THE

BOTANICAL REGISTER:

CONSISTING OF

Coloured Figures

of

EXOTIC PLANTS,

Cultivated in

BRITISH GARDENS;

WITH THEIR

HISTORY AND MODE OF TREATMENT.

THE DESIGNS BY

Sydenham Edwards,

AND OTHERS.

VOL. V.

viret semper - nec fronde caducā
Carpitur.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR JAMES RIDGWAY, PICCADILLY.

1819.
APPENDIX TO THE CATALOGUES OF BOOKS

IN THE

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH VOLUMES;

OR,

List of Books quoted in the Fifth Volume in addition to those quoted in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth.


Arduin. spec. Petri Arduini animadversionum botanicarum specimen I. Petavii, 1759. Specimen II. Venetis, 1764. 4to.


Carey beng. (v. hort. beng.) Hortus Bengalensis, or Catalogue of the plants growing in the Honourable East India Company's Botanic Garden at Calcutta. (W. Carey). Serampore, 1814. 8vo.


Gesn. in Cordi hist.  Valerii Cordi opera studio Conradi Gesneri collecta. Argentorati, 1561. fol.


Hort. angl.  See Cat. pl. hort. londin. in the Catalogue of Books given in the first Vol. of this work.


Riv. hex. (or Rivini hexapet. supplem.) Icones plantarum quæ sunt flore irregulari hexapetalo; (absque loco vel anno). fol.


Shaw specimen. Specimen Phytographiae africanae, &c. &c. or a Catalogue of some of the rarer Plants of Barbary, Egypt, and Arabia. Printed as an Appendix to " Travels and Observations relating to several Parts of Barbary and the Levant, by Thomas Shaw. Oxford, 1732. fol."


Sonnerat it. Voyage aux Indes Orientales et à la Chine, par M. Sonnerat. Paris, 1776. 4to.


Thunb. diss. (Protea.) C. P. Thunberg Dissertatio de Protea. Upsaliæ, 1781. 4to.


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The present is a low shrub, seldom exceeding three or four feet in height. It is much more common in the gardens about Paris, where it serves for ornamental hedges, than about London, where the winters are too damp for it, the branches being generally more or less damaged during that season; nor is it every year that serves for the expansion of the blossom in any tolerable state. Cultivated by Mr. John Tradescant in 1656. No botanist has been yet able to inform us from what quarter of the world it derives its origin; and though known in our gardens by the name of the Italian Jasmine, it has only been called so from the plants of it having been formerly imported by the Italian warehousemen, along with their Orange-trees, &c. from Italy. It seems to us nearer to JASMINUM revolutum, figured in the 178th article of this work, than to any other species we are acquainted with.

Miller has the following article concerning it.
"It is frequently called, Italian yellow Jasmine by the gardeners, the plants being annually brought from Italy, by those who come over with Orange Trees. These plants are generally grafted upon the Common yellow Jasmine stocks, (Jasminum fruticans), so that if the graft decays, the plants are of no value. This sort is somewhat tenderer than the Common, yet will it endure the cold of our ordinary winters, if it be planted in a warm situation. The flowers of this kind are generally larger than those of the Common yellow sort, but have very little scent, and are seldom produced so early in the season. It may be propagated by laying down the tender branches, or by budding or inarching it upon the Common yellow sort, the latter of which is preferable, as making the plants hardier than those which are obtained from layers. They should be planted against a warm wall; and in very severe winters will require to be sheltered with mats, or some other covering, otherwise they are subject to be destroyed."

The drawing was taken at the nursery of Messrs. Whit ley, Brames, and Milne, Fulham. The plant flowers from July to September.

It is only lately that the natural abode of the Common white Jasmine (officinale) has been made known to the naturalist; and it appears to us very probable that that of the present species will be at last discovered by the botanist somewhere in the same parts, viz. Georgia and Circassia.

NOTES.


In fol. 344 of the fasciculus for last month, we should have mentioned that the Bromelia pallida had been lately published in Loddiges's Botanical Cabinet (No. 76), under the title of Tillandsia amena. To Tillandsia it cannot however belong, as having an inferior germin; but might have been added as a synonym to our plant.
PROTEA acerosa.

Pine-leaved Protea.

TETRANTRIA MONOGYNIA.


PROTEA. Supra vol. 3. fol. 208.

Div. Flores laterales.


Introduced from the Cape of Good Hope by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, of the Hammersmith nursery, in 1803. Requires, like the rest of its congeners, to be cultivated in bog-earth, with which a smaller proportion of hazel loam has been mixed, and to be guarded from frost and damp in an airy greenhouse. Blossoms from March to May.

A low shrub. Stem short. Branches upright, smooth. Leaves subulate, smooth. Flowers lateral. Involucres growing with the branches, disposed in a kind of cluster, shortly peduncled; bractes obtuse, inner ones somewhat silkily furred with a pubescence that endures for some time. Calyx awnless, bearded at the summit. Receptacle somewhat convex: palea (the chaff-like membranes which separate the group of florets within the involucre and spring from the receptacle) obtuse, connate. Hypogynous squamulae (small scales below the florets) subulate (awl-shaped).

Mr. Brown saw in Mr. Hibbert’s Herbarium a plant, which he thinks likely to be a variety of the present, and
which was found by Mr. Niven, at the Cape, growing on a richer soil in the hilly country near Sonder-End, to the height of three or four feet. This is the one figured in the 577th plate of Andrews's Repository. Its leaves are long (an inch and a half) and semicylindrical.
AMARYLLIS reticulata β.
Striped-leaved Amaryllis.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.
AMARYLLIDES. Brown prod. 206. Sect. I.
AMARYLLIS. Supra vol. 3. fol. 226.

A. reticulata, pluriflora; foliis pluribus, lorato-oblongis, internae versus involuto-angustatis; corolla subcuneata, longe cucullato-tubulosa, limbo oblique ringente. Nob. in journ. of scien. and the arts. 2. 356.


The bulb of this fine plant was received a few years ago by Mr. Griffin from the Brazils. It differs from the variety previously known in our collections, by having a larger flower, and a curious silvery white stripe which runs down the middle of every leaf, very like what we see in the foliage of Crocus. Seed has been abundantly produced in the hothouse at South Lambeth, where the present drawing was made; and the seedlings which have been raised from it are all characterized by the same white stripe we see in the parent plant. Whether this mark should decide at once its specific separation? or decision be deferred for further experience? we leave to others to determine.

Bulb round; integuments dark grey. Leaves 4-5, deep green, lorately oblong, 7-9 inches in length, one to one and a half broad, involutely narrowed downwards, pointed, midrib keeled. Scape glaucous, slightly compressed, shorter than the leaves. Flowers pedunculated, 4-5 inches long.
Corolla of a lilac-crimson colour, subcernuous, longly and cucullately tubular, marked with deep-coloured netted veins, white on the inside of the faux; tube more than an inch in length, then widening into a narrow turbinate faux; limb obliquely ringent, upper lip reflex, segments ovaly lanceolate. Germen faintly coloured, oblong, roundedly trigonal. Seeds black-purple, of the size of a pea, few, berried, globular.
CAMELLIA japonica; 

*Single white Camellia, or Japan-rose.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.


CAMELLIA. Supra vol. 1. fol. 22.

Camellia japonica. Vide supra vol. 1. fol. 22.

(;) flore albo simplici.

In the twenty-second article of the present publication, where we spoke of the Pompone variety of this popular species, we enumerated twelve others, being all that were then in our collections. The present has been introduced long since, and is yet very rare. Although the double white *Camellia* had been familiar in our gardens for some years past, yet the single white one continued so long a desideratum with our florists, that they began to doubt the existence of it.

Like the rest of the varieties of this species, it has been procured from China.

The drawing was taken from a plant that flowered in December last at Mr. Lee's nursery, Hammersmith; and is the only one we have seen.
LYCIUM afrum.
African Box-thorn.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Fructus baccatus.


L. afrum, foliis linearibus subcarnosis basi attenuatis fasciculatis, ramis laxis spinescentibus, pedunculis calyce longioribus, staminibus corolla tubo inclusis; Wild. Enum. 1. 245.


Frutex rigidus, tortuosus, nodosus, orgyalis vel duplus, robuste longique spinosus; cortice pallide. Fasciculi foliorum unique sparsi numerosi, flores inodor, solitarii, penduli, ë centro fasciculorum foliorum; pedunculi uniflori, filiformes, glabri, dejecti, longiores calyce, duplo breviores foliis atque corollæ. Cal. 3-plo ferè brevior corolla, virens, cupulato-tubulodosus, glaber, 5-dentatus, dentibus aspinis ciliatis tomento minuto. Cor. tubata, à partes uncinia longa v. circiter, lurido-purpurascens, virens varie tincta, diametro penne scriptoric minoris, recta; tubus parum amplius, 4-plo ferrè longior limbo, uti et calyx 10-nervis, intus fæci saturatæ violacea; limbus campanulato-rotatus, neciniis oblata-subrotundis v. subreniformibus, basi imbricate-contiguæ, margine depressis. Fil. albicans, inclusa, erecta, inserta tubo in plano calycis, pedem limbi attingentia, infère fusco-barbata, denique glabra setacea-filiformis; anth. sagittato-oblongæ, brevæ, erectæ, a basi infæce, pollino ochroleuco, farinaceo. Germ. breu, oblata-subconicum, glabrum, disco obsoletæ 10-dentati insidens; stylus subclavato-filiformis, erectum, viridis, aequalis staminibus; stig. subpilato-capitatum, saturatæ viride, transversè oblongum et subreniforme.

Certainly native of the Cape of Good Hope; but not of Spain and Portugal, as most books have it. Comes very near to rigidum, also a Cape species, where the spines are however more numerous and robust, and the flowers much shorter.

Vol. v. C
Cultivated by the Duchess of Beaufort in 1712. A hardy greenhouse plant. Will survive our milder winters when planted in a warm situation against a wall. The drawing was taken from a plant we ourselves raised from seed gathered at the Cape of Good Hope.

The following is its description as given by Miller. "It rises with irregular shrubby stalks ten or twelve feet high, sending out several crooked knotted branches, covered with a whitish bark, and armed with long sharp spines, upon which grow many clusters of narrow leaves; these thorns often put out one or two smaller on their sides, which have some clusters of smaller leaves upon them; the branches are garnished with very long leaves, an inch and a half long, and at the base of these come out clusters of shorter and narrower leaves. The flowers come out of the side of the branches, standing upon short footstalks; they have a short permanent calyx of one leaf, which is tubulous, and cut into five segments at the brim; the flower is funnelform, of one petal, with a long incurved tube, cut into five obtuse segments at the brim, they are of a dull purple colour, and have five stamina almost as long as the tube, with erect anthers. In the centre is situated a roundish germen, supporting a style which is longer than the stamina, crowned by a bifid (more truly a capitate) stigma. The germen afterwards turns to a roundish fleshy berry, of a yellowish colour when ripe, in- closing several hard seeds."

May be raised with great facility from cuttings. Frequently ripens its seeds with us.

Nineteen species are recorded in Persoon's Synopsis. By some or other of them the genus pervades every quarter of the globe. The nearest approach it makes to our Island is by the Southern part of France. One species only has been recorded by Mr. Pursh as native within the boundaries of the United States; and that grows in the warmer regions.
HEDYSARUM latifolium.
Broad-leaved Hedysarum.

HEDYSARUM. Cal. 5-fidus, persistens. Carina transversè obtusa. Legum. articulis subrotundis compressis. 

HEDYSARUM. Cal. 5-fidus, persistens. Carina transversè obtusa. Legum. articulis subrotundis compressis. 


The sample here figured was sent by Mr. Lambert from Boyton House, in Wiltshire, and formed part of a plant, the produce of some seed collected in China by Sir George Staunton, during the period he was associated with Lord Amherst in the embassy to the court of that empire. We see no feature suggesting any reason for distinguishing it from the HEDYSARUM latifolium of Dr. Roxburgh, by whom it had been cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, having been brought by Colonel Hardwicke from
a northern part of Hindoostan, where it was spontaneous. The leaves in some samples, lately received from the Calcutta Garden by Sir Joseph Banks, have a less cordate or indented base than those of others in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium, or indeed than in the base of those in Dr. Roxburgh's figure. Here and there, though rarely, we find a pair of exactly opposite ones, with the stipules connate. Plants of it have formerly flowered with Mr. Lambert, which had been produced from seed out of the Calcutta Garden. The species is not recorded in the Hortus Kewensis.

The following is Dr. Roxburgh's description. "Stem short, ligneous, and pretty smooth. Branches oblique, almost horizontal or reclinate, the tender parts villous. Leaves simple, alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, roundishly cordate, somewhat repand, downy underneath, above scabrous, about three or four inches long, and nearly of the same breadth. Stipules of the petioles semicordate cuspidate, of the leaves subulate. Racemes axillary and terminal, horizontal, many times longer than the leaves, clothed with small hooked bristles. Flowers threefold, the middle one late, they are all small and of a bright purple colour. Bractes threefold, triangular, acute. Legumes flat, clothed with hooked bristles, four-five-jointed, and more deeply notched at the under margin."
ECHINOPS paniculatus.

Tartarian Globe-thistle.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA.


E. paniculatus, foliis rugosis, squarroso-pinnatifidis, suprá glabris, inferne glaucis tomentosis; caule ramosissimo. Jacc. ccl. I. 172. n. 40. tab. 40. Baumgarten en. stirp. transylv. 3. 80. —

ECHINOPS tauricus. Willd. enum. suppl. 62.

autumn. The species had been cultivated at Vienna in 1805, by Dr. Host, to whom the seed had been sent by M. Marschall of Bieberstein. It is only when the plant grows in perfection that the panicled character of the stem is displayed. Seems to be hardy.

Root biennial. Stems six feet high, herbaceous, several from the same rootstock, upright, thick at the lower part, furrowed, pubescent, purplish, full of branches, branches level-topped. Leaves alternate, spreading, sessile, stemclasping; lower ones a foot and an half long; upper ones gradually smaller, squarrosely pinnatifid, deep green above and very thinly furred with short transparent hairs, smooth, shining, especially the young and stem ones, underneath glaucous tomentose, with white prominent hairy nerves, lobes 4 or 5 on each side, sinuated, sharp-pointed, in the stem-leaves broadly decurrent towards the base, ultimately diminishing towards the lower part, till they have the appearance of the spinous appendages of a half foot long channelled petiole. Flowers in globular heads of about 2 inches in diameter. General involucre none, unless you choose to denominate the persistent bristles belonging to the calyces of the lower florets such. Florets furnished throughout with stamens and pistils. Calyx viscous, inclining to glaucous, surrounded by a partial bristly involucre, 12-14-leafletted, imbricate, oblong; leaflets upright, spatulately lanceolate, all long-pointed, glaucous, inclining to brown at the base, ciliated at the top, ciliate or fringe feathery; outer ones furred towards the top by thin-set headed hairs, inner ones smooth. Florets tubular, blueish white, smooth; tube cylindrical, the length of the involucre; faux globular; limb blueish; segments linear, two-furrowed, reflected. Filaments loose, springing from the bottom of the faux: anther cylindrical, pentagonal, blue, almost colourless after the pollen has been evacuated. Germen reversedly conical, closely and flat-pressedly villous, crowned at the top by a close brown fringe: style after the evacuation of the pollen longer than the stamens: stigma bifid; lobes reflex, the length of the anther, ciliated or fringed at the base. Seed oblong, smooth, with a margined pappus or seed-crown. Receptacle naked, punctured.
ORCHIS longibracteata.

Winter Orchis of Sicily.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.


Orchis myodes liliacea hircina flore rubro porphyrographi fimbriata. Bonan. t. 33.


The English botanist is indebted to Mr. Swainson, of Elm Grove, near Liverpool, for the introduction of this fine species. During an official residence in Sicily, the leisure time of this gentleman was dedicated to Natural History, and the exploring of the productions of that Island. His pursuits have led to the introduction and cultivation of many new and rare vegetables.

Oncinium longibracteata has been described in a masterly way by M. Bivona Bernardi, a Sicilian naturalist of eminence, and author of two botanical publications of great merit; copies of which have been lately received by Mr. Bohn, Bookseller in Frith Street.

We shall avail ourselves of Mr. Swainson's communication to us by quoting the following passage from his letter
which accompanied the present specimen on the 4th of January last: "Orcis longibracteata is one of the rarest species found in Sicily, nor had I ever met with it in six years residence on that island, until it was pointed out to me by my friend Bivona Bernardi, growing on a rich soil behind the convent of St. Francesco di Paola, near Palermo, the only spot he had ever found it on. In its native place it is the first that flowers among the many little known species found in Sicily, generally opening its blossoms in the beginning of February, the depth of a Mediterranean winter. The present plant was not taken into the greenhouse, from the open air, until after one or two of its flowers had expanded. This circumstance, as well as others convince me that we should find the (southern) "Orcideae much less difficult to cultivate, were they treated for the most part in a more hardy manner. Nearly thirty roots of species belonging to this tribe, brought three years ago from the Mediterranean, are now growing in my garden, under a common frame, as vigorously as in their native climate."

The following description is the version of that in the first "Centuria sicularum plantarum," above quoted.

_Bulbs_ two, roundish. _Scape_ cylindrical, subflexuose, sheathed by the lower parts of the ovate or oblongly lanceolate leaves, which are streaked and shining, especially on the upper side. _Flowers_ large, with a rank smell; in a pyramidal closest set spike. _Petals_ converging so as to form a casque, rose-purple with green nerves on the outside, whitish green prettily marked with red dots on the inside: the two inner ones narrower than the exterior ones, herbaceous. _Label_ variously marked with white and purple, trifid, _middle segment_ longer than the others, two-lobed, with an interior very short lateral appendage, sometimes with none; _lateral segments_ undulated on the outside at the edge: _spur_ shorter than the three-cornered twisted germin. _Column_ shorter than the three-cornered twisted corolla. _Bractes_ green, lanceolate, overtopping the casque of the corolla.

We had no opportunity of inspecting the flower for description after the drawing was made.

There is an _Orcis_ deposited in the Banksian Herbarium, by the title of _foliosa_, collected by Mr. Masson in the Island of Madeira, and which, we have little doubt, is of the same species with the present.
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM maximum.

Moon-leaved Fig-marygold.

ICOSEANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. Supra vol. 3. fol. 260.

Div. VII. Rubicunda, ramis suffrutescentibus glabris, foliis (divisione primâ exceptâ) compresso-triquetris nudis: apicibus rectis, petalis (M. edule, M. heteropetalo, et M. dilatato exceptis) rubicundis.

M. maximum, foliis acinaciformi-lunatis pellucido-punctatis subconnatis, caule recto. Willd. enum. 1. 539.


We are obliged to Mr. William Ross, of the Eden Nursery at Stoke Newington, for the sample of the, till now unfigured, species which has afforded the drawing. It was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. Masson in 1787; and is one of those that are peculiarly shy in producing bloom with us, though marked in the Hortus Kewensis as blossoming from March to December. The specific title was adopted by Mr. Haworth in allusion to the general size of the plant, not of the flower, which is rather small in proportion.

It belongs to the division that expand their flowers in the forenoon. The following description is taken chiefly from Mr. Haworth's work on this genus.
The largest species hitherto (1794) known. Root woody, strong, emitting numerous ramifying fibres. Stem strong, firm, upright, woody, pretty regularly branched, more like a little tree. Branches spreading, numerous, disposed somewhat in a pyramidal manner, stout, while young an- cipitous, glaucous and thickly covered with leaves; when old, more cylindrical and woody. Leaves lunulate or very compressedly triangular, incurved with a sharp-edged protuberance, very entire keel, and a slight cartilaginous border, which does not terminate in a point like those of many of the species of this genus, opposite, rather stemclasping than connate, much the thickest towards the base, especially on the inside, the largest about two inches long, almost one inch deep, and about the third of an inch across the broadest part of the upper side, whence it gradually tapers to a very fine edge, smooth, irregularly sprinkled with minute semipellucid dots, covered with a white bloom or hoar, like that we see on a fresh-gathered plum. Flowers (in the specimen Mr. H. saw, and which he thinks might be imperfect from the cold season they were produced in) terminal, by threes (or rather fives), small. Peduncles angular, furnished with two large leaflike bractes. Calyx 5-cleft, with unequal segments, two of which, as in most other species, are larger than the rest. Corolla purple; petals linear, numerous. Germin five-cornered.
SALVIA hispanica. 
Spanish Sage.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Stamina 2 fertilia, v. dum 4 fertilia, antheræ omnium dimidiatae.
SALVIA. Supræ vol. 4, fol. 347.

S. hispanica, foliis ovatis serratis, petiolis utrinque mucronatis, spicis imbri-
catis, bracteis ovatis ciliatis attenuatis. Vahl enum. 1. 254.
Salvia hispanica. Lin. sp. pl. ed. 2. 1. 37. Eiling. salv. n. 18. Willd. sp.
pl. 1. 141. Hort. Kew. 1. 49. ed. 2. 1. 60.
Salvia, foliis cordato-ovatis serratis rugosis, bracteis sub verticillis flororum
senis calycibus tridentatis. Arduin. spec. 10. t. 2.
Caulis sesquipedalis, obtusè tetragonus, quadrissulcatus, retrorsùm pilosus.
Folia petiolata, biplicaria, attenuata, per petiolum parium decurrentia, acutè
serrata, versùs basin integerrima, rare villosa. Petioli utrinque mucron ob-
Calycèses sepè quinque sub singula bractè, villosi, canescentes, tridentati, ob-
longi, ventricosi. Corolla pallidè caerulea, calyx parium longior: galeà vil-
losâ. Vahl loc. cit.

Native of Spain and Italy. Cultivated in the Chelsea
garden in 1739. An out-doors annual; flowering from June
to August.

The drawing was made at the nursery of Messrs. Whit-
ley, Brames, and Milne, Fulham; where the seed had been
imported from the Botanic Garden at Madrid.

Stem a foot and a half high, obtusely quadrangular,
four-fluted, reversedly furred. Leaves ovate, acuminately
tapered, sharply serrated, quite entire towards the tapered
base, slightly decurrent along the petiole, thinly villous,
about two inches long: petiole with an obtusely mucronate
prominence on each side the base. Spike imbricated, 4-cor-
ered, 3 inches long or more: bractes the length of the
calyxes, ovate, acuminately tapered, ciliated or fringed. Calyxes often five within the bosom of a single bracte, villous,
hoary, three-toothed, oblong, ventricose. Corolla light blue,
little longer than the calyx; casque villos.
SIDA grandifolia.

Large-leaved Sida.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Nat. ord. MALVACEÆ. Jussieu gen. 271. Div. II. Stamina in tubum corolliferum connata, indefinita. Fructus multicapsularis; capsulae verticillatae, in orbem dispositæ aut in unam compactæ.


A species lately introduced by Mr. Lambert, by whom it was raised at Boyton House, from seed ripened in the Botanic Garden at Berlin. It requires to be kept in the hothouse, where it flowers during the winter season. Willdenow, by whom it has been recorded in the Catalogue of the Berlin Garden, had not ascertained from whence it came.

SIDA differs from HIBISCUS in having a single, instead of a double calyx, and a fruit of many capsules, instead of a five-celled capsule. In the synopsis of Persoon we find 122 species, a great proportion of which belong to tropical America and India.

Mr. Brown, in his excellent treatise on the Botany of Congo, has the following remark concerning the natural tribe to which the present genus belongs. “The Malvaceæ, Ti-" liaceæ, Hermanniaceæ, Butneriaceæ, and Sterculiaceæ, “constitute one natural class; of which the orders appear “to me as nearly related as the different sections of Rosaceæ
"are to each other. In both these, as well as in several "other cases that might be mentioned, there seems to be a "necessity for the establishment of natural classes, to which "proper names, derived from the orders best known, and "differing perhaps in termination, might be given.

"It is remarkable that the most general character con- "necting the different orders of the class now proposed," and which may be named from its principal order Mal- "vaceae, should be that of the valvular estivation (the "folding previous to expansion) of the Calyx: for several," at least, of the genera at present referred to Tiliaceae, in "which this character is not found, ought probably, for "other reasons likewise, to be excluded from that order:" "and hence perhaps also the Chilenaceae, though nearly re- "lated, are not strictly referable to the class Malvaceae, "from all of whose orders, it must be admitted, they differ "considerably in habit."

Sida grandifolia has grown in the Berlin Collection to a tree of twenty feet in height.

Branches covered with a long close fur. Leaves round-
ishly cordate, unevenly denticulate, covered with a soft pubescence, in the young plant about half a foot in length, in the full-grown one about four inches long. Peduncles two-three-flowered shorter than the petiole. Capsules about 10, subtruncated, long pointed, but little bigger than the calyx, shaggy, three-seeded.
ACACIA lophantha.
Two-spiked Acacia.

POLYGAMIA MONOECA.


ACACIA. Supra vol. 2. fol. 98.

Div. Foliis duplicato-pinnatis, caule inermi, spicis globosis. A. lophantha, inermis, foliis bipinnatis, partialibus novem seu duodecimjugis, propriis subvigintijugis lanceolatis avenis, glandulâ petiolari, et inter binas terminales partialium, spicis oblongis pedunculatis axillaribus geminis. Wild. sp. pl. 4. 1070.

Acacia lophantha. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 5. 468.

Mimosa distachya. Venten. cels. 20.


Found on the south-west coast of New Holland by Mr. Brown. Introduced in 1803 by Mr. Peter Good. An ornamental greenhouse shrub, flowering for a considerable time in succession at various seasons of the year.

The drawing was taken in January last at Mr. Knight's nursery, in the King's Road, Little Chelsea.

Branchlets round, fluted. Leaves doubly pinnate, pinnae in seven, nine, or twelve pairs; leaflets in fifteen, eighteen, or twenty-four pairs, lanceolate, sharp-pointed, smooth, veinless, with only a midrib. Petioles furred. Glands small urceolated depressed, one at the base of the common petiole and between the two terminal pairs of the partial ones. Spikes from an inch to an inch and a half long or more, oblong, axillary, twin. Legume flat, oblong, sinuated, thickened at the edge.

What are termed leaves in this species, are in fact dilated petioles, the true compound leaf being produced
only by the seedling plant. We shall subjoin some extracts from Mr. Brown's highly interesting observations on the natural tribe to which our plant belongs.

"LEGUMINOSÆ. This extensive tribe may be considered as a class divisible into at least three orders, to which proper names should be given. Of the whole class about 2000 species are at present published; and in Terra Australis, where this is the most numerous family, considerably more than 400 species have already been observed.

One of the three orders of Leguminose, which is here for the first time proposed, may be named Mimosea. It consists of the Linnean Mimosa, recently subdivided by Willdenow into five genera, along with Adenanthera and Prosopis. This order is sufficiently distinguished from both the others by the hypogynous insertion and valvular aestivation of its corolla, which being perfectly regular differs in this respect also from the greater part of Lomentaceæ and from all the Papilionaceæ.

Nearly the whole of the Australian species of the Linnean genus, Mimosa, belong to the Acacia of Willdenow, as it is at present constituted; and about nine tenths of the Acacia to his first division of that genus, described by him as having simple leaves, but which is in reality aphyllous; the dilated foliaceous footstalk performing the functions of the true compound leaf, which is produced only in the seedling plant, or occasionally in the more advanced state in particular circumstances, or where plants have been injured.

The great number of species of Acacia having this remarkable economy in Terra Australis, forms one of the most striking peculiarities of its vegetation.

The second order, Lomentaceæ or Caesalpinaæ, comprehends all the genera having perigynous stamens, a corolla whose aestivation is not valvular, and which though generally irregular is never papilionaceous. To these characters may be added the straight embryo, in which they agree with the Mimosea, but differ from all the Papilionaceæ, except Arachis and Cercis.

The third order, Papilionaceæ, which comprehends about three fourths of the whole class at present known,
includes also nearly the same proportion of the Australian
Leguminosae.

Papilionaceae admit of subdivision into several natural
sections, but in Terra Australis they may be divided al-
most equally, and without violence to natural affinities,
into those with connected and those with distinct stamina.

The decandrous part of the whole order bears a very
small proportion to the diadelphous, which in Persoon's
synopsis is to the former as nearly 30 to 1, while in Terra
Australis, as I have already stated, the two tribes are
nearly equal.

This remarkably increased proportion of Decandrous
Papilionaceous plants, forms another peculiarity in the
vegetation of New Holland, where their maximum exists in
the principal parallel. They are not so generally spread
over the whole of Terra Australis, as the leafless Acacie;
for although they extend to the southern extremity of Van
Diemen's Island, they are even there less abundant, and
very few species have been observed within the tropic.

Papilionaceous plants with distinct stamina do not in fact
form a very natural subdivision of the whole order, though
those of New Holland, with perhaps one or two excep-
tions, may be considered as such: this Australian portion,
however, forms nearly three fourths of the whole section,
at present known: the remaining part, consisting of
genera, most of which are very different, both from
each other and from those of Terra Australis, are found
at the Cape of Good Hope, in equinoctial and north
Africa, in the different regions of America, in New Zea-
land, in India, very sparingly in North Asia, and lastly
in the South of Europe, where, however, only two species
have been observed, namely, Anagyris faetida and Cercis
Siliquastrum; but the latter having a straight embryo
and a habit approaching to that of Bauhinia, rather be-
longs to Lomentaceae.
ACACIA longifolia.
Long-leaved Acacia.

POLYGAMIA MONOECIA.

Legumen multiloculare, sepius bivalve, dissepimentis transversis, loculis
monospermis. Stamina distincta. Arbores aut frutices; folia abrupte
pinnata.—Mimosae. Brown gen. rem. in Flind. voy. 2. 551.
ACACIA. Supra vol. 2. fol. 98.

Div. Foliis simplicibus.
A. longifolia, inermis; folis lineari-lanceolatis utrinque angustatis
striatis, spicis axillarisibus geminatis cylindraceis. Willd. sp. pl. 4. 1052.
ed. 2. 5. 461. Willd. enum. 2. 1050. Curtis's magaz. 1827.

Frutex sempervirens excelsior. Caulis erectus, teres, ramosus, foliosus,
sparsa, approximata, patentia, obliqua, inferne versis attenuata, apice obtusa,
venosa nervis 3 varicosioribus, glabra, plana, persistentia, haeud saturate
virentia: petioli brevissimi, articulati, articulo corrugatè protuberantes, de-
currentes. Spicæ instar amentorum, sepius geminae, fémique oppositæ,
axillares, plurimum breviores folio, patentæ, sessiles, cylindrice: pedunculi
per omnem longitudinem floriferi, bracteati. Flores sessiles, confertiores,
þnodori, citrini, plumæo hermannodi, modo masculi. Bracteæ simplices,
sigillatim pede spicæ florisque uniuscujusque positis, ovales, concave, mem-
branosæ, subrubentes, caducæ; spicarum duplo longiores florum. Cal. campa-
nulatus, membranosus, pallide lutescens, 5-dentatus, triplo brevior corollæ.
Pet. 5, imo calyci affixa, ovalia, acute, erecto-recurrens. Fil. numerosa,
fiundo calycis sub petalis inserta, basi in annulum connata, indè libera, globoso-
divergentia, capillaceæ, petalis quibus duplo longiores concolora: anth. erecta,
rotundisculæ, citrinae, minime, biloba. Germ. liberum, albiæs, ovale,
pubescentes: stylus lateralis, stamina exsuperans, rectus, capillaceus: stig-
simplex, obtusum.

When cultivated in the border of the conservatory, this
plant forms a fine tall shrub; and is covered from February
to May with blossom nearly throughout the whole of the
branches. Introduced by Mr. Ord in 1792. Native of
New South Wales. There are several presumed varieties,
differing with longer and shorter, broader and narrower,
paler and deeper green leaves.

The drawing was taken from a specimen from Mr. Her-
bert's collection at Spofforth.

Evergreen. Stem upright, round, branching, leafy,
smooth, of a cinereous brown: branches axillary, scattered,
stiff, straight, angular. *Leaves* scattered, near, spreading, oblique, tapered downwards, obtuse at the point, veiny with three raised nerves, smooth, persistent, not of a very deep green colour: *petioles* very short, jointed, protuberant at the joint and wrinkled, decurrent. *Spikes* resembling catkins, generally in pairs, much shorter than the leaf, spreading, sessile, cylindrical: *peduncles* flowerbearing their whole length, bracteate. *Flowers* sessile, close, scentless, lemon-coloured, chiefly with both stamens and pistils, sometimes with only stamens. *Bractes* simple, one at the base of each peduncle and of each flower, oval, concave, membranous, reddish, caducous, those of the spikes twice the length of those of the flowers. *Calyx* campanulate, membranous, pale yellow, five-toothed, three times shorter than the corolla. *Petals* five, affixed to the lowermost part of the calyx, oval, acute, upright, recurved. *Filaments* numerous, inserted at the bottom of the calyx below the petals, grown together at the base into a ring, free and distinct all the way, from thence diverging into globular tufts, capillary, twice the length of the petals and of the same colour: *anthers* roundish, upright, lemon-coloured, very small, two-lobed. *Germen* detached, whitish, oval, pubescent: *style* growing on one side of it, overtopping the stamens, straight, capillary: *stigma* a simple obtuse point.

Both the above descriptions are principally collected from the French in M. Ventenat’s work.
MELASTOMA lævigata.

Smooth-leaved Melastoma.

DE Candria Monogynia.


Div. II.


M. lævigata, foliis integerrimis lævigatis quinque nerviis ovato-oblongis-laviiusculis acuminatis: margine levibus. Lin. sp. pl. ed. 2. 559.

Melastoma lævigata. Swartz obs. 176. Willd. sp. pl. 2. 593. Sweet hort. suburb. lond. 94.

Melastoma fruticosa minor, foliis tenuibus, ovatis, racemis terminalibus. Browne fam. 212.

Grossularia fructû non spinoso, malabathri folio oblongo, floribus herbaceis racemosis, fructû negro. Sloane cat. 165. hist. 2. 140.


Said by Swartz to be a common plant in Jamaica. It is however rare in our collections, into which, according to Sweet's Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis, it was not introduced till 1815. We find no mention of it in the Hortus Kewensis. The sample from which the drawing has been taken, was kindly sent by Sir Abrahæum Hume from Wormleybury, where it flowered in the hothouse during the late winter months.

Mr. Brown, in his valuable notes on the Congo Herbarium, has the following interesting notice concerning the natural order to which our plant belongs.
“In a considerable part of the species published in the monograph of 
Rhexia, by M. Bonpland, and in some other genera of the Melastomaceæ, the manner in which the germen is connected with the tube of the calyx is peculiar. This cohesion, instead of extending uniformly over the whole surface, is limited to 10 longitudinal equal distant lines or membranous processes, apparently originating from the surface of the germen; the interstices, which are tubular, and gradually narrowing towards the base, being entirely free.

“The function of these tubular interstices is as remarkable as their existence.

“In Melastomaceæ, before the expansion of the corolla, the tops of the filaments are inflected, and the antheræ are pendulous, and parallel to the lower or erect portion of the filament; their tips reaching either to the line of complete cohesion between the calyx and germen, where that exists; or, where this cohesion is partial, and such as I have now described, being lodged in the tubular interstices; the points extending to the base of the germen.

“From these sheaths, to which they are exactly adapted, the antheræ seem to be disengaged in consequence of the unequal growth of the different parts of the filament; the inflected portion ceasing to increase in length at an early period, while that below the curvature continues to elongate considerably until the extrication is complete, when expansion takes place.

“It is singular that this mode of cohesion between the germen and the calyx in certain genera of Melastomaceæ, and the equally remarkable estivation of the antheræ accompanying it, should have been universally overlooked, especially in the late monograph of M. Bonpland; as both the structure and economy certainly exist in some, and probably in the greater part of the plants which that author has figured and described as belonging to Rhexia.”

Swartz describes the present shrub as growing, on its native spot, to the height of a man. Stem upright, branched, smooth; branches upright, cylindrically angular, smooth. Leaves petioled, decussatedly opposite, lanceolate ovate, acuminate or long-pointed, entire, five-nerved, veined, smooth on both sides, thinner than usual in the genus, sometimes slightly wrinkled at the under side, somewhat shining, of a deep full green colour. Racemes terminal, compound, upright, decussately panicled.
BEGONIA acuminata.
Pointed-leaved Begonia.

MONOCLO POLYANDRIA.


gen. 436.

BEGONIAE. Boïpland nav. & malm. 151.

BEGONIA. Supra vol. 4. fol. 284.

B. acuminata, caulescens; foliis hispidis semicordatis acuminatis inæqualitèr
dentatis, capsule alâ maximâ obtusangulâ, reliquis acutangulis. Dry-
ander in tranš. linn. soc. 1. 166. t. 14. fig. 5, 6.


Floris masculi petala quatuor, quorum duo opposita minora. Floris
feminei petala quinque, quorum duo minora. Ad basin germinis bractæ
duæ, argutè serratak, germine dimidio breviiores. Dryand. l. c.

Native of Jamaica. Introduced by Sir Joseph Banks in
1790. Requires to be kept in the hothouse, where it flowers
during the winter months.

A shrub. The staminiferous and pistilliferous flowers
are distinct, as is usual in this genus. The former have
four petals, of which two opposite ones are smaller than the
other two. The latter have five petals, of which two are
smaller. Two sharply serrate bractes are placed at the base
of the germen, and are twice shorter than that.

We had no opportunity of inspecting the inflorescence
while fresh.

The drawing was made at the nursery of Mr. Jenkins
in the Regent's Park.
MESPILUS japonica.  

**Japan Mespilus, or Loquat.**

**ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.**


We are told by Thunberg that this is a very common tree in Japan, where it grows to a vast size, and bears a fruit which is much esteemed. With us it was introduced by Sir Joseph Banks in 1787. In France it was received from Canton in 1784. It will live here in the open air when planted against a warm wall; but we have never seen it in such perfection as in the form of standard, in the border of a spacious conservatory. Flowers in October and November, and ripens the fruit about May or June. We have been enabled to give a representation of the fruit by the kindness of Sir Joseph Banks, who furnished us with a drawing for that
purpose. This has been brought to perfection in our country, at Lord Bagot’s, where, we are told, it has been used in the dessert, and much liked for its peculiar but agreeable subacid flavour. Mr. Abel, who had eaten it in China, while in the suite of Lord Amherst, praises it as a delicacy. The drawing of the flowering branch was taken at Colonel Ansley’s, at Otto House, North End. The foliage is large and very ornamental.

*Stem* round, branching, with a cinereously brown rimose or cracked bark: *branches* rather bare of leaves at their lower part, and somewhat scarred: *branchlets* scattered, near, spreading, covered with a rusty fur. *Leaves* large, scattered, near, recurvedly spreading, forming at the ends of the branches a kind of rose, petioled, stipulate, oblong-oval, long pointed, sharply and widishly dentate at the upper part, tapered downwards with an entire reflex margin, smooth at the upper surface, and covered with a cinereously rusty fur at the under, midrib with nerves branching from both its sides: *petiole* thick short: *stipules* 2, the length of the petiole, oval, longpointed, furred. *Panicle* terminal, short, bracteate, with alternate horizontal bracteate rusty-furred *spikelets*: *flowers* sessile, closish, bracteate, white, larger than those of the Hawthorn, odorous. *Bractes* oval, sharp-pointed, concave, with a ferruginous fur on the outside; those of the panicle fascicled, of the spikelets solitary and horizontal, of the flowers in threes and close-pressed to the calyx. *Calyx* thick, campanulate, half the length of the corolla, ferruginously furred below, adnate to the germen, above green smooth and stellately spreading. *Petals* rosaceously expanded, obovate, unguiculate, crenulated at the edge, striate on the inside and villous. *Germen* shaggily furred. The fruit is a yellow apple, with from one to five one-seeded cells.
The genus Diosma has been divided into four by Willdenow, in his Catalogue of the Berlin Garden. Our plant would belong to the Agathosma of these distinguished from Diosma in having ten petals instead of five, the five alternate ones being however, in fact, sterile filaments, not petals as they are termed by him.
We know of no figure of this species; although cultivated in our collections ever since 1774, when it was introduced by Mr. Masson from the Cape of Good Hope. Willdenow has made some confusion in respect to synonymy, between this and the *pubescens* of Thunberg. That our plant belongs to the synonymy above cited, we have satisfied ourselves by the inspection of the specimen in the Banksian Herbarium from Kew Gardens, which has been collated with the prototype of the species in the Linnean Herbarium. The drawing was made from a sample in Mr. Creswell's collection, near Battersea.

A branching heathlike shrub: branches leafy, round, tawnily and rather shaggily furred, upright; branchlets many, congregated at the top and about the middle of the branches, scattered, axillary, filiform, leafy, slender, simple, ascending, twice the length of the leaves of the branches or more, terminally umbelliferous. Leaves numerous, scattered, divaricate, lanceolate, glandularly dotted, roughly ciliated at the margin and underneath at the midrib, smooth at the upper surface, about two thirds of an inch long, 4 times narrower or more. Umbels many-(about 12-)flowered, convex: peduncles capillary, red, about the third of an inch in length, slightly haired, bracteless. Flowers with a kind of herbaceous-resinous smell, small, white, upright. Calyx persistent, thickish, white and green, turbinately campanulate, glandular dots white; segments subulate, upright, ciliate. Petals turbinately spreading, alternate with the five fertile filaments, spatulately oblong, twice the length of the calyx. Filaments: 5 barren, petal-like, ligulate, narrow, concave at the top, white, furred at the lower part: 5 fertile, filiform, growing out to their full length in succession, furred at the lower part, uprightly spreading. Germin imbedded in a thick glandular stand, green, shaggy at the top, obovate, compressed, (in our sample) bilocular, two-horned, horns erect with glandular dots: style setaceous or bristle-shaped, persistent, white, smooth.

A greenhouse plant. Flowers very early in the spring. Requires the treatment of the Cape Heaths; and is easily propagated by cuttings.
ORCHIS variegata.
Pointed-petalled Orchis.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

Anthera adnata subterminalis persistens. Pollinis massæ è lobulis angulatis
elasticiè cohereentibus; basi affixa. Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 5. 188.


O. variegata, bulbis subrotundis, caule folioso; labello tripartito lavi, lobis
apice dentatis, medio majori emarginato cum mucronulo interjecto;
cornu bracteisque germine brevioribus. Brown in Bern. sicc. pl. cent. 2. 44. n.
60.

Jacq. ic. var. 3. t. 599. Coll. 2. 267. Swartz in Schrader’s neues journ.
fü shr die bot. 1. 15. Willd. sp. pl. 4. 21. Bertol. pl. genuen. 119.


Orchis militaris. G. Lin. sp. pl. ed. 2. 2. 1834.

Orchis radibius subrotundis, spicâ brevissimâ, labello breviter 4-fido cir-
cumserroto punctato. Hall. helv. n. 1275. t. 30.

Orchis militaris pratensis elator, floribus variegatis. Segu. veron. 2. 123. t.
15. fig. 3.

Orchis militaris. Rivo. hex. t. 15.

Orchis militaris minor et minima Rivini. Rupp. jen. 279. cum tab.


Orchis seu Cynosorchis galeata, purpurea leucostincta, sponsam ornatam
in Bonan. t. 35. Cup. hort. cath. suppl. alt. 68. Panphyt. 2. t.
165.

Rad. didymo-tuberosa, fusescens, tuberibus ovali-oblongis. Fol. sub-
septena, plurifaria, erecto-patentia, subglauco-v. potius cinereo-virentia, opaca,
3-5-uncialia, variis unciam latitudine exsuperantia modo subacuata, laminâ
lanceolato-oblongâ acutâ striatâ; interna longiora, profusius vaginantia.
Scapus spiinthameus, tere, sulcis striatus, pallidé virens. Spica florum curta
cylindricala conferta patens, seminum elongata laxa appressa. Flores medioiores,
remissus odorâ, illitius incarnati, nutantes, uncis vel circâ transversi.
Bracteæ albae v. nunc colorate, membranacea, lanceolato-acuminata, germini
sublongiori appressë. Germ. sessile, tortum, pallido-virens, tereti-angulare,
vix longius petalis. Cor. nutans, semiringens; pet. 5 galeato-conniventia, in-
ferne fulvo-viridia, superne carneo-vidida, sanguineo-sriata, lanceolata, cus-
pidatim acuminata: 3 exteriora equilonga; latera inaequilatae obliquo-
assurgentia, striis 4 incompleto percursa; medium rectum unistriatum: 2
interiora opposita, inclusa, plurimum minorâ, linearia, acuta, unistriata.
Labellum propendens, vix longius petalis, oblatò-subrotundum, carneo-albigens,
micans, laxius sanguineo-punctatum, glabrum, dentilatum-crusom, profunde
trilobum, breviter unguiculatum; lobis laterales breviore, oculato-oblongi
marginem summo obliqui, mediis latior obcordatus corniculâ v. mucronè minute
in sinu emarginature; calcar pallidum, descendens, germine cui parallellum
brevius, paulum super basin dilatatum, acuminum obtusulus. Columna duplo
Another of the species of this interesting genus which have been introduced into our collections by Mr. Swainson, of Elm Grove, Liverpool. It was found by that gentleman growing plentifully on the mountains near Palermo, particularly on those of Capreto and Monreale, where it flowers in the spring. That it is the *Orchis variegata* of his friend Bivona Bernardi, Mr. Swainson tells us he can have no doubt, that he has scarcely any of its being the *O. acuminata* of Desfontaines; but not having seen the figure in Jacquin's works, he was less able to satisfy himself of its being also the plant of that author. We have carefully reviewed the synonymy adduced above, and are convinced that the whole belongs to this species; which extends itself widely over the South of Europe, and is known to reach the Coast of Barbary. It comes the nearest to the *Orchis militaris*, of this country, of any other species we are aware of; and was deemed a variety of that by Linnaeus; but afterwards properly distinguished from it by Allioni.

Root tuberous, twin, tubers oval, oblong, brownish. Leaves about 7, multifariously disposed, uprightly spreading, of a dullish glaucous or rather cinereous green, sometimes marked with a few irregularly disposed spots, opaque, 3-5 inches long, seldom exceeding an inch in breadth, sometimes with a few spots, blade lanceolately oblong, sharp-pointed, streaked: inner ones longest, and sheathing the scape to a greater height. Scape 6 or 7 inches high, round, fluted, pale green. Spike in flower short close cylindrical spreading, in seed elongated distant adpressed. Flowers of a middling size, slightly scented, very palely flesh-coloured, mutant, about one third of an inch in diameter. Bractes white, sometimes coloured, membranous, lanceolately subulate, pressed close to the germen, which is rather longer. Germen sessile, twisted, pale green, round, angular, scarcely longer than the petals. *Corolla* mutant, semiringent: petals 5, converging into a casque, at the lower part of a tawny green, at the upper of a rosy-white, striped with deep purple,
lanceolate, cuspidately long-pointed: 3 outer ones of the same length; side ones uneven-sided, erecting themselves obliquely, marked with 4 incomplete stripes, middle one straight, one-striped: 2 inner ones facing each other, enclosed, much smaller, linear, pointed, one-striped. Label hanging forwards, scarcely longer than the petals, oblately roundish, rosy white, glittering, loosely spotted with purple, smooth, denticulately eroded round the margin, deeply three-lobed, shortly unguiculate; side lobes cuneately oblong slanted at the top, middle one broader, obcordate, with a minute cornicle or mucro at the bottom of the notch: spur pale coloured, pointing downwards, shorter than the germen with which it is parallel, bluntish at the end, a little dilated below the tip. Column twice shorter than the petals or more, dilated at the lower part and white; headpiece or cucullus deep purple-red upright slanting backwards in front, cists parted by a wide furrow which contains the white glandular incomplete partition in its lower portion; antheriferous gland slanting and protuberant obtuse: pollen masses with a short copperas-green head and a longer tawny yellow shining stalk. Stigma two-lobed, shining, humid, purplish, affixed to the front of the interior wall of the cavity in the lower part of the column or filament underneath the antheriferous gland.
SPARTIUM ferox.
Barbary Broom.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.


Div. Folis ternatis.
S. ferox, foliis ternatis simplicibusque oblongis mucronatis, racemo terminali, ramis striatis teretibus spinescentibus. Willd. sp. pl. 3. 934.
Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 4. 257.
Spartium heterophyllum. L’Herit. stirp. 183.
Cytisus foliis oblongis sessilibus glabris, siliquis compressis incanis. Shaw specim. n. 194.

Native of Barbary. Introduced about the year 1800. With us a hardy greenhouse shrub, flowering in the spring. The drawing was taken at the nursery of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, at Fulham. It differs from Spartium spinosum by having the upper leaves simple, and not ternate as there.

An upright branching shrub: branches numerous, fluted. Spines strong, long, fluted, flowerbearing. Leaves smooth or furred with a very short nap, mucronate; upper ones simple, lanceolate and obovate, most shortly petioled; lower ones ternate, obovate. Flowers many, solitary, axillary, shortly stalked, disposed in racemes. Rachis or general
stalk furred. Calyx three-parted, segments sharp-pointed, lower one a little the longest, trifid. Corolla yellow, smooth. Germen of a silvery white. Legume or pod somewhat bowed, compressed, long-pointed, torulose or marked with protuberances, silkily furred, grey with a very short dense close-pressed nap, from 8- to 10-seeded.
DIOSMA hirta.

Purple Diosma.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


Diosmæ. Brown gen. rom. in app. to Flind. voy. 2. 545.

Diosma. Supra fol. 366.


D. foliis lanceolatis carinatis imbricatis hirtis, corymbis terminalibus, staminibus quinque sterilibus, germinibus apice biglandulosis. Venten. mal-mais. 72.


The present species has been very generally mistaken by our gardeners and nurserymen for Diosma rubra, so much so that we have never met with it in any of our collections under its real name. It is one of the prettiest and liveliest flowered of the genus, and continues in bloom most part of the spring and summer. Introduced from the Cape of Good Hope (where the whole generic group is native) by Mr. Masson, about 1794. Requires the same treatment as the Cape Heaths, and is easily propagated by cuttings.

A heathlike shrub, proliferously branched: branches 8-10, longer than the stem, open, upright, leafy, furred;
branchlets flowerbearing at the top. Leaves scattered, sub-sessile, linearly subulate, underneath convexly keeled and roughly furred, above concave smooth and dotted, deep green, when bruised diffusing a strong aromatic odour; lower ones spreading, upper ones close-pressed and imbricate: petioles whitish, very short, fixed to a small decurrent tubercle. Umbels terminal, convex, close; flowers numerous, small, rose-purple; pedicles capillary, furred, purple, twice longer than the flower, bracteless. Calyx twice shorter than the corolla; segments lanceolate, furred on the outside. Petals 5, standing upon the hypogynous basement, unguiculate, uprightly spreading; unguis or narrow part the length of the calyx, filiform; laminae or broad part oval, obtuse, the length of the unguis. Filaments 10, inserted at the level of the petals, alternately barren: barren ones 5, opposite to the petals and of the same colour, linear, obtuse, concave, furred at the lower part, the length of the unguis of the petals: fertile ones subulate, whitish, of the length of the corolla: anthers upright, oval, obtuse, 4-furrowed, reddish. Germe globular, with two glands on the summit, enchaused in the glandular basement: style straight, filiform, of the colour of the petals, of the length of the stamens.

The drawing was taken in February from a plant cultivated in the greenhouse of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milné, at the Fulham Nursery.
OPHrys Speculum.
Mirror-lipped Ophrys.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

One of the prettiest of the genus, and now first introduced by Mr. Swainson; by whom the excellent design, from which our engraving has been made, was taken from a sample that flowered in his garden at Elm Grove, near Liverpool, in February last. The species is native of Portugal and Sicily, in the latter of which countries Mr. Swainson tells us that it is very rare, and that he never found it in any other place except in the hilly meadows behind the Convent of Santa Maria di Gesù, near Palermo. Link speaks of it as growing in Portugal, and abundantly in the neighbourhood of Setuval.

Our plant has been erroneously adduced by Willdenow
for a synonym of Ophrys Scolopax; to which however the Ophrys Speculum of Bivona Bernardi really belongs.

The specific name has been suggested by the lustre of the ceruleous convex disk in the lip of the corolla.

*Root of two roundish tubers. Stem 3-6 inches high, few-flowered. Leaves several, ambient, spreading, lanceolate, sheathing. Flowers in a loose spike, with the appearance of so many flying insects. Uppermost petal vaulted, covering the column, revolute at the edges; two outer side-ones spreading, ovate, green, with a red stripe along the middle; two inner side ones twice shorter, very narrow, long-pointed, deep purple, recurved. Labellum three-lobed, ceruleous, bright, with a purple bearded border; middle lobe pointing forwards, obovate, convex, notched, pointless; side-ones narrower, hung like wings. Column obtuse.*

It is not improbable but that the Ophrys vernixia of the Flora Lusitanica of Professor Brotero may be the same with the present species. But the description is far too scanty and pointless for us to decide by.
ACACIA decurrens. \( \beta \). mollis.

Green-Wattle of Van Diemen's Island,

POLYGAMIA MONOCIA.


Div. Folii duplicato-pinnati, caule inermi.

A. decurrens, inermis foliis bipinnatis, partialibus undecim-(v. quindecim-) jugis, propriis multijugis, petiolis partialibus marginatis, glandula inter omnia partialia, spicies globosis pedunculatis axillariis. Willd. sp. pl. 4. 1072.

Acacia decurrens. Willd. enum. 2. 1053. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 5. 469.

Mimosa decurrens. Venten. malmais. 61.

(\( \beta \)) mollior, gracilior; glaucior; foliis compactioribus; propriis minoribus, contingentiibus.


A slender thornless tree, from 20 to 30 feet in height. Native of Van Diemen's Island; where it is known among the colonists by the appellation of "Green Wattle." Notwithstanding its having a smaller finer closer and more glaucous foliage than (\( \alpha \)), the tree known in New South Wales by the same denomination; still Mr. Brown is not, at present, aware of any mark that in his apprehension would justify a theoretical separation of the two into distinct species. The leaves retain their soft cinereous verdure when dry, as perfectly as when fresh, a circumstance to which the tree most probably owes the epithet prefixed to the English appellation, which is known to be derived from the economical purpose to which the branches are applied.
(2) was introduced by Sir Joseph Banks in 1790; but we are not informed concerning the date of the introduction of (2). The drawing was taken from a sample sent from Lord Bridgewater's collection in February last. We should have thought that the Acacia mollissima of Willdenow's Enumeratio Horti Berolinensis was intended for this plant, had not the leaflets in that been described as 11-15-paired. Requires the protection of the greenhouse, and is well adapted to the conservatory. Far from common in our collections.

Younger branches angular, grey-furred. Leaves doubly pinnate, very soft, cinereously glaucous, somewhere about six inches long and about three in breadth: partial ones 11-15-18-paired; leaflets many-(40-60) paired, small, oblongly linear, scarcely two lines in length, narrow, obtuse, touching each other: general petiole white-furred, round, at the upper side having a prominent glanduliferous ridge running along its whole length, with a roundish perforated gland between the bases of each pair of partial footstalks. Spikelet-bearing racemes axillary and simple or terminal and panicked; peduncle flexuose, grey-furred; spikelets globular, numerous (20-30), yellow, about as big as a pea, placed rather distantly; pedicles about the length of the diameter of the spikelet, pale yellow: bractes single, minute, membranous, subovate, convex, villous, many times shorter than the pedicle against which they are closely pressed. The flowers diffuse a bitterish but not unpleasant scent.

NOTE.

In the first page of fol. 261 (Acacia lophanta), from the words "What are termed, &c. &c." belongs to the subsequent article (fol. 262, Acacia longifolia), and has been accidentally misplaced.
ERYNGIUM aquaticum.

Yucca-leaved Eryngo.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNA.


ERYNGIUM. Flores plurimi sessiles paleis distincti, densè aggregati. in umbellulâ capitâta suprä receptaculum conicum involucro polyphyllo rigido cinctum. Singulis cal. 5-partitus; pet. in tecta; fructus ovatus. Umbellulae nunc in umbellam involucratam saxè irregularum et ramosam disposita, nunc sparsae; fol. simplicia aut composita, saxè spinosa ut et involucra; habitus Cardu. Juss. l. c. 226.

Div. Foliorum nervis simplicibus parallelis.

E. aquaticum, foliis latè linearibus, remotè ciliato-spinosis; floralibus lanceolatis dentatis; capitulis rotundis; caule subdichotomo. Delaroche eryng. 54. n. xli.


Eryngium yuccifolium. Michaux bor. amer. 1. 164.


Eryngium americanum, yuccæ folio, spinis ad oras mollisculis. Pluk. alm. 15. t. 175. fig. 4.

Eryngium virginianum yuccæ foliis, spinulis raris tenellis et inutilibus marginibus oppositis. Moris. 3. 167. sect. 7. t. 37. fig. 21.


Of the same genus with the well-known Sea-Holly (ERYNGIUM maritimum) of our own shores. The group belongs to a somewhat anomalous division of the Umbelliferae;
an order, designated in Mr. Brown's remarks, as chiefly European, with its maximum in the temperate climates of the northern hemisphere, certainly much less frequent in the corresponding southern parallels, and as having very few known species within the tropics.

_Aquaticum_ grows in the swamps of Virginia and the Carolinas; and was introduced by Mr. J. Banister, in 1699. Two species were confounded under it by Linnaeus; but have been since duly distinguished by M. Delaroche in an elaborate illustration of the genus. All the American species have simple linearly elongated leaves, with straight parallel nerves, and form a section in the generic group, distinct in that respect from the European.

The drawing was taken from a sample in the nursery of Messrs. Frasers in Sloane Square, and was a part of the collection annually imported from America by those industrious horticulturists; one of whom is now forming a botanical establishment at Ramsgate.

Perennial. _Stem_, in the specimen we saw, about a foot and half high, upright, round, fluted, green, simple below, branched above, at the top 2-5-divided: _branches_ simple or divided, seldom dichotomous, deeply fluted. _Radical leaves_ ambient, numerous, 6-9 inches long, from one to an inch and half broad, sheathing, softish cinereously glaucous, widishly ciliate with soft longish bristles, outermost recumbent: _cauline ones_ shorter with broader stiffer bristles, otherwise similar; _floral ones_ ovately lanceolate, whorled, or else opposite. _Flower-heads_ about \( \frac{2}{3} \) of an inch in diameter, peduncled, round, whitish. _Peduncles_ terminal, or in the dichotomies, subangular, deeply fluted. _Involucre_ 8-9-leafletted; _leaflets_ ovately acuminate, entire, spinously pointed, but little shorter than the flower-head, spreading, scarcely distinguishable from _palews_, which divide the florets. _Palew_ ovately lanceolate, entire, but little higher than the florets. _Receptacle_ conical. _Germen_ inferior, armed above with small white rigid ovate scales. _Leaflets of the calyx_ ovate, mucronate, with a scariose margin. _Corolla_ white: _petals_ ovately oblong, deeply notched at the end. _Filaments_ nearly 3 times longer than the corolla, thickish: _anthers_ oblong, dark-coloured.
A hothouse shrub, introduced from the Bahama islands before 1699; at which time it was cultivated in the Royal Garden at Hampton Court.

Five or six feet high, branching; bark cinereous. Branches scattered, round, stiff, smooth. Leaves subsessile, scattered, sometimes rather crowded towards the top of the branches, 4-5-inches long, linearly lanceolate, subsalicate, inclining to be upright, crenate, with wideset flower-bearing crenae or notches, fluted or striate marked with lines
or lineate deep green, shining. Flowers crowded in the notches, subconglomerate, very shortly pedicled, purple, monoicous, sterile and fertile ones mingling together; the latter fewest. In the staminiferous flowers the calyx is of six pieces or leaflets and spreading: the 3 outer leaflets smaller than the others by one half, ovate and pointed, of a palish red; the 3 inner ones ovate and obtuse, likewise of a palish red. Glands 6 ovate, deep crimson, at the leaflets of the calyx. Filament cylindric, upright, purple, at the top slightly trifid. Anthers 3, twin, lobes roundish, yellow. In the pistilliferous flowers the calyx is the same as in the other, but a little larger; germin roundish, encircled by a crenulated ledge at the base; styles 3, reflex; stigmas bifid.

The drawing was taken in the autumn, in the stove of the nursery of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, at Fulham.
HELCIONIA Bihai.

Wild Plantain.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


Musa spadice erecto, spathis rigidis amplexantibus distichè et alternatim sitis. Browne jam. 364.

Musa humilior, foliis minoribus nigricantibus, fructi minimo erecto. Sloane jam. 2. 147.

**Heliconia** belongs to the small tropical order of *Musa*, and differs from the genus *Musa*, which includes the Plantain and Banana Trees, in having all the flowers fertile, and no mixture of barren ones as there. **Strelitzia**, the magnificent group of which all the known species have been recently illustrated with unprecedented skill and splendour in the "**STRELITZIA DEPICTA**" of Mr. Francis Bauer, is another co-ordinate genus.

The present species is found wild in moist shady spots on the west-indian mountains; and was introduced by Mr. A. Anderson in 1786. The drawing was taken at the nursery of Messrs. Loddiges' at Hackney, where it is cultivated in a hothouse, which is both warmed and irrigated by means of steam.

A large herbaceous plant, 10 feet high. **Leaves** radical, long-petioled, oblong, narrowed at each end, entire, marked with parallel nerves, upright, standing together, quite smooth: **petioles** as long or longer than the blade, round, thick, channelled at the upper side. **Scape** upright, the height of the petioles, round, thick, smooth. **Spadix** simple, upright. **General spathes** several (8-10), alternate, rigid, cordate, clasping; uprightly spreading, acuminate, distich, yellow-brown. **Flowers** subsessile, of a pale or greenish yellow, fascicled, embosomed in the separate spathes, and parted by whitish membranous **partial spathes** of the same length as themselves. **Corolla** three-petaled; cohering at the base, unequal, bent in opposite directions, and as if bilabiate: 2 **upper petals** lanceolate, pointed, a little reflex at the tip, converging below the middle, and towards the base united with the lower petal: **lower petal** hardly longer than the upper ones, lanceolate, concave, clasping the hinder part of the nectary by the base, tip slightly recurvate, entire long-pointed. **Nectary** of two pieces: the hinder piece of the length of the corolla, broadly lanceolate, concave, ventricose underneath below the middle, three-cleft at the top, enclosing the filaments by the membranous convergent inbent edges of the sides, nectariferous at the bottom: **front piece** very minute, lanceolate, adnate to the front petal. **Filaments** nearly of the length of the corolla, united below the middle into tubes which open in front, adhering to the hinder piece of the nectary, filiform; **anthers** linear, pointed, bilocular, yellow, often twisted spirally.
ORCHIS tephrosanthos; ß. undulatifolia.
Curled-leaved Orchis.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.


Div. Radice bituberosa.
O. tephrosanthos, labello 3-partito, linaris linearibus; medio 2-furca cum mucrone inter crura, petalis acutis liberis conniventibus, bracteis lato-subulatis cornuque duplo brevioribus germine.

Orchis tephrosanthos. Villars delph. 2. 32. Desfont. atl. 2. 319. Wildl. sp. pl. 4. 21. Swartz in schrad. neues journ. 1. 15.

Orchis longicruris. Link in schrad. journ. 1799. 2. 322. Willd. sp. pl. 4. 22.

Orchis militaris; t. Lin. sp. pl. ed. 2. 2. 1384.

Orchis zoophora cercopithecum exprimis oreades. Column. cephr. 319. t. 320.


Orchis undulatifolia. Biv. Bernardi sic. pl. cent. 2. 44. n. 61. t. 6.


We do not think our plant will bear a separation from this species, solely on account of the crispature in the foliage, and we are not aware of any other distinctive mark. Tephrosanthos itself does not appear to us to afford any very certain difference from militaris; the coloured pencilled spots upon the label have been relied on, though they are vol. v.
now known to be the objects of mere variety. The principal difference we can detect between the two, lies in the longer narrower and more tapered segments of the label of the former. The shortness of the bractes in the latter, we suspect from a review of samples in the Banksian Herbarium, is occasional and will not hold good as a character. If the outer petals are really confluent in militaris, this might afford a valid distinction, but we believe these will be found merely to converge, as in our plant, but not to cohere.

The drawing was taken from a sample remitted by Mr. Swainson, with whom it had flowered at Elm Grove, in February last. The root was imported by that gentleman from Sicily, where the plant grows with a longer and more luxuriarnt spike than in the present specimen, and is common on the mountains of Messina, but more rare on those of Palermo.

Tubers twin, ovately oblong, about the size of largish acorns. Rootsheath white, membranous, nerved. Leaves 8-9, alternate, compassing, uprightly spreading, 3-5 inches long, where widest about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch across, smooth, lineated, ovately and ligulately lanceolate, sharp, midrib keeled, inner ones gradually longer sheathing farther more upright curled, one or two of the lower ones and the upper stem-one plain. Stem 5-9 inches high, pale green, round, fluted. Spike short, dense, cylindric, conical; flowers white and flesh-coloured, scented. Bractes white, membranous, broadly subulate long-pointed, as if awned, close-pressed to the germen than which they are twice shorter. Germen half an inch long, roundedly hexagonal, equal to the casque of the corolla, twisted. Corolla semiringent: 3 outer petals converging into a casque, ovately lanceolate, long-pointed, concave, 2 side ones obliquely erected, with 4 deep red streaks, middle one 3-streaked: 2 inner petals twice smaller, of the same colour, linearly oblong with a short abrupt point, lapping together over the summit of the column: label pale-pink, about $\frac{3}{2}$ longer than the petals, propendent, lamina or broad part nearly oblong, narrowly fivecleft and threelobed, disk oblong slightly raised minutely roughened, two side lobes linear and tapered narrow divergent, middle lobe about $\frac{1}{2}$ longer trifid, side segments of the same shape as the two lateral lobes, middle segment
minute mucroniform: spur pale, twice shorter than the germen, descendent, oblong, compressed, slightly dilated upwards, obscurely notched at the end. **Column** short, oblate, white; **anthercase** dark crimson: **pollen-masses** verdigrise-coloured. **Stigma** raised, heart-shaped, purplish, in front of the inner wall of the cavity of the column, close below the gland on which the anther stands.
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VIBURNUM rugosum.
Canary Laurestine.

PENTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Stylus nullus: stigmata 3. Cor. monopetala.

VIBURNUM. Cal. parvus 5-fidus, basi bracteolatus. Cor. parva,
canpanulata 5-fida. Stam. 5, ejusdem lacinii alterna; stylus 0; stig. 3.
Bacca 1-sperma, coronata in Tino (Tournef.), in caeteris nuda. Frutices;
folia opposita, basi nuda; flores umbellato-corymbosi terminales, in Tino et
Viburno (Tournef.) hemaphroditis omnes, in Opulo (Tournef.) marginales

Div. Foliis integerrimis.
V. rugosum, foliis lato-ovatis rugosis subtis hirtis, involucro universali 7-
excitatam).

Viburnum rugosum. Sweet hort. sub. Lond. 60.

Viburnum Tinus. 3; strictum; foliis ovatis undique hirtis rigidis. Hort.
Kew. 1. 370. ed. 2. 2. 167. Willd. sp. pl. 1. 1486.

Caulis satiis altus, ramos strictiss, viridibus subangulatis pilosis. Fol. di-
stantia, divaricato-recurva, nunc deflexa, opaco-virentia, submembranacea,
rigida, hirta, lato-ovatis, utrinque attenuata. Cor. nivius, campanulato-
rotata, dentibus 5 acutis apice rubentibus. Cor. nivea, campanulato-rotata,
emarginata recurva, multo viores amplitior calycis, tubo curto; lacinii lacinii
rotundatis. Germ. ovatum, album, fæces corollæ inclusum: stigmata trina
serrulata pappiformia, peripheriæ rosea. Pollen ochroleucum.

We know our plant to be the VIBURNUM Tinus. 3. of the
Hortus Kewensis, from the inspection of the Banksian Her-
barium; where the specimen gathered in the Canaries by
Mr. Masson is preserved. The species was first instituted
by Persoon. It differs from the Common Laurestine in
having a somewhat membranous rigid hard-furred coarsely
wrinkled or embossed opaquely green leaf, from 3 inches
to half a foot in length and 4 inches in breadth. The in-
florescence is likewise larger and whiter, the branches green rigid and roughly furred; and the foliage more distant.

Introduced in 1778 from the Canaries by Mr. Masson, who found it growing in mountainous situations. The drawing was taken in March last, at the nursery of Messrs. Colville, in the King's Road, Chelsea. We are told it will live out of doors in warm sheltered situations; but we believe it does best when preserved during the winter in a garden-frame.

A tallish shrub; branches upright, stiffish, green, somewhat angular, furred. Leaves wideset, outstretched, recurved; broadly oval, tapered each way, acuminate with a bluntish point, pale underneath with a more conspicuous fur and varicose nerves: petioles several times shorter than the blade. Flowers snow-white, somewhat scented, in large decompounded terminal convexly crowded cymes: peduncles pale green, roughly furred, somewhat angular; pedicles very short, one-flowered, with two opposite bractes either at the base or middle: leaflets of the involucres very small, close-pressed, herbaceous, ovately oblong, obtuse; partial ones in fours. Calyx small, shallow, herbaceous, furred externally, rotately campanulate, teeth pointed, red at the tips. Corolla campanulately rotate, at length recurved, many times larger than the calyx; tube very short; segments of the limb rounded. Germen ovate, white, enclosed in the funnel of the corolla: stigmas sessile, rosy red at the top. Pollen cream-coloured.
CROTALARIA incana.
Hoary Crotalaria.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSE. Jussieu gen. 347. Div. V. Cor. irregularis papilionaceae. Legum. 1-loc. 2 val. Frutices aut herbae; fol. simplicia aut ternata aut rariuś digitata; stipulus nunc subnullus nunc conspicuum imo petiolo adnatae aut ab eodem distincte.—Papilionaceae. Brown in app. to Flind. voy. 2. 552.

CROTALARIA. Supra vol. 2. fol. 128.


Crotalaria incana. Lin. sp. pl. ed. 2. 2. 1005. Jacq. obs. 4. 4. t. 82. Cavan. ic. 4. 11. t. 322. Willd. sp. pl. 3. 985. enum. 2. 748. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 4. 274.

Crotalaria trifolia. Riv. tetrapet. 22.

Subbipedalis, pubescens. Folia ternata, tenera; foliola ovalia aut obovata, fine obtuso mucronato, supra virentia, infrà villosa-canescens, unciam aliquantum essuperantia; petiolus communis villosus-albicans, vir florior foliis; petioli hirsutiores, breves: stipulas setaceae, villosae, breves, caducae. Racemi terminales, simplices, spicati, multiflori, semipedales, erecti; pedicelli breves, cum flore nutantes, villosi. Cal. villosus. Cor. flavus, lineato-variegatus acuta; vex. carinatum, longius alis; carinae petala margine albo-lanata.

We have ascertained by a sample in the Banksian Herbarium, collated with that in the Linnean, that our plant belongs to the CROTALARIA incana of Linneus; but have strong doubts of its being of the same species with the plants adduced for synonyms from the works of Sloane and Swartz; which we have in consequence omitted in the present article.

The drawing was taken from a specimen that flowered in the hothouse at Spofforth, and was kindly sent to us by Mr. Herbert. The species is stated in the Hortus Kewensis to be annual and native of the West Indies. Mr. Herbert informs us that he had the seed of it from the East Indies, and that the plant is perennial. Cultivated by the Duchess of Beaufort in 1714.

About two feet high, furred. Leaves ternate, tender; leaflets oval and obovate, rounded or blunted at the end
and mucronate, green above, villous and hoary underneath, something more than an inch in length: general petiole scarcely longer than the leaflets, villous and hoary; partial petioles shaggy, very short: stipules short, setiform, villous, caducous. Racemes terminal, simple, spiked, many-flowered, half a foot long, upright: pedicles short, nutant as well as the flowers, villous. Calyx villous. Corolla yellow, lineately variegated, pointed: vexillum keeled, longer than the alae: petals of the carina edged with a white woolly pubescence.
A genus belonging to the decandrous division of the Papilionaceous plants of New South Wales, the large proportion of which, in relation to the diadelphous division of the same, forms a striking anomaly in the vegetation of those regions.

The species was introduced by Sir Joseph Banks in 1789; but has not been figured in any work we are acquainted with. The drawing was taken from a sample remitted in April by Mr. Herbert from his collection at Spofforth; where it is cultivated in the greenhouse.

A small upright shrub: branches villous, leafy, angular; branchlets axillary, upright, flowerbearing at the end.
Leaves scattered, rigid, thickish, dark green, smooth, cu-neately linear, retuse, pointless, about half an inch long: petioles short, round, wrinkled; stipules 2, scariosely membranous, reddish brown, subulate, shorter than the petiole to the inside of which they are flatly pressed. Flowers in heads: heads few-(5-)flowered, nearly sessile, slightly over-topping the leaflets that envelop them: scales of the flower-buds persistent, several, small, rigid, arid, brown-bay, oblately ovate, concave, somewhat silky on the outside, shorter than the pedicles, imbricately compassing. Pedicles thick, silky, upright, shorter than the calyx. Calyx twice shorter than the corolla, tubular, membranous, pale, silky, evenly 5-toothed, the teeth acuminate and 3 times shorter than the tube. Bractes inserted at the middle of the tube of the calyx, lanceolately linear, brown-bay, rather higher than the calyx, with a silky fringe. Corolla yellow, smooth, not much exceeding the fourth of an inch in length.
PÆONIA Moutan. α.

Sir Abraham Hume's Tree-Pæony. Moutan.

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Nat. ord. RANUNCULACEÆ. Decand. syst. nat. 1. 127. Div. II. Ranunculaceæ spuriae; Nomen antheris introrsis donatur.

PÆONIA. Cal. 5-sepalus, sepalis subfoliaceis inaequalibus orbiculatis persistentibus. Pet. 5 (interdum 6-10) orbicularia subaequalia ugue de-stituta. Discus carnosus germinà cingens; germ. 2-5 grossa; stig. sessilia crassa falcata bilamellata crispa; caps. (folliculée) 2-5, ovata, apice stigmatic superator; 1-loc., polysperma, sutturâ longitudinâli supernâ dehiscentes; sem. subglobosa nitida; umbilicus prominul; albumen carnosum; embryo in basi locatus. Herbae aut rariusi suffrîtice; rad. perennis collo crasso subhorizontâli, fribis fuscis etis nigriscanis aut omnibus aut alis cylindriceis, alteris in tubercula ovata cylindraceae increasatis; vagium squamosâ ad basin caulis; gemmæ radicale squamus petiolari constantes 5 fol. alterna petiolata bis ternatim secta; flores terminales, ampli, purpurei, rosei, aut albi (nunquam nec cerulei nec lutei), facile multiplices. Dec. I. c. 386.

P. Moutan, caule fruticoso, foliis bipinnatim sectis, segmentis ovali-oblongis subtus glaucis, capsulis villosis interdum urceolo inclusis. Decand. loc cit. 387.


Paeonia suffruticosa. Andrews’s repositor. 373, 448.

Paeonia officinalis, var. Thunb. jap. 230. Lour. cochin. 1. 343.

Moutan ou Pivoine, arbrisseau de Chine. Mem. chin. 3. 461.

(α) Papaveracea; capsulis in urceolo omnino inclusis.


Fruitex elegantissimus in hortis nostris sepius 3-4-pedalis, ad 8-10 pedes interdum crescens; caulis teres, ramosus, digitis crassiti, lavis; rami novelli foliis, caret nudi; fol. patenta, bibernatim bipinnatim secta, segmentis ovalibus oblongis, inferioribus integris, summis trifolis supernâ intense viridibus, sub glaucis pilos minimos sparsos gerentibus; flores terminales, ampli, solitarii, suaveolentes; fol. floralia 2 immediatâ sub flore involucralia, 2-3-partita, lobis ovatis sepiis reflexis; cal. 5-sepalus; pet. 5-10 et plu-rima magna orbiculata sepè inciso-dentata.

(β) Ureculus carnosus germineum basin cingens, apice dentatus; germina 2-9 ovato-oblonga tomento-villosa, stigmatic criso rubro coronata; caps. pollicum longum, rufis villis onustâ, stigmatic corona, intus 5-7-sperma, matura patentes. Variât floribus sepiis plenis, semiplenis ete purpureis aut albis, petalis subintegris ut incisis, ramis longioribus aut brevioribus, foliis majoribus pallidioribus aut minoribus intensis viridibus.

(γ) Qua pro rane species propria habet floros magnos semiplenos albos ad basin petalorum elegantior purpureo-radiatos; pet. sepiis apice lacera; caps. serè semper 6 villosas dispermas. Germina hisus stirpis sunt, prísti observantes. cl. R. Brown, intra urceolum carnoso-membranaceum glabrum subglobosum apice perforatum dentatumque, modo singularissimo ut in Caricibus, inclusâ stigma extra orificium urceoli paululum excerta. Dec. I. c.
The sample from which our drawing has been made, is the first produce of a plant recently received from China by Sir Abraham Hume, who had the goodness to send it from Wormleybury. It does not seem to be precisely either of the two double varieties, known in our gardens by the denominations of var. rosea fl. pl. and var. banksia fl. pl. Yet Mr. Sabine, who has attended very particularly to the variation of all the species of Peony, appears to be convinced that its difference from banksia consists merely in its being a weaker specimen.

This beautiful and most desirable shrub is native of China, and was obtained, like the greater proportion of the more valuable ornaments of our gardens, by the care of Sir Joseph Banks, who had sent out proper instructions for the purpose. The first living plant reached England in 1794; several had been previously received, but none had survived the passage. In China, where the florist is said to have a list of two hundred and forty varieties, the plants, we are told, sometimes attain the height of from eight to ten feet. To have it in perfection in our climate, it should be planted in the border of the conservatory; but it will also do well in the open ground, if protected during the period of its bloom by a glass case.

Stem round, branching, about an inch in diameter, smooth. Young branches leafy; others leafless. Leaves spreading, bternately or bipinnately divided, segments oval or oblong, lower ones entire, uppermost three lobed, of a deep green at the upper side and smooth, at the under glaucous and furred with small scattered hairs. Flowers terminal, large, solitary, sweet-scented: floral leaves two by way of involucre immediately under the flower, 2-3-parted, with oblong and generally reflectent lobes. Calyx of five leaflets. Petals from five to ten or sometimes many more, large, orbicular often indented at the border.

It does not yet appear to be decided whether (§), the plant with large white semi-double flowers, known by the title of papaveracea, is specifically distinct from (α) or not. We shall subjoin the translation of the distinctive characteristics of each as given by M. Decandolle, by whom the two are recorded provisionally, as mutual varieties.

In (α) the fleshy cup in which the bases of the germens are contained, is indented at the top: the germens
are from two to nine, ovately oblong, tomentosely villous, and crowned with a stigma which is red and curled; the capsules an inch long, furred with reddish villi, terminated by the stigma, 5-7-seeded, spreading wide open when ripe. This varies with flowers which are generally either full, or else semi-double, of a very red or white colour, with the petals either nearly entire or else indented; the branches of greater or less length; with a larger and paler foliage, or with a smaller deeper green one.

(2) has very large semi-double white flowers with a deep purple radiated mark at the base of the petals. The petals are generally torn or jagged at the top. The capsules are almost always six in number, villous, and twoseeded. Mr. Brown was the first to observe, and describe, the curious fleshily membranous envelop which holds the germens together, and which is somewhat analogous to that in the Caryces; it is subglobular, smooth, open, and indented at the top, from which the stigmas are a little protruded.
TULIPA gesneriana.

Common Tulip.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA; (nobis)

Nat. ord. LILIA. Jussieu gen. 48.

TULIPA. Supra vol. 3. fol. 204.


Tulipa hortensis. Gaertn. sem. 1. 64. t. 17. fig. 2.


The first Flora, in which the Common Tulip has been included as one of the indigenous plants, is that of Caspian Tartary by Mr. Marschall of Bieberstein; and the first Herbarium in this country, known to contain a native specimen, is that formed by the Chevalier Pallas, and now in the possession of Mr. Lambert. The species grows naturally on the borders of the Caspian Sea, and on the sides of the hills and in the plains of the country about Mount Caucasus.

The drawing of the present splendid variety was taken from a plant sent by Mrs. Liston, the Lady of the British Ambassador at the Porte, to Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, of the Fulham nursery.

It appears that this popular species was first brought from Constantinople to Vienna, about the middle of the sixteenth century; and that it has since gradually found its way over the rest of Europe. From the varieties bred from this species by the florists in Holland, arose the well-known Tulipimania that towards the middle of the seven-
teenth century seized nearly the whole of the Low Coun-
tries, and which increased into a state of delusive stock-
jobbing of so general and destructive a nature as to require
the interference of government to be put down.

Offsets produced laterally from the bulb. Leaves three,
ovately lanceolate, somewhat convolute. Stem smooth.
Corolla upright, broadly campanulate; segments obtuse.
Filaments even, smooth, twice shorter than the prismatic-
cally columnar germen; equal to the anthers. Stigma con-
tinuous, trifarious, revolute, crested, channelled, not vil-
ously fringed as the nearly allied species from France,
which we have given in the third volume of this work (fol.
204), under the title of the Agen Tulip. (Tulipa oculus
solis.)
HIBISCUS diversifolius.

Various-leaved Hibiscus.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Hibiscus diversifolius. Jacq. ic. rar. 3. t. 551. coll. 2. 307. Willd. enum. 2. 737.

We do not find this shrub recorded in either edition of the Hortus Kewensis; but it is enumerated in Sweet's Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis, and there stated to have been introduced in 1798. The specimen, from which the drawing has been made, was received from Mr. Herbert's collection at Spofforth, where the plant is cultivated in the hothouse. A native of the East Indies.

Stem arboreous, upright, attaining the height of about six feet, an inch or more in diameter, branching, green, subvillous, armed with short straight pungent brownish spines. Branches rodded, spreading. Leaves alternate, long petioled, lower ones five-lobed, those above three-lobed, uppermost undivided and oblong, rather pointed, serrate, somewhat shaggily furred on both sides, veined, hispid underneath at the nerves; petioles round, villous, and...
often thinly beset with spines at the under side. **Peduncles** one-flowered, solitary, short. **Outer calyx** of about eleven (more or less) linear pointed stiffish hispid spreading leaflets: *inner one* likewise beset with hispid whitish hairs, the length of the outer, rather spreading, 5-cleft to about two thirds of its depth; **segments** ovate and pointed. **Corolla** large and much longer than the calyx: **petals** widened from a narrow unguis into a very broad rounded obtuse obsoletely crenated outspread, primrose-coloured lamina with a dark blood-red base. **Stamens and stigma** black red, with **pollen** of a colour between vermilion and crimson: **stigma** five-cleft, capitate, flat, slightly furred. **Germen** shaggily furred. **Capsule** ovate, five-celled, many-seeded.
HÆMANTHUS pubescens.

Hairy Hæmanthus.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


Flores spathacei, umbellati, raro solitarii.

HÆMANTHUS. Suprà vol. 3, fol. 181.


Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Introduced by the late Mr. Francis Masson in 1774. Requires to be kept in the greenhouse. Of easy culture.

The separation of pubescens and albiños is clearly unfounded, as we have proved by the prototype specimen of the former in the Banksian Herbarium.

The drawing was taken from an imported plant which flowered at Mr. Lee's nursery, Hammersmith.

Leaves opposite, inclining to upright, about 4, oblong, rather shaggily furred, fringed at the edge, deep green, somewhat shorter than the scape, about half a foot in length, with the breadth of about two inches, full grown at the time the plant is in flower. Scape compressed, shaggily furred, slanting. Spathe unequally valved, about even with the umbel, whitishly membranous, green-veined, furred.
Flowers many, crowded, white, very shortly pedicled, upright. Corolla funnelform, narrow; segments of the limb upright, linear, three times the length of the tube. Filaments overtopping the corolla nearly by one third: anthers deep yellow, ovately rounded. Style rather thicker and taller than the filaments, upright; stigma very slightly trifid, rather spreading. Berry about the size of a pea, roundish, vermilion, shining, three-celled, with one-seeded cells.

Ciliaris and toxicarius, though left here in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis, should certainly be referred to Brunsvigia; a character and enumeration of which genus is to be seen in the third volume of this work (foll. 192, 193).
TEMPLETONIA retusa.

Wedged-leaved Templetonia.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.


Brown gen. rem. in Flind. voy. 2. 552.


Rafnia retusa. Venten. malmais. 53.


A handsome species, first observed by Mr. Brown on the south-west coast of New Holland. Introduced by Mr. Peter Good in 1803.

The drawing was taken at Mr. Lee's nursery, Hamme-smith; where it is cultivated in the greenhouse, and flowers about April and May.

A tallish branching upright shrub: branches angular, leafy, cinereously green, smooth. Leaves scattered, not spreading much, petiolate, stipulate, cuneate, quite entire, slightly notched at the end where there is a small short inconspicuous point, smooth, coriaceous, flat, evergreen, deep green above, paler underneath: petiolas jointed, decurrent, wrinkled, very short, whitish: stipules adherent to the lower
part of the petiole, upright, oval, pointed, membranous, with a slight tinge of red, very short, quickly deciduous. **Pedicles** axillary, solitary, one-flowered, upright, smooth, green, about equal to half the length of the leaf, with two bractes at the middle. **Flowers** upright, crimson, about the size of those of *Kennedia rubicunda*: bractes opposite, oval, obtuse, slightly fringed, very short. **Calyx** campanulate, smooth, green, with a bilabiate limb: upper lip oval, obtuse, notched at the end: lower one of three rather shallow unequal segments, of which the middle one is the largest and pointed. **Petals** shortly unguiculate: vexillum slightly reflex, ovaly oblong, obtuse, with a small inconspicuous point, flat, streaked: alæ nearly the length of the vexillum, straight, oblong, obtuse, carina enclosed by the alæ and rather shorter, consisting of two oblong obtuse petals, inbowed at the upper part. **Filaments** monadelphous: **anthers** small sulphur-coloured. **Germen** linear, smooth, green, shortly pedicled: **style** filiform, persistent; stigma capitate. **Seeds** 8-10.

We have relied chiefly upon Ventenat's work for the description of the species; not having ourselves had the opportunity of inspecting the flowers while fresh.
CULLUMIA ciliaris.

Ciliated Cullumia.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.


Berckheya ciliaris. Willd. sp. pl. 3. 2273.


Gorteria ciliaris. Lin. sp. pl. ed. 2. 2. 1284.


Berckheya was detached from Berckheya by Mr. Brown in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis. It has smooth seed and no pappus, while in Berckheya the seed is villous, and endowed with a pappus which is either chaffy or else partly chaffy and partly bristly. Both genera have an alveolate or honeycombed receptacle, and thus differ from Gorteria and Gazania where the seeds are not lodged in distinct cavities formed by the chaffy bractes that beset the surface of the receptacle.

The very curious manner in which the foliage is disposed in this species for the protection of the branches and its armature consisting of a double edging of fine spines that point alternately upwards and downwards, seem to have im-
pressed the fancy of Linnaeus with peculiar admiration; and he terms the structure “stupendum naturae artificium.”

The shrub belongs to the greenhouse department, is native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced by Mr. Francis Masson in 1774. It has never before, as far as we know, been figured from a living sample.

Branches loricately leaved, paniculately divided at the top, at the upper part araneously furred as well as the calyx, milky. Leaves imbricant, spreading at the upper half, growing to the stem by the disk at the lower half, ovately lanceolate, smooth, convex with a depressed cartilaginous border, edged round with a double row of fine spines pointing alternately in two different directions, the terminal spine longer and reflectent. Flowers at the end of the branches, solitary, yellow, two inches across or more. Calyx covered with leaves; limb membranous, multifid; segments ovately lanceolate, flat, villously fringed, with an upright spine at the end. Disk of the flower even with the calyx, 2-3 times shorter than the recurvedly spreading ray. Florets of the disk fruitful; limb 5-cleft to below the middle, upright, pointed, smooth; tube twice shorter, slightly villous. Stigmas revolute, deep yellow. Germen oblong, smooth, lodged in its proper cell. Florets of the ray barren, an inch or more in length, sublanceolate ligulate, striated, 4-toothed. Receptacle flat, honeycombed, the lodges or cells being formed by the coalition of the fringed chaffy bractes.
MARANTA zebrina.

Stripe-leaved Maranta.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


M. zebrina, foliis a supino pruinatis vittato-discoloribus.


(Herba pérennis: radix tuberosa ). Fol. radicália, quadrisecta, fuscícola; ext. arietá, apiculo bisquadrata, petiolis 2 aphyllis suffultæ; petioli 1-2-pedales erecti, canaliculati, basi equitantibus, apice quæm basi 3to angulosores, latæ virides, margine pallidoribus; lamina majorum petiolo articulo 1-uncialti, cylindraceo, viridi-purpureo sejuncta. 2½ pedes longa, medio 8 uncias lata, primum erecta, convolutiva, demum horizontalis paululum reflexa, elliptica, undulata, obtusa, margine basi versus aurículata crispatula; suprà velutina, atro-viridis, waculis parallelos obliquè transversis axidistantibus multò pallidoribus alternis trans medium interruptis ad costam et marginem confluentibus vittata, venis tenuissimis simplicibus approximatis pallidi linea; infra sericea, purpurea, unicolor, ad marginem parum diluitur. Scapus cylindraceus, levis, ad basin digitos crustitudine, ex asillis petiolorum aphyllorum quibus paulo longus. Spica composita, terminalis ovata, compácta, ov. anatini magnitudiné; bracteæ communes numero indefiniti, densissimé imbricata, equitantia: extima maxima, suborbiculata, basi angustata v. cuneiformis, undique sub lente pube brevēt confertā obsita, coriacea, venis valde approximatis à basi ad marginem radiantis trajecta: interiores ovata v. elliptica, purpureascens, venis parallelos longitudinalibus ad apicum precipue extās tubascem confluentibus-lineatae, sensim angustiores et pallidiores, flores in 2 fasciculis 2-3-floros. (qui antici sunt et postici quoad axim communes) sejunctae; proprius terna, lineari-lanceolata, pallide purpurea; unica interior libera, 2 ext. superiores, quarum, marginem altero cum co bracteæ floris proximi conferruminato, septum florum invicem separans efformatur. Perianthium superum, unciale; ext. superius (bracteæ 3 cum germine connatae ) ad basin 3-partitum, la. obtusi linearis lanceolatis, aequalibus, impubibus, marginibus approximatis et parvis incurvis tubum simulantis, interioris longitudine; interius tubo gracili, la. suis duplo longiori, sursum (anthesi peracta) sensim angustato, intius lineis 2 elevatis hisutis ab in. basi ferè ad apicum auricularum labelli (quibus oppositis) tendentibus notati: limbus duplex, estivatione convolutus; exterior 3-partitus, l. linearis lanceolatis, obtusi, paulo irregularibus, 2 lateralis, altera, quod axim partialia incolorescentia (fusciculorum), posticæ; interior 3-partitus, l. paulo supra seriex exteriorum connatus, 2 laterales, obovatis, posticis, ad basin marginis anteriores ulteri labelli paulo productis, quæm ext. quibus alternant brevioribus; unica (labelli)
Introduced from the Brazils in 1815. We have no doubt that the differences between the species previously combined under *Maranta* and the present, will suggest to some botanist, who may feel himself sufficiently versed in the study of the natural tribe to which our plant belongs, the propriety of detaching it under a new generic denomination. In the mean time we present our readers with a most ingenious and elaborate description by Mr. Lindley, junior, of Catton, near Norwich.

The drawing was taken from a fine specimen which flowered in the hot-house of Mr. Kent, at Clapton; to which a very liberal access is afforded for the purposes of science.

A perennial herbaceous plant, with a tuberous root. *Leaves* radical, quadrifarious, disposed in fascicles, the outer ones (those which were first produced) twice as short as the interior and supported by two leafless footstalks; *footstalks* 2-3 feet long, erect, channelled, equitant at the base, three times narrower at the upper extremity than at the lower, bright green with a paler margin; *lamina* of the largest leaves separated from the footstalk by a cylindrical greenish purple joint from 1/2 an inch to an inch in length, about 2 feet long and 8 inches broad in the middle, at first erect and rolled up longitudinally, afterwards horizontal and a little bent downwards, elliptical, undulated, obtuse, a little curled at the margin towards the base which is dilated on each side of the footstalk; the upper side velvety, dark green, banded with parallel, obliquely transverse, equidistant, broad stripes, alternately interrupted across the middle, much paler than the rest of the leaf and confluent at the margin and rib, traversed in the direction of the bands by numerous, very narrow, simple, close-set, pale veins; the under side silky, purple, whole-coloured, a little paler towards the edge. *Scape* cylindrical, smooth, naked, of the thickness of a finger at the base, arising from the axil of
the leafless stalks, than which it is a little longer. *Spike* compound, terminal, ovate, compact, the size of a duck's egg: *common bractee* indefinite in number, closely imbricated equitant: the *exterior* largest, roundish, narrowed towards the base or wedge-shaped, covered with dense inconspicuous hairs, coriaceous, traversed by close-set veins radiating from the base to the margin; *interior* ovate or elliptical, purplish, furnished with parallel longitudinal veins becoming confluent at the tip, which is pubescent especially on the outside, gradually narrowing and paler, separating the flowers into 2 parcels, each of which is 2 or 3 flowered, and anterior and posterior with respect to the common axis of inflorescence; *partial bractee* 3, linear-lanceolate, palmate purple, one interior and separate, 2 exterior of each of which one edge becomes confluent with that of the bractee of the nearest flower, so as to form a partition completely separating each flower from its neighbour. *Perianthium* superior, double, an inch long: *outer* (formed of three bractee connate with the germin?) divided to its base into 3 obtuse linear-lanceolate equal naked segments with edges approximated and a little curved inwards so as to resemble a tube as long as the inner perianthium; *inner* with a slender tube twice as long as its segments, gradually attenuated towards its upper end when the function of the limb has ceased, traversed in the inside by 2, elevated, hairy lines running from its very bottom almost as far as the top of the auricles of the labellum to which they are opposite; *limb* double with a convolutive aestivation: *outer* 3-parted with linear lanceolate obtuse rather irregular segments, of which 2 are lateral and the other posterior with respect to the partial axis of inflorescence (of the fascicles); *interior* 3-parted: segments united a little above those of the outer limb: two lateral, posterior, obovate, extended at the base of their front edge a little beyond that of the labellum, shorter than the outer segments with which they alternate: one (labellum) anterior (by a slight twist of the tube appearing lateral, and then the 2 lateral divisions become anterior and posterior,) between the lateral lacinie of the outer limb, concave, hoodshaped?, in aestivation involving the free part of the style and stigma, inserted within the margin of the lateral segments as if in a different series, on one side having a rounded denticulation (or sterile stamen connate with the labellum) a little above the orifice of the tube, on the other side united to the filament or separate and then furnished with an auricle on both sides. *Stamen* inserted into the posterior segment of the outer series: *filament* thin, lanceolate, diaphanous, erect, the length of the style, either united on one side to the margin of the labellum or distinct from it, that side which supports the anther being much thicker than the other and somewhat twisted towards the labellum; *anther* affixed a little below the right hand side of the apex of the filament, elliptical, in aestivation pressed against the top of the style and shedding the pollen before the expansion of the labellum, one-celled, half-divided by a longitudinal partition into two parallel cells: *pollen* white, spherical, fleshy, often angular by mutual pressure of the particles. *Germen* inferior 3-celled; *cells* with one erect ovulum; *style* filiform, naked, united with the tube, as far as its orifice, in front of the filament, beyond the orifice disengaged, much thickened, very smooth, whitish, somewhat compressed, transverse, with an oblique horizontal summit; *stigma* terminal, funnel-shaped, oblique, thickened at the margin, during aestivation compressed, afterwards open and turned away from the anther; it usually happens that the pollen is dropped on the shoulder of the style nearest the stigma; but we have twice observed it in the cavity of the stigma. *Expansion* commences in the posterior
fascicles (those next the common axis) of the lowest part of the spike, and proceeds in the same order upwards: after the flowers of the posterior fascicles are withered, those of the anterior begin to open in a similar manner.—Lindley.

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c The anther. b The stigma. c The top of the style. d One of the lateral appendages. e The base of the labellum. f The filament. g The germin. All magnified.
INDIGOFERA australis: Botany-bay Indigo.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSAE. Jussieu gen. 345. Div. V. Cor. irregularis papilionacea. Legum. 1-loc. 2-val. Frutices aut herbæ; fol. simplicia aut ternata aut rarius digitata; stipulae nunc subnulle nunc conspicue imo petiolo adnate aut ab codem distinctæ.—Papilionaceæ. Brown in app. to Flind. voy. 2. 552.

INDIGOFERA. Supra in notis appendicis vol. 3.

I. australis, foliis pinnatis glabris multijugis oblongis, racemis folio brevioribus vexillis glabris leguminibus patentibus. Willd. sp. pl. 3. 1235.


A species from New South Wales. Introduced by Sir Joseph Banks in 1790; and now pretty common in our greenhouses, in which it thrives with little care.

A smooth branching shrub, leafy at the upper part: branches alternate, spreading. Leaves alternate, horizontally reflectent, petioled, unevenly pinnate, 3-6-paired, leaflets opposite, widish apart, short-petioled, oval and lanceolate, with a small glandular apex, obsolete furred underneath: petioles jointed, furred with a short close-pressed pubescence scarcely visible but through a magnifying glass, bearing a small purplish gland between each pair
of leaflets: stipules detached from the petiole, straight, linear, very short, soon dropping off. Racemes axillary, solitary, inclining to upright, rather shorter than the leaf; peduncle obsoletely furred. Flowers alternate, near, horizontal, pedicled, rosy-red, sweet: bractes 2-3 at the base of the pedicles, very short, membranous, purple. Calyx outspread, of a full purple colour, obsoletely furred with blackish villi, under the vexillum truncate, under the carina unequally five-toothed. Petals unguiculate: vexillum upright, rounded, emarginate, streaked, with a white spot at the base: alæ as long as the vexillum, reflex, oblong, bluntish: carina a little shorter than the alæ, spurred on each side just above the unguis. Filaments diadelphous: anthers upright, with a glandular apex, pale-yellow. Germen linear, compressed, smooth: style filiform, kneed; stigma capitate. Pod reflex, cylindrical, with a thick fungous pith, by which it is divided into 3-4 one-seeded cells. Seeds blackish, faintly four-cornered, when observed through a magnifier pitted with small thickset hollow dots.

We have relied chiefly for the above description on the one given by M. Ventenat in French.
HEPATICÁ americana.

American Hepatica.

POLYANDRIA POLYGÝNIA.


Herbe perennæ montanae vernaæ; rad. fibrosæ; fol. radialia petiolata, plurinae et gemmis radicalibus squamosis orta, simplicia, 3-7-lobata, coriacea; scapi plurimi, radicales 1-flori. Cupulæ minimæ serrato-filamentosæ adsunt ad basin germinum observante cl. Schkuhrìo. Decand. l. c. 215.


HEPATICÀ is at present constituted by a group of three species, and has been very recently detached from Anémone; from which it is easily distinguishable by having the involucre near to the flower, not at a distance from it, and the leaves of the involucre entire, not variously carved.

We have no hesitation in recording the american plant as a distinct species from the european triloba, to which it has been generally appended for a variety. The lobes of the leaves are rounder and less pointed in the american plant, the flower-stem and leaf-stalks shaggily furred, the whole altogether smaller and of different appearance.

Found, according to Mr. Pursh, in woods, and on hill-sides from Canada to Carolina; varying with blue and with purple flowers.

The drawing was taken at the nursery in Sloane Square, from a specimen recently imported by Messrs. Frasers. It has been kept in a garden-pot and sheltered under a garden-frame; but we have no doubt it will do perfectly well in the open ground.
**ERYSIMUM** diffusum.

*Alpine Hedge-mustard.*

**TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.**


E. diffusum, foliis lanceolato-linearibus integerrimis v. paucidentatis; pilis bipartitis, unguibus calyce longioribus; laminis obovato-oblongis, siliquis erectusculis elongatis; stigmate bilobo; styllo brevissimo. *Brown loc. cit.*


Erysimum canescens. *Roth catal. bot. 1. 76.*


Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated by Miller, in the Physic Garden at Chelsea, in 1733.

The whole plant is roughishly furred. The hairs are described by Mr. Brown as biparted. *Root* woody and biennial. *Stems* straight, stiff, generally solitary, sometimes more than one, from one to three feet high, sometimes simple, at others branching at the upper part, slightly an-
gular, slender, firm, a little roughened. Leaves lanceolately linear, beset with very short and inconspicuous hairs, but not very closely, sessile, scattered, more or less connivent and pointed. Stem, before flowering, beset with numerous leaves, which dry up and perish soon after the flowers go off, so that towards the end of its blossoming it is sometimes quite naked from the root to the raceme. In some individuals the leaves are very narrow, exactly linear, quite entire, nearly gray, and appearing convoluted or rather rolled longitudinally on each side upon themselves. In others they are much broader, greener, and the lower ones slightly and loosely indented. Racemes extending to a great length. Flowers with scarcely any scent. Calyx glaucous, smooth, slightly compressed; 2 opposite leaflets, gibbous at the base. Petals sulphur-coloured; unguis longer than the calyx: lamina obovately oblong. Stigma 2-lobed. Style very short. Pods siliquose, inclining to upright, lengthened.

The drawing was taken from a fine specimen, which flowered in the nursery of Messrs. Colville, King's Road, Chelsea; where that of the Cullumia ciliaris of the last fasciculus was also taken; a circumstance which we omitted to mention in the proper place.
ERYTHRINA carnea.
*Flesh-coloured Coral-tree.*

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**DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.**

*Nat. ord. Leguminosæ. Jussieu gen. 345. Div. V.*

**ERYTHRINA. Supra vol. 4, fol. 313.**

E. *carnea*, foliis ternatis glabris, caule arboreo subaculeato, calycibus campanulatis truncatis. *Hort. Kew. 3. 8.*

Erythrina *carnea*. *Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 4. 251.* *Willd. sp. pl. 3. 912.*

Erythrina *americana*. *Mill. dict. ed. 8. n. 2.*

Corallo dendron triphyllum americanum non spinosum foliis magis acuminate, foliis pallidè rubente. *Trew ehret. 2. t. 8.*

*Corallodendron triphyllum americanum non spinosum foliis magis acuminate,* flore pallidè rubente. *Trew ehret. 2. t. 8.*


We are obliged to Mr. Herbert, for the drawing of this scarce shrub, which flowered in the hothouse at Spofforth, in the early part of last spring. The species was introduced by Dr. Houston, from Vera Cruz, before 1733.

Having had no opportunity of taking a description of the plant ourselves; we shall subjoin a few notes concerning the species from Mr. Dryander's manuscripts in Sir Joseph Banks's library.

*Stem about 7 feet high, thorny. Calyx truncate, as in Erythrina herbacea. Vexillum flesh-coloured, nearly straight, bent down at the sides, compressed, six times longer than the calyx. Alæ pale, oblong, with one straight side, scarcely longer than the calyx. Carina pale, of two petals rounded at the base, then tapered subutrately, of the same length as the alæ.*
VIOLA pubescens. \textit{b. eriocarpon.}

\textit{Woolly-fruited furred-leaved Violet.}

\textit{PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.}


\textit{VIOLA.} Supræ vol. 1. fol. 54.

\begin{quote}
Obs. Capsula cartilaginea, obtusé trigona, valvis disco medio seminiferis, post dehiscentiam contractilibus, semina series trinis disposita; testa colorata fragilis, cotyledones rotundato-ovales, radicula cylindrica.
\end{quote}

\textit{Nuttall gen. 1. 147; (ex anglico).}

\textit{Div. Caulescentes.}

\begin{quote}
V. pubescens, villosopubescens; caule erecto supernæ folioso, foliis latocordatis, stipulis oblongis aculeis serratis. Pursh amer. sept. 1. 174.
Nuttall gen. 1. 150.
Viola pensylvanica. Michaux bor-amer. 2. 149.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
(\textit{b}) eriocarpon; fructu densè viloso, stipulis minoribus. Nuttall loc. cit.
Folia aut pubè copiosa aut ducta aut ferè glabra, subserata; stipules ovatae, maximam partem integrae; stylus compressus, stigma substylum penicillibus duobus lateralibus, erostellatum. Fructus glaber. \textit{b. eriocarpon. Fructu laud brevi albà obtecto; stipulis minoribus. Nuttall loc. cit; (ex anglico).}
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
The American Violets have received particular attention from Mr. Nuttall, in his “Genera of North American Plants;” in which work he has enumerated twenty species, and in a great measure recast their characters. It is observed by that botanist, that all those of America, like the canina of these parts, continue through the summer to produce flowers without petals, which are succeeded by fruit; and that in all the caulescent species, with the exception of the anomalous concolor, the fruit so produced is generally situated near to the root, and not unfrequently underground. The \textit{Viola striata}, which flowers in the vicinity of Philadelphia till June, begins to bear apetalous flowers in July, in consequence, as Mr. Nuttall expresses it, of the elevated temperature. He is of opinion that the genus, as now defined, requires reduction; and that it should be removed from the order of \textit{Cistæ}, and made the basis of a new one. \textit{Viola}, strictly defined, is almost equally divided between Europe and the temperate portion of North America.
\end{quote}
Viola pubescens grows in shady woods among rocks, particularly those of limestone, from New York to Virginia. Introduced in 1772 by Mr. William Young. Hardy.

The present variety has a densely woolly capsule, and somewhat smaller stipules than $\beta$, where the capsule is without pubescence. Both are abundant about Philadelphia.

Perennial caulescent. Leaves much furred or nearly naked, slightly serrate. Stipules ovate, with their principal part entire. Style compressed: stigma nearly globular with two lateral pencils of pubescence, rostellate.

The drawing was taken from an imported plant, which flowered in May, at Mr. Fraser's nursery in Sloane Square.
CERBERA fruticosa.

Rosy-flowered Cerbera.

PENTANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.


C. fruticosa, dichotoma; foliis oppositis, lato-lanceolatis; corymbis terminalibus; drupis obliquis urceolatis, hiantibus. Roxb. MSS; (ex anglico verso).


Frutex speciosissimus. Caulis brevis, non longe supra basin se dividens, indiscus in ramos ramulosque multiplices teretes glabros dichotomos atque rectos subdividendus. Fol. opposita, sepe ab invicem remota, breve petiolata, oblonga ad lanceolata, integra, glabra, acuminata, 5-6-uncialia latitudine 2-3-unciali. Stipulae interfoliacea, acuta. Corymbi primi terminales, dein dichotomiarum intermedii evadentes; partiales subdichotomis breves. Flores ampli, roseo-rubentes ore tubi saturatis coloratis, subodorati. Bracteae opposita, triangulares, acute. Cal. 5-phyllos, foliola oblonga, glabra, persistens, glandulis glabra praefixa. Cor. tubo feri biunciali, gracili, fauce tumida, ore pilosa; limbi laciniis obvato-oblongis, equalibus. Fil. brevia, spando faucis inserta; anth. sagittata inclusae. Germ. 2, unumve bilobum, superior, hinc ubi invicem contingant villosa, fissuram utrinque squamulat SUBUTALae operta; lobi germinavi simpliciae bilocularia, singulsum ovulo unico disseminato medio annexo. Stylus tubum feri aquae; stig. majusculum, apice bilobo.

The drawing was taken in May, at the nursery of Messrs. Whitley, Braimes, and Milne, Fulham, where the plant is cultivated in the hothouse. It has been only recently introduced by Captain Craigie. The species was first observed by Dr. Roxburgh, whose account of it we subjoin from his manuscript in the Banksian Library.

This elegant shrub was brought from Pegu (its native country) to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it is in constant blossom. The flowers are like those of Vinca rosea, but larger and faintly fragrant. Altogether it is one of the most ornamental shrubs in the garden.

Stem short, soon dividing and subdividing into many straight round smooth dichotomous branches and branch-
lets. *Leaves* opposite, often remote, short-petioled, from oblong to lanceolate, entire, smooth, acuminate, 5-6 inches long, 2-3 broad. *Stipules* interfoliaceous, acute. *Corymb* terminal, when they first appear, but long before all the blossoms expand a branchlet shoots forth from each side, and places them in the fork; divisions subtrichotomous and short. *Flowers* large, mouth of the tube lively red, the rest a bright pink, somewhat fragrant, and highly ornamental. *Bractes* opposite, triangular, acute. *Calyx* 5-leaved; *leaflets* oblong, smooth, permanent, with a smooth gland at the top. *Corolla* funnelform; *tube* nearly 2 inches long, slender, even, except at the faux, where it swells considerably, orifice highly coloured and pubescent; segments of the *limb* obovate, oblong, equal. *Filaments* short, inserted round the bottom of the faux: *anthers* sagittate enclosed within the faux. *Germens* 2, or single and 2-lobed, superior, villous on the sides where they meet, a small subulate scale covering the fissure on each side; lobes or germens singly 2-celled, with one *ovulum* in each, attached to the middle of the partition: *style* nearly as long as the tube: *stigma* large with a 2-lobed apex, which is lodged in the dome formed by the converging of the anthers.
OXYLOBIUM arborescens.

Tall Oxylobium.

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DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


A tall shrub, first observed by Mr. Brown in Van Diemen's Island. Introduced in 1805.

The drawing was taken in April last, from a plant in the greenhouse at the nursery of Messrs. Colville, in the King's Road, Chelsea.

The genus has been defined by Mr. Brown in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis; and is distinguished among the decandrous section of its papilionaceous co-ordinates, by a deeply fivecleft faintly bilabiate calyx; a corolla with a compressed carina the length of the alae, which are as long as the flatly expanded vexillum; an ascending style; simple stigma; and a polyspermous, ventricose, ovate, pointed pod.

We are not aware of any published representation of the species. It is known by its linearly lanceolate leaves, the persistence of the bractes at the top of the pedicles, closely flowered corymbs, and by pods scarcely longer than the calyx. We have not been enabled to add any further particulars concerning it; as we missed the opportunity of examining the blossom. Three of the genus are recorded in the Hortus Kewensis.
CALLISTEMON rigidum.
Stiff-leaved Callistemon.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNA.

Nat. ord. MYRTI... Jussieu gen. 322. Div. I.
MYRTACEÆ. Brown in app. to Flind. voy. 2. 546.
CALLISTEMON. Stamina (numerosa): filamentis distinctis, elongatis; antheris incumbentibus. Capsula trilocularis, polysperma, connata et inclusa calycis tubo incrassato basi adnato (ramo). Brown MSS.

Div. Filamentis puniceis.

CALLISTEMON rigidum, foliis linearibus (lanceolato-linearibusve) planis acutissimis mucronatis levibus, ovariis pubescentibus, capsulis distinctis. Brown MSS.

Metrosideros linearis. Willd. enum. 519; (non verò METROSIDEROS linearis ejusd. sp. pl. 2. 955).

A genus first proposed by Mr. Brown to be detached from METROSIDEROS, in his general remarks on the Botany of New Holland, and now defined from his manuscripts, which were communicated with the same liberality we have ever experienced from that gentleman.

CALLISTEMON is at present constituted by about 10 or 11 australasian species; and consists of 2 sections; one distinguished by crimson filaments, the other by yellow.

Our shrub is native of New Holland.

We cannot do better, for our readers, than extract the remarks of Mr. Brown on the natural order to which the plant belongs.

"MYRTACEÆ. This is one of the most extensive "tribes in Terra Australis, in which above 200 species have "been already observed, and where the order is also more "strikingly modified than in any other part of the world. "It is very generally spread over the whole of Australia, but "its maximum appears to be in the principal parallel. "Of EUCALYPTUS alone nearly 100 species have been al- "ready observed, most of these of trees, many of them of "great and some of enormous dimensions. EUCALYPTUS "globulus of Labillardière and another species peculiar to "the south end of Van Diemen's Island, not unfrequently "attain the height of 150 feet, with a girth near the base of "from 25 to 40 feet. In the colony of Port Jackson there "are also several species of great size, but none equal to
"those of Van Diemen's Island: and no very large trees of
this genus were seen either on the south coast or in the
aequinoctial part of New Holland. Mr. Caley has ob-
served within the limits of the colony of Port Jackson
nearly 50 species of Eucalyptus, most of which are dis-
tinguished, and have proper names applied to them, by the
native inhabitants, who from differences in the colour, tex-
ture, and scaling of the bark, in the ramifications and ge-
neral appearance of these trees, more readily distinguish
them than botanists have as yet been able to do. Euca-
lyptus, although so generally spread over the whole of
Terra Australis, and so abundant as to form at least four-
fifths of its forests, is hardly found beyond this country. I
am acquainted with one exception only, in an additional
species which is said to be native of Amboyna.
"Next to Eucalyptus in number, is the beautiful genus
Melaleuca, of which upwards of 30 Australian species
have already been observed, exclusive of Tristania, Calo-
thamnus, Beaufortia, and an unpublished genus which I
separate from it. The maximum of Melaleuca exists in
the principal parallel, but it declines less towards the
south than within the tropic, where its species are chief-
of that section which gradually passes into Callistemon, a
genus formed of those species of Metrosideros that have
an inflorescence similar to that of Melaleuca, and distinct
elongated filaments. With the exception of 2 species, Me-
laeuca Leucadendron, and M. Cajeputi, the genus Mel-
aleuca appears to be confined to Terra Australis.
"Leptospermum, of which nearly 30 Australian species
have been observed, exists also in New Zealand and in the
Moluccas. In Terra Australis its maximum is decidedly
in the principal parallel, and like Melaleuca, it is much
more abundant in the southern regions than within the
tropic.
"Bæckia, to which I refer Imbricaria of Sir J. Smith,
as well as the opposite-leaved Leptospermums, is also an
extensive Australian genus, having its maximum in the
principal parallel, extending like the two former genera to
the highest southern latitude, and hardly existing within
the tropic; one species has however been found in New
Caledonia, as that from which the genus was formed is
a native of China."
MUSCARI ciliatum.
Clusius's Grape-Hyacinth.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


APSHODELL (include Asparagus pinnosus Jussieui).

Brown prod. 1. 274.

MUSCAR. Cor. ventricosa-tubulosa, sasce coarctata cretis sex brevissimis marginatà. Nobis in Curtis's mag. fol. vers. 1185. Cetera omnia ut in Hyacintho; [vide infra fol. 398.]

M. ciliatum corollis campanulato-cylindricis, semisexfidis, pedunculis fructiferis longissimis horizontibus, folis ciliatis. Marsch. Bieb. taur. cauc. 1. 284; (sub Hyacintho ciliato).


Hyacinthus sarmaticus. Pall. ind. taur. (fide Marsch. Bieb.).

Hyacinthus romanus. Bl. Lamarck encyc. 3. 102. n. 8.


Quaterna, quina, aut sena interdum habet folia, humi ut plurimum fusa et expansa, nonnumquam procumbentia duntaxat; oblonga, Hyacinthi primi Mathioli (MUSCARI comosi. Nob.) folis valde similia, latiore lamen mucrone praedita, et in lateribus veluti tenui lanugine obsita, prasertim in inferior parte, circum corum exortum, ingredi gustus et nauseam facit exciti tur: ex horum medio, pedalis, nonnumquam major, nasitum caulis, teres et rotundus, nudus, intus fungosus, foris viridis laxusque, quern at medio ad summum sexageni plerunque aut plures ambiunt flores oblongosculi, oris in sex laciniolas divisis, sex staminulis purpureis intis prediti, inodori, nitio candicantes, deinde cum marcescere incipit, fuscis et inelegantis coloris: pediculus quibus flores nituntur, initio brevissime sunt, deinde paulatim usque ad floribus excrescentes, 4 unciorum aut ampliorem longitudinem acquirunt, sic ut totus caulis suis floribus ita expansis omnibus, asperrimum non minus referre videatur, quam Hippuris quoddam genus. Caulis suprema pars cum floribus pediculis purpurascit: incipit flore ab inis: trigona deinè capita fert, exigua, pro plantis amplitudine, in quibus paucum semen, interdum in singulis capitulis unicum duntaxat, rotundum nigrum Musca comosi seminie minus continetur, interdum nullum, nam ut plurimum capitula inania sunt, nec arbitrator unquam plura collegisse ex una, quam habebam plantà, ternis seminibus, aut quandam plurima quinis aut senis: radix rotunda, bulbosa, multis candidantibus tunicis constat, exteriore subfusca, et basi multis fibris albis fullic. Clus. loc. cit.

We find no mention of the introduction of this rare species into our collections in any of the botanical records; nor do we believe any live specimen of it has been seen in this country until the present was received by Mr. Griffin from Moscow. The drawing was taken at the garden at South Lambeth, in April last. It comes pretty near to
Muscari comosum, the well-known Tassel-Hyacinth, but is very distinct from Scilla romana of which it has been deemed a variety by Lamarck; there the corolla is six-parted, here the divisions are exceedingly shallow. Clusius, whose excellent description we have extracted entire, tells us, that roots of our plant were received at Vienna, from Constantinople, in 1578. It is now known to be indigenous of Caucasian Tartary, the Ukraine, and Puglia. We have seen a specimen, in the Banksian Herbarium, that was gathered, by the late Dr. Patrick Russell, in Syria.

Muscari is distinguished from Hyacinthus by the constriction of the throat of the corolla, and the six very shallow and sometimes nearly obsolete lobules forming the mouth of the same.

Bulb tunicated, with brownish integuments. Leaves 4-6, 6-9 inches long, lorate, tapered, obtuse, villously edged, especially towards the bottom. Scape round, a foot or more in height: raceme terminal, subpyramidal, loosely many-flowered; peduncles purplish, divaricate, at first only one or two inches long, ultimately acquiring double that length or more, stiff. Corolla rather smaller than that of the Tassel-Hyacinth, at first white, then passing into a dull brownish purple colour before it decays. In its native place the scapes, with their peduncles, become quite dry and rigid in the autumn, and are blown about the fields by the winds that prevail at that season. Filaments wholly adnate to the corolla: anthers purple. Style the length of the stamens; stigma trigonal, slightly pubescent. Capsule oblong, trigonal: seeds black, roundish.
FUMARIA nobilis.
Great-flowered Fumitory.

DIADELPHIA HEXANDRIA.

Nat. ord. PAPAVERACEÆ. Jussieu gen. 235. Div. II. Stamina defi-
nita.
FUMARIA. Supræ vol. 1. fol. 50.

Div. Corollis unicalcaratis.
F. nobilis, caule simplici, racemo terminali, bracteis oblongis, acutis, flore
breviserìbus, foliis pinnatis, foliolis tripartito-lacinìatis. Willd. sp. pl. 3.
858.
1953.
Radix, initio bulbosa et subtus cava, in florente planté, solida. Folia
radicalia, plura, spithamea, bipinnata, glabra, ex glauco virentia; costa
communù media pentagona et antice sulcata; lateralibus subtrigoniis, alternis;
foliolis subrotundis, obtusis, lobatis et incisis. Caules etiam egrediuntur
plures, angulati, inanes, tribus plerùmque foliis ornati. Quartum summum
folium, bracteæ instar, florem ex ald emittit, a spicd remotum. Bractœ
inferiores sunt magis lobata, et foliis propter similes; superiores sunt
ovata et integra. Flores albi, limbo luteo cum faucis prominentis apice
nigrìnte, odorem spirant ad Primulam veris accedentem, et eadem sunt
magnitudine in horto quam Fumaria bulbosa, structurâque simili, sed labiis
breviserìbus magis concavis, et calycis foliolis membranaceis albentibus et ex
lanceolatâ figura in setam desinentibus. Faciliùs tamen, distinguìtur spicâ
valdè obtusa et depressâ, caulibusque et petiolis angulatis. Jacq. loc. cit.

Native of Siberia. Introduced by Mr. John Groefer in
1783. A hardy perennial plant.

Root tuberous. Radical leaves 7-9, a span long, bipin-
nate, smooth, glaucous green; midrib sulcate and angular;
leaflets roundish, blunt, lobed and carved. Stems several,
slanted, angular, fistular. Caule leaves 4, sessile, comp-
ound. Raceme inclining one way, very obtuse. Bractes
ovately lanceolate, entire. Flowers smelling something like
those of the Cowslip, twice the size of those of Fumaria
bulbosa, white, with a yellow limb and with the top of the
tongue of the faux nearly black; lips neither notched, nor
serrate. Calyx minute, toothed.

The drawing was taken at Mr. Knight’s nursery, in the
King’s Road, Fulham.
ACACIA alata.

*Wing-stalked Acacia.*

**POLYGAMIA MONOEGLA.**


*ACACIA.* Suprà vol. 2. fol. 98.

*Div, foliis simplicibus.*


Native of the south-west coast of New Holland; where it was first observed by Mr. Brown. Introduced in 1803 by Mr. Peter Good.

The drawing was taken from a plant which flowered in the greenhouse, at Mr. Colville’s nursery in the King’s Road, Chelsea.

The only species, yet found in New Holland, which has a winged stalk. We know of no representation of it before the one now published.

Distinguished from its congeners by a two-edged winged stem, decurrent one-nerved leaves terminated by a small prickle and having a single gland-bearing tooth at their inner margin, by prickly stipules and stalked flower-heads, which are mostly solitary.
Native of China. Introduced in 1807 by Mr. William Kerr. The single-flowered variety was found by Dr. Abel, growing on the walls of Nanking.

The drawing was taken from a specimen with which we were favoured by Sir Joseph Banks, in honour of whose Lady the species has been named. The shrub is cultivated in the garden at Spring-Grove in the open air, being planted at the foot of the wall of a hothouse, where it has attained the height of 20 feet, or more, and flowers abundantly every year about June or July. At present rare; and seldom seen in bloom at any of the nursery-gardens; where it is usually kept in a pit or frame.
Branches thornless, smooth, weak, filiform, reddened at one side. Leaves erect, twice the length of the internodes or intervals; stipules linear, distinct from the petiole, quickly deciduous, scantily glandular at the edge, fringed with simple jointless hairs; petioles naked, or now and then furred, thornless; leaflets 1-5, flat, oblong-lanceolate, obtuse, generally undulate, simply serrate, quite smooth on both sides, except at the base of the midrib, where they are thickly furred: lateral ones sessile, a little slanted at the base; terminal one pedicled. Flowers nodding, terminal by 3-5-flowered umbels, whitish, diffusing a mild but exceedingly grateful fragrance; bractes very small, withering rapidly and falling off; peduncles quite smooth, very slender, but little thickened towards the calyx; tube of the calyx smooth, depressedly globular, green on one side, reddened on the other, leaflets ovate pointedly tipped, all simple, smooth on the outside, thickly tomentose on the inside, twice shorter than the petals; petals emarginate, entire, outer a little recurved; the stamens and the apex of the receptacle of the petals grow out into petals and form the double flower; germens many, one-styled, one side (the inner) flat, nearly smooth, the other convex and very densely furred with long simple hairs, ovulum appended by the inner side, with one only conspicuous point of annexation; styles free, close-haired, thickened upward, protruding but little beyond the tube: stigma flat, thickened.

We are obliged to Mr. Lindley for the excellent description, of which the above is the English version.
HYACINTHUS amethystinus.

Spanish Hyacinth.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


ASPHODELEE (inducientes Asparagos plerosque Jussieuii).

Brown prod. 1. 274.


H. amethystinus, corollis basi cylindricis.


Hyacinthus hispanicus. Lamarrck encyc. 3. 191.

Hyacinthus angustifolius. Usteri ann. st. 2. 18.

H. oblongo ceruleo flore minor. Itudb. elys. 2. 27. fig. 8.

H. hispanicus minor, orientalis facie. Park. par. 120.

H. minor hispanicus. Clus. app. alt.


Cultivated by Miller, in 1759, in the Chelsea Garden; but we believe long since lost to our collections; never having met with a specimen of it in any, till favoured with the present by Mr. Sabine, secretary to the Horticultural Society, in whose garden it flowered in May last. Native of Spain.
The *Hyacinthus amethystinus* of Pallas, a Russian plant, usually quoted as a synonym of the present species, is very distinct; belongs to *Muscari*, and comes near to *botryoides*. It has been recorded in the Flora Taurico-caucasica of Mr. Marschall of Bieberstein, by the title of *Hyacinthus pallens*. As at present defined, we know of only two species of this genus, viz. the subject of the present article, and the Garden Hyacinth (*H. orientalis*) familiar to every one.

*Bulb* about the size of an olive. *Leaves* several (6-7) equal to or shorter than the scape, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch broad, ligulate, tapered, channelled, streaked beneath, flaccid and recumbent when the plant is in flower. *Scape* from 9 inches to a foot in height. *Raceme* openly manyflowered, scattered, somewhat upright; *flowers* nodding, blue; *pedicles* recurved, sometimes as long as the flowers, sometimes shorter; *bractes* membranous, somewhat coloured, narrow, linearly lanceolate, even with the pedicles. *Corolla* oblong, campanulate, about half an inch in length, round, of a considerably larger diameter than the tube of a crow-quill, not enlarged at the bottom as in the Garden Hyacinth, faintly hexangular at the upper part, with angles of a deeper blue, sixcleft for about $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length; *limb* of a paler colour than the tube, even, widespread, recurved, with obovately rounded segments, outer ones with a small thick point, inner ones retuse. *Stamens* deepishly enclosed within the tube, nearly as short again as the corolla, alternating in length; *filaments* adnate for three fourths of their length, subulate, connivent; *anthers* upright, suspended from the back, with sulphur-coloured pollen. *Pistil* about equal to the three shorter stamens; *germen* scarcely so large as a mustard-seed, roundish, faintly 3-lobed, marked with 6 lines; *style* subulately continuous, stiff, slightly 3-edged, when viewed through a magnifier sixstreaked; *stigma* a simple blunt point.
NYCTANTHES Arbor tristis.

Square-stalked Nyctanthes or Night-Jasmine.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


NYCTANTHES. Cal. tubulosus, integer. Cor. tubulosa limbo 5-lobo, lobis obliquis obcordatis. Anth. subsessiles intrà tubum. Caps. 2 ovata compressa erecte, hinc plane et in unam coadunatae, indè paululum convexæ, 1-loc. 2-spermae non dehiscentes; sem. ovata plana, infimo loculo annexa. Rami 4-goni; pedunc. azillares et terminales multisili, pedicellis 3-floris 2-bracteatis; flores plures abortivi. Juss. l. c.


Parilium Arbor tristis. Gaert. sem. 1. 234. t. 57. fig. 2.


Sephalica. Asiat. research. 4. 244.

Manjapumeram. Rheede mal. 1. 35. t. 21.

Arbor tristis. Clus. exot. 225 et 279.


The drawing of this rare and curious plant was taken at the nursery of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, in June last, when we believe it flowered for the first time in this country, although introduced by Sir Joseph Banks as far back as the year 1781, if not long before, by Miller. It is usually kept in the tan-bed of the hothouse; but Mr. Sweet thinks, that if it were kept in a cooler situation there would be a better chance of ensuring its flowering. The following account of the species is taken from Dr. Roxburgh's manuscripts.
Of what country the species is native, I know not; for on this coast (that of Coromandel), I have never found it but cultivated; and it is always raised from seed, which may be the reason we have two varieties of this most delightfully fragrant plant. In our gardens it is found in the state of a large shrub or small tree. Flowers nearly the whole year round: in Bengal only during the rains. The flowers exhale an odour something like that of fresh honey; they open at sun-set and drop off at sun-rise. Destitute of blossom, the shrub has but an indifferent appearance. The orange-coloured tubes of the corolla dye a most beautiful buff, in various shades according to their preparation and the mode of conducting the process, but unfortunately no means have been yet devised to render the colour durable.

Trunk erect: bark scabrous: branches numerous, spreading in every direction; young shoots 4-sided, angles formed by 4 ligneous cordlike nerves that run beneath the bark. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, cordate, those next the flowers oblong, pointed, sometimes entire, sometimes very coarsely serrate, and sometimes with the lower parts angular, rough, 3-5 inches long, 1-3 broad. Inflorescence may be best described as a large, terminal, leafy, brachiated panicle, composed of small, generally 5-flowered terminal umbels. Flowers numerous, of middling size: tube orange-coloured; limb white. Involucre of the umbels 4-leaved; leaflets obcordate, opposite, sessile. Calyx campanulate, mouth a little contracted and slightly 5-notched, downy, withering. Corolla: tube cylindric, length of the calyx: limb spreading, 5-8-parted, contorted (slanting circularly); segments obliquely truncate, scalloped. Filaments nearly obsolete: anthers 2-lobed, sessile within the tube. Style length of the tube: stigma glandular, capitate. Capsule the size of a man's thumb-nail, obcordate or nearly orbicular, compressed, 2-celled, 2-valved, opening transversely from the apex: seeds one in each cell, compressed, &c., as described by Gurtner, only that I have never discovered any thing like an albumen.

The species is still the only one of the genus; may be at once distinguished from Jasmine by the fruit being a dry capsule instead of a fleshy berry.
VACCINIUM ameenum.

**Broad-leaved Whortle-berry.**

**OCTANDRIA (DECANDRIA, Pursh) MONOGYNY.**

Nat. ord. ERICE. Jussieu gen. 159. Div. II. Germen inferum aut semiinferum.

ERICE. Brown prod. 1. 557.

VACCINIUM. Supra vol. 4. fol. 902.

Div. Foliis deciduis.


Vaccinium disomorphum; var.? Michaux bor. amer. 1. 232.


Native of North America; where it is said by Mr. Pursh to grow in low grounds and swamps, from New Jersey to Virginia; forming a tall red-twigged shrub, having large white flowers, with a red tinge; black insipid berries; and varying much in size, shape, and colour. Introduced by Mr. John Cree, in 1765.

The drawing was taken in Mr. Lee's nursery at Hammersmith; where the plant is cultivated in a sheltered border of peat-earth, along with other hardy American shrubs. The well-known Cranberry belongs to the same generic group.

Branches smooth, round; branchlets somewhat villous, slightly compressed. Leaves alternate, subpetiolate, broadly vol. v.
elliptic, sharp-pointed, quite smooth at the upper side, slightly villous about the veins at the under, finely sub-serrulate, about an inch and a half long: _petioles_ very short, somewhat villous. _Racemes_ several on all the end-branches, alternate, simple, spreading, twice shorter than the leaves, one-ranked, manyflowered: _pedicles_ somewhat villous, 3-4 lines long: _bractes_ oblong, sharp-pointed, very smooth, generally of a pinkish hue; one upon the common peduncle at the foot of each pedicle, 2-3 lines long, ovate, concave; _two_ opposite ones upon each pedicle a little above the base, spreading; but little shorter than the others. _Calyx_ 5-cleft, quite smooth, of a dullish red colour, a line and a half long: segments ovate, broad, bluntish. _Corolla_ white, with a reddish tinge on the outside, sub-cylindrical, faintly ventricose, 4 times the length of the calyx, 5-cleft at the mouth: segments ovate, bluntish. _Filaments_ ten, slightly affixed to the edge of the receptacles, subulate, flat, upright, subvillous, but little longer than the calyx: _anthers_ lanceolately subulate, upright, bicornous, but little shorter than the corolla, deep yellow. _Germen_ depressed: _style_ filiform, scarcely longer than the corolla: _stigma_ obtuse.
EVOLVULUS latifolius.

Broad-leaved Evolvulus.

An unrecorded plant, from the Brazils; belonging to a genus of very rare occurrence in our collections, and not found within the limits of Europe. A co-ordinate of Convolvulus, but distinguishable at once by the two bipartite styles.

The drawing was made from a sample which flowered this summer in the hothouse at the nursery of Messrs. Colville, King's Road, Chelsea.

A villously furred suffrutescent perennial: stem upright at the lower part, round; branches wide-spread, flexile, simple, leafy, flexuose, slender. Leaves alternate, bifarious, numerous, subsessile, oblong-cordate, long-pointed, divergently spread, twice longer than the intervals, very shortly...
petioled, 1-2 inches long, and at the broadest part twice as narrow as long, somewhat wrinkled, of a lively green; owing to the petiole being shorter than the sinus at their base, they have the appearance of stemclaspers. Flowers white, subsessile: peduncles solitary, axillary, very short, 3-4-flowered; pedicles one-flowered very short: bractes close-pressed, long-pointed, a great deal shorter than the calyx. Calyx herbaceous, a third shorter than the corolla, with linearly lanceolate hairily ciliated segments. Corolla rotate, scarcely exceeding one fourth of an inch in diameter, hairy on the outside: tube very short. Styles two, white, bipartite: Germin detached, smooth, green.
LEUCADENDRON corymbosum; mas.
Corymbed Leucadendron; the barren flowered plant.

DIOECIA TETRANDRIA.


Frutices raré Arboræ, sase sericeo-tomentosi. Folia integerrima. Capi
tula terminatæ, solitaria; bracteis imbricatis foliis verticillatis et subcolo
ratis plerumque cincta. Id. in trans. linn. soc. 10. 51.


A greenhouse shrub from the Cape of Good Hope: whence it was introduced by Mr. Masson in 1790.

The drawing was taken from a specimen in the nursery of Messrs. Colville, King’s Road, Chelsea; where it formed a slender upright proliferously branching plant about four feet in height.

The genus is dioicous, that is, one where the fruitful flowers are borne on different plants, from those which bear the barren ones.

The following is a note by Mr. Brown: “The separation “of the plants with fertile from those with sterile flowers in “the genus Protea of authors, obscurely suspected by
"Linnaeus himself in his *Protea parvisflora*, and afterwards more expressly by Lamarck in *P. pinifolia*, was first ascertained in *Aulax* and the present genus (as I am informed by Mr. Dryander) by our countryman Masson, during his last residence at the Cape of Good Hope, and is beautifully illustrated by that eminent botanical painter, Mr. Francis Bauer, in his unpublished drawings preserved in the Banksian collection. Numerous observations on the same subject have also more recently been made by Dr. Roxburgh and Mr. Niven, who have bestowed much pains in ascertaining its limits, of which, as far as regards the african part of the family, Mr. Salisbury has given an accurate account in his essay on this natural order. The dissertation of Thunberg, who was wholly unacquainted with this separation of the fertile and the unfertile flowers in these plants, is necessarily imperfect, and he has in several cases described the fertile and unfertile flowered plants as distinct species; and thus also Bergius has founded his genus *Aulax* on the sterile flowered plant of a species, whose fertile flowered plant he had previously published as a *Leucadendron*. On the other hand, Jussieu, deceived by the resemblance in inflorescence, between *Brabejum* and the spiked species of *Protea*, has erroneously suspected these to be monoicous, while he has totally overlooked the truly dioicous nature of the present genus.

A sketch of the whole plant diminished, is added in the annexed plate.
EUCHILUS obcordatus.

Heart-leaved Euchilus.

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**DE Candria Monogynia.**


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A genus of which we have but one recorded species. It was instituted by Mr. Brown, who first observed the shrub on the south-west coast of New Holland.

Introduced in 1803 by Mr. Peter Good. The drawing was taken at the nursery of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milhe, Fulham; where the plant flowers in the greenhouse, in the spring and summer. By no means common in our collections; nor has it been represented by any figure previous to the present.

Comes near to *Pultenaea,* from which its chief technical differences consist in having a calyx with a disproportionately large upper lip, instead of two proportionate lips; a pedicled, instead of a sessile germen; and the hinder lobes of the seminal strophiola (a ventral accretion peculiar to certain seeds) entire, not carved as there.
CALYCANTHUS fertilis.

Scentless Allspice.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Nat. ord. CALYCANTHEÆ. Flores hermaphroditici. Perianthium infemum, urceolatum, multipartitum, lacinios series multiplices, imbricatis, inaequalibus. Stamina plurima, disco carnosae fauces insertae, interiora sterilis; antherae postice, longitudinaliter dehiscentes, adnatae. Ovaria plurima in parieta intemâ perianthii inserta, unilocularia ovulo 1 (v. 2 altero abortiente) ascendente; stylis terminales; stigmata simplicia. Achenia tubo perianthii carnosae inclusa; Embryo exalbuminosus cotyledonibus convolutus, transversis, radicula infera. Frutices (Americæ septentrionalis et Japoniæ).

Folia opposita, simplicia, scabra, estipulata. Flores solitarii. (Rosaceis affines, Juss. gen. Vent. MONIMIÆS affines, Juss. in ann. du mus. vol. 14.) Lindley MSS.

CALYCANTHUS. Stamina inaequalia decidua 12 exteriorternum. Achenia plurima. Frutices (Am. sept.) ramis brachiatis. Flores terminales, luridi, concoloris, scapiis odoris. Lindley MSS.

C. fertilis, foliis planis oblongis, acuminatis, sublukula glaucis nudulis. Lindley MSS.


Nut. gen. 1. 312.

Frutex erectus, compactus, 3-4 pedalis. Rami oppositi, brachiati, teretes in paulo angulati, juniores pilosi, adulti nudi, rubro-brunnei, opaci, circa nodos tumidi. Folia opposita, simplicia, decussata, horizontalia; stipula nulla; petiolis breves, pubescentes, supera canaliculata, rubro-tincta; lamine ovato-oblongae v. ovato-lanceolata, integra v. subdentata, rugosa, supera nitida, scabriuscula; lato viride, nervis distantibus demersis, infrâ glauce, opacæ, nudæ, costâ et nervis primitâs prominentibus pilosiusculis. Flores inordini, terminales, inter folia duo rami loco, viridi purpurei; bracteâs nullâs nisi lacinia perianthii extimæ, lineares, pilosiusculæ. Perianthium (æ calyce et corollâ confluxentibus, nullis enim limitès inventi possmus) monophylleum, urceolatum, multipartitum; lacinia imbricate, lanceolata, carnosae, pilosae, viridi-vel purpureo-brunneæ, intermedia majors, extimæ minores, angustiores, pallidiores, intima breviore apice incurva, omnes pilosiusculæ. Stamina circiter 48, disco magnâ, carnosâ, cum perianthio connato, serie quadruplici insita, 12 exteriorte tantum fertilia, intermedia minoræ, intima minima: filamenta crassa, utrâ antheras in apiculo terete, obtuso, diaphano productæ, purpureo-brunnea, pilosula; antheræ ellipticae, adnatae, postice, biloculares, flavæ: loculi approximati, longitudinaliter dehiscentes, medio septiferæ: septum complectur sed non marginibus valvularium connatam; pollen ovale. Ovaria plurima, ovata, hinc recta, basi hirsuta, intrâ tubum perianthii carnosum, Rossæ instar, insertæ, unilocularia; ovula duo lateris interioris pariéti internæ, unum superâ alterum, insertæ, fìngiliiformis (i. e. parte superiori valde dilatata et pilis instar, inferioriæ cylindraceæ versus dorsum ovali directum, involucente); hilum in margine inimâ pilei. Stylis totquot ovaria, simplices, liberis, filiformes ad basin hirsutæ, terminales: stigma terminale simplicis. Fructus (Æ Frasero missus) obovatus, elongatus, à perianthio persistente indurato formatus, costis 5 v. 6 basi simplicibus, sursum VOL. V. R
variae divisae trajectus. Achenia pilosiussula per faciem internam perianthii paulo oblique inserta, sessilia, numero indefinita, ovalia, brunnea, polita, facie rectiuscula, dorso gibbosa, utrinque obscurè marginata, margine faciei paululain evidentiore: pericarpium corneum non fragile. Semen cavittati achenii conforme, ascendens, hilo pericarpit cicatrici ferè opposito; testà tenerâ duplici, exteriore pallida brunnâ, tenaci, interiore tenuissimâ albida: inter has duas ab hilo ad chalazam depressam percurrit vasculorum series (raphe) tenacissima, ab ipsâ chalazâ longius producta inter margines approximatos cotyledonum. Embryo homotropus, orthotropus, exalbiminosus; cotyledones albae, carnose, quinquies convoluta, dorso placenta opposito; radicula intra bases cotyledonum, ungue latâ brevi inserta, obconica, exorhixa, majuscula, apice obtusa, basi truncata: gemmula vix conspicua in centro basis radiculae depressiuscula. Lindley MSS.

**Calycanthus fertilis** differs from *C. floridus*, with which it is often confounded in the gardens, in having flat scabrous oblong leaves with an acumen, in being glaucous and nearly naked beneath, and in the colour of its almost scentless flowers. From *C. levigatus* the same characters equally distinguish it. It is right, however, to observe that the young leaves of the present plant have nearly the form of *C. levigatus*. We do not feel disposed to alter Walter's excellent name of *fertilis* for that of *glaucus*, which originated with Willdenow, and which has no pretensions to be retained. Andrews's figure, which every body cites to this, seems to us decidedly *Calycanthus levigatus*.

Native of the southern states of North America, and introduced, according to Hortus Kewensis, in 1806 by Mr. Lyon.

M. de Jussieu in his elaborate dissertation on *Monimiæ* published in the 14th volume of the Annales du Muséum, has not suffered the affinity of *Calycanthus* to that order to escape his notice. Without however absolutely forming a new order for the genus, he has only hinted at the propriety of so doing, when more individuals may have been discovered to increase it. But we cannot help thinking, that when plants have such decided characters as the present, and when there is so little uncertainty with respect to their situation, it is much better to establish even a solitary individual as the type of an order, than to leave it amongst the mass of imperfectly known genera, which necessarily must always be appended to every natural system.

It is presumed that the characters given above are abundantly sufficient to distinguish *Calycanthaceae*, not only
from Monimiae, properly so called, but also from those genera which have been more recently separated by our profoundly learned countryman, Mr. Brown, under the name of Atherospermee. It equals the last-mentioned group in number of genera, by the addition of Calycanthus precox of Linnaeus, whose peculiarities appear sufficient to entitle it to become the type of a new family*, as Persoon has already hinted. From the very incomplete account of Citrosma in Flora Peruviana, it is impossible to ascertain whether it can also be admitted as Jussieu has proposed.

**Bush** erect, compact, 3 or 4 feet high. **Branches** opposite, brachiate, round or rather angular, younger ones pilose, old ones naked, chocolate coloured, opaque, swelling about the joints. **Leaves** opposite, simple, decussate, horizontal: stipule none; footstalks short, pubescent, channelled above, tinged with red; laminae ovate-oblong or ovate-lanceolate, entire or somewhat toothed, rugose, above shining, roughish, bright green, with distant immersed veins, beneath glaucous, opaque, naked, with the rib and primary nerves, which are prominent, somewhat hairy. **Flowers** scentless, terminal, between two leaves, in the room of a branch, green purple: bracteae none, except the outer segments of the perianth, linear, rather pilose. **Perianth** (formed of the confluent calyx and corolla, without any apparent limits to either) one-leaved, pitcher-shaped, many divided; the segments imbricate, lanceolate, fleshy, greenish-chocolate, the intermediate largest, exterior least, innermost shorter than the middle ones, curved inwards at the tip, all rather pilose. **Stamina** about 48, inserted in a great fleshy disk connate with the perianth, in four series, the outermost of 12 fertile, the intermediate shorter, innermost least; **filaments** thick, extended beyond the anthers in a round, obtuse, diaphanous tip, purplish-brown, rather pilose; **anthers** elliptical, adnate, exterior, two-celled, yellow; cells approximated, opening lengthwise, in the middle septiferous; **septum** complete, but not united with the margin of the valves; pollen oval. **Ovaries** many, ovate, straight on one side, hairy at the base, inserted on the face of the tube of the perianth, like that of the Rose, unilocular:

*Chimonanthus. Stamina æqualia, persistentia, 5 exteriora fertilia, maturitate basibus connatis faucem opercientia. Frutex (Japonie) ramis virgatis. Flores axillares, solitarii, odor, flavescentes, intus purpurei. Lindley MSS.*

n 2
ovules two, inserted one above the other on the inside of the face of the ovary, fungilliform (that is, with their upper part much dilated and in the shape of a hat, wrapping over the lower half, which is cylindrical and directed towards the back of the ovary): hilum on the lowest edge of the hat. Styles as many as ovaries, simple, disengaged, filiform, hairy at the base, terminal: stigma terminal, simple. Fruit (received from Mr. John Fraser) obovate, elongated, formed of the hardened, persistent perianth with 5 or 6 ribs, simple at the base, variously divided upwards. Achenia somewhat hairy, inserted obliquely on the inside of the perianth, sessile, indefinite, oval, brown, polished, face straight, back gibbous, down each of the last obscurely margined, margin of the face more prominent than the other; pericarp corneous, not fragile. Seed shaped like the cavity of the pericarp, ascending, with the hilum nearly opposite the scar of the achenium; skin double, the outer pale brown, tough, the inner extremely delicate, white; between these two, from the hilum to the chalaza, which is flattened, runs a series of vessels (the raphe) possessing considerable tenacity, and extended even beyond the chalaza down between the approximated edges of the cotyledons. Embryo homotropous, orthotropous, without albumen; cotyledons white, fleshy, 5 times convolute, their back opposite the placenta: radicle inserted by a broad short unguis within the bases of the cotyledons, obconical, exorhizous, obtuse at the tip, truncate at the base; gemmule scarcely visible, in the depressed centre of the base of the radicle. Lindley MSS.
HABENARIA fimbriata.

Purple fringed Habenaria.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

Nat. ord. ORCHIDÆ. Jussieu gen. 64.

Orchidæ. Brown prod. 1. 309. Sect. I. Anthera adnata subterminalis persistens. Pollinis massa è lobulis angulatis elasticè coher- rentibus; basi affixæ. Id. in Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 5. 188.


Div. Loculis antherarum columna juxtaposita longitudinaliter adnatis.


Native of North America; where it is found in low meadows and high mountain bogs from Newfoundland to Pensylvania. Introduced by Dr. W. Pitcairn in 1777.

The drawing was taken at Mr. Knight's nursery, in the King's Road, Little Chelsea; and affords, we believe, the only representation of the species yet published.

The feature, mainly relied upon by Mr. Brown for the technical distinction of the present genus from Orchis, is, the circumstance of the glandular supports of the pollen-masses being naked or uncovered in this, not enclosed within the case or hood of the anther as in that. Some of the species are remarkable for the elongation of the detached bases of the cells of the anther-case, and have suggested the generic
appellation. **Orchis** is scarcely met with beyond the limits of Europe; no where within the tropics or the southern hemisphere. **Habenaria** is represented by various species in the four quarters of the world, as well as in our own country.

From one to two feet high. **Root** fascicled. **Stem** upright, smooth, proceeding from two-edged to four-edged. **Leaves** cauline, several (3-5) alternate, sessile, oblong, sharp-pointed, quite entire nerved, keeled, at the base sheathing two inches long. **Spike** ovately oblong, many-flowered. **Flowers** blue-purple. **Bractes** lanceolate, nerved, but little longer than the germens. **Petals** 5, flat, of the same length, 3 lines long, the uppermost or dorsal one ovate obtuse upright, outer lateral ones ovate sharp-pointed outspread, inner lateral ones oblong obtuse near to the dorsal petal upright, widened below the middle, where they are denticulate, tapered at the base. **Labellum** but little longer than the other petals, tripartite, segments broad cuneiform or wedge-shaped equal flat divided to the middle into subulate strips, lateral ones divaricate, middle one spreading. **Germen** half an inch long.
CLERODENDRON paniculatum.

Panicled Clerodendron.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.


CLERODENDRON. Cal. campanulatus, 5-fidus v. 5-dentatus. Cor.
tubo cylindraceo sepium elongato; limbo 5-partito, lacinius equalibus.
Stam. 4, didynamia exserta, secunda. Germ. 4-loculare, loculis mono-
spermis. Stig. bifidum, acutum. Bacca tetrapyrena, calyce sepium am-
pliato cineta. Arbores v. Frutices. Fol. opposita, simplicia, indivisa, nunc
lobata, petiolorum basi persistenti. Corymbi terminalis et azillares, tricho-

C. paniculatum, foliis cordatis quinquelobis subdenticulatis glabris; summis
sepium indivisis, panicula brachiata, corolla tubo calyce multoties

Clerodendron paniculatum. Linn. mant. 90.(59,599),(977,997)

A very ornamental shrub belonging to the hothouse de-
partment; flowering from July to October. Native of Java
and Pulo Pinang (Prince of Wales's Island); from which
last place the species was introduced in 1809, by Mr.
Evans, of Stepney.

The drawing was taken this summer at the nursery of
Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, Fulham.

Branches four-cornered, smooth, purple, scored along
the side. Leaves petioled, opposite, cordate, five-lobed,
from three to seven inches or more in length, remotely
and obsolescely denticulate, uppermost generally undivided,
smooth on both sides: lobes lanceolate, pointed: petioles
round, scored, about as thick as the stem of a pigeon's
quill; axils shaggily furred with long whitish curled hairs surrounding the stem at that place, as well as at the base of the branches of the panicle. Panicle terminal, brachiate: partial peduncles horizontal, opposite, smooth, dichotomously subdivided: branchlets repeatedly subdivided: end-pedicles capillary: leaflets at the base of the partial peduncles petioled, cordately lanceolate at the base of the branchlets, subulate. Calyx smooth: segments lanceolate. Corolla an inch long; tube filiform, many times longer than the calyx; segments of the limb oblong.

It is observed by Sir James Smith, that "there is a great resemblance in the general habit and several prominent characters between the species of this genus and those of Volkameria. That it differs from the latter in having a simple, not a bifid stigma, and one-seeded, not two-seeded stones or pyrenes. That the number of kernels or seeds is, however, in both genera exactly the same."
Mart, det: Ful. ty ff Aadyuray YO - hicudilly Mol. SIV U- hee,
MAGNOLIA pyramidata.

Pyramidal Magnolia.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

MAGNOLIA. Supra vol. 4. fol. 325.

M. pyramidata, foliis deciduis utrinque concoloribus spathulato-ovatis, basi cordatis, auriculis divaricatis, sepalis (foliolis calycinis) tribus patenti-bus, petalis novem lanceolatis, acuminaatis. Decand. syst. nat. 1. 454.

Magnolia pyramidata. Pursh amer. sept. 2. 382. Sweet hort. sub. lond. 126.
Magnolia auriculata; β. pyramidata. Nuttall gen. 2. 12.
Magnolia auriculata. Michaux bor. amer. 2. 329 (excluso synonymo); non aliorum.

Another new species of Magnolia, &c. &c. Bartram's trav. 340; sub calce. Α' Magnolia auriculata differt, testibus Bartramio et Purshio, non tantum habitū pyramidato, sed foliis quadruplo minoribus subūs viridibus, auriculis à petiolo divaricatis, petalis lanceolatis sensim acuminatis. Decand. loc. cit.

We have followed Messrs. Bartram, Pursh, and Decandolle in recording our plant, as a different species from Magnolia auriculata, of which it has been considered by others a mere variety.

Pyramidalata is a tree of more upright pyramidal growth than auriculata, with leaves not one-fourth the size; besides, these are here of one colour on both surfaces, but there green on one and glaucous on the other; and the lobes of the base are divaricate in this, converging in that; the petals are nine in both, but oblong in auriculata and lanceolate in pyramidata.

Native of the western parts of Georgia and Carolina, in North America. Introduced by Mr. Lyon in 1811.

The drawing was taken at the nursery of Messrs. Colville, King's Road, Chelsea, where it is cultivated along with other North American plants in the open ground, and flowers in June.

The foliage of pyramidata is of a much thinner substance than in auriculata, and the whole plant has a very different appearance.
CISTUS purpureus.
Spotted purple Cistus.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

CISTUS. Supra vol. 3. fol. 225.

Div. Exstipulati, fruticosi.
Cistus purpureus. Smith in Rees's encyclop. Decand. hort. monsp. 19;
Persoon syn. 2. 75.
Cistus ladaniferus orientalis, flore purpureo majore. Tournef. cor. 19?
Frutex quadripedalis utrâve ramis numerosis ascendentibus, villosiusculis, foliosis. Folia obscur-o-viridia lanceolata, utrinque attenuata, minutè rugosa, margine undulata uncias duas vel duas cum dimidio longa latitudine quinqu-octolineari. Flores terminales ampli, rosco-purpurei, maculâ fusco-sanguine ad basin cujusque petali. Calyx foliolis quinque ovalibus, mucronatis, appresso-villosis, Lamarck loc. cit.; (ex gallico vers.).

This handsome shrub is universally known in our collections by the title of Cistus creticus; from which however it has been well distinguished by the industrious and sagacious Chevalier de Lamarck in his excellent Encyclopédie Botanique. Creticus is much smaller in all its parts than purpureus; has spatulately lanceolate or ovate leaves, a corolla of one colour not marked with the dark purple spot at the base of each petal so remarkable in the present species.

Purpureus is supposed to be native of the Levant; indeed if really the plant of the synonym we have adduced from Tournefort, there can be no doubt on that head. We presume its omission in the Hortus Kewensis, has arisen from its having been confounded with creticus: why it has not been adopted by Willdenow, we are unable to say.

The drawing was taken at the nursery of Messrs. Colville, in King's Road, Chelsea; where the plant flowers during the summer months; and is preserved in a garden frame during winter. It is one of long standing in the gardens of this country, as well as in those of France. We suspect that the specimen from Tournefort's Herbarium, placed in that of Sir Joseph Banks along with another of the
true creticus, belongs to the species we are speaking of; though the want of the corolla prevents absolute certainty on this point.

Four feet high or more; branches numerous, ascending, slightly villous, leafy. Leaves dingy green, lanceolate, tapered at each end, finely wrinkled, undulated at the edge, two inches or two and a half long, from five to eight lines broad. Flowers terminal, large, rosy-purple, with a dark spot at the foot of each petal. Calyx with five oval, mucronate, close-pressedly villous leaflets.
CALYTRIX glabra.

Bare-leaved Calytrix.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. ord. MYRTI (recentiis MYRTACEÆ). Jussieu gen. 322.


C. glabra, icosandra; foliis petiolatis stipulatis adultis bracteisque glabris. Brown MSS.

A genus instituted by M. Labillardière, but promulgated with a definition so vague and general, that the name is almost the only accession to science. Nor has our author been more successful in the description of his only species or in the figure he has given us from the dried plant; for, with all the attention we could use to ascertain whether his plant is specifically the same with the present or not, the point still remains so great a puzzle with us, that we have thought it safest to give no opinion on the subject.

The generic character, now offered, is from the pen of Mr. Brown, and has been framed with the accustomed skill and foresight of that learned naturalist with a view to the cluster of confining genera from the same regions, which will be found near it in the concluding volume of his Prodromus of the Flora of New Holland.

Achenium implying an indehiscent originally one-seeded seedvessel, while that of the present genus though eventually one-seeded, having been found by Mr. Brown to originate in a germen with two ovula, one of which proves constantly abortive, he has thought it advisable to suggest Achenopsis as a more precise denomination for this sort of seedvessel.
Glabra is the first of the genus that has presented itself in our European gardens, and is native within the Colony of Port Jackson, where it was found by Mr. Brown, whose Herbarium contains likewise four more of its congers, of which that gentleman has favoured us with the following account. Three, our plant being one, were observed by him in the colony above mentioned as well as in Van Diemen's Island, and agree in having a petioled stipulated foliage and icosandrous flowers; a fourth he discovered on the southwest coast of New Holland, this had likewise a petioled stipulated foliage, but the flowers were decandrous; the fifth he observed on the north coast of the same continent (in the bay of Carpentaria), in that the flowers were icosandrous as in the three first mentioned species, but it differed from all the others in having a foliage without either petioles or stipules. Through these modifications the genus will be found to unite with its confining co-ordinates at different points.

All five are heathlike shrubs; with small, generally angular, scattered, imbricated, glandularly dotted leaves, mostly petioled, and furnished with minute setaceous deciduous stipules; white or purple axillary solitary bibracteate flowers, the bractes membranous, keeled, persistent, and connate at the base; a superior calyx with cylindrical tube, 5-parted limb, awned and persistent segments; 5 deciduous petals; stamens (generally indefinite, seldom ten) all antherbearing, deciduous; a one-celled, two-seeded germin; and a one-seeded dry indehiscent seedvessel (Achenopsis of Mr. Brown).

The leaves of our plant, when fresh, are perfectly cylindrical; but when dry, triangular, owing to the flesh shrinking from the longitudinal nerves or ribs.

The drawing was taken at the nursery of Messrs. Colville, King's Road, Chelsea; where the plant flowered early in the summer; being kept in the greenhouse and treated like the Cape Heaths. We understand that it had been very lately imported by Mr. Rollison, the nursery-man.

Mr. Brown thinks the genus should be placed next to Eugenia in the Linnean system.
MELALEUCA incana.
Grizzly Melaleuca.

POLYADELPHIA ICOSANDRIA.


MELALEUCA. Suprà vol. 2. fol. 103.

An unpublished greenhouse species, of recent introduction, first observed by Mr. Brown, in King George the Third's Sound, on the south-west coast of New Holland. Comes near to MELALEUCA densa, which also has a foliage in whorls of three, but there the leaf is obovate and without pubescence.

We were favoured with the specimen, for the drawing, by Lady Aylesford, with whom the plant flowered in the collection at Stanmore, early in the summer.

We are indebted to Mr. Brown for the specific character, and all we know concerning the plant.
GASTROLOBIUM bilobum.

*Two-lobed Gastrolobium.*

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**DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**


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The present species, the only recorded one, is distinguished by its retuse leaves (an inch long) with a somewhat silky fur on the under side, their end lobes rounded and longer than the intervening point; and by a footstalk of the pod which is even with the calyx.

First observed by Mr. Brown on the south-west coast of New Holland; and introduced by Mr. Peter Good in 1803.

A greenhouse shrub. One however far from common in our collections; and never represented by any published figure, that we are aware of, before the present.

We are obliged to Mr. Herbert for the specimen from which the drawing has been taken. It flowered in the collection at Spofforth, last spring.
PERGULARIA odoratissima.

Sweet-scented green Pergularia; or Chinese Creeper.

PENTÁNDRIA DIGYNIA.


ASCLEPIADEÆ VERÆ.


P. odoratissima, foliis cordatis acuminatis, calycibus tubo corolleæ brevioribus. Dryander in Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 83.

Pergularia odoratissima. Smith ic. pict. 16; (exclus. Lour.) Andrews's reposít. 185.


Mr. Brown observes that “the only certain species of this genus are the present and minor; P. purpurea, Vahl. and japonica, Thunb. may belong to it. P. edulis of Thunberg (prod. cap.) is probably very different. When Linneæus established the genus in his Mantissa, he certainly meant his character to apply to Pergularia glabra, of which he had a specimen in his Herbarium, and which is the Flos Pergulanus of Rumphius; but unfortunately this plant does not belong to the order of Asclepiadæ, but to my first section of Apocineæ. The character of Linneæus was no doubt chiefly taken from a plant of P. odoratissima, that had flowered in the Upsal Garden, and which he confounded with the Asclepias cordata of Forskael, an error long since pointed out by Sir James Smith in his very accurate and satisfactory account of P. odoratissima in the Icones Pictæ.”

To the above remarks we shall subjoin Sir J. Smith's amended history of the present species, as given by that learned botanist in Rees's Cyclopedea.
Sir Joseph Banks is said to have sent it to Kew about the year 1784. It is cultivated in China, as a favourite bower plant, though of what precise country a native is not known. We have been told it is wild in Sumatra. The late Lady Amelia Hume received a fine plant of this species in 1789, which covered the stern of the ship with its fragrant green blossoms, during a great part of the voyage, and has since been widely propagated in this country. It thrives either in a stove or warm conservatory, flowering throughout the summer and autumn, and exhaling, in an evening, that peculiar, light, lemon-like, but luscious fragrance, of which the Chinese are so fond, and which belongs to various greenish night-scented flowers, as the Chloranthus inconspicuus, and some Orchideae. The root is branched, widely spreading. Stem shrubby, round, branched, twining and climbing to a great extent; downy when young; the bark spongy and cracked when old. Leaves opposite, stalked, deflexed, heart-shaped, rather taper-pointed, entire, opaque, veiny, downy at the veins and margin, paler beneath, each 2-3 inches long. Stipulas none, but the footstalks much shorter than the leaves, are glandular at their summit, as well as on each side at the base. Panicles axillary, solitary, drooping, forked, many-flowered, downy. Bracteas lanceolate, at each division of the panicle. Flowers the size of a primrose, pale yellowish-green, bearded within, their segments linear-oblong, oblique, the length of the tube, fringed.

Linnaeus had in his Herbarium a Chinese specimen of this plant, marked tomentosa, with a note at the back signifying that the Catholic clergy at Macao prepare, from its milky juice, a medicine for the dysentery. He cultivated the same in his stove, and described it in his Mantissa. 53. The name and specific character however do not apply to this, but to a very different plant, Forskael's Asclepias cordata. Flos siamicus, Rumph. amb. auctuar. 7. 58. t. 26. f. 1., seems to be intended for our present species; though Cyananchum odoratissimum, of Loureiro, by the description of the yellow flowers, probably belongs rather to minor.

The drawing was taken at Mr. Pamplin's nursery in the King's Road, Chelsea.
PANCRATIUM verecundum. β.
Solander's Sea-Daffodil.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNYA.

PANCRATIUM. Suprà vol. 3. fol. 221.

Div. Floribus petiolaris v. subcaesilibus; limbo radiato: incisuris senis corone staminiferis.
P. verecundum, spatha 2-4-flora, foliis linearibus acutis, limbo corolla breviore tubo, corone incisuris alternè profundioribus, staminibus incurvis 2-3plo longioribus lobulis corone. Nob. in journ. of scien. and the arts. 3. 318; (ab anglico Roxb. MSS. verso).
Pancratium verecundum. Solander in Hort. Kew. 1. 412; (sed in editione secundé a Dryander omissum. A Willdenovio aliisque malè cum P. maritimo confusum).

Catullæ polæ. Rheede malab. 11. 79. t. 46.
(β) tubo subtrunciali.

Distinguitur P. maritimo (vid. suprà fol. 161.) foliis numerosioribus, non glaucis, acutè acuminatis, nec exactè bifuritis, dentibus corone undulatis longioribus, magisque acuminatis, filamentis bis terve longioribus dentibus corone. Fol. 8-10, sesquipedalia, semunciam lata. Scapus erectus, compressus, pedalis. Spathæ oölongae, lanceolatae, acuminatae, albide, marcescentes, exteriores majores sesquialtiles. Flores suaveolentes pedicellati. Pedicelli trigoni vix semunciales. Corolla tubus cylindrico-trigonus, virescens vix biunciali, crassitie penne anserine. Limbus campanulatus: laciniae lanceolatae, acuta, tubo paulò breviore, niveæ, extis medio virescentes. Corona campa-

We are indebted to Mr. Herbert for the specimen of this rare plant. It was produced this summer in the hothouse at Spofforth; and had been received from the Calcutta Botanic Garden. The species was originally named and recorded in the first edition of the Hortus Kewensis by Dr. Solander, from a plant which flowered at Mrs. Theobald's in 1776; but has been omitted by Mr. Dryander in the second edition of that work; for reasons of which we are not precisely aware.

In our plant the tube of the corolla is longer than in that described by either Dr. Solander or Dr. Roxburgh; but this is at all times a very variable feature, and one little to be
relied on in the cultivated plants of this genus: we have, however, marked it as the variety $\beta$; that others may distinguish the two according to their own views.

Leaves 8-10, loratè, acuminate, convolute, channelled, a foot and an half long, half an inch or more in breadth, not glaucous. Scape upright, compressed, a foot or more in length. Spathes oblong, lanceolate, long-pointed, whitish, withering, outer ones the largest, about an inch and an half in length. Flowers sweet-scented, pedicled; pedicles 3-cornered, scarcely half an inch long. Tube of the corolla cylindrically 3-cornered, greenish, 2-3 inches long; with the thickness of a large quill: limb campanulate: segments lanceolate, pointed, shorter than the tube, quite white, greenish in the middle on the outside: crown campanulate, shorter than the limb, sixcleft, with two-cleft segments. Filaments white: anthers deep yellow. Style declining, greenish.

We had no opportunity of describing from the living plant, and have adopted Dr. Solander's description.

Differs from maritimum (see fol. 161) in having more leaves, and these taper-pointed and not glaucous, longer taper-pointed segments to the crown, and filaments which are at least 2 or 3 times higher than the segments of the crown.
AZALEA nitida.

**Glossy-leaved Azalea or Swamp Honeysuckle.**

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**PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**

_Nat. ord. RHODODENDRA. Jussieu gen. 158. Div. I. Corolla monopetala._

_AZALEA._ Supra vol. 2. fol. 120.


Azalea nitida. _Sweet hort. sub. lond._ 34.

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A hardy shrub, first recorded as a species by Mr. Pursh; who tells us that it grows in deep mossy swamps, on mountains, from New York to Virginia; and flowers about June and July.

Introduced, according to the _Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis_, in 1812.

The drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. Colville in the King's Road, Chelsea, the only place where we have yet met with it.

Distinguished at first sight from its congeners by smaller dark green shining leaves.

_Inflorescence_ leafy; _corolla_ white with a red tinge. _Branches_ smoothish; _leaves_ obversely lanceolate, with a slight end-point, of coriaceous or leathery substance, smooth on both sides, shining at the upper, revolutely fringed at the edge, midrib bristly underneath; _flowers_ viscos; _tube_ a little longer than the _segments_; _calyx_ very short; _filaments_ protruded.

We have relied upon Mr. Pursh for the description; as we had no opportunity of taking one while the plant was in flower.
ANGELONIA salicariaefolia.

_Violet-flowered Angelonia._ Angelon.

**DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.**


Scrophularineæ. *Browne prod. 1. 433. Sect. II. Stamina 4 antherifera.*


_Angelonia salicariaefolia._ Humb. et Bonpl. pl. equin. 2. 92. tab. 108.

_Angelon._ Colonies hispanicis, fide Humb. et Bonpl.

This very ornamental plant has been recently introduced by Mr. Herbert, to whom we are indebted for the drawing, taken by himself from a sample that flowered this summer, for the first time, in the hothouse at Spofforth.

The genus was framed by Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland, and originates with the present species, observed by those distinguished naturalists in a wild state on the arid rocks of gneiss in the environs of Caraccas, the capital of the South American province of that name. It is known among the inhabitants by the appellation of Angelon, and used medicinally for the same purposes as the flowers of the Violet with us. The range of its geographical elevation appears to be between 5 and 600 toises above the level of the sea.

In natural affinity the genus borders upon _Alonsoa_; but differs essentially in corolla and fruit. It is confined at present to a single species, not recorded in any general system of vegetables.
Annual, 15-30 inches high; dividing into branches immediately above the crown of the root. Branches 4-cornered, generally upright, sometimes recumbent for the lower half or thereabouts; leafy only at their upper extremity, closely and shortly furled. Leaves opposite, spreading, near, sessile, 1½-2 inches long, 6-8 lines broad, shortly furred on both sides; slightly indented at the edge. Flowers violet-coloured, axillary, solitary; peduncles long. Calyx deeply five-cleft, two segments closer than the rest. Corolla subbilabiate, distended; tube short cylindric; faux vaulted; upper lip bipartite; lower lip much larger, tripartite, the middle segment larger and enlarged at the base in the form of a slipper, rounded at the end. Stamens 4 attached to the tube of the corolla; filaments unequal, shorter than the corolla, slightly bowed and furled their whole length; anthers 2-celled, yellow; cells divergent, pointed. Germen spherical, pubescent; style very short; stigmas pointed. Capsule spherical, depressed, girded at the base by the calyx which becomes slightly fleshy, marked from bottom to top on the outside by 4 furrows, opening at the upper part into 2 cells; both valves splitting at the top into 2 parts; seeds numerous, small, wedge-shaped, attached to a fleshy receptacle, with a pitted membranous coating.

We trust to the work we have cited for all we have said of our plant; not having had an opportunity of describing from the living plant.
SATYRIUM cucullatum.

Cuculate Satyrium.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.


Satyrium bicornis. Thunb. prod. 6.


Orchis lutea, caule geniculato. Busb. cent. 3. 6. t. 8.


Introduced from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. Masson. Flowered at Kew Gardens in 1786, as we learn by a manuscript note of Mr. Dryander's, in Sir Joseph Banks's library, which also notices the fragrance of the blossom. The drawing was taken from a specimen that flowered this summer in Mr. Griffin's collection at South Lambeth, where it had been lately imported.

Mr. Brown has remarked the inaccuracy of preceding authors, in calling the flower of the Orchideæ “reversed,” it u 2
being in fact originally "upright," and the change of posture merely the consequence of a subsequent twisting either in the pedicle or in the germen which supports it. Hence the labellum from a back petal becomes a front one.

Satyrium is however an exception, for the middle front petal, designated by Swartz, as the labellum, has been found by Mr. Brown not to be one; the casque at the back of the flower being the true labellum, a part which is always determined by its position in relation to the stamens and placenta of the germen, by being the middlemost of the 3 inner petals, and by facing the middlemost of the 3 outer.

The genus (consisting of about 12 or 13 known species from the Cape of Good Hope, of which the present and another are all that have been seen in our gardens), according to Mr. Brown, has a ringent corolla with 5 front petals connate at the base; a vaulted two-spurred or two-pouched labellum situated at the back of the flower; an adnate subterminal permanent reversed anther, pollen-masses (of angular lobules held together by an elastic substance) affixed at the base, and a two-lipped stigma.

The flowers in all the spontaneous specimens we have seen, have changed to a blackish purple hue in drying, and if not remembered in the fresh state would pass for the representatives of a purple inflorescence in the live subjects. To this we impute Thunberg's describing the flower of the species as purple; he always describing from a dried sample whenever he treats of Cape plants. We missed the opportunity of examining the blossom while alive.

The plant published by Messrs. Loddiges for Satyrium cucullatum in the Botanical Cabinet, is a very distinct species.
PLUMBAGO capensis.

_Cape Lead-wort._

**PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**


_P. capensis,_ foliis petiolatis oblongis integris subtus glaucis, caule erecto. *Thunb. prod. 83.*

Plumbago capensis. _Willd. sp. pl. 1. 837. Thunb. fl. cap. 2. 13._ Loddiges's _bot. cab. n. 295._


The species is not found in the Hortus Kewensis, though cultivated in the Kew Collection many years back. It seems however to have been confounded in that garden with _tristis,_ for we find a sample that had flowered there, matched in the Banksian Herbarium with a spontaneous one of _Plumbago tristis,_ a very distinct species, and known only by the sample collected at the Cape by the late Mr. Francis Mas-son.
Seeds of this species were lately received by Lady De Clifford from the Cape of Good Hope; and from these the plant from which our drawing is taken, has been raised at the Nursery of Messrs. Colville in the King's Road, Chelsea. We believe it had been long ago lost in this country. Very ornamental when in flower, of easy culture, and a free blower.

Shrubby, 1-2 feet high or more: *branches* axillary, flexuose, varicosely nerved, green, distantly leaved, covered with whitish opaque particles of chrystallized gum, very slightly pubescent at the upper part. *Leaves* scattered, spreading, longer than the intervals, petioled, 2-3 inches long or more, and generally about half that breadth, oblong, subrhomboidally ovate, rounded at the end, cuneate towards the petiole, covered with the same kind of gummy particles as the branches: *petiole* narrowly bordered: *stipules* (or rather perhaps earlets of the petioles) two, facing each other by the interior edge like the base of a perfoliate leaf, herbaceous, reticulately veined, widespread, sub-semiorbicularly-oblate, repand, much shorter than the petiole with the border of which they are continuous. *Spikes* manyflowered, upright, fastigiate, close, short: *flowers* of a whitish blue or french-grey, about 2 inches long, ascending: *peduncles* one-flowered, very short, or scarcely any: *bractes* generally in threes, herbaceous, rubescent, linearly taper-pointed, recurved, twice shorter than the calyx or more. *Calyx* green, reddening here and there, twice shorter than the tube of the corolla, tubular, 5-cornered, scored by five paler plaits, echimately beset with setiform viscously headed fleshy excrescences: *tube* of the corolla slender, linearly clavate, 5-cornered, two or three times longer than the segments of the limb: *limb* marked with 5 deeper blue rays, segments cuneately obovate. *Stamens* and *pistil* even with the tube: *filaments* white, scarcely thicker than the thread of a silk-worm: *anthers* violet, turned inwards, sagittately linear, upright. *Germen* nearly round smooth.
BIGNONIA grandifolia.

Gigantic-leaved Trumpet-flower.

DIVIDENIA ANGIOSPERMEA.


BIGNONIA. Suprav. vol. 3. fol. 249.

Div. Foliis conjugatis.

B. grandifolia, foliis conjugatis cirrhosis, foliolis oblongis, utrinque acutis,
corymbo trifido terminali, pedunculis petiolis ramulisque scabris. Willd.
sp. pl. 3. 296.

Bignonia grandifolia. Jacq. hort. scheenb. 3. 19. t. 287.

Caulis fruticosus teres cinereus glaber ramosus debilis scandens : rami
teretes punctis ferrugineis extantibus scabri, quales etiam petioli communes et
pedunculi. Fol. opposita conjugata cirrhosa : pet. comm. crassus teres vix
uncialis firmus ; partiales glabri seminucales : foliola ovato vel ovata-lanceolata
integerrima acuta venosula subcoriacea formula, facie nitida et satureiire virentia,
subiis costata et pallide virentia, à dimidio ad integrum (etiam sesqui-) pedem
(v. utrâ) longa, 4 ad 8 uncias lata (v. utrâ) : cirri simplices longi validi
dorsales ad apicem petii, comm. Pedunc. in ramulis junioribus inter 2 fóli
opposita terminales, terni (v. solitarii paniculati) laterales 2-3-fidi et 3-flori,
intermedius duplo longior et subpaniculatus cum pedunculis partitibus sæpè
3-floris. Cal. tubulosus glaber virens cum affusâ purpura, ore 5-dentato (v.
truncato et subintegro hinc tantum fiss.) Cor. flavissima, (sub-) 3-uncialis
inodora glabra : tubus brevissimus, supra calycem coarctatus in collum, atque
hic internè (ubi inseruntur flamina:) hirsutus : fauc longissima valde com-
pressa, sic 9 lin. lata, utrinque 2-sulcata sulcis superioribus internè per maculas
ferrugineas aspersas variegatis : limbus 2-labiatus patentissimus, luc. subro-
tundis equalibus, 3 infer. subundulatis cum folia crenata. Fil. subulata,
2 exter. longiora et petala duplo breviora cum rudimento brevissimo 5ti ad
dorsum corolle : (loculis antherarum divaricatis incumbentiis) flavo pallen-
tibus. Germ. pedicellatum ovatum sulcatum glabrum glandulæ circulari niti-
daque insits : stylus filiform. longit. staminum : stig. 2- lamellatum patens.
Jacq. l. c.

The drawing of this magnificent climber was taken from
a plant which flowered, late this summer, in the hothouse
of Mr. Catley’s botanical garden, Barnet; where we are
told it grew in such luxuriance that the branches acquired
nearly 30 feet in length in the space of a few months.
Some of the leaves we saw measured a foot and an half
in length, and 9 inches across. We believe the plant is of
very recent introduction, as it is not enumerated either in
the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis, or in the Hortus
Suburbanus Londinensis.
The species, according to Jacquin, comes from the province of Caraccas in South America. In the plant that flowered at Vienna, the panicles were short and the peduncles generally trichotomous and 3-flowered, in Mr. Catley’s plant the panicle was long, but the two side flowers on each peduncle were almost always abortive, and the main peduncle had no side branches like the specimen figured in Jacquin’s work.

A high climbing shrub: branches round, roughened, as well as the main petioles and peduncles, with ferruginously coloured excrescences. Leaves opposite, conjugate, cirrhose: main petiole thick firm round an inch long; partial ones smooth half an inch long: leaflets ovate or ovately lanceolate, entire, pointed, veiny, firm and slightly coriaceous, deep green and bright above, paler underneath and ribbed, from 6 inches to a foot and a half long, 4-9 inches broad: tendril simple strong, at the back of the apex of the main petiole, (this is sometimes converted into a leaflet, when the leaf becomes ternate, instead of conjugate and cirrhose.) Panicles terminal between two leaves, generally in threes or trichotomous, the middle much the largest, with 3-flowered peduncles: bractes single linear subulate, one to every pedicle. Calyx short and tubular, obsoletely 5-toothed, green, sometimes suffused with purple, cleft on one side. Corolla deep yellow, nearly 3 inches long, smooth, without scent: tube very short, constricted above the calyx, having a shaggy ring on the inside at the mouth where the stamens are inserted: faux very long, much wider, compressed; limb bilabiate, widespread; segments roundish, equal, 3 lower subundulate, middlemost of these crenate. The fifth stamen, a mere rudiment. Germin stalked, standing on a circular fleshy disk.

We have trusted chiefly to Jacquin for the description of the species; having missed the opportunity of inspecting the fresh blossom.
ROSA kamchatica.

Kamtschatka Rose.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Nat. ord. ROSACE. Jussieu gen. 334. Div. II. ROSE. ROSA. Supra vol. 1. fol. 46.

Div. Rami tomentosi.

R. kamchatica, foliis rugosis opacis, aculeis pilosis et rameis valde inaequalibus, fructu impubi. Lindley MSS.


Frutex 3-5-pedalis diffusus. Rami procumbentes, tomentosi, aculeis pilosis biformibus—stipularibus falcatis distantibus—rameis minoribus, densis, setiformibus, setis varis intermixtis. Folia opaca, densa; stipulae grandes, sempervivae, pilose, marginis crispa; his illic glandulosae: petioli tomentosi inermes; foliola 7 elliptica, simpliciter serrata, serraturis apice callosis—supra impubia, sublatis pilosa, pallidiora. Flores subsolitarii, rubri; bracteae ellipticae, subnuda; pedunculi nudi, purpurei; calycis tubus globosus, nudus: sepala angustissimae triangulare, extus impubia, glandulosae, apice lata; petalis longiora; petala obcordata, apiculata, dentum plana. Discus elevatus, carnosus—Ovaria subnuda; styli pilosi, ad basin nudisculi—stigmatum massa conica, nuda. Fructus globosus, coccineus, cerinus, sepalis brevior. Lindley MSS.

It is remarkable that this species should have hitherto placed in the vicinity of Rosa cinnamomea, which it does not resemble in the least, and that it should at the same time have been separated widely from Rosa ferox, which it approaches so nearly that the two can scarcely be discriminated by any describable permanent character, and yet no two species can be more truly distinct.

In kamchatica the leaves are less shining, and the stem less prickly than in ferox. In the latter the prickles immediately under the stipulae and those of the branches are equal in size, and of nearly the same form; but in kamchatica the stipulary prickles are large and falcate, those of the branches setiform and minute. Ferox retains its leaves and their verdure till late in the autumn, those of kamchatica fall oft soon after the summer heat has commenced.

The leaves of the specimen which Sir J. Smith described in Rees's Cyclopedia are more obovate and retuse than those vol. v.
of our plant, and there are some other trifling differences; but we do not doubt the identity of our species and his.

Redouté says that his *hamchatica*, figured in Ventenat's work many years ago, has now changed to *ferox*, which he consequently has published as the same. But this must surely be a mistake, as we can perceive no tendency in the two to exhibit even intermediate appearances.

Native of Kamtschatka, and introduced by M. Cels in 1802.

*Shrub* 3-5 feet high, loosely spreading: *branches* trailing, cottony, with biformed hairy prickles, those under the stipules falcate and distant, those upon the branch smaller, thickset bristleshaped, with thinly mingled bristles. *Leaves* wrinkled, opaque, thickset: *stipules* large, halved obversely ovate, hairy, curled at the edge, here and there beset with glands: *petioles* cottony, without prickles: *leaflets* 7, simply serrate, with the teeth callously tipped, naked at the upper side, hairy and paler at the under. *Flowers* generally solitary, red: *bractes* elliptic, nearly naked; *peduncles* naked, purple: *tube of the calyx* round, naked: *leaflets of the calyx* very narrowly triangular, furless on the outside, beset with glands, broader at the tip, longer than the petals: *petals* obversely cordate, tipped, ultimately flat. *Disk* raised, fleshy. *Ovaries* nearly naked: *styles* hairy, rather naked at the base, *mass of stigmas* conic, naked. *Fruit* globular, furless, scarlet, waxen, shorter than the calycine leaflets. *Lindley* MSS.
ROSA ferox.
Hedgehog Rose.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

ROSA. Suprà vol. 1. fol. 46.

Div. Rami tomentosi.
R. ferox, foliis rugosis glabris, aculeis confertissimis rigidis, stipularibus et rameis subequalibus, fructu impubi. Lindley MSS.


Rosa kamchatica. Redouté's roses. 1. 47. t. 12.
Frutex 4-pedalis diffusus. Rami tomentosi procumbentes, aculeis pilosis, gracilibus, subequalibus, flavidis, conformibus, setis intermixtis horridi. Folia glabra, nitida, diseta, atro-viridia: stipule dilatate, semiobovata, tomentosa, margine crispa, glandulosa, intÌìs nuda: petioli tomentosi, setosi et aculeati, aculeis gracilibus rectis; foliola 5-9 elliptica, simpliciter (quandoque duplicato) serrata, suprà impubia, subÌìs tomentosa pallidiora. Flores magni rubri solitarii; bracteæ v. nulla, v. suborbiculate, pilosa, serrata, glanduloso-ciliata: pedunculi tomentosi; calycis tubus obovatus, nudus; sepala angustìè triangularis, subcomposita, glandulosa, extÌìs nudiuscula, petalis longiora; petala obcordata, concava; discus magnis obliteratùs quàm Rosœ kamchatîca, hujus carnosus elevatus. Ovaria hirsuta: styli villosi, villis appressis. Fructus globosus, coccineus, cerinus, nudus ut et pedunculus. Lindley MSS.

In the preceding article (Rosa kamchatica) we have noticed the chief circumstances which distinguish that from the present very distinct species. That they are most decidedly different, must be evident to any one who is acquainted with them in a living state; and on this account we are the less able to imagine what can have induced M. Thory to pronounce them the same.

Native of Mount Caucasus, and introduced in 1796 by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, of the Hammersmith nursery.

Shrub four feet high, diffused or loosely spreading: branches cottony, trailing, bristled over with hairy slender yellowish prickles nearly of the same dimensions, with intermingling uniform bristles. Leaves smooth, shining, thickset, of a black-green hue: stipules widened, halved, obversely ovate, cottony, curled at the edge, beset with glands, naked
on the inner side: petioles cottony, bristly and prickly with slender straight prickles; leaflets 5-9, elliptical, simply (sometimes doubly) serrate, furless at the upper side, cottony at the under and paler. Flowers large, red, solitary: bractes either none or orbicular, hairy, serrate, with a fringe of glands; peduncles cottony; tube of the calyx obversely ovate, naked; segments of the calyx narrowly triangular, slightly compound, beset with glands, nearly naked on the outside, longer than the petals; petals obversely cordate, concave; disk more faintly defined than in Rosa kamchatica, where it is fleshy and raised. Ovaries shaggy: styles villous, villi close-pressed. Fruit globular, scarlet, waxen, naked as well as the peduncle. Lindley MSS.
CALOSTEMMA luteum.

Yellow-flowered Calostemma.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


C. luteum, foliis scapo florido contemporaneis, lorato-linearibus; sinubus senis interstamineis coronæ edentato-excissis; antheris subëquantibus filamentæ: limbo patente, lacinis oblongo-obovatis.

Calostemma luteum. Curtis's magaz. 2101.


The present is, we believe, the first season that the flowers of any of the genus have been seen in our gardens.

From outward appearance, the two species we have seen, would be without hesitation ascribed to Pancratium; yet dissection displays in their one-celled fruit a neater and better defined distinction than has been yet obtained for any other group of this order. This circumstance was first ob- served by Mr. Brown, and has been made the foundation of Calostemma. The difference induced in habit is slight, but still manifest; the corolla is smaller than in Pancra- tium, the segments of the limb converge campanulate, and do not extend themselves radiately as there; these are likewise obversely oblong, not tapered upwards as in most Pancratiums, and approach in this respect nearer to those of Narcissus. The coronal web is narrower between the stamens than it generally is in Pancratium.
Luteum, if really distinct, is certainly very near to purpureum. The chief differences we perceived, consisted in the foliage of luteum being contemporaneous with the inflorescence, while in purpureum it does not appear till long after the decay of the flower; in the anthers of luteum being nearly equal to the naked part of the filaments, in purpureum twice shorter; in the interstaminate sinuses of the coronal web being unindentated in luteum, in purpureum bidentate; in the segments of the limb of the corolla in luteum expanding wider and being narrower than in purpureum, where the flower is altogether smaller. Could we have compared fresh plants of the two, perhaps other marks of distinction might have occurred.

The three species as yet known are natives of New Holland. The present was observed by the party who performed the late expedition to the south-west of the colony, beyond the Blue Mountains. The two others by Mr. Brown.

The drawing was taken from a plant that flowered in the fine collection of Mr. Griffin, at South Lambeth. It ripened its fruit, of which a representation is given in the annexed plate. The seed was about the size, colour, and consistence of a largish pea, at the period we saw it. The seed-vessel consisted of a thin sphaelate membrane.

A greenhouse plant.
CALOSTEMMA purpureum.

Purple-flowered Calostemma.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

* Flores spathecei, unibellati, rarò solitarii. 

**CALOSTEMMA.** Suprà fol. 421.


Calostemma purpureum. Curtis's magaz. 2100.


Native of New Holland, where the species was originally observed by Mr. Brown. Introduced about a year ago. We saw fine plants of it at the nursery of Messrs. Colville, in the King's Road, Chelsea, among other bulbous species from the same country.

Scape from a foot and a half to two feet high, stiff, somewhat angularly compressed, stout in proportion to the size of the flowers, forerunning the foliage. Umbel many-flowered: pedicels slender, flexile, slightly compressed, equal to the corolla or longer: corolla funnelform, of a rosy purple colour, about three fourths of an inch long: tube pale, scored and angular, nearly twice shorter than the limb; limb sixparted, turbinately campanulate, segments spatulately obovate, concave, mucronate; crown (or monadelphous portion of the stamens) a third shorter than the limb, narrowly turbinate or cucullate, green, insterstamineo-
neous membranes very narrow purple bidentate, often separating down the middle, when the filaments assume the appearance of so many distinct winged ones with a tooth on each side, like those in most of the Ornithogalums and Alliums, instead of forming a continuous coronary web as in Pancratium; filaments (or those parts of them which are extended beyond the web) subulate, green, converging, twice shorter than the crown: anthers oblong, versatile, twice shorter than the filaments (that is than the part of them beyond the web), tawnyish yellow. Style compressedly filiform, greenish, equal to the corolla: stigma simple; germin nearly globular, one-celled, not much above twice the size of a seed of Mustard.

In November last the plant of Calostemma luteum, which afforded the figure of the preceding article, produced another flowering stem at Mr. Griffin's; the former remaining perfect, though the fruit had opened, and the seeds were germinating at its foot. We observed that the flowers possessed a strong pungent smell, that reminded us of Penny-Royal (Mentha Pulegium). The interstamnineous sinuses should have been termed obsoletely bidentate, rather than edentate, as we have called them in the description given in the article of that species.
ARTABOTRYS odoratissimus.

**Fragrant Artabotrys.**

**POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.**


Ons. Characteribus supra datis proximè accedit KADSURA cujus baccæ disperma seminibus collateralibus pariter distinctæ receptaculo carnoso incidence fide iconis et descriptionis Kampferti (unamn. exot. 476.); sed KADSURA vic Anonacea ob summam affinitatem cum UVARIA heteroclitæ Roxb. flor. ind. ined. cui albumen indivisum nec processibus membranae interioris rimosum auctoritate descriptionis operis citati. Brown MSS.

A. odoratissimus, petalorum laminis planis lanceolatis, foliis oblongis acuminatis. Brown MSS.

Uvaria odoratissima. Roxburgh flor. ind. ined.


Uvaria esculenta. Rottler in nov. act. soc. nat. cur. berol. 4. 201.

Uvaria uncata. Loureiro cochin. 349.

Anona unincata. Lamarck encyc. 2. 127.


Wild. sp. pl. 2. 1266.

The present plant, after various shiftings from one inappropriate group to another, according to the wavering views of different botanists, is now placed in a new genus constituted for its reception by Mr. Brown; to whom the generic name has been suggested by the curious grapple or tendril belonging to the peduncle, by which the growing fruit is conveniently suspended on the nearest support during its advance to maturity, and the slender flexible branch relieved from the disproportionate burden, which would be otherwise laid on the ground.

The synonymy is also a valuable contribution from Mr. Brown; and presents a critical view of the scientific history of the species.

The shrub is native of China and the East Indies, where

* y 2*
it is cultivated as an ornamental covering for walls, as well as on account of the fragrance of the blossom, diffusing an odour like that proceeding from the finer kinds of ripe fruits.

The drawing was taken in the autumn before last, at the Dowager Lady De Clifford's garden, Paddington, where the fruit was produced, in the hothouse, probably for the first time in Europe. The flower which is seen at the bottom of our plate was obtained from the same source. Under a warmer sun the bloom is described as yellow, not green, as it proves to be with us: the fruit is likewise said to attain that colour when well ripened, and is sometimes much larger than in our specimen; but never eatable.

 Introduced in 1758 by the then Duke of Northumberland. In Mr. Brown's opinion the genus is intermediate between Kadsura and Guattiera; the former of which may probably prove not to be a genuine co-ordinate of the Anonaceae, if it should turn out, as Mr. Brown has reason to suspect from a dissection of the seed shown in the drawing of an analogous species, that the albumen is even and entire, instead of being indented and scored by the processes of the interior membrane of the seminal covering as throughout this order.

 In Unona, the genus where our plant was placed by M. Decandolle, the petals are of unequal depths, the seedvessel is many-seeded, the seeds disposed in one rank or one above the other, and the stalk not furnished with any prehensile tendril or grapple: in Artabotrys the petals are of equal depths, the germen two-seeded growing up into a 2-(or sometimes accidentally solitary-)seeded fruit, the seeds without an arillus, placed side by side, not one above the other, and the peduncle furnished with a grapple or crooked tendril for its peculiar support, not as in most other tendril-bearing plants, for the assistance of the branches in their ascent.

 We understand that 3 species of Artabotrys besides the present, are already known; one of which with curiously small flowers has been recently discovered by Dr. Horsfield during his residence in Java, and is in the rich Herbarium that gentleman has brought to this country.

 In Anona the whole bunch or head of berried seedvessels is concreted into a single fruit, something in the way of the Pine-Apple.

 In Uvaria the berries of the bunch or head of fruit are distinct as in the present genus, but are many-celled.
ROSA alpina.

Common alpine Rose.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

| Nat. ord. | ROSACEÆ. | Jussieu gen. 334. | Div. II. | ROSA. Supra vol. 1. fol. 46. |

Div. Inermes.

R. alpina, stipulis adnatis, fructi solitario pendulo elongato. Lindley MSS. 

(α) elatior, foliis 5-9, floribus roseis. Lindley.

Rosa alpina. Lin. sp. pl. ed. 2. 1. 703. Jacq. austr. 3. 43. t. 279. Allion.

ped. 2. 199. Miss Lawr. roses. t. 30. Willd. sp. pl. 2. 1075. Hort.

Kew. ed. 2. 3. 265. Smith in Rees's encyc. in loc. Lindley's mon. ined.


Rosa lagenaria Villars dauph. 3. 553. Willd. sp. pl. 2. 1075. Smith loc. cit.

Rosa hybrida. Villars dauph. 3. 554.

Rosa biflora. Krock siles. 2. 151?


Rosa rupestris. Crantz austr. 85. n. 6.

Rosa pyrenaica. Gouan ill. t. 19. Willd. sp. pl. 2. 1076. Smith l. c.

Rosa pyrenaica alpina. Jacq. hort. schonb. 4. t. 416.

Rosa umbonata. Villars dauph. 3. 550.

R. inermis, foliis septenis glabris, calycis segmentis indivisis. Hall. helv. n. 1107.

(β) pygmea, pumila, foliolis 5-9, floribus roseis. Lindley.

Rosa pimpinellifolia. Villars dauph. 3. 553.


(γ) pendulina, elatior, foliis 7-13, floribus rubris. Lindley.

Rosa pendulina. Willd. sp. pl. 2. 1076. Manch. meth. 689? Miss Lawr.


Rosa alpina pendulina. Redouté's roses. 1. 57. t. 17.

Rosa inermis. Andrews's roses.


This beautiful ornament of the Alps of Switzerland and the temperate latitudes of Europe forms the type of a small
group of species, with little affinity to each other, except in the circumstance of being almost universally deprived of prickles. It would therefore be better perhaps to refer the present plant to the neighbourhood of *Rosa rubella*, with which it has many points of resemblance, and from which it does not very materially differ. It would seem from Pallas's account of his *Rosa alpina* that he has actually confounded two different things under that name;—one not perhaps differing from *R. alpina* of Europe, and the other nearly related to *R. rubella*; at least, if the last be the same as what Marschall von Bieberstein has called *Rosa pygmaea*, and which does not appear, as far as we can judge from the description, essentially different from that plant.

**Shrub 2-8 feet high:** branches spreading or upright, dark-green, generally with a glaucous hue, without thorns or prickles, or very rarely having prickles towards the root or on the branches, then being stipulary. **Leaves** thickset, spreading, opaque: *stipules* flat, narrow, a little widened at the end, unfurred (destitute of all hairy or villous substance), glandularly ciliate: *petioles* unfurred, with thickset glands and intermingling unequal bristles: *leaflets* 5-13, ovate, acuminate at both ends, simply or doubly serrate, quite bare, grey-blue underneath, midrib often roughened over with small prickles. **Flowers** upright, either very red or rose-coloured, usually solitary: *peduncles* without prickles, or bristly; *tube of the calyx* elongatedly ovate, bare or with bristles; *leaflets* ovate, acuminate, undivided, sometimes foliaceous at the end, on the outside hairy furred, without prickles, or bristly. **Petals** obcordate, upright, concave: *disk* obliterated, *staminodia* (the part supporting the stamens) often very conspicuous, flat: *stigma-mass* convex, protruding. **Fruit** scarlet, elongated or else obversely ovate, rostrate, cernuous. *Lindley MSS.*
ROSA multiflora.

Bramble-flowered Rose.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.


ROSA. Supra vol. 1. fol. 46.

Div. Rami impubes, aculeati, setis nullis, stylis in columnam elongatam coalitis. Lindley MSS.

R. multiflora, subscandens, foliolis quinatis, lanceolatis, mollibus, rugosulis, pedunculis calycibusque tomentosis. Lindley MSS.


Rosa flava. Donn. cant. ed. 4. 121; fide Smith.

Frutex 12-15-pedalis: rami flagelliformes, subscandentes, impubes, rubro-virides, aculeis geminis stipularibus aduncis equalibus. Fol. valde opaca, cinerea; stipula lineares marginne pinnatifide, subtis tomentose; petioli villosissimi; foliola 5-7 subimbricata, lanceolata, rugosa, simpliciter serrata, utrinque tomentosa. Flores pulchre rubescentes, dense corymbosi; bracteae lineares, dentate, extis tomentose; pedunculi, calycis tubus et sepala simplicia, ovata, densè tomentosa; petala semper hortis multiplicia. Styli dilatati pilosi in columnam elongatam coaliti. Fructus ignotus. Lindley MSS.

Thunberg was the discoverer of this very pretty species, near Nagasaki, in Fisher's Island, at Papenberg, &c. &c. in Japan. No one has since been so fortunate as to meet with it in a wild state.

Introduced by Mr. Thomas Evans in 1804; and is now cultivated in the open air against walls and along trellis-work.

It is very readily distinguished from all the other species with columnar styles, by its lanceolate leaves, which are slightly wrinkled and soft to the touch; but more particularly by the dense hairiness of the calyx and its peduncle, on which account we are disposed to make the singular coherence of styles the character of species rather than of a group; because there are some individuals from the East Indies in the Banksian Herbarium, which possess little besides this character in common with those with which
they must be associated if this mode of division be observed.

A remarkable variety is cultivated in some of the nurseries under the name of R. Roxburghii; it is weaker in its manner of growth, has very narrow leaves and little disposition to flower.

Shrub 12-15 feet high: branches runnerlike, somewhat climbing, furless, rubescently green, with two crooked equal stipular prickles. Leaves very opaque, cinereous, stipules linearly pinnatifid (or feathereleft) at the edge, cottony underneath: petioles highly villous: leaflets 5-7 somewhat imbricate, lanceolate, wrinkled, simply serrate, cottony on both sides. Flowers of a delicate blush red, closely corymbose; bractes linear, toothed, cottony on the outside; the peduncles, the depressed tube of the calyx, the simple ovate calycine leaflets all of them covered with a thick cottony fur: petals always multiplied (or in many rows) in the plants we see in our gardens. Styles dilated hairy grown together into an elongated column. Fruit unknown. Lindley MSS.
A newly discovered species, which has flowered this summer for the first time in our gardens. The knowledge of it is due to a late expedition into the western interior of New Holland, in the course of which the plant was found under Macquarie Range in E. longitude about 146, and about 33 of S. latitude, a region not long since deemed inaccessible from the side of the Colony.

The drawing was taken from a plant that flowered in Mr. Barnard’s hothouse at Bexley; where the *Calostemma purpureum* had likewise blossomed in great perfection. No other species of this genus has been yet observed in all Australasia.

*Bulb* tunicate. *Leaves* several, narrowly lorate, acuminate tapered, convolutely channelled, upright, recurved
towards the upper part and flaccid. *Spathe* acuminate, rather longer than the peduncles. *Flowers* several, white, fragrant, subbilabiately funnelform, about 6 inches long: *peduncles* roundedly 3-cornered, pale green, as thick as the tube of the flower or thicker. *Germen* green, oblong, several times shorter than the peduncle. *Tube* of the *corolla* pale green, about the length of the segments, two or three times thicker than a crow-quill, linearly elongated, 3-cornered, closely scored: *limb* turbinately campanulate, nodding, white, about three inches deep, yellowish within at the faux, upwards recurved and spreading; *segments* lanceolate, nearly equal, standing apart from near the faux, three fourths of an inch broad or thereabouts, taper-pointed, keeled and green along the middle at the back; *two lower side ones* linearly lanceolate and rather narrower than the rest. *Filaments* loosely fasciculate, first declined then ascending, whitish, about one fourth shorter than the limb, filiform, 3 alternate ones longest, all slender. *Style* rather longer than the corolla, of the same colour as the filaments and nearly of the same thickness, obtusely 3-cornered, fluted: *stigmas* three, very shallow.
AMORPHA fruticosa.

Wild Indigo.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.


AMORPHA. Cal. 5-dentatus. Vex. ovatum concavum; alae nulle nec carina. Stam. basi monadelpha. Legum. minimum ovatum tuberculatum dispermum. (Corolla monopetala in Leguminosis peculiaris). Juss. l. c. 357. Frutices suffruticosae: fol. pinnata, (pellucida-) glandulosa; stipule setacea, minuta, tium partiales tium generales, a folis et foliis distincta; flores spicati, numerosi, parvi, sepium carunculae; spicis solitariae, aggregatae et terminales: legumen glandulosum: stylus pubescentis: stigma glabrum. Nuttall gen. 2. 91; (ex anglico).

A. fruticosa, glabra, subarborescens; folii petiolati, spicis aggregatis elongatis, calycibus nudiusculis pedicellatis, dentibus 4 obtusis, unico acuminato, leguminibus olivosperialis. Pursh amer. sept. 2. 466.


Pseudo-acacia virginiana non spinosa. Probst hort. bosian. 17. 37. 39; cum icon.

Barba jovis americana, pseudo-acacia flosculis purpureis minimis. Hort. angl. 11. t. 4.

vulgaris. (α) folii mucronatis, calycibus glabris. Pursh.

emarginata. (β) folii emarginatis calycibus canis. Pursh.

angustifolia. (γ) folii linear-ellipticis basi subacutis. Pursh.

A North American genus, remarkable among its papilionaceous co-ordinates for a corolla of one petal; the vexillum alone being present, while the alae and carina are entirely wanting.

The present species belongs to Carolina and Florida, where it is known by the name of “Wild Indigo;” an inferior kind of blue dye having been formerly made by the inhabitants from the young shoots. Introduced in 1724, by Mr. Mark Catesby. The drawing was taken this summer, at the nursery of Messrs. Colville, in the King’s Road, Chelsea. It is cultivated in the open ground, and flowers about June in favourable seasons.

The following description is chiefly from the French of the Chevalier Lamarck in his Encyclopédie Botanique.
A bushy-headed shrub, from 8 to 12 feet in height: bark of the trunk greyish brown, of the larger branches ash-coloured: bud small short and obtuse: young shoots, petioles, peduncles and calyxes downy, or nearly tomentose. Leaves pinnate with an odd one, 7-9-paired, leaflets oval, obtuse, green, naked above, furred underneath, from an inch to an inch and half in length, shortly petioled: stipules in pairs at the base of both the general and the partial petioles, small, subulate. Spikes terminal, 4-6 inches long: flowers small, violet-blue; pedicles shorter than these. Calyx permanent, shallow, turbinate, scored, cleft at the border into 5 short teeth. Corolla (vexillum) oval, concave, obtuse, full as large again as the calyx. Stamens longer than the corolla; filaments straight, almost entirely detached from each other, fascicled, a little spreading towards the top; anthers of a rich deep yellow colour, making a fine contrast with the deep blue corolla. Germen oval; style subulate. Pod from 2 to 2 lines and a half long, slightly curved, besprinkled with small glandular tubercles, slightly villous, terminated by a small point formed by the remnant of the style: seeds 2, reniform.

We have 4 species upon record, of which only the present was known to Linnaeus. Nana (microphylla. Pursh) reaches only from 6 inches to a foot in height, and is found, according to Mr. Nuttall, on the woodless grassy hills of the Missouri, from the River Platte to the Mountains diffused like heath in Europe over hundreds of acres in succession, seeming to be the only upland shrub capable of withstanding the peculiarities of that climate. The most ornamental species is canescens; found from the banks of the Fox River and the Ouiconsin to the Mississippi; round St. Louis, in Louisiana, and on the banks of the Missouri, probably to the Mountains.

The technical distinctions principally relied on to mark our present species from the rest seem to be, its having only one of the calycine teeth pointed, instead of all being so, and a two-seeded, instead of a one-seeded, pod.
GESNERIA prasinata.

Ringed-stemmed Gesneria.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.


GESNERIA. Richard et Jussieu in ann. mus. 5. 428.

GESNERIA. Supra vol. 4. fol. 329.

G. prasinata, tota pubescens; foliis ovali-lanceolatis, supra velutino-hirtis: petiolis annulo subarticulatim insertis, paniculâ subfoliâs, floribus sub-geminatis, fauce campanulâtâ subtius inflatâ, limbo brevi obliquo revoluto subaxiali.


We do not find our plant reducible to any established species within our research. It flowered this summer at Wormleybury, for the first time. The specimen for the drawing was kindly sent us by Sir Abraham Hume.

Native of the Brazils.

Stem shrubby, upright, prominently ringed; branches somewhat succulent, round, furrowless, roughly villous, distantly leaved, when full grown brown. Leaves thickish, de-cussately opposite, spreading, ovaly lanceolate, taper-pointed, narrowed at both ends, ribbed, serrate, 4–5 inches long, the fur on their upper side close and hard, like that of plush, on the under side soft and glossy, white: petioles
thick, short, nearly round, involutely channelled, subarticularly fixed to a projecting ring of the same colour as the bark and deriving from thence the appearance of stemclasp- ing. *Panicle* partly leafy, partly foliaceous bracteate, with the flowers in opposite pairs: *peduncles* thick, very short or nearly obsolete, generally two-flowered, axillary in the leaves, which gradually decrease to mere *bractes*; *pedicles* longish, one-flowered, stiff, ascending round, robust. *Calyx* semisuperior, herbaceous, twice or thrice shorter than the corolla, furred; *leaflets* lanceolate acuminate equal. *Corolla* green, black-dotted, about 1½ inch long or more, subbilabially-funnelform, with a closely villous nap on the outside: *tube* cylindric, about the length of the *faux*, protuberant round the base; *faux* campanulate, inflated underneath; *limb* slanting, short, revolute, nearly equal, segments almost round. *Filaments* smooth, the rudiment of the fifth scarose membranous subulate very short: *anthers* cruciately coadunate (united into the form of a cross): *pollen* cream-coloured. *Germen* oblong, pyramidal, rostrate (beaked), bluntly 3-cornered, scored, velvety furred, thickly rostrate and green above, pale below, surrounded at the base by a shallow glandular yellowish 5-toothed crown, the teeth ovate equal obtuse separated at the base by 5 brownish caruncles or calli. When the flowers are open we perceive a limpid drop standing at the back just below the point of each tooth, and issuing from a fine pore-like perforation in the same place. *Style* continuous with the beak of the germen.

We have observed fine plants of this species in the hot-house at the nursery of Messrs. Colville, in the King’s Road; but which have not yet flowered.
COMBRETUM purpureum.
Scarlet Combretum. Madagascar Aigrette.

OCTANDRIA (v. DECANDRIA) MONOGYNIA.

Nat. ord. ONAGRID. Jussieu gen. 317. Div. III.


C. purpureum, floribus decandris, spicis laxis paniculatis. Lamarck encyc. 1. 727; (sub Combretum coccineum).

Combretum purpureum. Fahl symb. 3. 51. Curtis's magaz. 2102. Willd. sp. pl. 2. 319.

Combretum coccineum. Lamarck loc. cit. et illustr. 1. 282. f. 2.

Cristaria. Sonnerat it. 2. 247. t. 140.


The natural order, in which our plant now ranks and for which its genus has suggested the name, was first proposed by Mr. Brown in the Prodromus of the Flora of New Holland, and subsequently defined by him as above, in the General Remarks on the Botany of Terra Australis. A principal character of the group consists in the one-celled germin with two or more ovula simply pendulous from the upper part of the cavity, not inserted, as in the confining Santalaceae, into a central receptacle or column. The order, Mr. Brown observes, appears to be connected with the Myrtaceae through Jussien's genus Guiera, which has the structure of the Combretaceae, and the foliage dotted with pellucid glands as in the Myrtaceae.
The present species is not recorded in either edition of the Hortus Kewensis, and we believe has been very recently introduced. Native of Madagascar: much cultivated in the Isle of France on account of the beauty of its flowers. The drawing was taken from a very perfect sample furnished by Messrs. Colville, who are in possession of a stock of the species, which they cultivate with success in the hothouse of their nursery in the King's Road, Chelsea.

Since it was in vain to attempt the representation of the entire panicle of flowers of the natural size, even in a double plate, we have delineated a portion of it as large as in nature, subjoining the outline of the whole specimen in miniature. Being a very ornamental climber, a free flowerer, and of easy culture, we have no doubt it will before long become general in the stoves of our collections.

A smooth climbing shrub: branches round brachiate. Leaves opposite, petioled, thickish or slightly coriaceous, oval, shortly acuminate or abruptly taper-pointed, quite entire, smooth, 3-4 inches long, two across or more, those immediately under the spikelets sharp-pointed. Panicles racemous, brachiate, outspread; peduncles 6 inches long or more; flowers scarlet, numerous, loosely scattered, every one with a setaceous bracte at the base of its pedicle. Calyx campanulate. Stamens 10, twice the length of the corolla. Seeds roundish, retuse, polished, of a shining gold colour.

The description is chiefly from Vahl, as we missed the opportunity of inspecting our specimen while fresh.

The uncoloured outline in the plate shows the entire panicle of the inflorescence from which the drawing was taken, in miniature; the part which is coloured is a branch or racemelet of the same, of the natural size.
Native of the woods of Dauphiny, where it was found by Villars. It is also indigenous in the Alps of Savoy and Switzerland, in Austria about Gutenstein, among the Pyrenees, and on mountains in Auvergne.

Distinct from canina as this plant at first sight appears, a careful examination will show that, except colour, it has little to distinguish it from that species. It may however be known by its very glaucous purple aspect, by the small size of its red flowers, the very contracted orifice of the fruit, little
scattered recurved prickles, and by having its sepals (leaflets of the calyx) considerably longer than the petals. The last character we imagine to have induced M. Thory to think of referring it to *cinnamomea*, from which it certainly is divided as widely by nature as any individual of the genus.

Andrews has given a figure of it in a most luxuriant state under the name of *lurida*, by which it is known in the nurseries.

*Bush* 4-5 feet high, looking like the common Dog Rose, but with rather slenderer branches. *Branches* naked round purple waxen, the colour on the part next the sun much deeper: *prickles* scattered solitary equal hooked, of the full-grown branches small, sometimes nearly straight, recurved at the tip. *Leaves* spreading glaucous opaque tinged with red: *stipules* smoothish naked linear, sometimes dilated, ovate and recurved at the top, with midrib and the base entirely crimson: *petioles* naked green underneath, purplish above thinly beset with very small crooked prickles, flexuose: *leaflets* oblong, primordial ones generally obovate or truncate, simply serrate, naked on both sides, paler on the under. *Flowers* small solitary or gathered into cymes of about three, according to the situation they grow in, either of a deep or a faint red, flattish: *bractes* ovately lanceolate purple or (in the manyflowered ones) of a lively green, naked, near to or at a distance from the flowers. *Peduncle* and *tube of the calyx* ovate, naked; *sepals* (leaflets of the calyx) simple glandular and bristled, entire, longer than the petals. *Petals* nearly entire flat, paler at the base. *Disk* depressed nearly closing up the aperture of the faux. *Germens* very shaggy, 15-20-25. *Styles* short distinct shaggy protruded. *Stigmas* depressed. *Fruit* ovate scarlet, with deciduous leaflets. *Lindley MSS.*
ROSA spinosissima; reversa.
Scotch Rose; with deflexed prickles.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

ROSA. Supra vol. 1. fol. 46.

The present variety is supposed to be a native of Siberia; but we are unable to refer it to any thing of Pallas or Gmelin. It is known in some gardens under the name of ROSA pimpinellifolia sibirica.
If the *Rosa spinosissima*, figured by Jacquin in his *fragmenta*, is our plant, it must be a native of Austria, but the prickles in his plate are all horizontal. Besides, there is a specimen in the Banksian Herbarium from Jacquin, which is indisputably a different variety.

We are scarcely acquainted with a more charming shrub than this plant is in the spring, when it is adorned with a profusion of the most elegant white blossoms so closely disposed as almost to hide its delicate light blue foliage. The slender reflexed prickles distinguish it readily from all the varieties included under *spinosissima*; but the same character exists in *Rosa myriacantha* on the lower part of the shoots. This however is in other respects a very different species, and more nearly allied to *Rosa involuta* of our own highlands.

Were we disposed to be guided by those botanists whose aim is to multiply species, rather than reduce them, we should have little difficulty in forming a specific character which would distinguish our plant much better from *Rosa spinosissima* than many at present adopted are discriminated from each other; but we confess ourselves disposed to hold that characters must be subservient to nature, not nature to them. That a character far from worthless might be put together, the phrase distinguishing our variety will demonstrate. In this is for the first time introduced a difference obtained from the number of ovaria (germens) which are from 40 to 50 in the present variety, instead of from 15 to 20 and 30, as is usual in the common states of the *spinossima* of the North of Europe.

We should observe that *R. reversa* of Waldstein and Kitaibel appears to be an essentially different plant, approaching more nearly to *R. involuta* of Sir J. Smith.

A little compact shrub of two feet in height: *branches* straight and firm, round, furless, when young green, with very slender straight unequal reddish prickles and intermingled bristles: when full grown reddish brown with very slender innocuous exceedingly uneven deflexed arms. *Leaves* among the least, most densely set together, spreading, light-blue; *stipules* linear, detached at the top, fringed with reddish glands; *petioles* furless, beset with minute thinly standing glands; *leaflets* 3-9, quite bare, ovate, simply or doubly serrate, slightly glaucous on the upper side, on the under paler. *Lindley MSS.*
PASSIFLOURA tuberosa.
Forked-leaved Passionflower.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Nat. ord. PASSIFLOREE. Jussieu in ann. mus. 6. 102. PASSIFLORA. Supra vol. 1. fol. 13.

Div. Foliis bilobis.

P. tuberosa, foliis bilobis subtus glandulosis, lobis oblongis erectis; pedunculis geminis. Jacq. hort. schenb. 4. 49. t. 496.
Passiflora tuberosa. Willd. enum. 2. 697.
Passiflora punctata. Miss Lawr. passionfl. Loddiges's bot. cabin. n. 101; (non aliorum). Frutex glabriusculus, radicibus tuberosis. Rami compressi, angulosoriatri. Fol. oblonga, biloba cum lacinulâ in imâ furcâ aristata sapsiqui minutâ lobisque cuneato-acuminatis plerumque parallelis rariis digitatis tumque abbreviatis, 3-nerviâ, basi rotundata, majora sexunzialia latitudine 4-unciali, omnino viridia vel nunc disco pallentia, juncâ majora hepatico-fuscescente, subtus intra nervos 2 laterales bilineari-ocellatae ocelli remoti glandulosi concavis albis cavitate madentibus fusco-marginatis, 2 ad basin folii positis majoribus lymphâ crystallinâ splendentibus; petiolus eglamulosus brevis (semuncialis v. circâ); stipule parva, lineari-subulata, laciniâ circim ramum falcato-reflexa; cirri simplices. Pedunc. gemini, filiformes, elasto-rigentes, 1-flori, subduplo longiores petiole, bracteolis 3 sparse approximatis membranaceis appressis lineari-subulatae paulâ infra articulam muniti. Flores diametro biunciali v. circâ, chloroleucis extus solutâ subpurpuro nimbati. Cal. urceolato-stellatus, coriaceus, urceolo brevissimo initis vividiissimâ virente fundo externâ plano, segmentis cuneato-oblongis angustis obtusis contrauncialis v. circa, omnino viridia vel nunc disco pallentia, utroque majori sexunciali latitudine 4-unciali, omnino viridia vel nunc disco pallentia, utroque majori sexunciali latitudine 4-unciali, omnino viridia vel nunc disco pallentia, utroque majori sexunciali latitudine 4-unciali, omnino viridia vel nunc disco pallentia, utroque majori sexunciali latitudine 4-unciali, omnino viridia vel nunc disco pallentia, utroque majori sexunciali latitudine 4-unciali, omnino viridia vel nunc disco pallentia, utroque majori sexunciali latitudine 4-unciali, omnino viridia vel nunc disco pallentia, utroque majori sexunciali latitudine 4-unciali, omnino viridia vel nunc disco pallentia, utroque majori sexunciali latitudine 4-unciali, omnino viridia vel nunc disco pallentia, utroque majori sexunciali latitudine 4-unciali, omnino viridia vel nunc 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Plumier’s figures. But it is clear that this his opinion did not amount to conviction, or he would have inserted that species in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis, where our plant is not to be found under any name. In regard to ourselves, a comparison of the plant itself with Plumier’s figure, has proved that the two are essentially distinct; the leaves in capsularis are cordate at the base, not rounded as here, the lobes obliquely truncated much shortened and divaricate as in rubra (see above vol. 2. tab. 95) without any trace of the two parallel rows of small eye-like glands so conspicuous in those of tuberosa. That species appears in fact to be altogether much nearer to rubra than to the present. Punctata, for which our plant seems to have been sometimes mistaken, is widely different. It may be well to mention, that Mr. Dryander directs, in the above-mentioned note, that the synonym adduced to capsularis by Willdenow from Miller’s works should be expunged, as the prototype specimen in the Banksian Herbarium shows that excellent horticulturist to have intended a different species; one nearer to oblongata than to either capsularis or rubra.

Tuberosa is native of the West Indian Islands, and was introduced many years ago.

The drawing was taken at the nursery of Messrs. Colville, in the King’s Road, Chelsea; where the plant flowers abundantly for a long time in succession, and proves a very desirable ornament for the hothouse.

A high climbing smoothish shrub, with tuberous roots. Branches compressed, angularly fluted. Leaves oblong, twolobed with a small awned segment sometimes a mere awn in the fork of the division, rounded at the base, three-nerved, larger ones six inches long, four broad, sometimes of one colour, sometimes paler at the disk, young ones frequently of a liver-coloured brown, studded within the 2 lateral nerves, with a double row of small white glandular eye-like dots pitted in the centre, surrounded by a brown rim, the two nearest the base of the leaf larger than the rest; all filled at first with a crystalline liquid, lobes cuneate and taper-pointed generally parallel sometimes diverging and shortened: petioles scarcely exceeding half an inch in length, glandless: stipules small, linearly subulate, often bent falcately and reflexed so as to embrace the branch: tendrils simple. Peduncles in pairs, filiform, stiffish, elastic, one-
flowered, about twice as long as the petiole, furnished with 3 small closely scattered membranous flat-pressed linearly subulate bractes placed a little below the joint. Flowers about two inches across, greenish white, faintly clouded with purple on the outside. Calyx coriaceous, from urceolate below, radiately expanded above; tube or urceolus very shallow vividly green on the inside, flat at the bottom on the outside, segments ¼ of an inch long, cuneately oblong, narrow, obtuse, of the same shape and colour as the petals, which are three times smaller and of a very tender consistence: crown two-ranked, twice shorter than the corolla, outer rank numerous, close, simple, radii thickish cylindrical rather obtuse obliquely truncated from the top inwards, vividly green below, variegated with purple and white above, inner rank much shorter, simple, radii of the same colour as those of the outer rank, several times slenderer filiformly clavate upright capitate glandularly frosted at the top. Operculum or lid incumbent closely plaited frosted pale and greenish, thickly besprinkled with minute purple dots: nectary shallow, with a short fleshy thick obsoletely toothed partly double partition which is frosted at the inner side. Column of fructification a little shorter than the calyx; shaft smooth, but little shorter than the petals: filaments burnt-brown, divaricate and recurved; anthers linearly oblong, blackish; pollen deep yellow. Germen roundish, opaquely green, obsoletely three-cornered: styles divaricate, purplish black, twice as long as the germen, filiformly clavate, channelled inwards: stigmas orbicular, pileate or cap-headed, pulvinate or pillowed, cernuous, intensely green.
MODECCA lobata; mas.

Lady Amelia Hume's Modecca; the barren-flowered plant.

DIŒCIA (e. MONECIA?) PENTANDRIA.


M. lobata, dioica, esquamatæ, foliis integris tri-septemlobatis eglándulosis basi cordatis, petiolo summo auriculato-glanduloso: nectario 5-scrobuticulato esquamous: corollæ inclusæ.

Mas. Pistillo abortivo.

Femina. Staminibus abortivis.

Modecca lobata. Jacq. fragm. 82. n. 255. t. 131.


BB 2
Modecca is an Indian word forming a member of the appellations under which two or three congeneres of our plant appear in the Hortus Malabaricus; and has been adopted as a generic title in the Encyclopédie Botanique of Lamarck, where the genus was first recorded. We are not aware why the group has been wholly passed over in all the general systematic enumerations of plants; nor why it has not found a place in the Hortus Kewensis, as the present species was introduced many years ago by the late Lady Amelia Hume, and has continued to be cultivated from that time in the hothouse at Wormleybury, from whence, through the kindness of Sir Abraham Hume, we were supplied with the specimen for the annexed drawing.

The character at the head of the article is by Mr. Brown, and comprises the six species already observed, viz. 3 in the East Indies, 1 in New Holland by Mr. Brown, and two in Sierra Leone, of which the present is one.

Our sample belonged to the barren-flowered side of the species, which is dioicous; as that which afforded the figure to Jacquin, did, we have no doubt, to the fertile-flowered side.

(Barren plant.) Perennial: branches herbaceous, sarmenose. Leaves membranous, oblongly or roundly cordate, nearly entire or divided into 3-5- and sometimes partly into 7, lobes, opaque at the upper side shining at the under, 5-nerved; lobes pointed: petiole about 3 times shorter, with two glandular oblately ovate fleshy earlets at the top, each of which is hollow underneath, with a white glossy eye-like oozing gland in the centre of the cavity. Peduncles cirrhose, stiff, elastic, axillary bearing a corymb of several flowers at the upper part, beyond which they are spirally coiled and prehensile. Flowers fragrant: calyx yellowish green, urceolately campanulate, oblong, 5-cleft for about \( \frac{1}{3} \) of its length, segments of the limb ovately pointed recurved, 3 outer ones with a finely fringed edge, two inner plain. Corolla enclosed in the tube of the calyx, greenish, upright, 5-petalled: petals narrow, spatulately lanceolate, with a short thick fleshy unguis, a lanceolately elongated attenuated blade with a fringed border. Nectary of five small green pits forming a circle at the bottom of the flower.
In the East Indies, according to Dr. Roxburgh, this species is generally seen in the state of a large bushy shrub,
sometimes in the form of a smaller sort of tree, with a pale cinereous bark. It is known to have been brought many years ago from China to the Coast of Coromandel, where it has continued to be universally cultivated in the gardens ever since. It has likewise been found not unfrequently in the wild state among the mountains of the Northern Circars. Not long ago an unrecorded species was introduced into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it is now cultivated under the specific name of *sumatrana*, from its native Island Sumatra. Dr. Roxburgh describes this as differing from *exotica* in being much less bushy, with larger leaves, fewer and bigger flowers, and a very distinct habit.

*Exotica* was introduced by Mr. B. Torin in 1771; and proves a most desirable evergreen for either the conservatory or the greenhouse. It is delightfully fragrant, and the opaque snow-white blossom forms a pleasing contrast with the bright deep green of the foliage. The species appears to be a great favourite with the Chinese; whence it is known among the French in the Isle of France by the name of *Buis de Chine*. The drawing was made from a sample that flowered in the fine collection of Comtesse de Vandes, at Bayswater.

The genus makes one of the same ordinal group as the Orange Tree.

The wild plant is described by Dr. Roxburgh as follows:

"*Leaves* scattered pinnate with an odd one; *leaflets* generally in 3 pairs, alternate, obovate-oblong, emarginate, smooth, of a deep shining green, 1½-2 inches long, about 1 broad, lowermost smallest; *petioles* glandular, round. *Coronyms* terminal, crowded, with pretty large beautifully and purely white exquisitely fragrant flowers. *Calyx* 1-leaved, 5-parted, glandular; segments erect pointed. *Anthers* oblong. *Germen* glandular, 2-celled with 2 ovula in each cell vertically attached to the uppermost part of the partition. *Berry* superior, 2-celled: *seeds* solitary, 1-2, oblong, pointed above, flat on one side, woolly: *embryo* inverted, albumenless." The fruit is about the size of a largish Pea; has a leathery rind, beset with small miliary glands like that of an Orange.
CRYPTOSTEGIA grandiflora.

Large-flowered Cryptostegia.

**PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.**

*Cryptostegia grandiflora.* Brown MSS.

*Nerium grandiflorum.* Roxburgh *Flor. ind. ined.* Carey hort. beng.

The above generic character is another of the contributions from the pen of Mr. Brown, which we have been so fortunate as to be the means of imparting to the public. To those who are aware of the vast store of knowledge from which the various groups for the use of science are combined by that eminent naturalist, the circumspection and sagacity with which they are adopted, and the accuracy with which they are defined, no appreciation of ours can be necessary to enhance the value of the present we now offer in the three genera constituted and defined by that masterly hand in this fasciculus.

*Cryptostegia* is founded upon a single species, native of the peninsula of India, where it was first observed by Dr. Roxburgh and strangely mismatched by him with the species of the genus *Nerium*, belonging to the *Apocynaceae*; while our plant belongs to the third section of Mr. Brown’s *Asclepiadaceae*, distinguished from the other sections by granular solitary pollen-masses and filaments which are distinct in whole or in part. *Cryptostegia* is however conceived by Mr. Brown to be the link by which the two orders connect through his genus *Cryptolepis* also a native of India and a climber.

We have elsewhere stated the main technical differences
relied on by Mr. Brown to keep separate the Asclepiadeae from the Apocynaceae to be, that the pollen in the former is applied to the stigma by an indirect and intermediate process, while in the latter it reaches its destination directly and of itself; circumstances associated to a proportionate influence upon the general habit of the two orders.

The present genus is remarkable for 5 glandular spoon-like processes placed at the angles of the stigma, in which the pollen is deposited previous to its arrival at its ultimate destination; a character that brings the genus within the confines of the order where it now stands.

The drawing was made from a specimen sent us by the kindness of Sir Abraham Hume, by whom the plant is cultivated in the hothouse at Wormleybury, where it flowered last summer, we believe, for the first time in Europe. In the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, it is said to be in blossom through most of the year, but rarely to seed. The following is Dr. Roxburgh's description of the plant.

"Stem erect and woody: bark smooth, greenish ash-colour: branches twining up and over trees of very considerable size, every part abundantly milky when wounded. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oblong, entire, obtuse, pointed, polished on both sides, underneath minutely netted, about 3 inches long by 1½ broad. Flowers terminal, from one to many, forming a dichotomous raceme with one in the fork, very large, pale pink. Bractes conically lanceolate, opposite, caducous. Calyx five-leaved: leaflets ovate-lanceolate, with ample thin curled margins. Corolla campanulate, half five-cleft. Scales 5 attached to the tube of the corolla, immediately above the stamens, each divided into long filiform coloured segments. Filaments short, inserted in the contracted base of the corolla: anthers cordate, incurved in the form of a dome over the stigma. Germens 2, 1-celled, each containing many ovula, attached to a large projecting fleshy receptacle on the inside: styles 2 at the base, coalescing near the top: stigma single, large, globular, bifid at the apex, with 5 glands round its sides which are firmly attached to the inside of the 5 anthers, near their base, between these are 5 dark-coloured spear-shaped scales, which become detached by age."

The name was suggested to Mr. Brown by the circumstance of the enclosure of the five-scaled crown within the tube of the corolla, and its not being exposed to view as in other bordering genera.
NOTES.

IRIS. Vide supra vol. 3. fol. 246.

Specierum Synthesis.

Rhizoma elongatum crassum solidum horizontale, raro totum in caudicem assurgens: folia ensiformia collaterali-disticha.

Imberbes.

tripetala *. Elliot sketch of the bot. of S. Carol. and Georgia. 1. 46. IRIS
tristdentata. Pursh amer. sept. 1. 30.

pseudo-Acorus. Eng. bot. t. 572.

spuria; a. major. nob. in Curtis's Magaz. fol. 1131. IRIS halophilia.

spuria; b. minor. Curtis's Magaz. tab. 50.

spuria; γ. ochroleuca. nob. in Curtis's Magaz. fol. 1131. IRIS ochro-

leuca. loc. cit. tab. 61. IRIS Monnieri. Redouté liliac. tab. 236.

spuria; θ. halophilia. nob. in Curtis's Magaz. tab. 1131. IRIS ochro-

leuca. Redouté liliac. tab. 354.

spuria; τ. desertorum. nob. in Curtis's Magaz. tab. 1514. IRIS spathu-

lata. Willd. enum. suppl. 4.

spuria; ψ. stenogyna. nob. in Curtis's Magaz. tab. 1515. IRIS steno-

gyna. Redouté liliac. tab. 310.

fœtidissima. Eng. bot. tab. 596.

graminea. nob. in Curtis's Magaz. tab. 681.

ensata. Vahl enum. 2. 148.


trifidissima. Eng. bot. t. 596.

graminea. nob. in Curtis's Magaz. tab. 681.

ensata. Vahl enum. 2. 148.

tenuifolia. Pallas iter. 3. 714. t. C. fig. 2. Herb. Banks.


237.

sibirica; β. flexuosa. nob. in Curtis's Magaz. tab. 1163. IRIS flexuosa.

Vahl enum. 2. 131.

sibirica; γ. sanguinea. nob. in Curtis's Magaz. tab. 1604. IRIS orient-

virginica. nob. in Curtis's Magaz. tab. 703. IRIS hexagona. Walt. flor.
carol. 66.

lacustris†. Nuttall gen. 1. 23; (species inquirenda).

* IRIS tripetala. Root creeping. Stem slender, two feet high. Leaves shorter than the stem, linear-ensiform. Flowers solitary. Exterior segments of the corolla large, twice as long as the stigmas, nearly acute, unbearded: interior larger than the style, three-toothed; the two interior teeth obtuse; the middle one longer, acute. Stigmas two-toothed near the base. Capsule nearly cylindrical, obscurely three-angled, very acuminate.—Found in the ponds of St. John's and St. Stephen's; and appears to be very circumscribed in its habitat, as I have heard of it in no other part of the country. Elliot's sketch of the botany of South Carolina and Georgia. 1. 46.

† IRIS lacustris. Flowers without a bearded crest; leaves short ensiform; scape much shorter than the leaf, one-flowered; petals nearly equal; attenedated on the tube; capsule turbinate, three-sided, margined; seeds somewhat round and smooth; root tuberous. Found on the gravelly shores of the calcareous Islands of Lake Huron, near Michilimakinak. I have seen no perfect specimens, and therefore recommend the examination of this plant to others. It appears to be allied to IRIS cristata. Nuttall's Genera of North American plants, &c. 1. 23.
NOTES.


triflora. Redouté liliac. 8. tab. 481.


verna *. Pursh amer. sept. 1. 30; ( non aliorum ).

unguicularis. Vahl enumer. 2. 143. Iris stylosa. Desfont. flor. ailant. 1. tab. 5.

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<th>BARBATAE vel SUBBARBATAE.</th>
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<th>pumila. Curtis's Magaz. tab. 9. = var. lutea. nob. loc. cit. tab. 1209. = var. violacea. nob. loc. cit. tab. 1261.</th>
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<th>subbiflora. nob. in Curtis's Magaz. tab. 1130. Iris biflora. Vahl enumer. 2. 131; ( atque Linnaei. )</th>
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<th>variegata. Curtis's Magaz. tab. 16.</th>
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<th>iridia. nob. in Curtis's Magaz. tabb. 662, 986.</th>
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<th>sambucina. Curtis's Magaz. tab. 157; ( genuina squalens Linnaei ) = var. squalens. nob. loc. cit. tab. 787. = var. flavescens. Redouté liliac. tab. 375.</th>
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<th>bohemica. Schmidt flor. bohen.</th>
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<th>aphylla; γ. plicata. nob. in Curtis's Magaz. tab. 870. Iris plicata. Redouté liliac. tab. 356.</th>
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<tr>
<th>dichotoma. nob. suprā vol. 3. tab. 246.</th>
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* Judging of the Linnean Iris verna, from the prototype specimen in the Gronovian Herbarium, and the synonym adduced from Plukenet, we have scarcely a doubt of its identity with Iris cristata of the Hortus Kewensis. The Iris verna of Mr. Nuttall is plainly the same as cristata. But if Mr. Pursh's specific character is correct, his verna is as plainly distinct. Iris verna; imberbis acaulis, uniflora, foliis longissimis gramineis glaucis, tubo longissimo, petalis subaequalibus, capsulis subrotundis ad terram sessilibus. Pursh amer. sept. 1. 30; ( excluso synonymo Wildenoveii ).

Found on the high mountains of Virginia and Kentucky; plentifully on the Cacapoon mountains near Winchester. Flowers pale blue striped with purple.

After all, Iris verna is, in our mind, still an apocryphal species.
NOTES.

**chinensis.** Curtis's Magaz. tab. 373. **Iris ambriata.** Redouté liliac. tab. 152.

moroides. nob. in Curtis's Magaz. fol. 1407, in notat; et suprâ in notis vo-
luminij. 4to appensis. **Morœa iridioides.** nob. in Curtis's Magaz. tab. 623. **Iris compressa.** Vahl enumer. 2. 137. **Morea vegeta.** Miller's dict. ed. 8; (non verù Linnæi, ca enim Morœa tristis).

Radix tuberosa. Folia angulata.

**IMBERBES.**

**tuberosa.** Curtis's Magaz. tab. 531. **Iris reticulata.** Marsch. à Bieb. taur. cauc. 1. 34.

**Bulbus tunicatus.** Folia canaliculata, à plano bifaria.

**xiphoides.** nob. in Curtis's Magaz. tab. 687. **Xiphium.** nob. in Curtis's Magaz. tab. 679.

**juncœa.** Vahl enumer. 2. 145. **Planta Tournefortii et Poireti; ab insequente**
distincta sitiis. **Exemplar spontaneum in Herbario Dom. Lambert.**

**mauritanica.** nob. in Curtis's Magaz. vers. fol. 986. **Clus. cur. post. 24;**
juncœa. Desfont. flor. atlant. tab. 4. **Exemplar spontaneum in Herbario**
Dom. Lambert.

**alata.** Lamarck encyc. 3. 303. **Iris scorpioïdes.** Desfont. flor. atlant. tab. 6.

**lusitanica.** nob. in Curtis's Magaz. tab. 679. **Iris microptera.** Vahl enumer. 2. 142. **Iris transtagana.** Brotero flor. lusitan. 1. 52.

**persica.** Curtis's Magaz. tab. 1. **Iris caucasia.** Marsch. à Bieb. taur. cauc. 1. 31.

**Iris,** although represented by a greater or less number of species in all the four
quarters of the globe, has not yet been observed within the tropics. The figure
which is found among the drawings of the Bengal plants in Sir Joseph Banks's
library, and which we had formerly adopted under the title bengalensis, is clearly
either florentina or pallida, and taken from a plant which had been derived from
some European importation.

**SPECIES NOBIS MINUS NOTÆ VEL INCERTÆ.**

**acuta.** Willd. enum. suppl. 4. **odorata.** Persoon syn. 1. 53; very near to sibirica.

**sordida.** Id. eod. loc. 

**barbata.** Id. eod. loc. 

**elegans.** Persoon syn. 1. 53. 

**fugax.** Tenore flor. neapolit. 1. 15. tab. 4; belongs to Morea; and if not, Morea Sisyrinchium with an elongated branching many-flowered stem, an unre-
corded species, and makes the second European Morea now known.

We know of only one species of Iris from Southern Africa; viz. moroides
from the Cape of Good Hope. In Northern Africa several have been observed,
and only one Morea, viz. Sisyrinchium, though that genus is so numerous and
various in the Southern parts.

**VESTIA lycioides.** Suprâ vol. 4, fol. 299.

At the time we published the article concerning this species, a compar-
ison of our plant with the figure and description of Perirragmos fictidus
in the Flora Peruviana had nearly convinced us, as it had Willdenow be-
fore us, that in spite of a curious coincidence between the general appear-
ance, and especially between some remarkable features of the two, they
could never belong to one species or even genus. Since then a prototype
sample of the plant intended in the Flora Peruviana has been remitted to
Mr. Lambert by Don José Pavon, one of the two respectable authors of
that yet unfinished national work; and the inspection of it has now left us
without a doubt that Perirragmos fictidus is the same species as Vestia

C C 2
NOTES.

**lycioides.** We have found that the marks which misled us, in common with Willdenow, exist only in the defectiveness of the figure and description in the Flora Peruviana, and do not belong to the plant itself. Some unaccountable error has occurred in regard to the seedvessel, attributed in both figure and description to this plant; for such seedvessel evidently belongs to a plant of a different family. **Vestia** has been properly separated from **Periphragmos**, or at least from the other species which had been combined with it under that generic title; for besides other differences, as Mr. Brown observed to us, the very essential feature of an imbricate stivation belongs to the corolla of **Periphragmos**, while in **Vestia** the stivation of the corolla is valvular. Owing to the same misrepresentation that misled us, the species has been reduced by Jussieu, in the Annales du Musèum, to the genus **Cantua**, belonging to the order Polemonia (Polemonideae).

The following synonymy should be subjoined to that already in the article cited at the head of this note.

**Periphragmos foetidus.** Ruiz et Pavon flor. peruv. 2. 17. t. 132; (fide exempl. prototypi in Herbar. Dom. Lambert; exclusis tamen figurâ descriptione-que fructûs operis citati).

**Cantua ligustrifolia.** Jussieu in ann. du museum. 3. 118.

**Guevillguevill.** Vernaculè Peruvianis.

---

**Angelonia salicariæfolia.** Suprâ fol. 415.

The following synonym may be added.

**Angelonia salicariæfolia.** Kunth nov. gen. et spec. 2. 303.

Mr. Herbert informs us, that Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland have erred in supposing this species to be annual; and that it is decidedly perennial, with a suffrutescent stem. The same gentleman has propagated it by cuttings, and says that it requires to be kept with a pan of water under the garden pot in which it is kept in the summer time.

---

**Heliconia Bihai.** Suprâ fol. 374.

Add to the synonymy of that article.

**Heliconia humilis.** Redouté liliac. t. 382.

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In Vol. 3. fol. 229; 2d page of the first leaf, line 11 of the English text, for “that genus” read “the genus Moræa.”
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<td>Acacia decurrens, β</td>
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<td>Acacia Houstoni</td>
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<td>Acacia lopeana</td>
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<td>Acrostichum alcicorne</td>
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<td>Albuca fastigiata</td>
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ERRATA.

Vol. 2. Fol. 102. l. 5. for "53," read "334."
Vol. 361. The whole of the English part of that article, from the paragraph beginning "What are termed leaves, &c. &c." belongs to the article (Acacia longifolia. fol. 362) the one next to it.
Vol. 361. l. 1. pro "Wild," lege "Wild."
Vol. 367. l. 23. à calce pag. pro "leucosticta" lege "leucosticta"
Vol. 369. 10. post "D." insero "disperta."
Vol. 370. l. 20. ante "Hort." insero "Liqua."
Vol. 384. l. 18. pro "Murr. in commentat. gotting." lege "Murr. in commentat. gotting."
Vol. 385. pag. 2. l. 6. pro "serici" lege "serici."
Vol. 386. l. 13. pro "355." lege "353."

END OF VOL. V.

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