

as a synonym may have its use ; and we embrace with pleasure the only opportunity afforded us of complying, in some degree, with the wish of the discoverer, in making it the means of recording his grateful attachment to his botanical friend.

Native of the dry borders of swamps in Georgia and South-Carolina. Propagated by cuttings. Will hardly bear the severity of our winters, without the shelter of a greenhouse. Flowers in May and June. Communicated by Messrs. FRASER, from their Nursery in Sloane-Square.





## ERICA TOGATA. LARGE-CUPPED HEATH.

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* persistens: limbo 4-fido. *Antheræ* ante anthesin per foramina duo lateralia connexæ. *Caps.* 4—8-ocularis, 4—8-valvis.

(IV. *Calycinae* A. *Antheræ cristatæ*. Hort. Kew.)

*Specific Character.*

ERICA *togata*; foliis oppositis adpressis, bracteis a calyce remotis, calycibus cyathiformibus magnis: foliolis orbiculatis mucronatis, corollis urceolatis, antheris subcristatis.

DESC. A delicate *shrub*, with slender twiggy branches. *Leaves* keeled, acute, opposite, closely adpressed to the stem, equal in length to the spaces between the pairs. *Flowers* terminal, in bunches of from four to six together. *Bractes* bright red, a small one at the base of each peduncle, and a pair larger near the middle, remote from the calyx. *Calyx* cup-shaped, larger than, but not so long as, the corolla: *leaflets* nearly round, concave, mucronate. *Corolla* urceolate: *tube* conical: *limb* spreading, acute. *Anthers* so minutely crested, that they are hardly visibly so to the naked eye. *Germen* fluted, nearly cylindrical. *Style* longer than the filaments. *Stigma* club-shaped, shining.

This beautiful little shrub, covered with a profusion of flowers of a fine red colour, we have seen only in the superb collection of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, at Hammersmith, where

where our drawing was made in July last. It does not appear to us to have been before described. Belongs to the same division as *corifolia* (*articularis*, Bot. Mag. No. 423) *elegans*, No. 966, *andromedæflora*, No. 1250, and *glauca*, No. 580; but has the nearest affinity with the one figured by Mr. ANDREWS, under the name of *oppositifolia*; in which however the bractes are not remote from the calyx, and the anthers are naked, as described by Mr. ANDREWS, and confirmed by our own examination.

Mr. DRYANDER has remarked, that all the species of this section, except *squamosa*, have ternate leaves; but our present plant and *oppositifolia* of ANDREWS, make two other exceptions to this rule.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope.





Sud<sup>m</sup> Edwards Del.

Ind. bot. of Curtis Walworth Mar. 1. 1814

F. C. Gray



SPILANTHES CROCATATA. SAFFRON-FLOWERED  
SPILANTHES.



*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept.* paleaceum, conicum. *Sem.* compresso-plana, membranaceo-marginata. *Pappus* aristis 2; altera sæpe minore. *Cal.* subæqualis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SPILANTHES *crocata*; foliis oppositis eroso-dentatis decurrentibus, floribus globosis, calyce polyphylo imbricato, feminibus alatis.

BIDENS *crocata*; caule alato foliis pinnatifidis. *Cav. Ic. v. 1. p. 66. t. 99.*

BIDENS *crocata*; floribus discoideis, calyce imbricato, foliis scabro-canis eroso-dentatis, caulinis sublyratis, radicalibus ovatis, caule quadrialato. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 1723. Persoon Syn. 2. p. 394.*

SPILANTHES and BIDENS do not appear to have been defined with sufficient accuracy to allow of all the species being decisively arranged; and VERBESINA differs from neither, except in the presence of a radius to the flower. At present it seems safest to arrange such species as have flat marginated seeds under the former, and those with angulated seeds under the latter. It is upon this principle that we have referred our present plant to SPILANTHES. It is probable however that future observations will separate all the South-American from the East-Indian species, with which they have little similarity of habit.

The *Calyx* in SPILANTHES *crocata* consists of many leaflets, imbricated, the lower series shorter than the upper ones. The  
paleæ

paleæ are keeled and terminate in an acute point. *Florets* funnel-shaped, contracted below into a filiform pedicle: *limb* five-cleft, reflexed. *Style* longer than the florets, and *stigmas* revolute. *Leaves* opposite, hairy, variously cut at the edges, decurrent down the footstalk, and continued thence down the stem to the next joint, which makes the *stem* four-winged. The *seeds* are flat, with a broad, white, membranaceous margin, emarginate, and crowned with two equal, erect bristles. Has not a conical *receptacle*.

It is a lofty hot-house plant. Native of Mexico. The specimen from which our drawing was made, was communicated by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE, of the Fulham Nursery, in February 1813. The same plant was raised by AYLMER BURKE LAMBERT, Esq. by whom we were favoured with a specimen with mature seeds.



GOMPHOCARPUS FRUTICOSUS. WILLOW-  
LEAVED GOMPHOCARPUS.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Asclepiadea. *Massæ pollinis læves, 10, pendulæ. Corona staminea simplex, 5-phylla: foliolis cucullatis, utrinque unidentatis. Cor. reflexa. Folliculi echinati spinis innocuis. BROWN Asclep. et in Hort. Kew.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GOMPHOCARPUS *fruticosus*; foliis lineari-lanceolatis glabris. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 2. p. 80.*

ASCLEPIAS *fruticosa*; foliis revolutis lanceolatis, caule fruticoso. *Spec. Pl. 315. Willd. 1. 1271. Thunb. Prod. 47.*

ASCLEPIAS caule erecto fruticoso, foliis lanceolatis, umbellis nutantibus, conceptaculis inflatis pilosis. *Hort. Cliff. 78.*

APOCYNUM erectum africanum, villoso fructu, falicis folio. *Mill. Icon. t. 45. Herm. Parad. 23. t. 24.*

APOCYNUM erectum elatius, falicis angusto folio, folliculis pilosis. *Pluk. Alm. 36. t. 138. fig. 2.*

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope and an old inhabitant of our greenhouses, where it thrives well and frequently ripens its seeds. But the plant should be removed out of the greenhouse or the seed-vessels be plucked off before they burst, otherwise the down of the seeds being blown about the house, and adhering to whatever it touches, is apt to disfigure all the surrounding foliage.







N<sup>o</sup> 102



*Syd.<sup>o</sup> Edwards Del*

*Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth, Apr. 1. 1817.*

*F. Sanson Sc.*



STATICE CONSPICUA. SHEWY SEA-  
LAVENDER.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character.*

STATICE *conspicua*; scapo subfolioso, ramis triquetris alatis, floribus aggregatis interrupte spicatis, bracteis acuminatis calyce longioribus.

This species has a very near affinity with STATICE *speciosa* (No. 656), and we observe the same plant in Mr. LAMBERT'S Herbarium, under that name, with PALLAS'S own signature. But upon a careful comparison of this specimen, which appears to have been sent by PALLAS to Professor MURRAY, with others of *speciosa*, and even with the one preserved in his own herbarium, now in Mr. LAMBERT'S possession, we cannot help considering them as distinct. The *leaves*, which however vary much in size, are not only smaller but much more acute, and terminate gradually in a sharp mucro; the *scape* is always much less branched; the *stipulae* longer, more pointed, and leafy, not scariose as in *speciosa*, where they grow at the divisions of the branches only, and were on that account termed bractes in our description; the *branches* are winged, but the wings are narrower and not curled. But perhaps the most important difference is, that the *bractes* have a much broader membranaceous border, and are elongated to an awl-shaped point, extending beyond the calyx. The *flowers* grow in distinct clusters, making an interrupted spike.

Raised by Mr. LODDIGES, about ten years since, from Siberian seeds: but to whom we are indebted for the communication of the plant from which our drawing was made, having lost our memoranda, we cannot now ascertain. Flowers in May and June. Both this and *speciosa*, although sufficiently hardy with respect to cold, are preserved with the greatest difficulty; and are perhaps not at present to be met with in this country.





CIMICIFUGA PALMATA. PALMATE-LEAVED  
BUG-WORT.



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4—5-phyllus. *Pet.* 4—8, cartilaginea. *Caps.* 1—5, seu plures, oblongæ, futura laterali dehiscentes, polyspermæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CIMICIFUGA *palmata*; foliis simplicibus palmatis, floribus apetalis dichotome subpaniculatis polygynis.

CIMICIFUGA *palmata*; foliis simplicibus palmatis, floribus dichotome-paniculatis subcorymbosis polygynis, capsulis brevissimis subglobofo-capitatis. *Pursh Fl. Am. Sept. p. 373.*

CIMICIFUGA *palmata*; foliis simplicibus, palmatis: floribus dichotome subpaniculatis, polygynis. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am. 1. p. 316.*

CIMICIFUGA *palmata* was first described by MICHAUX, and was brought to this country by Mr. LYONS. We received it from Mr. WILLIAM KENT, of Clapton, but our drawing was taken from a specimen communicated to our draughtsman by the Honourable WILLIAM HERBERT.

The species of this genus must be very puzzling to young students of the Linnean system; no two of them according in the number of pistils, which vary from one to twelve and upwards. Nor are the other parts of the flower at all constant; our present plant, in all the specimens which we have examined, is perfectly apetalous.









W. Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Apr. 1. 1814

J. Sanfords



SAGITTARIA SINENSIS. CHINESE  
ARROW-HEAD.



*Class and Order.*

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vide Nm.* 1632.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

SAGITTARIA *sinensis*; foliis trifidis tripartitifve; lobis sub-  
æqualibus nervosis, scapo ramoso polygono, flore masculino  
terminali.

SAGITTARIA *sagittifolia*. *Lour. Coch. p.* 570.

We had the honour to receive specimens of this plant from the Right Honourable the COUNTESS OF ESSEX, in October last, from her Ladyship's aquarium in Cashiobury-Park.

It is a native of China and Cochinchina; and, upon consulting LOUREIRO, we find an exact description of it, under the name of SAGITTARIA *sagittifolia* of LINNÆUS, which he supposed it to be, but from which it differs very materially. The *leaves* are very large, strongly nerved, three-lobed, sub-sagittate: *lobes* nearly equal, patent, the middle one somewhat broadest and most obtuse; the *scape* is longer than the petioles, branched, fluted or many-angled; *flowers* in whorls of three together, on short *pedicles*: *male flower* at the extremity of the spikes.

In the Species Plantarum, there is a SAGITTARIA *trifolia* from China, for which a figure in PETIVER'S Gazophylacium is quoted; but that figure is so unlike to our plant, that we cannot suppose them to be the same, although we have been informed that in this the lobes of the leaves are sometimes divided quite to the footstalk, in which case they would become ternate.







SAGITTARIA RIGIDA. BRITTLE-STALKED  
ARROW-HEAD.



*Class and Order.*

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

MASC. Cal. 3-phyllus. Cor. 3-petala. Filam. fere 24.

FEM. Cal. 3-phyllus. Cor. 3-petala. Pistilla multa. Sem. multa,  
nuda.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SAGITTARIA *rigida*; foliis lanceolatis carinatis, petiolis triquetris, scapis teretibus simplicibus, capitulis femineis sessilibus, stolonibus reptantibus.

SAGITTARIA *rigida*; foliis angusto-lanceolatis inferne carinatis rigidis utrinque acutissimis, scapo ramoso, floribus monoicis. *Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 397.

SAGITTARIA *bulbosa*. *Donn Hort. Cant. ed. 6. p.* 246. ?

This species of SAGITTARIA increases very fast by runners, infomuch that in a short time it overran the aquarium in Mr. VERE's garden at Kensington-Gore. The stems are remarkably brittle, whence our English name. The female flowers are sessile, a character which Mr. PURSH mentions as being peculiar to his *heterophylla*. We are informed by this Botanist, that our plant is the same as the one described by him under the name of *rigida*, of which he brought no specimen, and had only a short imperfect description taken at the time of observing it, to frame his character from.

As in some other species, in this genus, bulbs are occasionally produced, but those not being peculiar to our plant, and Mr. DONN's *bulbosa* not having been any where described, we  
have

have only traditional evidence of the identity of his plant with ours, and have therefore not adopted his name.

Not having had an opportunity of examining this plant in a living state ourselves, we are indebted to Mr. ANDERSON for the knowledge of its increasing by runners, and of its remarkable brittleness; by whom we are also informed that it is a native of Canada; and that it was introduced by the Right Honourable Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. who received it from the late Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in 1806. DONN gives 1798 for the year of introduction of his *bulbosa*. It is a perfectly hardy perennial.







PAPAVER NUDICAULE (β.) YELLOW-  
FLOWERED, NAKED-STALKED POPPY.



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 4-petala. *Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Caps.* 1-locularis, sub stigmatē persistente poris dehiscens.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PAPAVER *nudicaule*; capsulis (erectis) hispidis, scapo unifloro nudo hispido, foliis simplicibus pinnato-sinuatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 1145. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. p. 289. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. p. 180. *Flor. Dan. t.* 41. *Kniph. Cent.* 10. n. 68.

PAPAVER *erraticum nudicaule*, flore flavo odorato. *Dill. Elth.* 302. t. 224. f. 291.

PAPAVER *erraticum luteo flore*, capite oblongo hispido. *Amman. Ruth.* 61. n. 81.

(α.) floribus albis.

(β.) floribus flavis.

PAPAVER *nudicaule* and *alpinum* approach so near to each other, that HALLER and other Botanists have supposed them to be the same; and LINNÆUS himself doubted whether the former might not be a mere offspring of cultivation. To us, however, it appears that our plant, a native of Siberia, is sufficiently distinct from the one which HALLER and JACQUIN have described. It is much larger, leaves more hairy and pinnatifid, not bipinnate. There seems indeed to be two varieties of the yellow-flowered *nudicaulis*, as we have received from Mr. LODDIGES a specimen exactly corresponding with the figure in *Flora Danica*, with a scape about six inches high, and the

the pinnulæ crowded together. Our plant grew to the height of a foot and half, had generally five petals, and the lower pinnulæ distant, alternate, and unequal; differences which might however arise from the latter being cultivated in a good soil, in the open border, the former in a pot. Native of Siberia. A hardy biennial. Communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, of the Exotic Nursery, King's-Road. Flowers from June to August. Cultivated by Dr. JAMES SHERARD, in 1730.





LILIUM MARTAGON (α.) SMOOTH-STALKED  
MARTAGON, OR TURK'S-CAP-LILY.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Inflor.* terminalis, uni-multiflora: *racemosa* bracteis foliaceis simplicibus geminisve separata: *umbellata* istis in verticillum cincta. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* infera, cernua ad erectam, hexapetalopartita, imbricato-connivens, turbinato-campanulata, subæqualis, decidua, laciniis rectis s. revolutis, fulco verticali nudo s. ciliato carinæ dorsi respondente insculptis. *Fil.* imæ corollæ adnata, fasciculato-divergentia, inclusa, rarius partim connata; *anth.* oblongæ, versatiles. *Stylus* cum *stigmat*e crasso capitato-trigono clavatus, nunc vage curvandus. *Caps.* cartilaginea, erecta, turbinata vel oblonga, rotundato-trigona, sexsulca, sexcostata, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio septigeris; *sem.* numerosa, biseriatim cumulata, plana, orbiculato-attenuata, submarginata; *alb.* carnosum. G.

OBS. *Herbæ bulbosæ, caulescentes; bulbus squamosus, rhizomate haud infrequenter in flagellum soboliferum ab infra excurrente; racemus erectus, rarius subpaniculato-divisus; pedunculi robustiores facie fere ramorum; folia ovato-lanceolata ad lineari-subulata, sæpius sola caulina, modo tam in bulbo quam caule, hic verticillata distantia vel sparsa confertiora, illic fasciculato-ambientia, nunc in axillis bulbifera; capsularum valvæ plexu fibroso intergerino connexæ; sem. fusca, glabra. Proximæ FRITILLARIÆ fundus corollæ latior et sæpius rotundatus foveis senis nectariferis, stigmata replicato-discreta, canaliculata, bulbus e laminis amplioribus compactior, communiter collateralis-duplicatus. G.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LILIUM *Martagon*; (*flores cernui, reflexi*;) bulbo flavescente; caule tereti estriato; foliis cunctis caulinis, distanter verticillatis (*verticillis nunc duplicatis*), obovato-lanceolatis, acumine brevi, deorsum longius attenuatis, immerse subseptemnerviis, venosis, firmulis, summis sparsis; racemo  
laxe

laxe sparso f. partim verticillato, pauci-multifloro; pedunculis recurvis, florem æquantibus f. excedentibus; bracteis sæpius geminis, inæqualibus; corolla turbinato-revoluta, glabra; canaliculis tubulatis nudis; laciniis disco dorsi vel tantum in carina pubescentibus, exterioribus margine brevissime inflexis, extra apicem bullula callosa præfixis, interioribus obtusioribus carina quadrata; staminibus quarta circiter brevioribus; germine brevioris quam stylus; stigmate obsolete tricollis, depresso, pruinoso; capsula turbinata. G.

LILIUM Martagon. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 435. Lil. a Redoutè, tab. 146. Brotero Flor. Lusit. 1. 522. Bieberstein Flor. Taur. Cauc. 1. 267. Lamarck et Decand. Flore Franç. 3. 210. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 242. Nobis supra No. 893, ubi reliqua synonyma.

( $\alpha$ .) caule glabro. G. in numero præsentis.

( $\beta$ .) caule villosulo-hirsuto. G. supra No. 893.

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For a further account of the species, see No. 893 of this work. The present variety with a smooth stem is usually a less robust plant than  $\beta$ , which has a pubescent stem. The present is the variety figured by JACQUIN, in his Flora Austriaca. Native of Germany, France, Siberia, Spain, and Portugal. G.







PHALANGIUM LILIAGO (α.) MAJOR. LARGER  
GRASS-LEAVED PHALANGIUM.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Inflor.* racemosa, bracteis simplicibus interstincta. *Cal.* o.  
*Cor.* infera, hexapetaloideo-rotata subæqualis, persistens. *Fil.*  
corollæ disco imposita, erecto-divergentia, inclusa; *anth.* oblongæ,  
incumbentes. *Stylus* triquetro-filiformis, decurvo-assurgens, cum  
*stigmatē* trigono obtuso pruinoso clavato-continuus. *Capsf.* per-  
gamea, rotunda s. ovata, trifulco-trigona, polysperma, 3-loc.,  
3-valv., valvis medio septigeris; *sem.* margini interiori dissepi-  
menti utrinque annexa, obverse attenuata, anguloso-pressa;  
*alb.* carnosum, durum. G.

OBS. Herbæ perennantes, caulescentes; radix fasciculato-fibrosa, fibris  
subfusiformi-crassis; folia plura, radicalia, ambientia, graminea, ligulato-  
attenuata, canaliculato-explicanda, nervulosa, erecto-divergentia; racemus  
simplex v. divisus, laxis; pedunculi uniarticulati; corollæ laciniæ interiores  
modo crispatæ; fil. nunc barbata; seminum testa nigro-fusca, excavato-  
puncticulata. ANTHERICUM (PHALANGIUM. *Juss. et Red.*) Liliastrum  
ad HEMEROCALLIDEM, et serotinum ad GAGEAM (*supra No. 1200*)  
referenda sunt. ANTHERICO stylus rectus, attenuatus, pedunculi non arti-  
culati, herba crassa aut fistulosa. HEMEROCALLIDI corolla connivens,  
stamina decurvo-assurgentia, herba fere PHALANGII. G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PHALANGIUM *Liliago*; (*fil. nuda*;) racemo simplici bifidove;  
corollæ laciniis omnibus explicatis. G.

PHALANGIUM *Liliago*. *Nobis supra No. 914. Lil. a Redoutè,*  
*tab. 269. Lamarck et Decand. Flore Franç. 3. 210.*

ANTHERICUM *Liliago*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1. 445. Hort.*  
*Kew. ed. 2. 2. 269. Alia synonyma supra in No. 914.*

(α.) major; *in præsentī numero.*

(β.) minor; *supra No. 914.*

The whole plant is larger than  $\beta$ , already given in No. 914. Its flowers are tinged with green down the back of their segments. Cultivated by GERARD in 1596. Blooms in May and June. For further account of the species, and for the other synonyms see the above-cited number. G.

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### NOTES.

ALLIUM CÉPA.  $\beta$ . bulbiferum. TREE ONION. Supra No. 1469.

“ A plant called the *onion-tree*, which is met with in the Canadian  
“ gardens, is of a curious nature. Its stalks run up to the same  
“ height, and it has much the same appearance, as the common  
“ onion when in seed; but it contains several branches, and at  
“ the end of each a cluster of moderate-sized onions. These are  
“ its seed and if left in the cluster will frequently branch out, and  
“ each bear other clusters, but of a more diminutive size.”

*Lambert's Travels in Canada, &c. ed. 2. v. 1. p. 439.*

The vegetable Mr. LAMBERT has described, is the variety of the common onion, published in No. 1469 of this work. Upon reading this passage, it occurred to us as probable, that the bulbiferous habit which distinguishes the variety, has been induced by the culture of the parent-species in a region so much colder than its natural one, as that of Canada may justly be presumed to be; and that proving in this form an useful addition to the kitchen-garden, scions have been remitted thence to Europe, and thus given rise to its appellation of “the Canada-onion,” and consequent confusion with *ALLIUM canadense* (see No. 1469); the origin of which name and error is otherwise a mystery to us. We scarcely need observe, that many bulbous plants are known to become viviparous (i. e. to bear bulbs in the place of seed) when transplanted into situations colder than those to which they naturally belong. G.

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SCILLA ROMANA. Supra No. 939.

The following synonym may be subjoined to those already given in the above article;

*BELLEVALIA operculata*. Picot de la Peyrouse, in *Journ. de Phys. de Delaméth.* 67. 425; et in *neues Journ. fur die Bot. vom Schrader.* v. 3. pars 4. p. 121.

Monf. PICOT DE LA PEYROUSE, having lately found this plant in the vallies of the Pyrennees, had deemed it *sui generis* and *nondescript*. G.