Vol. IX.

of the

Botanists Repository

Comprising,

Colour'd Engravings

of

New and Rare Plants

ONLY

With Botanical Descriptions &c.

in

Latin and English,

after the

Linnæan System.

by

H. Andrews

Botanical Painter Engraver &c.

I N D E X

TO THE PLANTS CONTAINED IN VOL. IX.

ERRATA.

Plate 586 for Lilium speciosum, read Lilium tigrinum, a perfectly new species, distinct from the references given in the description.

587 In reference to the plate, instead of pointals, read empalement and pointals.

I N D E X

TO THE PLANTS CONTAINED IN VOL. X.

ERRATA.

Justicia bicolor, for 663, read 643.

Plate 649, description, line 7. for Cape of Good Hope, read Cape Francois; and in the last line, for it is indigenous, read they are indigenous.

Alphabetical Index to the 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. and 10th. Volume of the Botanist's Repository.

PLATE DLIII.

LOBELIA ASSURGENS.

Assurgent Lobelia.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX quinquefidus. Corolla monopetala, irregularis. Antheræ cohærentes. Capsula infera, 2- seu 3-locularis.

EMPALEMENT five-cleft. Blossom of one petal, irregular. Anthers cohering. Seed-vessel below, with 2 or 3 partitions.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

LOBELIA foliis lanceolatis serratis, infernè denticulatis decurrentibus, racemis compositis terminalibus.

LOBELIA with leaves lance-shaped, serrate, toothed towards the base, and running down the stem; the racemes compound and terminal.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A blossom spread open.
2. The chives spread open.
3. The seed-bud and pointal.

THIS curious species of Lobelia is a native of high mountains in Jamaica, where Brown informs us it grows to the height of 5 or 6 feet. The plant is at present so scarce as not to be enumerated in the Catalogue of the Cambridge Garden; nor has any figure of it, to our knowledge, been before published. Specimens were communicated by A. B. Lambert, esq. from his stove at Boyton, where he informs us that the plant is now about five feet high, with some of the lower leaves a foot and a half long; that it began to blossom in the middle of July, and continued to the end of November; four or five racemes flowering at the same time, and nodding in the manner of ostrich plumes; the blossoms gradually opening in succession towards the top, and the racemes continuing to lengthen until more than a foot long. The flowers have withered without producing any seed. The plant appears to be perennial.

Lobelia apiurgens

PLATE DLIV.

VOLKAMERIA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

Narrow-leaved Volkameria.

CLASS XIV. ORDER II.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA. Two Chives longer. Seeds covered.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX quinquefidus: Corollæ laciniis secundis. Drupa 2-locularis. Semina 4, seu abortu tantum 2.

EMPALEMENT five-cleft. Blossom with the divisions pointing one way. Berry 2-celled. Seeds 4, or from abortion only 2.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

VOLKAMERIA fruticosa glaberrima, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis integerrimis, pedunculis trichotomis axillaribus et terminalibus.

VOLKAMERIA shrubby and very smooth, with oblong-lanced very entire leaves, and peduncles divided by threes, both axillary and terminal.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. A blossom spread open, one tip detached and magnified.
3. Seed-bud and pointal, summit magnified.
4. The seed-bud magnified.

VOLKAMERIA angustifolia is a dwarf branchy shrub flowering in great profusion about the middle of August. The blossoms are white and remarkably sweet-scented. It was communicated by Mr. Donn, Curator of the Cambridge Botanic garden, and is to be enumerated in the new edition of his Catalogue now in the press. It requires to be kept in the bark-bed in the hot-house, and is supposed to be a native of the Isle of France. We believe no other figure of it has been given.

Volkameria, angustifolia

PLATE DLV.

ZINGIBER CLIFFORDIÆ.

Cliffordian Zingiber.

CLASS I. ORDER I.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA. One Chive. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX monophyllus. Corolla 4—5-fida. Antheræ 2. Filamentum simplex ultra antheras productum.

EMPALEMENT of one leaf. Blossom either 4- or 5-cleft. Anthers two. Filament simple, extended beyond the anthers.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

ZINGIBER scapo simplicissimo, crasso, brevi, capitulo subovato, bracteis inferioribus lato-ovatis obtusis; corollâ 4-fidâ, laciniis tribus exterioribus oblongis marginibus involutis; alteris sub-cordatis duplo majoribus, mox convolutis.

GINGER with an unbranched, thick, short flower-stalk, the lower flower-scales broadly-oval and blunt: the blossom 4-cleft, the three outer divisions oblong with their margins turned inwards, the inner inversely nearly heart-shaped and doubly larger, soon folding together.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Sheath at the base of the calyx.
2. A detached flower.
3. Seed-bud, anthers, and pointal, summit magnified.
4. The plant in miniature.

THIS fine species of Ginger, we are informed, is a native of Guinea, and in the gardens has long been supposed to be the plant which produced the Grains of Paradise, Amomum Granum Paradisi of Linnæus; but it certainly by no means accords with the character of that plant, either as given in the Hortus Kewensis or by Linnæus himself. From the other species of Zingiber enumerated in the eighth volume of the Linnæan Society's Transactions it is easily distinguished. Having as yet only blossomed in England in the collection of Lady de Clifford at Paddington, in honour of that patroness and lover of botany we have given its specific designation. The culture is the same as for other plants of the Ginger family. Our drawing was taken in 1804.


Pl.
Zingiber Clyffordiae
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4

PLATE DLVI.

PANCRATIUM AMŒNUM.

Broad-leaved Pancratium.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

PETALA 6. Nectarium 12-fidum. Stamina nectario imposita.	PETALS 6. Honey-cup 12-cleft. Stamens seated on the nectary.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PANCRATIUM spathâ multiflorâ, fragrantissimâ: foliis longo-lanceolatis, corollæ laciniis tubum excedentibus: nectario 6-lobato, sinubus sub-denticulatis. *Willd. Sp.*	PANCRATIUM with the sheath many-flowered, and very sweet-scented: the leaves long-lanced, the divisions of the blossom longer than its tube: and the nectary 6-lobed, mostly with little teeth between.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower spread open.

SEVERAL species of the genus Pancratium approach so very near to each other, that it is a difficult task to discriminate them with accuracy. We have little doubt that the *Pancratium foliis amplis ovatis* of Ehret (Trew's Plantæ Selectæ, tab. 28.) belongs to our plant, notwithstanding the absence of the little teeth between the lobes of the nectary. Indeed, that character appears so variable in the synonyms commonly given to this species, that we are rather inclined to doubt of its constancy. Neither are the painters of those days always safely to be trusted in such minutiæ. Mr. Lambert, who favoured us with the specimen in March 1808, informs us that he received the bulbs from Lord Seaforth, on his return to England from the West Indies, from the *Pancratium caribæum,* cultivated in the same collection. It is certainly distinct; the blossoms are extremely fragrant, and we are not yet certain whether the amœnum and fragrans of botanists may not be the same species.

Pancratium, amoenum

PLATE DLVII.

PERIPLOCA AFRICANA.

African Periploca.

CLASS V. ORDER II.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA. Five Chives. Two Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CONTORTA. Nectarium ambiens genitalia, filamenta 5, exserentia.	CONTORTED. Honey-cup surrounding the stamens. Threads 5, standing out.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PERIPLOCA foliis ovato-acutis, pilosis: floribus corymbosis: caule volubili, hirsuto. *Willd. Sp. Pl.*	PERIPLOCA with ovate-pointed hairy leaves: flowers corymbose: stem twining and hairy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. The outer part of the blossom.
3. The tubular part of the same detached.
4. The same spread open.
5. One of the lobes of the nectary surrounding the parts of fructification.
6. Seed-buds, chives, and pointals, magnified.

THE Periploca Africana is at present a rare plant to the gardens, although, according to Donn's Catalogue, it has been introduced to this country as long ago as the year 1726. There are several figures of it among the older botanists, but not one that does it any justice, as an ornamental green-house plant, which it undoubtedly is, and continues in bloom almost from June till January.

Our figure represents the entire plant, just as we received it from Messrs. Whitley and Brames.


1
2
3
4
Periploca, Africana

PLATE DLVIII.

FERULA PERSICA.

Persian Ferula.

CLASS V. ORDER II.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA. Five Chives. Two Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

FRUCTUS ovalis, compresso-planus, striis utrinque 3.	FRUIT oval, flatly compressed, with three stripes on both sides.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

FERULA foliis supra-decompositis: foliolis multifidis, decurrentibus: umbellâ primordiali sessili.	FERULA with leaves more than doubly compound: leaflets many-cleft and decurrent: the first umbel of flowers sessile.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A perfect flower.
2. A male or abortive flower.
3. The pointals.

ASSA fœtida grows naturally near Gilan in Persia; and from seeds sent from thence to the Academy at St. Petersburgh plants were obtained, two of which were sent to Dr. Hope at Edinburgh, by Dr. Guthrie, to whom they had been presented by Professor Pallas, in whose herbarium we have seen specimens of it, but without fructification. One of these plants flowered and ripened seeds in the Botanic Garden at Edinburgh, and is described by Dr. Hope in the lxxvth vol. of the Philosophical Transactions, and a figure annexed, the only one hitherto published of the species; the Assa fœtida of Kæmpfer being undoubtedly a different plant. Our specimens were obligingly communicated by Dr Williams from the Botanic Garden at Oxford; which, with that of Edinburgh above mentioned, the Cambridge Garden, the Physic Gardens at Chelsea, and Mr. Dickson's private collection at Croydon, are the only gardens in Britain, as we are informed, that yet possess the plant. The gum exudes from the roots, which are tuberous and perennial, on the slightest incision being made; and every part of the plant, even to the extremities of the leaves, smells strongly of it. It is hardy enough to bear our climate, and even ripen its seeds in mild seasons. It is not improbable that at a future time we may be furnished with this valuable article of the Materia Medica, of English growth. The long list of its virtues mentioned by Dr. Woodville we need not here enumerate; its reputation as a cordial for low spirits alone, in these days, entitles it to notice.

Ferula. Persica

PLATE DLIX.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA, *semi-duplex.*

Semidouble-flowered Camellia.

CLASS XVI. ORDER VI.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Threads united. Many Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX imbricatus, polyphyllus: interioribus majoribus.	EMPALEMENT tiled, many-leaved: the inner ones the largest.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CAMELLIA floribus semi-duplicibus, staminibus divergentibus in petalos.	CAMELLIA with semi-double flowers, the stamens growing into petals.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. The stamens growing into petals.
3. Seed-bud and pointals.
4. A transverse section of the seed-bud.

THIS Camellia with semi-double flowers was communicated to us by Mr. Davey, nurseryman and florist in the King's Road, Chelsea; who informs us it was a cutting from a plant brought by a gentleman from the coast of China, and regarded as distinct in its flowers from all those in cultivation with us. It certainly has a very different appearance; and as every variety in this short but splendid genus is particularly admired and sought after, this one, which possesses parts of its botanic character entire, will doubtless be considered by the amateurs of plants in general as a variety equally interesting.

PLATE DIII.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA, *semi-duplex.*

Semi-double-flowered Camellia.

CLASS XIII. ORDER VI.

[illegible] Polygamia.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

[illegible]

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] the [illegible] petals.

REFERENCE TO PLATE.

1. The [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]

[illegible] Dr Davey [illegible] from a [illegible] regarded [illegible] Fort [illegible] species [illegible]

mellia, Japonica, semi duplex

PLATE DLX.

VEREA ACUTIFLORA.

Pointed-flowered Verea.

CLASS VIII. ORDER IV.

OCTANDRIA TETRAGYNIA. Eight Chives. Four Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 4-phyllus. Corolla hypocrateriformis, 4-fida: tubo ventricoso. Nectaria 4, ad basin germinum. Capsulæ 4, superæ, 1-loculares, polyspermæ.

EMPALEMENT 4-leaved. Blossom funnel-shaped, 4-sided: tube bellied. Nectaries 4, at the base of the seed-buds. Capsules 4, above, one-celled, many-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

VEREA foliis lato-lanceolatis, oppositis, crenatis, crassis: floribus paniculatis, terminalibus: corollis albentibus: laciniis oris acutissimis.

VEREA with leaves broadly lance-shaped, opposite, scolloped, and thick. Flowers paniculated and terminal. Blossom whitish: segments of the border very pointed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. A blossom spread open.
3. Seed-buds and pointals.
4. The same magnified.

THIS new species of Verea flowered (we believe, for the first time in this country) in the collection of the Hon. C. Greville at Paddington, whence our drawing was taken. The foliage is compact, and rather handsome. The flowers are by no means specious; but, as it blossoms in the depth of winter, its rivals are but few. This considered, with the addition of its novelty, renders it a valuable acquisition to the hot-stove.

cia acutiflora

PLATE DLXI.

XERANTHEMUM FRAGRANS.

Fragrant Xeranthemum.

CLASS XIX. ORDER II.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. Tips united Superfluous.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

RECEPTACULUM paleaceum aut nudum. Pappus setaceus. Calyx imbricatus, radiatus: radio colorato.

RECEPTACLE chaffy, or naked. Feather bristly. Empalement tiled, rayed: the ray coloured.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

XERANTHEMUM foliis undulatis, lanatis, apice reflexis: floribus parvis, odoratis, terminalibus: radiis calycis exterioribus rubris: radio interiore albo.

Habitat ad Caput Bonæ Spei.

XERANTHEMUM with waved woolly leaves reflexed at the point: flowers small, sweet-scented and terminal: the outer rays of the empalement red, the inner one white.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A scale from the outer ray of the empalement.
2. A scale from the inner ray.
3. A flower of the disk.

THIS little Xeranthemum is a native of the Cape, perfectly new, and very sweet-scented. As fragrance is very unusual in this fine tribe of plants, we have on that account considered it as a good specific title. It was introduced to the Clapham gardens about the year 1803; and as we have not seen it since that period, we are inclined to think it is not at present in this country. In the herbarium of A. B. Lambert, esq. we found a fine native specimen of an unnamed species very much resembling our plant, but with a profusion of flowers—a habit which ours would in all probability have assumed as soon as it had been familiarized to the change of climate.

Xeranthemum fragrans

PLATE DLXII.

CYNANCHUM BICOLOR.

Two-coloured Cynanchum.

CLASS V. ORDER II.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA. Five Chives. Two Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CONTORTA. Nectarium cylindricum, quinquedentatum.	CONTORTED. Honey-cup cylindrical, five-toothed.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CYNANCHUM foliis cordatis, acutis, pilosis: floribus in umbellis proliferis: corollis bicoloribus: petalis ad basin hirsutis: caule volubili.	CYNANCHUM with heart-shaped, pointed, hairy leaves: flowers grow in proliferous umbels: blossoms two-coloured: petals hirsute at the base: stem twining.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. A blossom spread open.
3. The parts of fructification magnified.
4. The seed-bud, shaft, summit, and chives.
5. The same magnified.

THIS Cynanchum is, we believe, a perfectly new species, and continues to flower during the summer and autumnal months, running to a great length. In that, as well as in other particulars, it bears a considerable resemblance to the Cynanchum extensum of Jacquin's Icones, but is far superior to that species from its petals being enlivened with a rich purple spot, a slight tinge of which is even visible on the smallest buds. There is an abundant succession of bloom, and the flowers appear to expand with freedom. Our drawing was made last August from a fine plant in the hot-stove of the Countess de Vandes.

Cynanchum, bicolor.

PLATE DLXIII.

MIMOSA ELEGANS.

Elegant Mimosa.

CLASS XXIII. ORDER I.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA. Various Dispositions upon one Plant.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

HERMAPH. Calyx 5-dentatus. Corolla 5-fida. Stamina 5, sive plura. Pistillum 1, legumen.
MASCUL. Calyx 5-dentatus. Corolla 5-fida. Stamina 5—10, sive plura.

HERMAPH. Empalement 5-toothed. Blossom 5-cleft. Chives 5 or more. Pointal 1, a pod.
MALE. Empalement 5-toothed. Blossom 5-cleft. Chives 5—10, or more.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

MIMOSA frutescens, inermis: ramis verrucosis: foliis bipinnatis, pinnis propriis 8- ad 9-jugis, partialibus 20- ad 24-jugis, cum impari ad imum minore; spicis axillaribus oblongis divaricatis.

MIMOSA shrubby, unarmed: with warty branches: leaves doubly winged, the first of 8 or 9 pairs, the second of 20 to 24 with a small odd leaflet at the bottom: spikes of flowers axillary, oblong, and divaricate.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower.
2. The same spread open.
3. The same shown from the inner side, one tip magnified.
4. The seed-bud and pointal, summit magnified.

MIMOSA elegans is one of the handsomest of the family that has yet been introduced from New Holland, and very rare, being at this time in no other private collection in this country, but that of A. B. Lambert, esq. from whom we received our specimens; and in whose conservatory it is now in full flower, his plant being about ten feet high and very much branched, with profusion of flowers. It is hardly possible to express the extreme delicacy of the blossoms. The stamens are united (monadelphous) towards the base, and are above two hundred in a single flower. What an apparatus for the impregnation of a single stigma!

From what we have already seen of the cultivation of the beautiful and interesting plants of this country, cultivators will do well to give them as much both of pot and branch room as their houses will afford; as well for the health of the plant as to display to advantage the size of its fine foliage, of which the circumscribed scale of our work would only allow us to represent one half.

Mimosa, elegans

PLATE DLXIV.

IXIA CURTA.

Short Ixia.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, patens, æqualis. Stigmata tria, erectiuscula, patula.	BLOSSOM six petals, spreading and equal. Summits three, nearly upright, and spreading.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

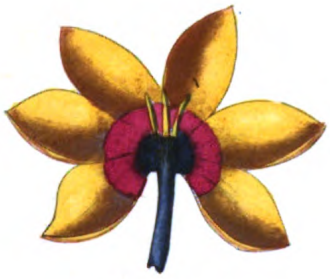
IXIA foliis falcatis: floribus alternis, tri-coloribus: caule humili.	IXIA with scimitar-shaped leaves: flowers alternate, and three-coloured. Stem low.
Habitat ad Caput Bonæ Spei.	Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two sheaths of the empalement.
2. A blossom spread open.
3. Seed-bud and pointal, summit magnified.

THIS new species of Ixia was delineated from a plant in the collection of J. Vere, esq. the summer before last, and although low in stature is certainly high in beauty, and surpassed by very few of loftier growth. It flowers about the middle of April, and requires the same treatment as most other Cape species.

1



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3

Ixia curta.

PLATE DLXV.

RUTA LINIFOLIA.

Flax-leaved Ruta.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-partitus. Petala concava. Receptaculum punctis melliferis decem cinctum. Capsula lobata.

EMPALEMENT 5-parted. Petals concave. Receptacle beset with ten honey-bearing points. Capsule lobed.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

RUTA foliis simplicibus, lanceolatis, glabris: filamentis ciliatis: caule simplici, herbaceo.

Habitat in Hispania.
Ruta linifolia. *Willd. Sp. Pl.*

RUE with simple leaves, lance-shaped and smooth: threads ciliated. Stem simple and herbaceous.
Native of Spain.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A petal.
2. Empalement, chives, and pointal.
3. A chive.
4. The empalement, seed-bud, and pointal.

THE Ruta linifolia is a new plant to the gardens, and we believe is not at present in any other collection but that of Cambridge, where it was raised from seed by Mr. Donn. It is a handsome little herbaceous shrub, and requires the protection of the green-house to preserve it in this climate. Flowers in September and October.

Ruta linifolia

PLATE DLXVI.

CALLICOMA SERRATIFOLIA.

Sawed-leaved Callicoma.

CLASS XI. ORDER II.

DODECANDRIA DIGYNIA. Stamens 11 to 19. Styles 2.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

FLORES in capitulis subrotundis, pedunculatis; involucro sub 4-phyllo. Calyx 4—5-phyllus, foliolis lanceolatis. Corolla 0. Stamina 11—19, calyce triplo longiora, e receptaculo. Styli 2, filiformes: stigmate simplici: germen superum, monoloculare, polyspermum.

FLOWERS in little round heads, upon footstalks; with an involucre of about 4 leaves. Calyx of 4 or 5 leaves, the leaflets lanced. Blossom none. Stamens from 11 to 19, thrice as long as the calyx, growing from the receptacle. Styles 2, thread-shaped. Stigma simple. Germen above, 1-celled, and many-seeded.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower.
2. The same spread open, one tip magnified.
3. The seed-bud and pointals.
4. The same magnified.

CALLICOMA serratifolia is a native of New South Wales, and has now for several years in some choice collections adorned the green-house and conservatory in early spring with its fine heads of flowers; but to whom we are indebted for its first introduction we are uncertain. Some botanists have considered it as a congener of Forster's *Codia,* to which it has certainly a considerable affinity; but as we cannot exactly see the propriety of coupling an apetalous flower having so many stamens with one that is pentapetalous and octandrous, and of which we have no description of the germen or fruit; and there being great probability that more plants of this family may be discovered in the vast tracts of New Holland yet unexplored, we have rather chose to describe it as distinct, than to excuse ourselves by leaving it to be separated at some future period and create more changes of names, a circumstance always to be deprecated and avoided as much as possible by Naturalists. Callicoma is a middle-sized shrub with the leaves finely cottony and whitish on the under side, and has considerable beauty even when out of blossom. It is propagated by layers.

Callicona, serratifolia

PLATE DLXVII.
CERATONIA SILIQUA.
Pod-bearing Ceratonia.

CLASS XXIII. ORDER II.
POLYGAMIA DIŒCIA. Many Nuptials on separate Plants.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

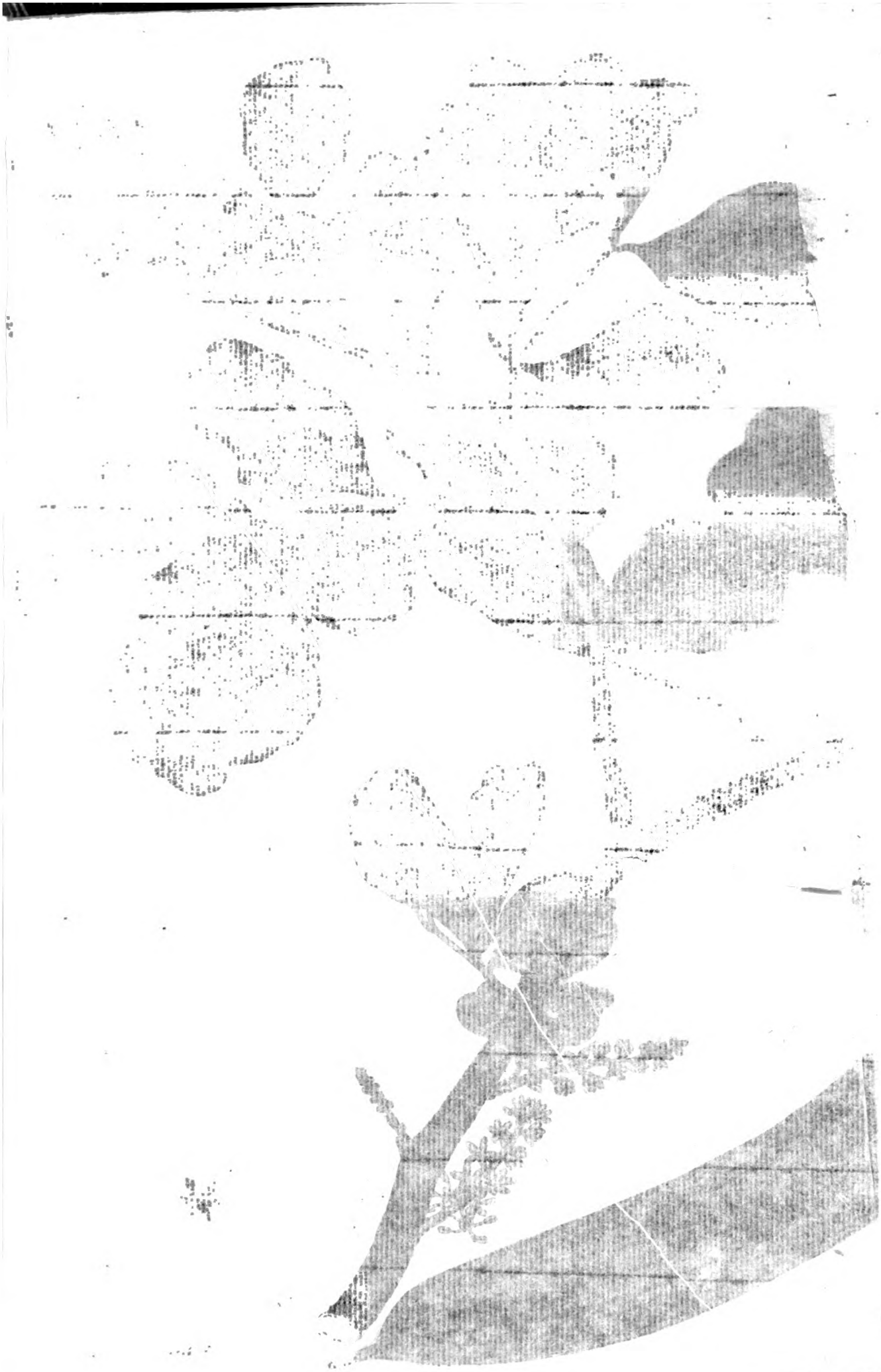
HERMAPH. Calyx 5-partitus. Corolla 0. Stamina 5—8. Stylus filiformis. Stigma capitatum. Legumen coriaceum, pulpâ plenum, polyspermum.

HERMAPH. Empalement 5-parted. Blossom none. Chives 5 to 8. Shaft thread-shaped. Summit headed. Pod leathery, full of pulp, and many-seeded.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower shown from the outside.
2. A dry pod a little opened, one seed detached.

INSTEAD of a new plant, we here submit to our readers one that according to the Kew Catalogue has been an inhabitant of our gardens 239 years: but neither Mr. Aiton nor Mr. Miller had ever seen it blossom, nor during all this long period have we any account of its flowering in this country. Its male flowers however appeared in the Cambridge Botanic Garden the beginning of last February, and from a specimen communicated by Mr. Donn to A. B. Lambert, esq. the present drawing was taken. Mr. Donn's plant was between 4 and 5 feet high, moderately branched, and had the same treatment as his other green-house shrubs. We are uncertain whether the hermaphrodite or female plant be yet in this country; but as the propagation is principally from seed, we think it is very probable. The stamens in our specimen vary in number, being commonly 5, sometimes 6, and more rarely 8. The fruit is added from a dried legume in the Lambertian collection, which was sent from Spain by the late Abbé Cavanilles, who in his *Icones Plantarum, vol.* 2. *p.* 8. and *tab.* 113. (in addition to what was formerly known of the Ceratonia) informs us, that it grows spontaneously on little hills and dry fields in Valencia, and is yet more impatient of cold and moisture than the olive, vast numbers being sometimes killed there by the frost in severe winters. It is in this province also, that the principal cultivation of this useful plant in Spain is situated. The propagation is from seeds, and the diœcious plants are always selected in preference to the hermaphrodites, being better bearers. Some of the more skilful cultivators engraft a male bough upon their female plants for their impregnation, and by this means have no sterile plants in their collections. They flower twice a year, first in February, and again more plentifully in August and September; which is also the time of the fruit's ripening, and the trees are seen at the same time adorned with blossoms, and laden with ripe fruit. Eighty pounds of legumes are sometimes collected from a single tree. They are known to be mature by their putting on a chesnut colour, and are then beaten from the trees by canes of the *Arundo Donax* from 16 to 20 feet long, with part of their crooked roots left, which serve as hooks. Rain is said to be beneficial to the ripe fruits, and even to improve them after they are laid in heaps on the ground. They are finally dried and stored up in barns for use. The cultivators enumerate three varieties, which they call *Melars, Llandars,* and *Costelluts.* The last they distinguish by having larger leaves and of a deeper green, with legumes often a foot long, but with little solidity or sweetness; the second has shorter legumes, but more solid and very sweet; the leaves also are shorter. The first are called Melars (*quasi Melleas*) from *Mel* honey, of which the fruit contains small drops, and sometimes in such abundance that it distils upon the ground, and is fed upon by the bees. The fruits are the principal food of the cattle in the province of Valencia, and also form part of the sustenance of the poor people. The leaves are used in the preparation of leather. Monsieur Olivier also informs us in his *Travels in the Ottoman Empire,* that the Carob-tree grows all over the Island of Crete, and delights most in stony grounds and the clefts of rocks; that the fruits are conveyed thence to Constantinople, to Syria and Egypt, and serve for food to the poor and to children. They are also an ingredient in the sherbets of which the Mussulmans make daily use.



Ceratonia, siliqua

PLATE DLXVIII.

LIPARIA SPHÆRICA.

Round-headed Liparia.

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Two Brotherhoods. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX quinquefidus, lacinia infima elongata. Corollæ alæ inferius bilobæ. Filamenta alternatim breviora. Legumen polyspermum.	CALYX 5-cleft, the lower segment very long. Wings of the blossom two-lobed on the lower side. Chives alternately shorter. Pod many-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

LIPARIA floribus capitatis; foliis lanceolatis, nervosis, glabris. *Willd. Sp. Pl. vol.* iii.	LIPARIA with flowers in heads; the leaves lance-shaped, nerved, and smooth.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A bract.
2. The empalement.
3. A flower spread open.
4. The chives.
5. The same spread open.
6. Seed-bud and pointal.
7. A back view of the head of flowers.

AFRICA has long been celebrated as the land of wonders and novelties, and its vegetable as well as animal productions well entitle it to that character. The beauty and astonishing variety of ever-varying Geraniums, delicate Ixias, elegant Ericas, superb Amaryllises, and magnificent Proteas, received from the Cape of Good Hope alone within these few years, and many of them totally unknown before, have given to our gardens that splendour and perpetual novelty which justly make them the admiration of the world. What still more enhances the pleasure is, that the mine is yet unexhausted, as our present charming subject, not before enumerated in any of our catalogues of cultivated plants, will testify. Mr. Milne, gardener at Fonthill, well known for his zeal and skill in the cultivation of rare plants, obligingly communicated the specimens. Having forwarded the first a little too early, being struck with the singular beauty, and not knowing the habits of the plant, a fortnight after he forwarded a third specimen fully expanded, from which the figure is taken. Mr. Milne informs us, that he raised the Liparia from Cape seeds some years ago, and has kept it in the conservatory, where it is now in blossom. The plant is branchy, and between four and five feet in height. He thinks he possesses two more new species of the genus raised at the same time, which have not yet blossomed with him.


1
3
4
5
6
Lyparia sphaerica

PLATE DLXIX.

CEANOTHUS LANIGER.

Woolly Ceanothus.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

PETALA 5, saccata. Bacca sicca, 3-locularis, 3-sperma.	PETALS 5, bagged. Berry dry, three-celled, three-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CEANOTHUS foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, integerrimis, subtus lanuginosis; ramulis, pedunculis, petiolis, calycibusque hirsutis.	CEANOTHUS with the leaves oblong-lanced, entire, and woolly beneath; the branches, footstalks, flowerstalks, and calyxes hairy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower.
2. A segment of the calyx, with a petal and stamen attached.
3. Seed-bud and pointal.

To New Holland we export criminals for our convenience and safety, and from thence import furs for our covering and flowers for our amusement. So far the balance of trade is in our favour. But by whose hands, or at what time, our present subject was first brought over, we have not been able to learn. The specimen was communicated by A. B. Lambert, esq. in the beginning of April from his collection at Boyton, and we have also seen the plant very finely in flower at Mr. Whitley's nursery, Brompton. Its woolly leaves and branches, contrasted with the Mimosas and other hard-leaved plants from the same country, make an agreeable variety, and the early blossoms are very ornamental. The plants we have seen are moderate-sized branchy shrubs, are kept in the green-house like other New Holland plants, and require no particular treatment. We have seen more species from the same country in herbariums, and some are now alive in this country, although they have not yet blossomed.

Ceanothus laniger.

PLATE DLXX.

JUSTICIA NITIDA.

Shining-leaved Justicia.

CLASS II. ORDER I.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Two Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX simplex seu duplex. Corolla 1-petala, irregularis. Capsula ungue elastico dissiliens: dissepimentum contrarium; adnatum.

EMPALEMENT simple or double. Blossom one-petalled, irregular. Capsule splitting with an elastic claw: partition contrary to the valve; affixed.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

JUSTICIA fruticosa: foliis ellipticis, acuminatis: racemis spicæformibus, verticillatis: bracteis minutis: pedicellis calycibusque glabris.

Swartz. Flora Indiæ occidentalis.

Habitat in insulis Jamaicæ, S. Christophori, Martiniquæ, S. Crucis, et Guadalupæ.

JUSTICIA with a shrubby stem: leaves elliptic and pointed: raceme in the form of a spike, whorled: floral leaves small: footstalks and calyx smooth.

Native of Jamaica, St. Christopher, Martinique, St. Croix, and Guadaloupe.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower spread open.
2. Seed-bud and pointal.
3. The capsule.
4. The same split open.

OF this species of Justicia the only figure extant that we know of is a very indifferent representation of it in Sloane's Jamaica, evidently from a dried specimen. The fine glossy character of the foliage has furnished it with a specific title. The flowers are abundant in succession, but, like most of this genus, of a deciduous or short-lived character. It was introduced to the British gardens, according to Donn's Catalogue, in 1793. Our drawing was made from a plant brought from the West Indies by Lord Seaforth, which flowered in August 1808 in the hot-stove of A. B. Lambert, esq.

Justicia, nitida

PLATE DLXXI.

SIDA PATENS.

Spreading Sida.

CLASS XVI. ORDER VIII.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Threads united. Many Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX simplex. Stylus multipartitus. Capsulæ plures, mono- seu tri-spermæ.

CALYX simple. Pointal many-parted. Seed-vessels many, one- or three-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

SIDA foliis cordatis, dentatis, longè acuminatis, leviter pubescentibus; pedunculis solitariis petiolis longioribus; corollis patentibus; stylis quinquepartitis; capsulis quinque, birostratis.

SIDA with heart-shaped, toothed, long-pointed, and slightly woolly leaves; solitary flower-stalks longer than the footstalks; spreading corollas, five-parted styles, and five two-beaked capsules.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. The chives spread open, one tip magnified.
3. Seed-bud and pointal.

ANOTHER African novelty introduced by Viscount Valentia in 1806 from Abyssinia; and from specimens obligingly communicated by him from his gardens at Arly the drawing is taken. From the seeds already introduced by his Lordship from that yet unexplored, and hitherto almost inaccessible country, and from the connexions he is now endeavouring to establish there, Mr. Salt, who travelled in his Lordship's suite, being now dispatched on an embassy to the King of that country at Gondar, we may soon hope to have a few more specimens of its vegetable productions; at present as imperfectly known as the sources of the Nile, which have eluded the researches of philosophers above two thousand years.

Sida patens, in the natural arrangement of the genus, should be placed next to *Sida reflexa* of Cavanilles and Willdenow.

Sida patens

PLATE DLXXII.

PROTEA SALIGNA.

Willow-leaved Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 4-fida, seu 4-petala. Antheræ lineares, petalis infra apices insertæ. Calyx proprius, nullus. Semina solitaria.

BLOSSOM four-cleft, or of four petals. Tips linear, inserted into the petals below the points. Cup proper, none. Seeds solitary.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PROTEA foliis obliquis, lanceolatis, pubescentibus: capitulis oblongis, involucratis, terminalibus.

Feminei flores ramos terminant cum cono ovato magnitudine pisi, involucro bicolori circumdato.

Habitat ad Caput Bonæ Spei.

PROTEA with oblique, lance-shaped, hairy leaves: heads of flowers oblong, involucrated, and terminal.

Female flowers terminate the branches with an ovate cone about the size of a pea, surrounded by a two-coloured involucrum.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower, one tip magnified.
2. Seed-bud and pointal, summit magnified.
3. Section of a head of flowers from the female plant.
4. Seed-bud and pointal, magnified.

PROTEA saligna, in the Species Plantarum of Linnæus, is considered as only a variety of P. conifera, but is certainly specifically distinct in its foliage, however resembling in other particulars. Finding, soon after we had made our drawing, a female plant in fine bloom, we have annexed a branch of it on the same plate, to elucidate as much as possible the apparent confusion that at present seems to pervade this section of the Genus Protea. The P. saligna of Thunberg, enumerated by Willdenow, we have no doubt, describes the female specimen we have represented, the cone being there mentioned as about the size of a pea, and which exactly accords with our figure. The drawings were made from plants introduced to this country from the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1806, by G. Hibbert, esq.

Protea, saligna

PLATE DLXXIII.

MAGNOLIA AURICULATA.

Ear-leaved Magnolia.

CLASS XIII. ORDER VII.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA. Many Chives. Many Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 3-phyllus. Petala 6—12. Capsulæ 2-valves, imbricatæ. Semina baccata, pendula.	CUP 3-leaved. Petals 6—12. Capsules 2-valved, tiled. Seeds berried, pendulous.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

MAGNOLIA foliis obovato-lanceolatis, basi attenuatis, auritis, glabris, subtus glaucis.	MAGNOLIA with obovate lance-shaped leaves, attenuated towards the base, eared, smooth, and glaucous beneath.
Habitat in America boreali.	Native of North America.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A chive.
2. Seed-bud and pointals.

AMONGST the finest hardy exotics that ornament the gardens, the Magnolias are eminently conspicuous. A fine species of that description our figure represents, drawn from a plant seven feet high in the nursery-ground of Messrs. Whitley and Brames, who inform me that it was sent to them from Maryland in North America, by Mr. Bartram, about the year 1793. It does not seed with us, as very few of the genus do; and when any of them appear to have ripened their seed perfectly, we understand they have very rarely if ever vegetated. This species is perfectly hardy, but is with difficulty raised by layers; which accounts for its being (after a period of sixteen years since its first introduction to this country) not so generally known as it deserves to be. It flowers in the month of May.


Magnolia auriculata

PLATE DLXXIV.

PULTENÆA OBCORDATA.

Inversely Heart-leaved Pultenæa.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX quinque-dentatus, utrinque appendiculatus. Corolla papilionacea, alis vexillo brevioribus. Legumen uniloculare, dispermum.

CUP five-toothed, with an appendage on each side. Blossom butterfly-shaped, with the wings shorter than the standard. Pod of one cell, with two seeds.

See Pultenæa Daphnoides, Pl. XCVIII. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PULTENÆA foliis obcordatis, mucronatis, nitidis.

PULTENÆA with inversely heart-shaped leaves, mucronated, and shining.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. The vexillum.
3. One of the wings.
4. The two petals of the keel.
5. The chives and pointal, one tip magnified.
6. Seed-bud and pointal.

THIS nondescript species of Pultenæa is a native of New Holland, and was discovered on Van Diemen's Land by Mr. Littlejohn, one of the residents on Governor Collins's settlement. It possesses lively yellow flowers, and singularly obcordate leaves, and is a handsome addition to the genus Pultenæa, of which it is a genuine member, having the two little appendages on the cup, the principal (although trivial) leading feature that characterizes the genus. Our drawing was made from a specimen communicated by A. B. Lambert, esq. with whom it has flowered for the first time in this country.

Pultenea, obcordata

PLATE DLXXV.

MARTYNIA DIANDRA.

Diandrous Martynia.

CLASS XIV. ORDER II.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA. Two Chives longer. Seeds covered.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-fidus. Corolla ringens. Capsula lignosa, corticata, rostro hamata, 4-locularis, 4-valvis.	CALYX five-cleft. Corolla gaping. Capsule woody, covered, with a hooked beak; 4 divisions, and 4 openings.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

MARTYNIA caule ramoso, foliis oppositis, cordatis, dentatis, floribus diandris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.*	MARTYNIA with the stem branching, leaves opposite, heart-shaped, and toothed, and flowers diandrous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. The chives.
3. Seed-bud and pointal.
4. The capsule.

WE are glad to have an opportunity of giving a figure of a plant so very ornamental, and so rarely met with in our collections. Martynia diandra is a native of Mexico about Vera Cruz, and requires to be kept in the hothouse, or a glass frame with artificial heat, and has much the same delicate texture as the Martynia proboscidea. Of the figures that have before been published of it, that of Jacquin in his Hortus Schœnbrunnensis, vol. iii. plate 289, is by far the best. A specimen was communicated by A. B. Lambert, esq., in November 1808, and another in May last from a plant which had outlived the winter, and from which the present figure is taken. All the species of Martynia are considered as annuals.

Martynia, diandra

PLATE DLXXVI.

LITHOSPERMUM TINCTORIUM.

Dyers' Bugloss.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA infundibuliformis, fauce perforata, nuda. Calyx 5-partitus.	BLOSSOM funnel-shaped, with the mouth open and naked. Cup 5-cleft.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

LITHOSPERMUM villosum caulibus procumbentibus. *Sp. Pl. editio prima.*	LITHOSPERMUM hairy. Stem procumbent.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. A blossom spread open.
3. Seed-bud and pointal.

THIS rare plant, enumerated in the Hortus Kewensis upon the authority of Sutherland's Catalogue of the Plants in the Physic Garden at Edinburgh, published in 1683, has been long a desideratum in our collections. It grows naturally in dry sandy places about Montpelier, and also in the southern provinces of the Russian empire, from whence we have seen fine specimens collected by Professor Pallas in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium, which now contains the whole collection made at the expense of the Russian Government, during the space of 30 years, by that great naturalist and his assistants. The plant is well calculated for ornamenting rock-works, or light sandy and gravelly borders. The roots are an article of trade, and used to give a red colour to oils, wax, and spirits of wine. Linnæus, after having very properly arranged this plant as a Lithospermum in the first edition of his Species Plantarum, afterwards removed it to the genus Anchusa, which alteration has since been adopted by every editor of his works. The character, however, is decidedly that of a Lithospermum; and the alteration would be difficult to account for, were it not for a memorandum of the late M. L'Heritier (published in the Flore Française), stating that he had seen another plant under that name in the Linnæan herbarium. It therefore appears that Linnæus, after having described the true plant, from his not possessing a specimen of it had afterwards mistaken some species of Anchusa for it. The plant, however, was retained in its proper genus by Gerard in his Flora Gallico-Provincialis, and he has since been followed by Decandolle in the Flore Française. We are aware of Professor Vahl and Willdenow's having given to another Lithospermum the name of tinctorium; but if the genus Arnebia of Forskahl is given up, the characteristic specific of tetrastigma applied to it by Lamarck may be restored. We have never seen any figure of the plant but that of Plenck, Aubriet s in Alyon's Cours de Botanique, and the wooden cut of John Bauhin; the plant figured under the name of Anchusa tinctoria in Woodville's Medical Botany being the Anchusa officinalis. Specimens were communicated by A. B. Lambert, esq., and there is also a fine spreading plant of it now in blossom (May 27th) in the natural ground, in Mr. Harrison's nursery at Brompton.

Lithospermum tinctorium

PLATE DLXXVII.

PROTEA VIRGATA.

Twiggy Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 4-fida, seu 4-petala. Antheræ lineares, petalis infra apices insertæ. Calyx proprius, nullus. Semina solitaria.	BLOSSOM four-cleft, or of four petals. Tips linear, inserted into the petals below the points. Cup proper, none. Seeds solitary.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PROTEA foliis linearibus acutis, supra concavis, subtus convexis: floribus confertis, procumbentibus.	PROTEA with linear pointed leaves, concave above, and convex beneath. Flowers crowded, and lying on the ground.
Habitat ad Caput Bonæ Spei.	Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

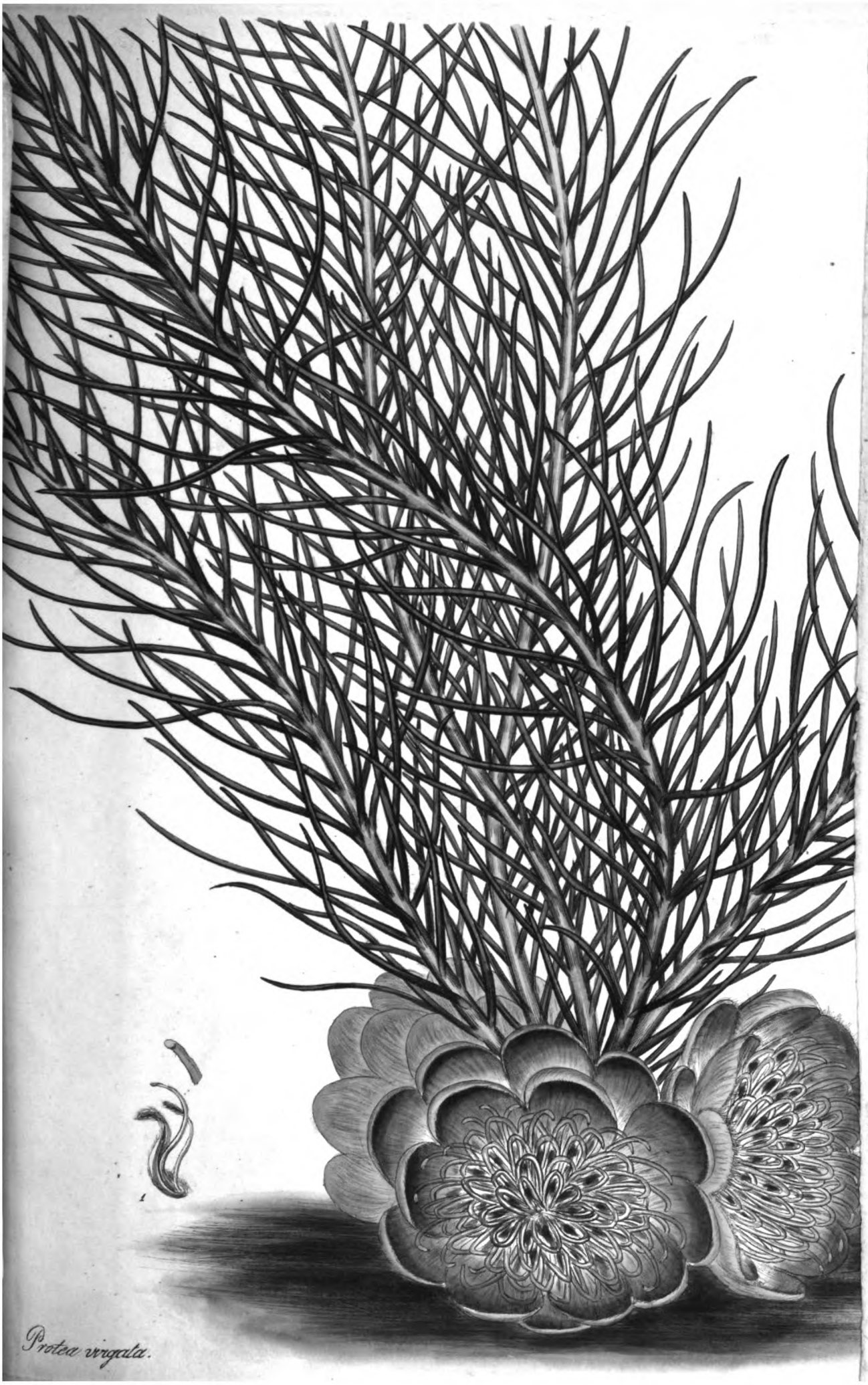
REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower complete, summit magnified.

THE application of specific titles to this wide-spreading family of plants is now become an arduous task; and considering how many of the best are already occupied, an exclusive reference cannot be expected. This species of Protea is altogether new, but bears a powerful resemblance in the flowers to the P. humiflora: but the distinct character of its foliage gives to the tout ensemble a perfect air of novelty; nor is there any figure or description of it extant, that we know of.

Our drawing was made from a fine plant at the nursery of Mr. Knight in the King's Road, Chelsea.

Protea virgata.



Protea virgata.

PLATE DLXXVIII.

ÆGIPHILA DIFFUSA. Fig. 1.

Spreading Ægiphila.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 4-dentatus. Corolla 4-fida. Stylus semibifidus. Bacca bilocularis, loculis dispermis.

CUP four-toothed. Blossom four-cleft. Shaft cleft half-way down. Berry two-celled, cells two-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

ÆGIPHILA foliis ovato-lanceolatis, longè acuminatis, utrinque glabris; paniculis diffusis axillaribus et terminalibus; staminibus tubo vix excedentibus, stylo longissimo.

ÆGIPHILA with oval-lanced, long pointed leaves, smooth on both sides; panicles spreading, axillary, and terminal; stamens scarcely longer than the tube, and shaft very long.

ÆGIPHILA OBOVATA. Fig. 2.

Inversely Oval-leaved Ægiphila.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

ÆGIPHILA foliis obovatis acuminatis, utrinque glabris; paniculis axillaribus et terminalibus; pedicellis calycibusque minutè pubescentibus.

ÆGIPHILA with leaves inversely oval, pointed and smooth; panicles axillary and terminal; flower-stalks and calyxes minutely pubescent.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. A blossom spread open.
3. Seed-bud and pointal, as it appears in the opening buds.
4. The same when fully expanded.

THIS very natural genus was established by Jacquin from the Bois Cabril of the Creoles in Martinico, a shrub, the young shoots of which are greedily sought for and eaten by their cattle, particularly goats, whence the name (in English) Goatwood; and which Jacquin, following the botanical canon, elegantly turned into Ægiphila. With this species the celebrated Swartz has conjoined the Knoxia of Browne's Jamaica and Manabea lævis of Aublet's Guiana, and added two more species, Æ. fœtida and Æ. trifida, discovered by himself; and Willdenow has yet further augmented it with the Manabea villosa and arborescens of Aublet, and the Nuxia of Lamarck: the last, however, we consider as a very doubtful species. That fine collection of plants from the West Indies, introduced in 1807 by lord Seaforth, and by him presented to A. B. Lambert, esq. and which we have already so often quoted, has brought to our knowledge two more species, which we have denominated diffusa and obovata, from what appeared to us to be their most prominent features. Both shrubs are natives of the West Indies, and were sent to us in flower in August 1808. They are propagated by cuttings, and have not yet ripened seeds in England, but produce flowers annually in abundance during the months of July and August.

Aegiphila, obovata fig.

PLATE DLXXIX.

CRATÆGUS AZAROLUS.

The Azarole.

CLASS II. ORDER XII.

ICOSANDRIA DIGYNIA. Twenty Chives. Two Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX quinquefidus. Petala quinque. Bacca infera, 1—5-sperma.	CUP five-cleft. Blossom five petals. Berry below, with from 1 to 5 seeds.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CRATÆGUS foliis obtusis, subtrifidis, dentatis, pubescentibus.	CRATÆGUS with blunt, pubescent, toothed leaves generally 3-cleft.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower spread open.
2. The same shown from the outer side.

THE Azarole grows naturally in Italy, in the South of France, in Carniola, and on the banks of the Tanais in the Russian empire, where it was found by Gerber in 1741. It grows to be a tree of rather small size, and is much cultivated in Italy, in the South of France, and in Sicily, for the sake of the fruit, which is as large as a cherry, of a fine red colour with sometimes a tinge of yellow, and is said to have a very agreeable flavour. At present the Azarole is very scarce in this country, and we have never seen it in blossom but at Burchall's nursery at Fulham, in May 1808, when our drawing was made. This year the plant has produced no blossoms. To those who are desirous of cultivating the Azarole, and adding another variety to their deserts, we would recommend planting it in well sheltered situations; or perhaps training against a wall, as practised for peaches and other delicate fruits, would be still better. Considerable trees of the Azarole formerly existed in His Majesty's Gardens at Kew, and in those of the Duke of Northumberland at Sion House; and we have lately seen the remains of one in Mr. Swainson's collection at Twickenham; but we are not aware that any exist at present in England. That of Plenck excepted, in his Medical Plants, Pl. 390, we believe no other coloured figure of it has before been published.

Cratægus. Azarolus

PLATE DLXXX.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM ACINACIFORME.

Scimitar-leaved Mesembryanthemum.

CLASS XII. ORDER IV.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA. Twenty Chives. Five Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

PETALA valde numerosa, linearia, basi cohærentia.	PETALS very numerous, linear, cohering at the base.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM foliis acinaciformibus: floribus amplissimis, lætè purpureis. *Dillenii Hortus Elthamensis,* tab. CCXI.	FIG-MARYGOLD with scimitar-shaped leaves: flowers very large, and of a bright purple colour.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement, seed-bud, and pointals.

THROUGHOUT this extensive tribe of plants, this is the most splendid species of Mesembryanthemum we are at present acquainted with; and although an old plant in the gardens, it is quite a rarity to meet with it in flower. Our specimen is from the collection of Mr. Trimmer, of Kew Bridge, whose method of forcing it into bloom may be worth the attention of cultivators. It is by training it up against the glass, and watering it very sparingly; indeed, so little water is requisite for many of the succulent plants, that we have seen them thrive very well without any, except what they absorb from the humidity of the atmosphere in the descending dews.

Mesembryanthemum, acinaciforme

PLATE DLXXXI.

SALIX VITELLINA.

Yellow-coloured Willow.

CLASS XXI. ORDER II.

DECANDRIA DIANDRIA, Chives and Pistils on different Plants. Two Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

* *Male flowers.*	* *Male flowers.*
AMENTUM cylindraceum. Calyx squamosus. Corolla 0. Glandula 1 sessilis.	Amentum cylindraceum. Calyx squamosus. Corolla 0. Glandula 1 sessilis.

* *Female flowers.*	* *Female flowers.*
AMENTUM cylindraceum. Calyx squamosus. Corolla 0. Germen 2-fidum. Capsula 1-locularis, 2-valvis. Semina tomentosa.	Amentum cylindraceum. Calyx squamosus. Corolla 0. Germen 2-fidum. Capsula 1-locularis, 2-valvis. Semina tomentosa.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Salix foliis lanceolatis, serratis, glabris, subtus glaucis; ramis pilosis.	Salix foliis lanceolatis, serratis, glabris, subtus glaucis; ramis pilosis.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A male flower.
2. [illegible] of the stem with some of the [illegible] of

This fine species of willow is remarkable, first, for the unusual size of its shoots, rising to the height [illegible] in one season; secondly, for their superior tenacity, being [illegible] and pliable for the singular white powder (or bloom) [illegible] the Grey-hound with which they are [illegible] which, when [illegible] be [illegible] rubbed off, is very quickly regenerated. It is said to be a native of [illegible], and to have been introduced by Mr. J. [illegible] of Sloane Gate about the year 179[illegible]. [illegible] Salix [illegible] of Willd. now which he published [illegible] those who have seen his specimen [illegible] Specimens are here from the collection of Mr. [illegible] Esq. who [illegible] April scale flowers [illegible], and besides its great utility as a very ornamental plant.


Salix violacea
1
2

PLATE DLXXXI.

SALIX VIOLACEA.

Violet-coloured Willow.

CLASS XXII. ORDER II.

DIŒCIA DIANDRIA. Chives and Pointals on different Plants. Two Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

* *Masculi flores.*

AMENTUM cylindraceum. Calyx squamosus. Corolla 0. Glandulæ baseos nectariferæ.

* *Feminei flores.*

AMENTUM cylindraceum. Calyx squamosus. Corolla 0. Stylus 2-fidus. Capsula 1-locularis, 2-valvis. Semina papposa.

* *Male flowers.*

CATKIN cylindrical. Empalement squamous. Blossom none. Glands at the base, bearing honey.

* *Female flowers.*

CATKIN cylindrical. Empalement squamous. Blossom none. Shaft 2-cleft. Capsule 1-locular, 2-valved. Seeds downy.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

SALIX foliis lanceolatis, acuminatis, serrulatis, glabris, subtus glaucis: ramis pulvere violaceo tectis.

WILLOW with lance-shaped leaves finely sawed, smooth, and glaucous beneath: branches covered over with a violet-coloured powder.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A male flower.
2. A bit of the lower part of the stem with some of the powder rubbed off.

THIS fine species of willow is remarkable, first, for the gigantic size of its shoots, rising to the height of ten and sometimes twelve feet in one season; secondly, for their superior tenacity, being yet more tough than the common Osier; and thirdly, for the singular blue powder (considerably resembling that found upon the Orleans plum) with which they are always covered; and which, when any part of it has been accidentally rubbed off, is very quickly regenerated. It is said to be a native of Russia or Siberia, and to have been introduced by Mr. John Bell of Sion Gate about the year 1798. Whether it may or may not be the same species as Salix acutifolia of Willdenow, which he published without having seen the fructification, we leave to those who have seen his specimen to determine.

Our specimens are from the collection of A. B. Lambert, esq. who informs us that it produces in April male flowers annually at Boyton, and besides its great utility is a very ornamental plant.

PLATE DLXXXI.

SALIX VIOLACEA.

Violet-coloured Willow.

CLASS XXI. ORDER II.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA, Chives and Pistils on different Plants. Two Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

* *Male flowers.*	* *Male flowers.*
AMENTUM cylindraceum. Calyx squamosus. Corolla 0. Glan. [illegible]	CATKIN cylindrical [illegible] Blossom [illegible]. Glands at the base [illegible] honey.
* *Female flowers.*	* *Female flowers.*
AMENTUM cylindraceum. Calyx squamosus. Corolla 0. Stigma 2-fidum. Capsula 1-locularis, [illegible]. Semina papposa.	CATKIN cylindrical [illegible] Blossom [illegible]. Pistil 2-cleft. Capsule 1-celled, 2-valved. Seeds downy.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] of the branches [illegible] recumbentibus, serratis, [illegible], subtus glaucis: ramis pubescentibus.	A willow with ancestrated leaves finely serrated, and glaucous beneath: branches covered over with a violet-coloured [illegible].

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A male flower.
2. [illegible] part of the stem with some of the powder rubbed off.

[illegible] of willow is remarkable, first, for the gigantic size of its shoots, rising to the height [illegible] in one season; secondly, for their superior tenacity, bearing [illegible] and thirdly, for the singular [illegible] powder (considerably [illegible] the Orleans plum) with which they are [illegible] and which, when [illegible] accidentally rubbed off, is very quickly regenerated. It is said to be a native of [illegible] have been introduced by Mr. John Lee of Sion Gate about the year 179[illegible] [illegible] as Salix [illegible] of Willd. now, which he published [illegible] those who have seen his specimen to determine [illegible] from the collection of [illegible] Lambert, esq. who informs us that [illegible] flowers annually [illegible], and besides its great utility is a very ornamental plant.

Salix violacea

PLATE DLXXXII.

PROTEA MELLIFERA ALBIFLORA.

White-flowered Honey-bearing Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 4-fida, seu 4-petala. Antheræ lineares, petalis infra apices insertæ. Calyx proprius, nullus. Semina solitaria.

BLOSSOM four-cleft, or of four petals. Tips linear, inserted into the petals below the points. Cup proper, none. Seeds solitary.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PROTEA foliis lanceolatis ellipticis: capituloque terminali, magno, albo.
Habitat ad Caput Bonæ Spei.

PROTEA with elliptic lance-shaped leaves: head of flowers terminal, large, and white.
Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Seed-bud, chives, and pointal.

WHETHER we consider this Protea as a species, or only a variety, it well deserves a representation. The only plant we have ever seen of it, and from whence our figure was taken, was in the collection of the Duke of Northumberland at Sion House, in the year 1807. Its unequivocal claim to the specific title of mellifera we unawares experienced, as, in bending the plant a little forward to view the interior of its flowers, (the plant being near seven feet high,) it literally poured out a stream of nectareous juice, the cup being filled with honey as high as the imbrications could possibly contain it.

PLATE LXXX.

PROTEA MELLIFERA, ALBIFLORA.

White-flowered Honey-bearing Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

Tetrandria Monogynia. Linnæi. — Proteæ.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

[illegible]

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

[illegible]

Cultivated, native, and perennial.

[illegible] well deserves a respectable [illegible] seen of it, and from whence our figure was taken, was in the collection [illegible] Hortus, in the year 1800. [illegible] considered, as, in honoring the plant [illegible] seven feet high [illegible] literally poured out a stream of nectar [illegible] being [illegible] as the [illegible] could possibly contain.


mellifera

PLATE DLXXXIII.

LONICERA JAPONICA.

Japanese Woodbine.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 1-petala, irregularis. Bacca polysperma, bilocularis, infera.	BLOSSOM of one petal, irregular. Berry many-seeded, 2-celled, below.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

LONICERA foliis perennantibus petiolatis villosis: caule volubili. Lonicera japonica. *Willd. Sp. Pl.*	LONICERA with ever-green downy leaves upon footstalks, and a twining stem.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower spread open.
2. The seed-bud and pointal.

THIS far-fetched and yet rare species of "the luscious woodbine" is the Kin-gin-qua, or Gold and Silver Flower, of the Japanese, as we learn from Kæmpfer and Thunberg. The same name is also affixed to a Chinese drawing of the plant, a copy of which we have seen in the collection of A. B. Lambert, esq. From the same drawing we learn that the flowers come sometimes more in heads, and much more numerous than in our specimen; which may probably be accounted for from the plants being kept here in the green-house. Being an ever-green, like the Minorca and American twining honey-suckles, the species is the more desirable. It was introduced, we are informed, from China about the year 1805, and our drawing was taken in July 1809, in the garden of the Count de Vandes at Bayswater.


2

PLATE DLXXXIV.

PHLOMIS SAMIA.

Samian Phlomis.

CLASS XIV. ORDER I.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA. Two Chives longer. Seeds covered.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX angulatus. Corollæ labium superius incumbens, compressum, villosum.	CUP angled: upper lip of the corolla incumbent, compressed and downy.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PHLOMIS caule hirsuto, foliis cordatis, crenatis, subtus tomentosis, bracteis tripartitis subulatis mucronatis calycem æquantibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 120.	PHLOMIS with a hairy stalk: leaves heart-shaped, scolloped, and cottony underneath: bracts 3-parted, awl-shaped, as long as the cup.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. A flower spread open.
3. Seed-bud and pointal.

THIS curious species appears to have been introduced by Mr. Miller; but, not being enumerated in the Hortus Kewensis, nor the Catalogue of the Cambridge Botanic Garden, must have been since lost. Indeed Mr. Miller informs us, that the severe winter of 1740 destroyed all the plants of it then in England. A. B. Lambert, esq. who communicated the specimens in July last from his garden at Boyton, informs us that Dr. Williams, regius professor of botany at Oxford, favoured him with the plant; and his predecessor Dr. Sibthorpe, who made two journeys into Greece to enrich us with the natural history of that interesting country, was probably the re-introducer. The name Samia is derived from the island of Samos; but Monsieur Desfontaines informs us (in his Flora Atlantica) that the original Samian plant of Tournefort and the Phlomis Samia of Linnæus (which he found wild about Mount Atlas) are different species. Both may possibly be natives of Samos: the posthumous Flora Græca of Dr. Sibthorpe, now publishing by his friend Dr. Smith, will, we trust, decide it. There is no prior figure of the plant.

Lamia

PLATE DLXXXV.

SOPHORA JAPONICA.

Japanese Sophora.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-dentatus, supernè gibbus. Corolla papilionacea: alis longitudine vexilli. Lomentum moniliforme.	CUP five-toothed, swelling above. Blossom butterfly-shaped, with wings the length of the keel. Pod necklace-shaped.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

SOPHORA foliis pinnatis: foliolis pluribus ovatis glabris: caule arboreo. *Willd. Sp. Pl.*	SOPHORA with winged leaves: the leaflets numerous, ovate, and smooth: stem arborescent.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. The vexillum.
3. One of the alæ.
4. The carina.
5. The chives.
6. The seed-bud and pointal.

SOPHORA japonica is the largest species of that genus at present known. The specimen exhibited is from a tree more than 40 feet high, in the collection of John Ord, esq. at Purser's Cross, Fulham, which was planted by himself about fifty years ago. Our attachment to even the inanimate companions of our youth, and the pleasure we derive from them, are thus beautifully expressed by one of our English poets (Cowley, we believe):

"A wood coëval with himself he sees;
And loves his old cotemporary trees."

Mr. Ord obtained his plants of Mr. Gordon, nurseryman at Mile End, who introduced the species from China in the year 1753. The first time of its flowering in this country, we learn, was in his Grace the Duke of Northumberland's collection at Sion, in August 1797. The only figure we have seen is in Jacquin's Hortus Schœnbrunnensis, vol. iii. Burmann, in his Flora Indica, and after him Linnæus, describe the flowers as white. In Mr. Ord's garden they are of a faint yellow, as in the figure of Jacquin; and in the specimens which we have seen from Sion House, faint yellow tinged with purple. Excellent in the study of flowers is the maxim of Virgil,

"..... Nimiùm ne crede colori."

Sophora Japonica

PLATE DLXXXVI.

LILIUM SPECIOSUM.

Showy Lily.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, campanulata: nectarium linea longitudinalis: capsulæ valvulis pilo cancellato connexis.	BLOSSOM 6-leaved, bell-shaped. Nectary a longitudinal line. Valves of the seed-pod connected with a lattice-work of hairs.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

LILIUM foliis sparsis, ovato-oblongis: floribus cernuis mox revolutis: caule ramoso. Lilium speciosum. *Willd. Sp. Pl.*	LILY with scattered oval-oblong leaves: the flowers nodding, soon rolled back, and the stem branching.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Seed-bud and pointal.

WE can but seldom have the pleasure of recording so valuable an acquisition to our collections as this truly magnificent species, introduced from China by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks about the year 1807, and a figure of it also published by him in 1791, being plate 47 of the Icones Selectæ, from drawings made in Japan by Kæmpfer, and now deposited in the British Museum. The woolliness and bulbs on the stem in our specimen, and the want of constriction at the base of the leaves, (if any such ever exists in nature,) differ considerably from the figure above quoted; but the strong general resemblance, and a consideration of the many variations to which other species of this genus are subject, induce us to regard it as a variety from the same common stock. The stem rises to between three and four feet in height, and sometimes even higher; and produces from three to nine or more flowers, according to its strength and situation. The bulb which it produces from the base of every leaf forms a future plant, and thus to unrivalled beauty adds abundance. Its time of flowering enhances its value, being in August, when all other lilies have deserted the parterre. Mr. Williams, nurseryman at Turnham Green, favoured us with the specimen.

Lilium speciosum

PLATE DLXXXVII.

CORCHORUS? JAPONICUS *flore pleno.*

Japanese Corchorus with double flowers.

CLASS XIII. ORDER I.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Many Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 5-petala. Calyx 5-phyllus, deciduus. Capsula plurivalvis, loculamentosa.	BLOSSOM of 5 petals. Cup 5-leaved, falling off. Fruit with many valves, subdivided.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CORCHORUS capsulis rotundis glabris, foliis duplicato-serratis.—*Flora Japonica, p.* 227.	CORCHORUS with round smooth capsules, and the leaves doubly sawed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The pointals.

THIS elegant shrub is amply described in the Flora Japonica of Professor Thunberg, who found it growing naturally about Nagasaki, Miaco, and various parts of the Japanese empire; where it is also commonly cultivated for ornament. The double variety here figured he particularly specifies as naturally adorning the country about Miaco. In Houttuyns Pflanrensystem, vol. vii. plate 54, there is also an engraving of it. The single-flowered has not yet been introduced to this country. The time of blossoming is in early spring: but it does not appear to confine itself to that season, as we have been favoured with fresh specimens at various seasons from April to October; and we may therefore safely predict its being long a favourite with cultivators. The flexile twigs starred with blossoms look at a little distance like garlands, and extend when supported to a great length. All the flowers that we have seen are from 5- to 8-gynous; which, with the singular form of the capsule, makes us consider it as a very doubtful species of Corchorus. The Japanese name is Jamma Buki.

Our figure is taken from specimens communicated by Mr. Milne of Fonthill, who informs us that his plant now growing in the conservatory is ten feet high. We first observed it in bloom early last spring at Messrs. Colville's, and in several other collections during the summer, but smaller both in flowers and leaves.

PLATE DLXXXVIII.

SIDA HASTATA.

Halberd-leaved Sida.

CLASS XVI. ORDER VIII.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. One Brotherhood. Many Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX simplex, angulatus. Stylus multi-partitus. Capsulæ plures, 1- seu 3-spermæ.

CUP simple-angled. Shafts many-parted. Seed-pods many, one- to three-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

SIDA foliis inferioribus cordatis angulatis, superioribus elongato-hastatis; pedunculis axillaribus, unifloris, longissimis.
Sida hastata, *Willd. Sp. Pl.*

SIDA with the lower leaves somewhat heart-shaped and angled, the upper ones long-halberd-shaped; flower-stalks very long, one-flowered, and axillary.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The chives spread open.
2. The pointals.

THIS species was first properly distinguished and described by the Spanish botanist Cavanilles in his Dissertatio de Sida, where he has also given a figure of it; and upon this with the Sida cristata and Dilleniana his genus Anoda was founded. Other botanists, however, have not agreed to this division, and both Professor Martyn in his Dictionary and Willdenow still consider them as Sidas of which they now enumerate 99 species; and the new species brought from Abyssinia by Lord Valentia, and published in our 117th number, completes the century. Most of the species have been destined by nature to blossom beneath a milder sky than ours; the Sida hastata was found by the French botanist Dombey growing naturally in Peru and Lima in moist places; and A. B. Lambert, esq., who favoured us with the specimen last September, received the seeds from the East Indies. The two other varieties of this enumerated by Cavanilles and Willdenow we have not seen. The plant is annual, and has yet been kept in the stove.

da. hastata

PLATE DLXXXIX.

GLADIOLUS ANGUSTUS, *minor.*

Small Narrow-leaved Cornflag.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA sexpartita, ringens. Stamina adscendentia.	BLOSSOM six divisions, gaping. Chives ascending.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

GLADIODUS foliis linearibus, longis, costatis; corollis flavescentibus; petalis tribus inferioribus rubro notatis.	CORNFLAG with linear leaves long and ribbed: blossom yellowish; the three lower petals marked with red.

Gladiolus angustus. *Jacquin. Icones, tab.* 252, *vol.* ii.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The outer sheath of the empalement.
2. The inner sheath.
3. A blossom spread open.
4. Seed-bud and pointal.
5. Flower of a larger variety.

OUR figure represents a plant from the nursery of Mr. Williams, and which we at first were inclined to regard as a distinct species from the Gladiolus angustus of Jacquin: but meeting soon after with a plant in the collection of Messrs. Whitley and Brames, of larger dimensions, (a flower of which we have represented,) its intermediate character appears, upon comparison, to connect a regular chain of variation, the smallest link of which is (at present) the one now figured.

Both plants are of easy culture, requiring no other treatment than what is common to bulbs of this class.

Gladiolus angustus minor

PLATE DXC.

MESPILUS ODORATISSIMA.

Sweet-scented Mespilus.

CLASS XII. ORDER V.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA. Twenty Chives. Five Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-fidus. Petala 5. Bacca infera, 5-sperma.	CALYX 5-cleft. Petals 5. Berry below, 5-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

MESPILUS foliis utrinque pubescentibus, pinnatifidis; laciniis incisis.	MESPILUS with leaves downy on both sides, and wing-cleft; with the segments slit.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement and pointals.
2. A branch of ripe fruit.

FOR this undescribed species of Mespilus we are indebted to the Right Hon. the Marquis of Bath, who first observed it to be distinct from the Mespilus tanacetifolia, with which it has commonly been confounded, and pointed out the specific differences to Mr. Lambert in 1807. The accuracy of his Lordship's observations we have often verified this summer in the different collections about London, and find the two species quite distinct in fruit, foliage, and bracteæ. Mespilus odoratissima forms handsome dwarf trees, from 6 to 12 feet high in the specimens we have seen. The blossoms appear in June, and are remarkably fragrant, but considerably smaller than in M. tanacetifolia; but this is abundantly compensated by the livelier colour and greater profusion of the fruit with which the boughs are loaded in autumn. The tree called by Professor Pallas Cratægus orientalis, (see the English translation of his Travels in the Crimea, vol. ii. p. 174 and 181,) and which he found cultivated for its fruit in the south-western parts of the Crimea, where it also grows wild on the mountains, is this species, as we have ascertained from his Herbarium; and the little red Medlar found in Anatolia by Tournefort, (see his Travels, vol. ii. p. 322 of the English translation,) noticed by Dr. Smith in his Exotic Botany, is probably the same thing. We were favoured with the specimens both of this and M. tanacetifolia (our next plate) by the Right Hon. the Marchioness of Bath, from Longleat.

Mespilus, odoratissima

PLATE DXCI.

MESPILUS TANACETIFOLIA.

Tansy-leaved Medlar.

CLASS XII. ORDER V.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA. Twenty Chives. Five Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-fidus. Petala 5. Bacca infera, 5-sperma.	CALYX 5-cleft. Petals 5. Berry below, 5-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

MESPILUS floribus bracteatis; foliis pinnatifidis; laciniis argutè serratis, pubescentibus.	MESPILUS with bracts to the flowers; the leaves wing-cleft, with the divisions sawed and downy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement and pointals.
2. A branch with ripe fruit.

NEITHER is this species enumerated in the works of Linnæus. The great French botanist Tournefort, who discovered it on the mountains of Anatolia in 1701, thus describes it: "These mountains produce a fine sort of Azarolier or Medlar-tree; there are some as big as oaks. Their trunk is covered with a cleft grayish bark; the branches are bushy, and spreading out on the sides; the leaves are in bunches two inches and a half long, fifteen lines broad, shining, a little hairy on both sides, commonly divided into three parts even to the rib, and these parts indented very neatly on the edges, pretty much like the leaves of tansy; the part at the end of the leaf is again divided into three parts. The fruit grow two or three together at the end of the young shoots, and resemble small apples of an inch diameter with five roundings like the ribs of a melon, a little hairy, pale green inclining to a yellow, with a navel raised of five leaves. We sometimes find one or two of these leaves growing out of the flesh of the fruit, or its stalk. The fruit though agreeable is not so pleasant as our Medlar, but I believe it would be excellent if it were cultivated. The Armenians not only eat as much of this as they can, but likewise fill their bags. The short period the tree has been introduced (not above 20 years, as we are informed) will not allow any in England, as yet, to have reached the size above mentioned; and we much doubt whether it may be thought worthy of cultivation here for the fruit: but the beauty of the tree and agreeable fragrance of the blossoms sufficiently recommend it to a place in the pleasure-garden. This and the last described species with the artificial characters of the genus Mespilus have all the natural habits of Cratægus, and show how ill even our most admired systems are calculated to trace and mark these fine gradations, which, while they yet distinguish, closely connect all nature. Too often the hue and cry of "Heretics! Innovators!" thundered out by the schools against all who will not implicitly follow their dogmas, drive the calm and unprejudiced students of nature out of the field. Yet he that discovers one new truth is surely a benefactor to society; but he that defends and inculcates error is a tyrant in the kingdom of Nature.

nilis, tanacetifolia

PLATE DXCII.

MIMOSA GRANDIFLORA.

Great-flowered Mimosa.

CLASS XXIII. ORDER I.

POLYGAMIA MONOECIA. Flowers Male, Female, and Hermaphrodite, on the same Plant.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

HERMAPHRODITI. Calyx 5-dentatus. Corolla 5-fida vel 5-petala. Stamina 4—200. Pistillum 1. Legumen bivalve.

MASCULI. Calyx 5-dentatus. Corolla 5-fida seu 5-petala. Stamina 4—200.

HERMAPHRODITES. Cup 5-toothed. Blossom 5-cleft or 5-petalled. Chives 4 to 200. Shaft 1. Pod two-valved.

MALE FLOWERS. Cup 5-toothed. Blossom 5-cleft, or of 5 petals. Chives 4 to 200.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

MIMOSA inermis, foliis bipinnatis, multijugis, ciliatis; racemo composito terminali.

Acacia grandiflora. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 1074.

MIMOSA unarmed, with doubly-winged leaves in many pairs and ciliated, and flowers in a compound terminating bunch.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. The chives spread open.
3. The pointal.

THIS species, conspicuous by its tall woody stems, large purple blossoms, and delicate foliage, was brought to the Royal Gardens at Kew from India by Mrs. Norman, about the year 1769. It is a plant of quick growth, and blossoms freely, but has never produced any pods in this country. The only figure of it we have seen is that by Reinagle in Dr. Thornton's Illustration of the System of Linnæus. A plate however was finished for L'Heritier, who first described it; but his death prevented its publication. The stamens (as in many other Mimosas) are united near the base. The blossoms open in succession from the bottom of the bunch upwards, and continue great part of the summer. The leaves are deciduous. The specimen was communicated from Boyton by A. B. Lambert, esq. in August.


1
2
3

PLATE DXCIII.

CROTALARIA TETRAGONA.

Four-sided Crotalaria.

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Two Brotherhoods. Ten Stamens.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

LEGUMEN pedicellatum, turgidum. Stamina omnia connexa.	POD on a stalk, swollen. Stamens all connected.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CROTALARIA caule tetragono, strigoso; petiolis brevibus, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, acuminatis; stipulis caulem amplexantibus.	CROTALARIA with the stem 4-sided, with flat pressed hairs: short footstalks: leaves oblong-lanced, and pointed: stipules embracing the stem.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The keel.
2. The chives and pointal.
3. Seed-bud and pointal.

THIS new and very ornamental species is remarkable for having the under lip of the calyx often undivided, and every part of the plant up to the blossom covered with shining close-pressed hairs: nor are they entirely wanting on the blossom; on the lower part of the keel they are very conspicuous, hanging downwards like a little beard. A groove with a fringe on each side runs also along the upper side of the style towards the summit. Two thread-shaped silky stipules rise at the base of every leaf-stalk, and, being reflected backwards, closely embrace the stem. A solitary stipule also rises at the base of each flower-stalk, and two where it unites with the calyx: but these, from their singular situation, must perhaps be considered as bracteæ.

We were favoured with the specimens in November from Lord Valentia's gardens at Arley, along with the Plectranthus barbata. His Lordship received the seeds last year from Dr. Roxburgh in India, by the name of Crotalaria tetragona. The plant appears to be shrubby. No account of the species has before been published. Its place in the genus is near to the Crotalaria juncea figured in our sixth volume.


Crotolaria. tetragona

PLATE DXCIV.

PLECTRANTHUS BARBATUS.

Bearded Plectranthus.

CLASS XIV. ORDER I.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA. Four unequal Stamens. Naked Seeds.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX laciniâ summâ majore. Corolla resupinata, ringens; tubo sursùm gibbo vel calcarato.	CUP with the upper division largest. Blossom lying on its back, gaping; tube with a spur above or swelled out.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PLECTRANTHUS racemis bracteatis, bracteis deciduis; foliis ovatis, crenatis, pubescentibus, rugosis, per petiolos decurrentibus: corollæ labio superiore emarginato brevissimo; inferiore subovato, concavo, hirsuto.	PLECTRANTHUS with bracts to the bunches, bracts falling off: the leaves oval, scolloped, downy and wrinkled, running down the footstalks; the upper lip of the blossom short, and slightly notched; the lower nearly ovate, compressed and hairy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. A blossom with the segments cut off to expose the chives.
3. The seed-bud and pointal, summit magnified.

THE stem of Plectranthus is four-sided with blunt corners, and woolly. The leaves are fleshy, minutely dotted on both sides, and border their footstalks down to the stem. The flower-stalks, the lower part of the cups, and under lip of the blossom, are set with stiff clear bristles. The tube of the blossom is without a spur, and swelled on the upper side. Every part of the plant has a powerful fragrance. The specimens were communicated in November by Mr. Giddings, gardener to Lord Valentia at Arley; with a letter stating, that he raised the plants from Abyssinian seeds sent home by his Lordship about four years ago, and that they grow at Arley to about two feet in height, and thrive with the common treatment of stove plants.

The first species known of this genus, Plectranthus punctatus, the Ocymum punctatum of Linnæus, was also brought from Abyssinia by the celebrated Bruce.

lectranthus, barbatus

PLATE DXCV.

PANAX FRUTICOSUM.

Shrubby Panax.

CLASS XXIII. ORDER II.

POLYGAMIA DIŒCIA. Flowers Male, Female, and Hermaphrodite on different Plants.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

HERMAPHRODITUS. Umbella. Calyx 5-dentatus, superus. Corolla 5-petala. Stamina 5. Styli 2 vel 3, sæpe cohærentes. Bacca 2- vel 3-sperma, infera.

HERMAPHRODITE. An umbel. Cup 5-toothed, above. Blossom 5-petalled. Stamens 5. Shafts 2 or 3, sometimes cohering. Berry 2- or 3-seeded, below.

The male or female flowers we have never seen.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PANAX foliis supradecompositis, dentato-ciliatis; caule fruticoso. *Willd. Sp. Pl.*

PANAX with leaves more than doubly compound, ciliated with little teeth; the stem shrubby.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Empalement, chives, and pointals.
2. The pointals.
3. The plant in miniature.

ON examining the flowers of this curious and rare species of Panax, we were a little startled to find how widely they differed from the character of the genus; being trigynous, and the berry three-seeded. Professor Jacquin has also observed the same variation in the flowers of P. aculeatum (see his Icones, tab. 634); and fifty years ago Trew observed and delineated the same number of styles in Panax trifolium, one of the original species upon which the genus was established. Nor had this escaped the scrutinizing eye of that profound observer of nature Bernard Jussieu. From these authorities, therefore, in consonance with our own observations, we have enlarged the character of the genus to include the species. Panax fruticosum, as we learn from Rumphius's Herbarium Amboinense, vol. iv. p. 78 and 79, rises to between five and six feet in height, with a stem as thick as a man's arm, and grows naturally in the Island of Ternate, where it is also much cultivated by the natives for food, medicine, and œconomy; being planted to separate the areas of their gardens and mark the boundaries of their fields. The boiled leaves are eaten as greens, and a decoction both of the leaves and root is used successfully in nephritic diseases, for which they also sometimes prescribe the roots to be eaten raw. The fame of the plant as a powerful diuretic is also great in Amboyna; where, as well as in Ternate, it is commonly planted both for ornament and use. Labillardiere, the French botanist, who accompanied the expedition that sailed in quest of the unfortunate Lapeyrouse, informs us (in his account of the voyage) that when at Amboyna he found this plant encircling the tomb of the venerable Rumphius, its first describer.

> Nature he loved; with her he spent his hours:
> The grateful goddess wreathes his tomb with flowers!

The famous *Gin-seng*, to which the Chinese attribute such extraordinary virtues, and which, as Osbeck informs us, was commonly sold in their shops in 1751 (see his Travels, English edit. p. 222) for from 30 to 40 times its weight in silver, and which one of their Emperors, 40 years before that, sent 10,000 Tartars in quest of at once, is said by that author to be a species of Panax; but the plant is yet unknown in Europe. Panax fruticosum, we are informed, was introduced to this country about the year 1800, and requires to be kept in the hot-house. The specimen was communicated from Boyton by A. B. Lambert, esq.

PLATE DXCV.

PANAX FRUTICOSUM.

Shrubbu Panar.


naco. fruticosum
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PLATE DXCVI.
LAURUS CINNAMOMUM.
Cinnamon Tree.

CLASS IX. ORDER I. OR CLASS XXII. ORDER VII.

ENNEANDRIA MONOGYNIA, or *DIŒCIA POLYANDRIA.* Nine Stamens. One Style, or Male and Female Flowers on different Plants. Stamens more than Seven.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus. Corolla 6-partita, glandulis tribus germen cingentibus. Filamenta interiora glandulifera. Drupa 1-sperma.	CUP none. Blossom 6-parted. Glands three, surrounding the germen. Inner filaments bearing glands. Berry dry, one-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

LAURUS foliis trinerviis ovato-oblongis, nervis versus apicem evanescentibus. *Willdenow, Sp. Pl. vol. 2. p. 477.*	LEAVES three nerved, oval-oblong, nerves vanishing towards the point of the leaf.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower spread open, shown from the outer side.
2. The same shown from the inner side.
3. The pointal.

FOR the first tolerable figure of the Cinnamon tree we are indebted to Dr. Hermann, Professor of Botany at Leyden, who had also the honour of introducing it to Europe, having brought living plants with him, on his return from Ceylon, which vegetated in the Leyden Academy's garden, and in the gardens of Mynheers Benting and Beverning between two and three years, until a severe winter destroyed them. See his Catalogue of the Plants in the Leyden Garden (Horti Academici Lugduno-Batavi Catalogus), page 130, plates 665 and 666. This fact is the more curious, as Linnæus, describing the Cinnamon from dried specimens in his noble patron Clifford's collection, fifty years after, speaks of it as a plant forbidden to our shores; which Europe had never seen alive, and could hardly hope to see, or to retain even if it could be procured.

The Cinnamon was first cultivated in England by Mr. Miller in the Apothecaries' garden at Chelsea about the year 1768; who probably received it from Holland, the Spice plantations at that time being entirely in the hands of the Dutch. No figure of it has before been published in this country, nor any account of its flowering. It grows naturally in the Island of Ceylon, from whence the vast quantity annually imported into Europe is supplied. The following method of procuring and preparing the bark is abridged from Thunberg's Travels. Proper trees being selected, that is, those that are neither too young nor too old, the branches of three years growth are cut off with a pruning-knife, and their green outer bark scraped off with a crooked knife. The remaining bark is then ripped up lengthwise and peeled off; and the smaller pieces being drawn into the larger, they are laid in the sun to dry. After being sufficiently dried, they are tied up in bundles of about 30 pounds weight each, and brought to the Company's storehouses, where inspectors appointed for that purpose examine every bundle by tasting of it; and on its being approved of, it is tied in bundles of about 85 pounds weight each, which are then sewed into double woollen sacks, over which black pepper is strewed to attract any remaining moisture, and in this state shipped for Europe. From the dust and fragments remaining in the warehouses the extremely valuable and rare oil of Cinnamon is distilled. An oil is also distilled from the leaves, another from the fruit, and a fourth from the bark of the root.

Cinnamon is also found wild in the woods of Martinico, according to Professor Jacquin; but the Ceylon Cinnamon is always considered the best.

We are informed by our friend Mr. Anderson, that a Cinnamon tree in the garden of the Bishop of Winchester at Farnham Castle (perhaps the finest in England) has for many years blossomed and ripened its fruit annually, and that great numbers of young trees have been raised from the fruit, which have far surpassed for healthiness and hardiness the plants commonly obtained from layers, or those imported; and which leads us to hope that the Cinnamon trees may soon become more common and less difficult of cultivation: and his lordship's great success with it will, we hope, serve to stimulate others. We have also seen a drawing in Mr. Lambert's collection, taken in the Bishop of Durham's garden at Mongewell, where it flowered, as we are informed by his lordship, in February 1796.

The Cinnamon tree requires to be kept in the bark-bed in the stove, and is propagated by cuttings and layers.

Our drawing was made in the month of February at J. Knight's nursery, King's Road, from a fine plant upwards of three feet high.

Pl. 596

PLATE DXCVI


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PLATE DCXVII.

TROPÆOLUM PEREGRINUM.

The Little Bird Plant.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Stamens. One Style.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX monophyllus, calcaratus, quinquefidus. Petala duo ad quinque. Stigma trifidum, seu stigmata tria. Drupæ tres, siccæ, et monospermæ.	CUP of one leaf with a spur five-cleft. Petals two to five. Summits three, or summit three-cleft. Berries three, dry, and one-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

TROPÆOLUM petalis serrato-incisis, duobus maximis, tribus minimis. *Jacq. Hort. Schœnb.* 1. *p.* 51. *tab.* 98.	TROPÆOLUM with the petals tooth-gashed, two much larger than the rest; three very small.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Chives and pointal.
2. Seed-bud and pointal, summit magnified.

THE Tropæolum peregrinum grows naturally in Peru, and was gathered wild by the French naturalist Feuillée near the town of Lima. The native name, according to that author, is Malla; the Spaniards call it Paxarito, which signifies a little bird; from the resemblance the expanded blossoms have to little humming-birds flying. Attaching itself by the long footstalks of the leaves to the branches, the plant often ascends to the very summits of trees in its native soil; and Professor Jacquin, director of the Emperor of Germany's gardens at Schœnbrunn, informs us (in the work above quoted) that it grew there in the open ground to twenty-six feet in length, with a stem of a finger's thickness, and a great many branches, but produced no flowers until transplanted into the green-house. A. B. Lambert, esq. who communicated the specimen from his gardens at Boyton last November, informs us that he cultivated it in a three-light melon-frame, which it completely filled, branching in all directions, and producing almost innumerable blossoms. The seeds but rarely ripen in this country, and are generally imported from Spain or Portugal. The plant, however, may be propagated by cuttings. Besides the five species of Tropæolum enumerated in the edition of the Species Plantarum by Willdenow, and the new species in our last volume (T. pennatum), three more species are described and figured in the Flora Peruviana of Ruiz and Pavon; some of which, and others of the many beautiful flowers of that country, the great intercourse now carried on with South America gives us to hope that we may soon see. One of the species in the Flora Peruviana having only two petals, has obliged us to make a little alteration in the generic character.

...aedum, peregrinum

PLATE DXCVIII.

BÆCKIA VIRGATA.

Twiggy Bæckia.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-dentatus. Corolla 5-petala. Capsula 3- seu 4-locularis, polysperma, calyce tecta.	CUP 5-toothed. Blossom of 5 petals. Fruit 3- or 4-celled, many-seeded, covered by the cup.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

BÆCKIA foliis lineari-lanceolatis pellucido-punctatis, pedunculis axillaribus umbelliferis.	BÆCKIA with linear-lanced leaves with transparent dots; the flowerstalks axillary, and bearing umbels.

Leptospermum virgatum. *Forster.*

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A petal.
2. The chives and pointal.
3. The same shown from the under side.

IN the Island of New Caledonia, celebrated by Captain Cook (above all others) for the courteous, friendly, and honest disposition of the men, and the inflexible virtue of the females, (see his Second Voyage, vol. ii. p. 105 to 127.) and whence every day brought them something new in natural history, this plant with many others was discovered by the two Forsters, who accompanied him as naturalists, and is published in their Genera of Plants gathered in the Islands of the South Seas as a species of Leptospermum. Dr. Smith, however, justly observes, that neither the number of stamens, the fruit, nor the opposite leaves, agree at all with that genus, but most naturally with the Linnean genus Bæckia, of which several species have lately been found in New Holland. The stamens vary from eight to ten; the germen three-celled, with about sixteen seeds in each; but how many of these ripen we have had no opportunity of observing. The leaves are not absolutely without nerves, as described by Forster; we find them faintly three-nerved in his own specimen, but they are more conspicuously so after they become dry, particularly on the under side. In the specimens with which we have been favoured by Mr. Milne from Fonthill, the leaves are a little smaller than those upon the original specimen, which may be occasioned by this plant's being yet so young, being raised only three years ago in the collection of the Marquis of Bath. The time of flowering is October. The Leptospermum virgatum of Willdenow we cannot quote, his descriptions being from two plants of very different genera jumbled together into one species.

In the 277th Number of The Botanical Magazine the writer, endeavouring to destroy the authority of the figure of Yucca gloriosa in The Botanist's Repository, vol. vii., and establish that of his own as the first, says that our figure cannot belong to that plant, in which "the trunk reaches only from six inches to two feet (Miller says in his Dictionary, from two feet and a half to three feet!) in height, and where the leaves are quite entire; but to Y. aloifolia, whose trunk reaches from 6 to 10 feet in height, and the leaves have a finely crenulate edging." Our drawing was taken at Lord Boston's from a plant only ten feet high, the stem little more than three, and the leaves not in the least crenated! The panicle in our figure is also said to be much closer than in that, with its branches likewise more lax and drooping. With all these contradictory qualities, however, it very much resembles Barreliere's figure of the same, which the writer himself has quoted, and in which the curvature of the buds, which he holds to be so extraordinary, is also conspicuous. No less curious is his objection to the tinge of purple on the flowers. Could it be possible that he had not seen either the plant that he was describing or the drawing of it? (See the figure in The Botanical Magazine.) But we leave the Yuccas to speak for themselves. The filamentosa he has also complimented with five feet of a stem (Botanical Magazine, No. 900), and quoted Michaux's authority for it, although that author expressly says that it is stemless!

Bachia virgata

PLATE DXCIX.

CHAMÆROPS HUMILIS.

Dwarf Fan-Palm.

CLASS XXIII. ORDER II.

POLYGAMIA DIŒCIA. Stamens and Pointals on different Plants, with some perfect Flowers occasionally.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

MASC. Calyx 3-partitus. Corolla 3-petala. Stamina 6.	MALES. Cup 3-parted. Blossom 3-petalled. Stamens 6.
HERMAPH. Calyx, corolla et stamina ut in masculis. Styli 3. Drupæ 3, monospermæ.	HERMAPHRODITES. Cup, blossom and stamens as in the males. Styles 3. Berries 3, dry, one-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CHAMÆROPS frondibus palmatis, stipitibus spinosis, spathâ simplici. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 1154.	CHAMÆROPS with palmate boughs, prickly footstalks, and simple sheaths.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Empalement and blossom.
2. The same shown from the outer side.
3. The chives.

THE Dwarf Fan-Palm is the only species indigenous to Europe, where it grows naturally in Italy on the coast of Etruria, in the Island of Sicily, and in Spain in the province of Valencia, where we are informed by Cavanilles, in his Icones Plantarum, (vol. ii. p. 12.) it is most commonly found stemless, and in that tract called Desierto de las Palmas, or the Desert of Palms, with stems rarely exceeding two feet in height. In the district of Xabea, however, on the coast of the Mediterranean, he found many with stems fourteen feet high, and one as high as thirty feet. The same author informs us that the lower part of the stem, which enters the earth, and the heads of young blossoms before they burst from the sheath, are eaten by the Spaniards, to whom also the leaves are of the greatest utility, furnishing them with mats, ropes, brooms, and baskets, in the manufacture of which boys are principally employed, and women during the evenings in winter. Many of our fair countrywomen, we fear, spend their evenings less usefully. Professor Pontedera, in his Anthologia, published at Padua in 1720, has given three good plates of the Chamærops and its fructification, taken from a plant, the stem of which was twelve feet high, growing in the public garden there. From this author we learn that the young shoots or suckers from the bottom of the plant (called there cefaglioni) are eaten by the Italians. The Chamærops also grows spontaneously upon uncultivated hills on the coast of Barbary, where the lower part of the young stems and the roots are also eaten by the Moors; and the leaves, after being macerated in water, made into mats, ropes, baskets, &c., as in Spain. (See Desfontaines' Flora Atlantica, vol. iii. p. 473.) Willdenow takes notice of two varieties of the Chamærops, one of which is nearly stemless, and the other twenty feet in height; and the former of which is probably that cultivated in England, as we have never met with any of a large size, although the plant has been in our gardens since the year 1731; while that in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, (nearly twenty feet high,) mentioned by the Chevalier Lamarck in the Encyclopédie Méthodique, seems to be the second variety. Our drawing was taken early in March, in Malcolm's Nursery at Kensington, from a male plant about two feet in height with three fine bunches of male blossoms.


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PLATE DC.

GÆRTNERA RACEMOSA.

Racemed Gærtnera.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONO-DI-TRIGYNIA. Ten Chives. One to Three Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-partitus. Petala 5 lacero-ciliata, inæqualia. Stamina decem, unicum reliquis longius. Stylus incurvus. Stigma simplex. Germen triloculare, 3-spermum. Samara inæqualiter quadrialata, monosperma.

CUP five-parted. Petals five, cut-fringed, unequal. Stamens ten, one longer than the rest. Style incurved. Summit simple. Seed-bud of three cells with three seeds. Fruit with four unequal wings, one-seeded.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. The same shown from the outer side.
3. The chives and pointals.
4. The seed-bud and pointals.
5. The capsule.

THIS curious and interesting plant, originally considered as a species of Banisteria by Linnæus, was very properly separated and named in honour of the celebrated Gærtner by Schreber in his Genera Plantarum; and Cavanilles nearly about the same time published it in his Ninth Dissertation, under the name of Molina, in honour of the author of the Natural History of Chili. Gærtnera however has the right of priority, and has been continued by Dr. Roxburgh in his Plants of the Coast of Coromandel, where he has given a figure and description of the plant, (vol. i. p. 19. tab. 18.) and by Willdenow in his edition of the Species Plantarum.

On examining the fructification, we have found the plant more closely allied to Banisteria than has hitherto been suspected, the styles being commonly two with a rudiment of a third, and the germen three-locular with a young seed in each cell; but the inequality of the petals and stamens, the solitary gland on the calyx, and the abortion of the lateral seeds, furnish abundant distinctions.

From the Coromandel plants above quoted we learn that it is a large climbing shrub, growing naturally on the Circar mountains in India, and is commonly cultivated all over that coast on account of the beauty and fragrance of its flowers, which open there during the rainy season. According to Linnæus it is also a native of the Island of Ceylon. No other species of the genus has yet been described. The plant is certainly a great acquisition to our collections, and was introduced from India by the late Lady Amelia Hume about the year 1805. Our specimen was communicated from the collection at Wormley Bury the end of last March.


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PLATE DCI.

CROTALARIA PULCHRA.

Fair Crotalaria.

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Two Brotherhoods. Ten Stamens.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

LEGUMEN pedicellatum, turgidum. Filamenta connata cum figurâ dorsali.	POD on a footstalk, swollen. Filaments united into a tube, which is cleft at the back.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

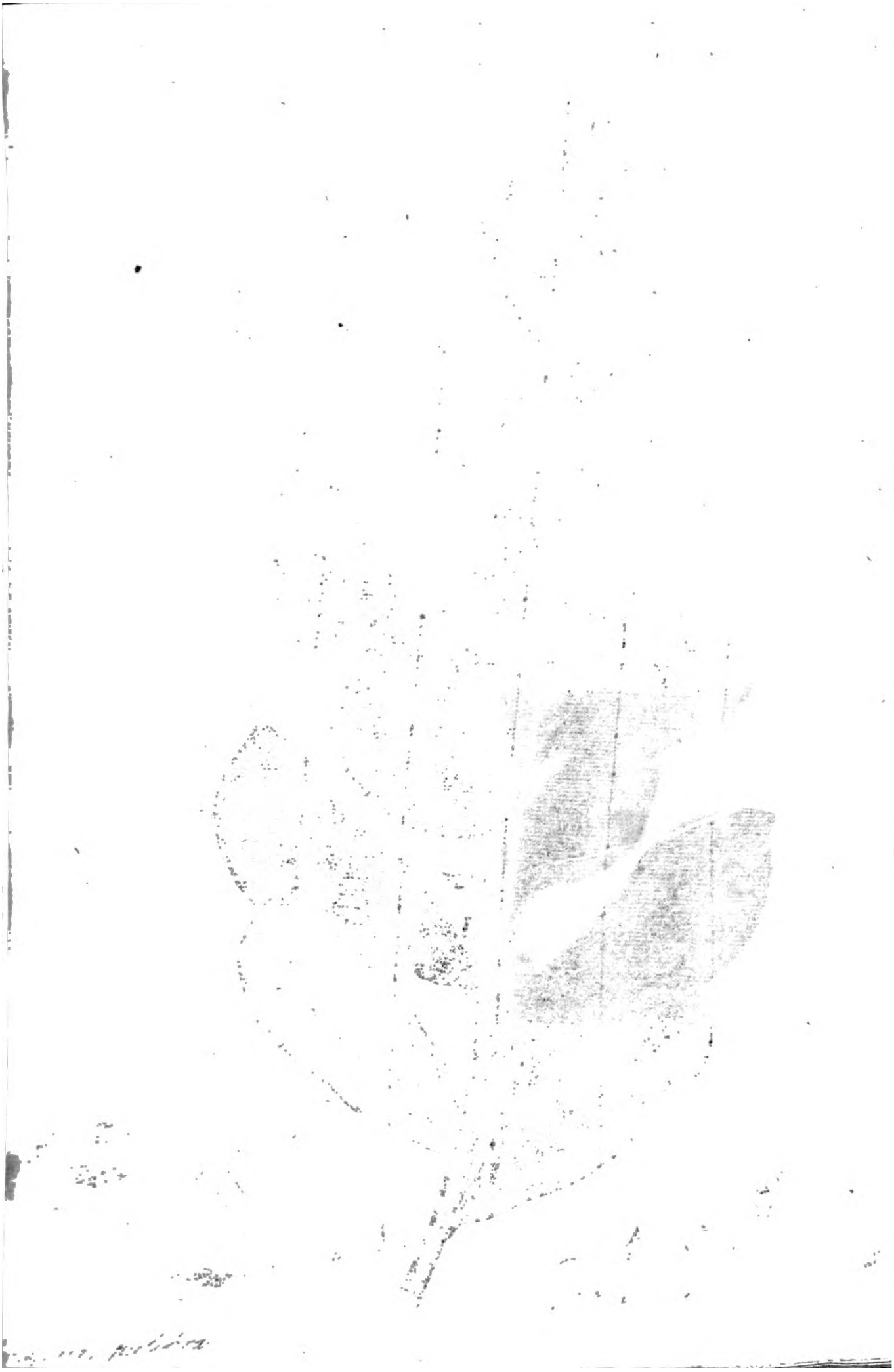
CROTALARIA caule hirsuto; foliis simplicibus, elliptico-obovatis, integerrimis, sericeis, nitentibus; leguminibus calyce tectis bracteisque strigoso-sericeis.	CROTALARIA with a hairy stem; simple, elliptical, inversely oval, entire, silky, shining leaves: the pods, the calyx which covers them, and the bracts, all shining with silky hairs.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. The standard.
3. One of the wings.
4. The keel.
5. Chives and pointal.
6. The seed-bud and pointal.

THE choice collection of the late Lady Amelia Hume, at Wormley-bury, Herts, which before furnished us with the magnificent and unrivalled Pæonia papaveracea, has again produced us this new species of Crotalaria, seeds of which were received by her ladyship, about the year 1807, from the East Indies, under the name of C. pulcherrima, which we have abridged to pulchra, as we can hardly presume to say which species is most beautiful before we have seen the whole genus, which, from the large catalogue of Indian species by Dr. Roxburgh in his unpublished Indian Flora, a copy of which we have seen in the collection of A. B. Lambert, esq. (besides the forty-four species already published by Willdenow) we think is not soon likely to happen.

Crotalaria pulchra is as yet in very few collections in this country, nor have we heard of its blossoming in any other collection. The foreign specimens which we have seen with the Catalogue above mentioned in the same collection have very large spreading bunches of flowers, and there can be no doubt but the plants in this country, when a little stronger, will blossom with equal profusion. The plant is a native of the Mysore country in the East Indies. We received the specimen in the middle of March last.



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laria, pulchra

PLATE DCII.

GLYCINE COMPTONIANA.

Comptonian Glycine.

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Two Brotherhoods. Ten Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX bilabiatus. Corollæ carina apice vexillum reflectens.	CUP two-lipped. Keel of the blossom turning back the standard at the end.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

GLYCINE volubilis, foliis ternatis elongato-ovatis utrinque glabris, petiolis partialibus supra pubescentibus, racemis axillaribus multifloris.	GLYCINE twining; the leaves by threes of a long egg-shape, smooth on both sides; the partial footstalks hairy above; the bunches lateral and many-flowered.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. The standard.
3. One of the wings.
4. The keel.
5. Chives and pointal.
6. The seed-bud and pointal.

THIS elegant species is a native of New Holland, and belongs to that division of the genus with many-seeded pods without any partitions. We find in the germen the rudiments of eight kidneyshaped seeds, but the ripe fruit we have not seen. Having found no antecedent description or figure of the plant, we have named it in honour of Lady Northampton, in whose collection at Castle Ashby it flowered last April. But by whom it was introduced we are uncertain.


Glycine Comptoniana

PLATE DCIII.

COMMERSONIA DASYPHYLLA.

Hairy-leaved Commersonia.

CLASS V. ORDER V.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA. Five Chives. Five Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX monophyllus 5-partitus. Petala 5 linearia basi sublobata, apice inflexa. Nectarium 5-partitum. Filamenta ad basin petalorum, brevissima. Germen subglobosum. Styli erecti. Stigmata capitata. Capsula dura, setosa, 5-locularis, 5-valvis, loculis 2—4-spermis.	EMPALEMENT of one leaf 5-parted. Petals 5, linear, commonly lobed at the base, turned in at the point. Nectary 5-parted. Threads at the base of the petals, very short. Seed-bud nearly round. Styles erect with their summits headed. Capsule hard, bristly, with 5 cells and 5 valves, the cells from 2- to 4-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

COMMERSONIA foliis elongato-cordatis inæqualiter serratis supra subtusque hirsutis.	COMMERSONIA with long heart-shaped unequally toothed leaves hairy on both sides.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Empalement, chives and pointals, magnified.

COMMERSONIA dasyphylla is a low branching shrub, a native of New Holland or Van Diemen's Land, and is remarkable for a powerful odour of cucumbers which it emits when in blossom, and even retains for some time after it is dried. Being a plant which blossoms freely in early spring, and of very easy culture, it well deserves a place in the green-house or conservatory, Only one species of Commersonia has before flowered in England, the C. echinata of our last volume (Plate 519), but which has since been discovered to be a different species from the original C. echinata of Forster; which error we take the present opportunity of correcting, and beg of our readers to erase the name echinata in our 519th plate and description, and substitute platyphylla, with the following specific description:

COMMERSONIA platyphylla, foliis elongato-cordatis dentatis, supra stellato-hispidulis, subtus hirsutis, mollibus.	BROAD-LEAVED Commersonia with toothed leaves of a long heart-shape, a little rough with star-like bristles on the upper side; hairy and soft below.

Another nondescript Commersonia from Van Diemen's Land is now in our gardens, but has not yet blossomed; and we have seen dried specimens of a fifth species brought from New Holland by the late Governor King, in the collection of A. B. Lambert, esq.

We were favoured with the specimen of C. dasyphylla by Mr. Milne, from Fonthill, last April. The plant is at present in very few collections, and has not, we believe, yet blossomed any where else in England.

mersonia dasyphilla

PLATE DCIV.

MALPIGHIA POLYSTACHIA.

Branching Malpighia.

CLASS X. ORDER I. TO III.

DECANDRIA MONO-DI-TRIGYNIA. Ten Chives. One to Three Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-phyllus basi extus poris binis melliferis. Petala 5 subrotunda, unguiculata. Filamenta basi cohærentia. Drupa 1-locularis tripyrena, nucibus monospermis.

CUP 5-leaved with two honey-bearing pores on the outside at the base. Petals five, nearly round with claws. Threads cohering at the base. Berry fleshy of one cell with three large bony seeds.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

MALPIGHIA foliis lanceolato-ovatis integerrimis glabris nitidis, subtus prope basin biglandulosis; racemis axillaribus et terminalibus; pedicellis uniglandulosis; floribus monogynis; stigmate capitato.

MALPIGHIA with lance-ovate, entire smooth shining leaves, with two glands on their underside near the base; bunches both from the sides and tops of the branches; flower-stalks with one gland; style one; stigma headed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
3. The chives spread open.
3. Seed-bud and pointals.

THIS splendid Malpighia is one of that fine collection of West Indian and American plants (we have before mentioned) made by Lord Seaforth when Governor of Barbadoes, and brought home with him on his return to England. From the catalogue of the collection we learn that the plant is a native of Trinidad, and his Lordship informs us that it was sent to him from that island by Mr. Thompson.

The species ought to be arranged between the M. nitida of Linnæus and M. glandulosa of Cavanilles, from both of which the glands on the leaf and solitary gland on the pedicel easily distinguish it. In the last circumstance, however, it agrees with the M. glandulosa of Jacquin, (see his Icones, tab. 469.) but is totally different both in the flowers and foliage. A. B. Lambert, esq., from whose stove at Boyton we were favoured with the specimen, informs us that it is a shrub of very free growth, throwing out long slender twigs on all sides, and requiring the frequent use of the knife to keep it in due bounds. The bunches of flowers first appeared in November, but did not open until the beginning of April. The leaf-stalks are thinly covered with silky bristles, some of which also appear towards the base of the younger leaves.

Malpighia polystachia.

PLATE DCV.

PELIOSANTHES TETA.

Bengal Peliosanthes, or Teta.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus. Corolla 6-partita, subrotata, laciniis lato-ovatis obtusis. Nectarium corollâ triplò breviore incumbente, ore angustato integro. Stamina sub ore nectarii affixa. Filamenta subnulla. Stylus crassus, brevis, obtusè trigonus, trisulcatus. Stigma sulculus tripartitus in apice styli. Germen inferum, 3-loculare loculis dispermis. Semina (immatura) obovata, erecta, fundo loculamenti affixa. Fructus bacca? subovata, carnosa.

CUP none. Blossom 6-parted, nearly wheel-shaped, the divisions broadly egg-shaped, blunt. Nectary three times shorter than the blossom, leaning inwards, the mouth narrowed and entire. Stamens affixed under the lip of the nectary. Filaments scarcely any. Pointal fleshy, short, bluntly three-sided, with three furrows. Stigma a little three-branched channel on the top of the pointal. Germ below, of three cells which are two-seeded. Seeds (while young) inversely egg-shaped, erect, and affixed to the bottom of the cells. Fruit a berry? nearly oval, fleshy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A segment of the flower magnified.
2. Seed-bud and pointal magnified, with the seeds exposed.
3. Seed-bud cut transversely, magnified.

THIS very curious plant, so distinct from every genus hitherto described, was introduced from the East Indies, at the same time with the Gærtnera figured in our last number, by the late Lady Amelia Hume. The roots are fibrous and perennial, as are also the leaves, which rise from the root upon footstalks embracing one another at the base, and are of a long lance-shape with strong longitudinal nerves, which are transversely interwoven with little branching veins. The flower-stalks are round, rising to from one to two feet in height, with membranaceous bracts scattered at regular distances, and were four in number in the specimen which we have figured. The blossoms grow in a kind of raceme formed of little bunches or tufts of two to four flowers each: the footstalks are of unequal lengths with a joint near the top, and are attended by incurved bracts at the base, the lowermost bract at each tuft being always the largest. The germ is nearly top-shaped, but a little hexangular upwards. Three of the divisions of the blossom are just perceptibly broader than the other three, and both the corolla and nectary are closely pierced with transparent dots hardly visible to the naked eye, but very distinct when magnified.

We have seen a very good coloured drawing of the plant taken in India in the collection of J. Fleming, esq. which represents the fruit (which has not yet ripened in England) as a bluntly oval, fleshy berry, with the seeds in pairs as in the germ. Both this drawing and the plant received from India by Lady Amelia Hume were marked *Teta viridiflora*; Teta being perhaps (if we may hazard a conjecture) the name applied to the plant by the native Indians. However this may be, as it appears to be known in India by that name, we have retained it for the specific designation; applying to the genus, in conformity to the Linnean canons, (from πελιος, lividus, and ανθος, flos,) the name of Peliosanthes. Our drawing represents the original plant imported from India, with which we were favoured by Sir Abraham Hume, bart. last April, through the kindness of A. B. Lambert, esq. who has also informed us, from Dr. Roxburgh's MSS. in his possession, that the plant is found growing naturally about Chittagong in the East Indies. We have just seen two other species of the genus in the curious collection of T. Evans, esq. at Stepney, imported by him last Autumn from Prince of Wales's Island, of which they are natives. One of them has the leaves nearly of a blue colour; and Mr. Evans's collector informs us, that he found five or six species growing naturally in the island above mentioned, although he had not the good fortune to bring them alive to England.

Linnæus was of opinion, that there were not above ten thousand plants in the world; but above five-and-twenty thousand have already been described, and ten thousand probably yet remain to be added to the number!

Polianthes Tu

PLATE DCVI.

ZIERIA SMITHII.

Smithian Zieria.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX quadripartitus. Petala quatuor. Stamina glabra, glandulis insidentia. Stylus simplex. Stigma subquadrilobum. Capsulæ quatuor coalitæ. Semina arillata.

CUP four-parted. Petals four. Chives smooth, sitting on glands. Pointal simple. Summit generally four-lobed. Fruit of four cohering capsules. Seeds covered with an arillus.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Empalement magnified.
2. Chives and pointal.
3. A chive magnified.
4. The same shown from the outer side.
5. Empalement, seed-bud, and pointal magnified.

THE Zieria Smithii is a dwarf warty shrub with opposite branches, and leaves which are composed of three lanceolate leaflets, rough with transparent dots, which probably secrete an oil, as the bruised leaves are very fragrant. A few small scattered hairs are just visible on their upper surface. The panicles of flowers rise from the axils of the leaves, which they often excel in length, and branch in the same opposite manner as the stem, with linear bracts at the divisions. The cups are very short, finely haired and dotted as the leaves. The petals are broad-lanced, pointed, and slightly tinged with purple on the outside. The genus was established by Dr. Smith in the fourth volume of the Linnean Society's Transactions, and named in memory of his friend Mr. Zier, whom he calls "an indefatigable botanist, but whose labours generally gained celebrity under another name than his own." Were celebrity only to be gained by real merit, many of the high-sounding names that now swell the trump of fame would, we fear, have far less pretensions than Zier. The Zieria Smithii was communicated last April by A. B. Lambert, esq. from his collection, and we have seen dried specimens of four other species preserved in his Herbarium, all (like the present) natives of New Holland, and agreeing in their shrubby nature, opposite branches, ternate leaves, and axillary bunches of flowers. None of the species have before been published.

Tieria, Smithii

PLATE DCVII.

CLERODENDRUM TOMENTOSUM.

Downy Clerodendrum.

CLASS XII. ORDER II.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA. Two Chives longer. Seeds covered.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX campanulatus, quinquefidus. Corolla tubo elongato, limbo quinquepartito, æquali. Stamina exserta. Germen quadriloculare, loculis monospermis. Drupa tetrapyrena.	CUP bell-shaped, five-cleft. Tube of the blossom elongated, with the limb equally five-parted. Stamens longer than the tube. Seed-bud four-celled, the cells one-seeded. Fruit a dry berry including four nuts.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CLERODENDRUM tomentosum, foliis ellipticis acutis integris calycibusque tomentosis; corymbis congestis.—*Brown. Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ et Insulæ Van Diemen, vol.* 1. *p.* 510.	DOWNY Clerodendrum with elliptic acute entire leaves downy as well as the cups; corymbs crowded.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Empalement.
2. A blossom spread open.
3. Seed-bud and pointal.
4. A ripe fruit.

THE Clerodendrum tomentosum is found naturally growing about Port Jackson and some other parts of the eastern and northern coasts of New Holland, according to Mr. Brown's Prodromus of the Flora of that country, just published. This long expected and interesting work contains descriptions of about two thousand plants, (of which, scarcely a third part have before been published) in the first volume, and the second is now in the press.

Although the Clerodendrum tomentosum has been in England above ten years, no figure of it has before been given in this country. All the plants which we have seen of it form erect shrubs from four to six feet in height. The time of blossoming is March and April. We have been favoured with specimens in blossom from the botanic garden of the Company of Apothecaries at Chelsea, and with the ripe fruit from Sir Abraham Hume's collection at Wormley-bury, but are uncertain who first introduced it.

Clerodendrum, tomentosum

PLATE DCVIII.

CITRUS NOBILIS.

Mandarin Orange.

CLASS XVIII. ORDER III.

POLYADELPHIA ICOSANDRIA. Many Sets of Chives. Threads from the Calyx or Receptacle.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-dendatus. Corolla 5-petala. Stamina 20 in cylindrum passim connata. Stylus 1. Bacca 9—12-locularis, pulpâ vesiculari.

CUP five-toothed. Petals five. Stamens about twenty, generally united at the base. Shaft 1. Fruit 9- to 12-celled, the pulp variously divided.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CITRUS petiolis sublinearibus, fructu latescente depresso.

CITRUS with nearly linear leafstalks; the fruit broad depressed.

CITRUS nobilis, inermis, ramis adscendentibus: petiolis strictis, fructu tuberculoso subcompresso.—*Lour. Flor. Cochinchin.* 2. *p.* 569?

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. Chives and pointal.
3. The chives spread open, a tip magnified.
4. Seed-bud and pointal.
5. A horizontal section of the fruit.

THE drawing of this remarkable Orange, which has so long been a desideratum in this country, was taken at Wormley-bury in the beginning of last May. The plant is a native of China, and Mr. Barrow informs us, that he found the fruit very common when on his travels in that country, and in much higher estimation than the common Orange by the Chinese, who call it Mandarin Orange (answering nearly to the English epithet of noble) by way of pre-eminence. The same gentleman also informs us, that he found some fine trees of it in the gardens at the Cape of Good Hope; it is therefore the more singular that it has been so long in reaching this country. From Loureiro's description of his Citrus nobilis, there can be little doubt of its being intended for the Mandarin Orange; which, he informs us, grows to a moderately sized tree, and particularly notices the superior excellence and the depression of the fruit, whose common size is about five inches across. The plant at Sir Abraham Hume's is as yet only about five feet in height, and was imported from Canton in 1805.

It is easily distinguished from the common Orange, both by its curious form and internal structure, the pulp adhering so loosely to the rind as to be separable from it by the slightest effort, and leaving in many places a considerable opening between them.


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Vol. X.

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PLATE DCIX.

CITRUS MEDICA, *odoratissima.*

Bergamot Lemon.

CLASS XVIII. ORDER III.

POLYADELPHIA ICOSANDRIA. Many Sets of Chives. Threads from the Calyx or Receptacle.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-dentatus. Corolla 5-petala. Stamina 20 in cylindrum passim connata. Stylus 1. Bacca 9—12-locularis, pulpa vesiculari. || CUP 5-toothed. Petals five. Stamens about 20, generally united at the base. Shaft 1. Fruit 9- to 12-celled, the pulp bladdery.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CITRUS foliis acuminatis. || CITRUS with pointed leaves.

CITRUS medica β. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* Limon Bergamotta. *Volkamer. Hesperides, cap.* 26. *tab. p.* 154.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. Chives spread open.
3. The seed-bud and pointal.
4. A horizontal section of the fruit.

THE drawing of this curious and valuable fruit was also taken at Wormleybury last May. Sir Abraham Hume informs us, that the plant was introduced in 1785, by Mrs. Evelyn, of St. Clare in Kent, who brought it with her from Nice. The name Bergamot is said by the Chevalier Lamarck (in the French Encyclopédie) to come from Bergame in Italy, where the principal cultivation of the plant lies. The valuable perfume called Essence of Bergamot is prepared in Italy from the fruit, but by what method they extract it we have not been able to learn: it is rather remarkable that England, so celebrated for her commerce, her collections of natural history, and spirit in gardening, and annually importing so much of this Essence, should have been so long without the plant that produced it.

In arranging the Bergamot for the present as a variety of the Lemon, we by no means subscribe to the opinion of those who, servilely following Linnæus, include all sorts of apples and pears under his *Pyrus mala* and *communis*; all grape-vines under *Vitis vinifera*; and limes, lemons, citrons, oranges and shaddocks of all kinds, under his *Citrus Medica* and *Aurantium*. Already the last-mentioned genus has been considerably illustrated by the works of Gmelin, Rumphius, Thunberg, and Loureiro; and Professor Willdenów now enumerates six species of Citrus, and the Chevalier Lamarck eleven species; and many more are probably yet latent in the unexplored regions of Asia. Indeed it is only to those who have an opportunity of observing them in their original situations, where the spade of the labourer has never disturbed their repose, that we must look for their complete illustration. The immense tracts on our northern hemisphere, over which apples are naturally scattered, as well as the vast and permanent differences observed in their fruits, give us also much to hope for; even Linnæus himself observes in his Flora Suecica, that the apple which he found growing naturally in Smoland was very different from that which he found in other parts of Sweden; the original Paradise-apple (*Malus pumila* of the old authors) has already been recovered by the Russian naturalist Pallas, forming large thickets on the banks of the Wolga and Tanais, (see his Flora Rossica, vol. i. p. 22.); and the same author informs us that the apples he found growing about the Terek were of a large size, and excellent even in their wild state; while those that he met with in other parts of Russia were quite worthless. Even in India our indefatigable countryman Dr. Buchanan has discovered five original species of this genus (one of them a quince) growing naturally on the elevated regions towards the snowy mountains. His descriptions of them, however, are yet unpublished, but we have seen his specimens in the collection of A. B. Lambert, esq.

Pl. 69

PLATE DCX.

RUELLIA FORMOSA.

Beautiful Ruellia.

CLASS XIV. ORDER II.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA. Two Chives longer. Seeds covered.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-partitus. Corolla 1-petala, limbo inæquali 5-lobo. Capsula bilocularis, bivalvis, dentibus elasticis dissiliens.

CUP 5-parted. Blossom of one petal, with the limb unequally 5-lobed. Fruit a two-celled, two-valved capsule bursting with elastic teeth.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

RUELLIA caule suffruticoso erecto; foliis pilosis, petiolatis, integerrimis, ovatis, obtusis; pedunculis lateralibus foliis duplo seu triplo longioribus, ramosis; ramulis subtrifloris.

RUELLIA with a suffruticose erect stem; hairy, entire, oval, blunt leaves upon footstalks; the flower-stalks twice or thrice as long as the leaves and branched; the branches three-flowered.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. A blossom spread open.
3. The seed-bud and pointal.

FOR this very elegant species we are indebted to Mr. Donn, Curator of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, who informs us that it is a native of Brazil, and was introduced from Portugal in 1808 by sir Charles Cotton, bart. The plant in the Cambridge garden is now nearly four feet high, with many branches, and has continued flowering profusely since the beginning of May, and appears as if it would continue to blossom during the summer. It is propagated by cuttings, and has as yet been kept in the hothouse.

We have found no figure or description of the plant in any author, but have seen a very fine dried specimen of it brought from Portugal by sir Thomas Gage, bart. in the herbarium of A. B. Lambert, esq. with this note affixed: "I found this Ruellia growing, and ripening seeds abundantly, amongst the hothouse-plants in the Botanic-Garden at Lisbon." So ornamental a plant we trust will soon be equally abundant in the hothouses of our own country.

Beaullia formosa.

PLATE DCXI.

DAVIESIA CORYMBOSA.

Corymbed Daviesia.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX angulatus, simplex, quinquefidus. Corolla papilionacea. Stylus subulatus. Stigma simplex, acutum. Legumen compressum, monospermum.

CUP angled, simple, 5-cleft. Blossom butterfly-shaped. Shaft awl-shaped. Summit simple, acute. Pod compressed, one-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

D. corymbosa, foliis lineari-oblongis, planis, muticis; pedunculis axillaribus, geminis, corymbosis, multifloris; calyce regulari. *Smith in the Transactions of the Linnean Society, vol. 8. p. 258.*

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Empalement.
2. The standard.
3. One of the wings.
4. The keel.
5. The chives and pointal.
6. The seed-bud and pointal.
7. A half-ripe seed-vessel.

THIS showy species is a native of New Holland, and was raised from seed by Mr. Gibbs, last year, in his nursery at Brompton, and is not as yet, we believe, in any other collection.

It may not be improper to observe, that the calyx of this species appears a little bilabiate, and the germen two-seeded, although one of the seeds in the fruits we have examined was always abortive.

Daviesia corymbosa

PLATE DCXII.

PÆONIA ALBIFLORA, *flore pleno.*

Tartarian Pæony, double-flowered variety.

CLASS XIII. ORDER II.—V.

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA ad PENTAGYNIAM. Many Chives. Two to Five Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-phyllus. Petala 5. Styli 0. Capsulæ polyspermæ. || CUP five-leaved. Petals 5. Shafts none. Capsules many-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PÆONIA foliis biternatis, foliolis ovato-lanceolatis integris nudis, capsulis recurvatis glabris. *Willd. Sp. Pl. vol.* 2. *p.* 1222.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement and pointals.

THE single-flowered Pæonia albiflora we have already figured in our first volume (Plate 64.), but never heard of the double variety until we found it in the nursery of Mr. Whitley, who informs us that he raised the plant from seeds received from Mr. Livingstone, surgeon, (in 1808,) who brought them from China under the title of the yellow Pæony. It bloomed last year with only three flowers, but has this year produced five elegant blossoms. Its great beauty certainly entitles it to a place in every flower-garden and curious collection. We shall only add to our former account of this fine species of Pæony above referred to, that Professor Pallas mentions in his Flora Rossica that the roots are used as food in Mongolia, where the plant grows naturally wild, being boiled and eaten by the Tartars, who also powder the seeds to mix with their tea.

PLATE DCXIII.

IPOMŒA pendula.

Pendulous Ipomœa.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Stamens. One Style.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX quinquepartitus. Corolla infundibuliformis. Stigma capitato-globosum. Capsula 2- seu 3-locularis.

CUP five-parted. Blossom funnel-shaped. Stigma with a roundish head. Capsule of 2 or 3 cells.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

IPOMŒA pendula, glabra, foliis quinato-digitatis: foliolis lanceolatis, mucronulatis, margine integerrimis; extimis indivisis bifidisve: pedunculis 1—3-floris: calycis foliolis subæqualibus, obtusis, tubo corollæ ter brevioribus. *Brown Prod. Nov. Holl. et Ins. Van-Diem. vol.* 1. *p.* 486.

PENDULOUS Ipomœa with smooth five-fingered leaves: the divisions lanced, sharp-pointed, and entire at the edge; the lowermost being sometimes two-cleft: the peduncles one- to three-flowered: leaflets of the cup nearly equal, blunt, three times shorter than the tube of the blossom.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. A blossom spread open.
3. Seed-bud and pointal, summit magnified.

THIS very ornamental species of Ipomœa is a native of the north and east coasts of New Holland, according to Mr. Brown's Prodromus of the plants of that country above quoted. We have seen wild specimens of it gathered by Dr. White near Port Jackson. The species is so decidedly volubilous as not only to twine round other plants that may come in its way, but twists also its own shoots round each other; and this both in its wild and cultivated state. Towards the root it appears to be woody, and is certainly perennial. The drawing was taken about the middle of July, in the curious collection of the Countess de Vandes at Bayswater, from a plant about five feet high, which was probably the first time the species blossomed in this country. The introducer we have not been able to discover.


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PLATE DCXIV.

FUMARIA NOBILIS.

Noble Fumitory.

CLASS XVI. ORDER II.

DIADELPHIA HEXANDRIA. Two Brotherhoods. Six Stamens.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX diphyllus. Corolla ringens. Filamenta 2, membranacea, singula antheris tribus.	CUP two-leaved. Blossom gaping. Filaments two, membranaceous, each supporting three anthers.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

FUMARIA caule simplici, racemo terminali, bracteis oblongis acutis flore brevioribus, foliis pinnatis, foliolis subtripartito-laciniatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. vol.* 3. *p.* 858.	FUMITORY with a simple stem, a terminal bunch of flowers, with oblong acute bracts shorter than the blossoms, and pinnate leaves with the leaflets jagged and three-parted.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower.

THE Fumaria nobilis is a native of the Altaian mountains in Siberia, and was introduced to this country in the year 1783 by Mr. John Græffer, but appears to have been since lost, as we never saw living specimens until the beginning of last May, when that from which our drawing was taken was communicated by Mr. Donn from the Botanic garden at Cambridge. The plant appears well calculated for ornamenting rock-work or curious borders, the finely cut foliage and flowers being both very graceful. It is said to have been a great favourite with Linnæus.

Fumaria, nobilis

PLATE DCXV.

GLOBBA PURPUREA.

Purple Globba.

CLASS I. ORDER I.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA. One Stamen. One Style.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

ANTHERA duplex. Filamentum lineare, incurvatum, longissimum, appendiculatum. Stylus laxus filiformis in medio antheræ receptus. Stigma incrassatum. Nectarium utrinque bifidum. *Roscoe in the Transactions of the Linnean Society, vol.* 8. *p.* 355.

ANTHERS double. Filament linear, incurved, very long and appendaged. Style (or shaft) long thread-shaped, going up between the anthers. Stigma (or summit) swelling. Nectary cleft at both ends.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

GLOBBA scapo aphyllo paniculato; bracteis calyce multo longioribus subovatis, corollâ trilobâ, filamento medio biappendiculato, nectario cordato-oblongo.

GLOBBA with a leafless panicled stem, the bracts many times longer than the cup and nearly ovate, the blossom of three lobes, the filament with two appendages in the middle, and the nectary between a heart-shape and an oblong.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A leaf.
2. A flower.
3. A front view of the same divested of the calyx.
4. Empalement, seed-bud, and pointal.

No genus of plants has more puzzled botanists than the Globba of Linnæus, no plant having yet been discovered that agrees with his generic character; but as the possessor of his herbarium has decided that the Globba marantina, the only species of this genus Linnæus professes to have seen, was the same plant with that called by Dr. Roxburgh, and also by Mr. Donn in his Catalogue of the Cambridge Botanic Garden, Colebrookia bulbifera; (see Smith's Exotic Botany, page 85, where he has corrected the generic character;) this plant, also sent from India by Dr. Roxburgh to Sir Abraham Hume, bart. in 1809, now also changes its name to Globba. The inflorescence, which is directly from the root, whilst in all the species described by Dr. Smith it is placed above the leaves on a common stem, together with the three-lobed corolla, might doubtless be quite sufficient characters to distinguish it as a separate genus; but another having already been published in honour of Mr. Colebrook, we prefer leaving it with the congeners amongst which it was originally placed by its discoverer Dr. Roxburgh.

The delicacy and elegance of the whole plant, the rich tint of the floral leaves, and the curious construction of the blossoms, (where the long projecting filament drawn back by the style which is held by its summit protruded beyond the anthers, at one period of the inflorescence nearly resembles a half-bent bow,) have been admired by all who have seen it. The leaves only appear as the flowers decay.

The plant blossomed in the middle of last May, for the first time in this country, in the collection of Sir Abraham Hume, bart. where our drawing was taken. From a very useful manuscript catalogue of Indian plants by Dr. Roxburgh in the collection of A. B. Lambert, esq. we learn that it is a native of India, and has been found growing wild about Chittagong.

The ripe fruit we have not seen; but the germ is nearly oval, with three blunt angles and of one cell with many seeds affixed to three lateral receptacles. The plant is perennial, and may be propagated by the roots like other scitamineous plants.

Globba, purpurea

PLATE DCXVI.

EUPHORBIA epithymoides.

Broad-leaved Spurge.

CLASS XI. ORDER III.

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA. Twelve to Nineteen Stamens. Three Styles.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX monophyllus, ventricosus. Corolla 4- seu 5- petala calyci insidens. Capsula tricocca.	CUP of one leaf, bellying. Blossom of 4 or 5 petals sitting upon the cup. Fruit a capsule with 3 cells.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

EUPHORBIA umbellâ quinquefidâ, radiis subbifidis, involucellis ovatis denticulatis, foliis integerrimis lanceolatis obtusis retusis subtus villosis, capsulis papilloso-hispidis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. vol. 2. p.* 909.	EUPHORBIA with a five-cleft umbel, the rays mostly bifid, the involucrets ovate-toothed, the leaves entire, lanced, blunt, retuse and woolly beneath; the capsules with little warts and bristly.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower.
2. The same spread open.
3. Seed-bud and pointal.

THIS ornamental species is a native of Austria, and was introduced, according to Donn's Catalogue, in the year 1805. Professor Jacquin has given an excellent figure and description of it in its wild state in his Flora Austriaca, vol. iv. p. 23, tab. 344: but it varies very considerably when cultivated, as may be seen by comparing the figures. The figure cited to the species by Linnæus, from Columna, and from which it also derives its name, as already remarked by Jacquin, (who was certain of the identity of his species with the Linnean,) has very little resemblance to the plant; but the name of epithymoides, however apt to mislead, is now sanctioned by so long use, that were the plant of Columna discovered, and proved to be different, one would hardly venture now to restore to it its original appellation. The specimen was communicated by Mr. Donn last May from the Botanic Garden at Cambridge.

Euphorbia Epithymoides

PLATE DCXVII.

EUPHORBIA meloformis.

Melon-shaped Euphorbia.

CLASS XI. ORDER III.

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA. Twelve to Nineteen Stamens. Three Styles.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX monophyllus, ventricosus. Corolla 4- seu 5-petala calyci insidens. Capsula tricocca.	CUP of one leaf, bellying. Blossom of 4 or 5 petals sitting upon the cup. Fruit a capsule with 3 cells.

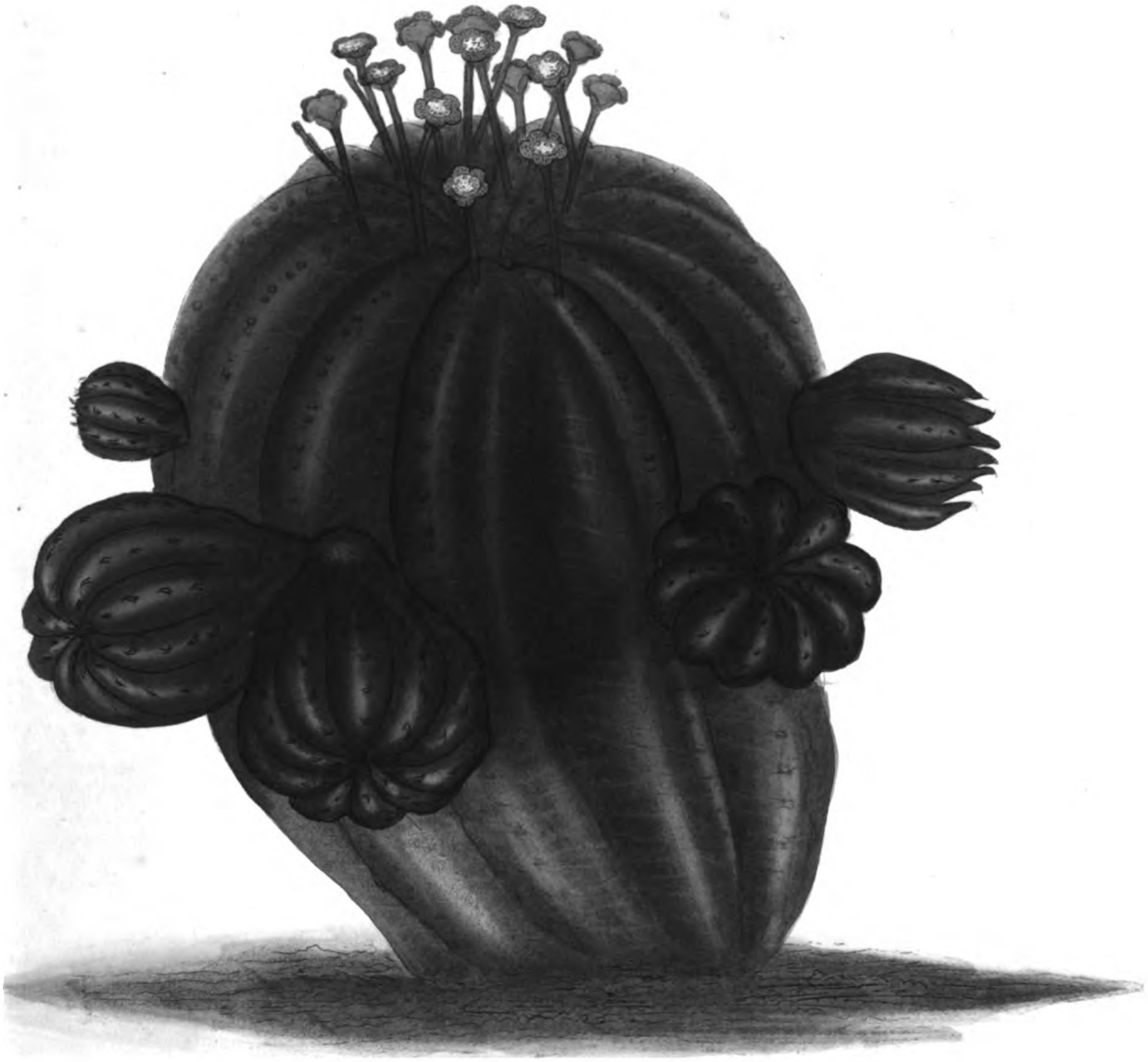
SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

EUPHORBIA subglobosa multangularis.	EUPHORBIA nearly round with many angles.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower spread open.
2. A chive magnified.

THOSE who are unacquainted with the versatility of this extraordinary Genus will be a little surprised at seeing a plant with so little resemblance to that on our last plate under the same generic appellation. Even the variations of Protea itself appear trifling, when compared with those of Euphorbia, which includes species with leaves opposite, alternate, scattered, whorled, and imbricated, and others leafless, like the present; plants round, oval, square, triangular and oblong; annual, herbaceous, succulent, thorny, woody, and even arboreous; and natives of all climates, from Siberia to Dusky Bay. Almost all the species agree in being replete with a milky juice which flows from them freely when wounded, and is generally of an acrid corrosive quality. An excellent description of the Euphorbia meloformis was given in the second volume of the Hortus Kewensis, and has been since copied into the Species Plantarum. An engraving and description of it by Mons. Desfontaines, one of the professors in the Museum of Natural History at Paris, also ornaments the first volume of their Annales. The species is dioicous; and, except in the Royal Gardens at Kew, male flowers only have as yet been produced by the plants cultivated in this country, and their progeny at Paris. The stamens come to maturity at different times, those of the centre being the earliest, the woolly filaments of which persisting after the antheræ are fallen off give to the flowers a singular appearance. The species is a native of Africa towards the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced by Mr. Masson in 1774, but is still very scarce, and requires to be kept in the dry stove or on a shelf in the hot-house, much moisture being always inimical to it. The propagation is by separating the young bulbs from their parent stock, and planting them in pots of earth nearly dry, as they retain their vegetative powers for months without either earth or water.



rbita, melaformis

PLATE DCXVIII.

ANNESLEA SPINOSA.

Armed Indian Water Lily.

CLASS XIII. ORDER VII.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA. Many Stamens with many Styles or Stigmas.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX superus, persistens, 4-phyllus. Petala 30—40, oblongo lanceolata, persistentia. Stamina 60—70, incurva; antheræ subovatæ. Styli nulli. Stigmata: sulculi decem in apice cyathiformi germinis, ad umbonem centralem decurrentes; inconspicui. Germen 10-loculare, supra cyathiformе atque ex columellâ centrali protrusâ umbonatum, margine 10-dentatum. Septa duplicia. Semina loculis in singulis 2, dissepimentis prope parietem alterne affixa, obovata. Fructus: bacca subovata, calyce persistente coronata, spinosissima, 10—20-sperma. Semina matura non vidi.

Anneslea spinosa. *Roxburgh.*

CALYX above, persistent, 4-leaved. Petals 30 to 40, oblong-lanced, persistent. Stamens 60 to 70, incurved; anthers nearly ovate. Styles none. Stigmas: ten inconspicuous channels in the cup-shaped top of the germen, running down towards the central knob. Germen 10-celled, cup-shaped above, with the central column rising like a knob in the middle; the margin 10-toothed. Partitions double. Seeds two in each cell, affixed to the partitions near the outer angle one on each side, inversely ovate. Fruit: a berry nearly ovate, crowned with the persistent calyx, exceeding thorny, 10- to 20-seeded. We have not seen the ripe seeds.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower cut open.

SEEDS of this wonderful water plant, originally a native of China, were sent preserved in sugar from Calcutta by Dr. Roxburgh, in 1809, to the Most Honourable the Marquis of Blandford, in whose magnificent Aquarium at White Knights it now raises its numerous heads bristling with spines, unrolls its immense leaves, and flourishes in all its grandeur.

In vain we review the plants of its natural order for any analogy to its thorny exterior; the Nymphs and Naiads, *Nymphæeæ* and *Naiades*, are not more conspicuous for their elegance and beauty than for their mildness; Anneslea like the panther, seems to unite the extremes of ferocity and beauty. The leaves are nearly orbicular, but sometimes a little extended upon one side with a corresponding notch on the side opposite, the largest being from six to eight feet in circumference; green on their upper surface, and reticulated with purplish branching veins, with a sharp curved thorn at each of their principal ramifications; their under side purple, thinly scattered over with a very fine brown pubescence, and reticulated with high raised, cellular, transparent, brown, branched veins, bearing innoxious thorns of the same form as those of the upper surface at their principal divisions. The compartments between the veins are irregular hexagons, pentagons, and rhomboids, which are again intersected by other minute veins nearly in the same manner. The leaf-stalks are centrally affixed, nearly round, very porous, and bristled with soft spines almost to where they rise from the root. The spines are hollow, of the most simple structure, and appear to be formed by a continuance of the cellular tissue of the plant protruded. See Mirbel's Anatomie Vegetale, fig. 24. It is only where they stand out of water, as upon the fruit and upper surface of the leaves, that they become indurated and really formidable. Very different is the nature and structure of the thorns in the genus Rosa, where they are proper secreting vessels or abortions of such, indurated; and may be gradually traced in the R. damascena, muscosa, ferox, rubiginosa, and many others, from the almost imperceptible hair supporting viscous matter, down to the horny lacerating thorn. In the Geranium echinatum, on the contrary, and some Monsoniæ, the spines are mere indurated persistent stipules, and in the Astragali indurated petioles; while in Prunus, Cratægus, Ononis and Genista, the ends of the branches indurate into thorns, and a plant of Ononis spinosa deprived of its verdure and dried, would appear to be only one branched thorn. Thorns are also formed from indurated bracts, abortions of roots, leaves, branches, peduncles, flowers, petioles and supernumerary stipules as in the terrible Gleditschia, horrid with huge bunches of three-forked thorns from the very trunk of the tree. All these and other similar parts of plants, their real nature and use often overlooked, are in their aged and indurated state thrown together by Linnæus under the denomination of "Arma, (or Armour,) to prevent animals from injuring the plants." Camels, however, and asses and goats, are observed to be particularly fond of thorny plants; and even quicks only escape being browsed by the cattle, by becoming woody or growing out of their reach.

The story of the Anneslea's flowering under water may have probably arisen from the very short time the blossoms remain above; as, like those of the Nymphæa, they only rise to expand, and again gradually sink to ripen their seeds after the globules of fertilizing pollen have burst from their parent cells, phœnix like, to perish in renovating their race; and by adding circle to circle served to prolong the immoveable and immeasurable chain. That it certainly flowers above water, we can assert from our own observation; but we were informed at White Knights (where our drawing was taken last September) that it had flowered there below; which might have been owing to its artificial treatment, (We have seen the Nymphæa rubra flowering at the very bottom of the water in the same Aquarium.) and cannot be its natural state, unless we can bring ourselves to believe that nature has endowed it with the power of propagating itself in both elements.

We hope yet to see its magnificent foliage mantling our ponds. Have we not already taught the Thea—the Camillia—the Ta kio—the Moutan—the Yu lan, to resist our winters! Our water is not less temperate than our sky. The name Anneslea was given by Dr. Roxburgh, in honour of the Right Hon. George Annesley, Viscount of Valentia, who discovered the plant growing in the Gagra River in Oude, and also about Chittagong, when on his travels in India. The fruit abundantly distinguishes the genus from the Euryale of Mr. Salisbury.

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Pl. 618.

PLATE DCXIX.

EUGENIA Zeylanica.

Ceylon Eugenia.

CLASS XII. ORDER I.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Stamens from the Cup. One Style.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX quadripartitus, superus. Petala quatuor. Bacca 1-locularis, 1-sperma.	CUP four-parted, above. Petals four. Berry of one cell, one-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

EUGENIA foliis subovalibus integerrimis coriaceis retusis, pedunculis unifloris solitariis vel geminatis, axillaribus lateralibusque.	EUGENIA with oval entire leathery retuse leaves, and one-flowered peduncles, either solitary or in pairs, axillary or lateral.

Eugenia zeylanica. *Willd. Sp. Pl. vol.* 2. *p.* 963.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Empalement, seed-bud and pointal.
2. The fruit, with the seed detached.

THE Ceylon Eugenia is a low bushy wide-spreading shrub, with both the leaves and branches extending nearly horizontally. The flowers grow from the axils of the leaves and sides of the branches upon simple downy footstalks, which have two small bracts a little above their middle; and open in succession from the lower axils upwards. Professor Willdenow is not quite correct in stating the leaves to be impunctate, a minute dotting being visible on both surfaces with the naked eye, and very distinctly with the aid of a common eye-glass. The fruit is of the size of a large pea, rough with minute warts, and crowned with the persistent calyx.

We have seldom seen a more striking example of the astonishing resources provided by nature for the continuation of species than this plant, whose little germen when blossoming contains sixteen infant seeds (clustering round a common centre), while the fruit admits of one only coming to maturity! Above eighty stamens are also provided for the fertilization of a solitary stigma. We have often admired the common chesnut, each germen of which when blossoming contains twelve seeds in embryo, but this yet surpasses it.

We were favoured with fresh specimens last July by A. B. Lambert, esq. from his seat at Boyton, and a foreign specimen in his collection has also enabled us to add the fruit, which has not yet ripened in this country. The plant is stated in Donn's Catalogue to have been introduced in 1798, most probably by Sir Abraham Hume, as the only plants of it that we have seen came originally from his collection.

Eugenia Zeylanica

PLATE DCXX.

SCHINUS DENTATA.

Toothed Schinus.

CLASS XXII. ORDER IX.

DIOECIA s. POLYGAMIA DECANDRIA. Shafts and Chives separate on different Plants, or both on the same. Ten Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

MAS. Calyx 5-fidus. Petala 5. Stamina 8—10 sub nectario rotato inserta.

FEM. Calyx et petala maris. Stigmata 3. Drupa sicca, multi-locularis, submonosperma. Nux subturbinatus, obtusè angulatus. Embryo subreniformis, compressus. Cotyledones 2, æquales, latofalcatæ. Radicula supera, cylindrica, incurva.

MALE. Cup 5-cleft. Petals 5. Chives 8—10 affixed under a wheel-shaped nectary.

FEMALE. Cup and blossom as in the male. Summits 3. Berry dry, with many cells and generally one seed. Nut nearly top-shaped with blunt angles. Embryo nearly kidney-shaped, compressed. Seed-leaves 2, equal, broadly falcate. Radicle above, cylindrical, incurved.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

SCHINUS foliis simplicibus dentatis.

SCHINUS with simple toothed leaves.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. A petal magnified.
3. A chive magnified.
4. The nectary magnified.
5. A ripe berry.
6. The nut cleared from the pulp.

SPECIMENS of this curious Schinus were communicated in May by the Right Honourable the Marquis of Blandford, from his gardens at White Knights. Its native country, as we are informed, is Owhyhee, an island long to be remembered in English history for the loss of the illustrious Cook;

Who, born to bless mankind, fair Science bore
To Ocean's bounds and isles unknown before;
And, while to guard barbarian lives his care,
Was murder'd by the men he sought to spare.

At what time the Schinus dentata was brought to England, or by whom, we have not been able to learn. It thrives very well in sheltered situations here in the open ground, and even ripens fruit in good seasons when trained against a wall. The berries are black, nearly of the size of small currants, with a sweet fleshy pulp, each berry containing a single nut which is bluntly angled, and a flattened two-leaved crooked embryo enclosed in a farinaceous perisperm of unequal thickness, having outwardly the same form as the nut.

Another species agreeing exactly in habit with the present, the toothed leaves excepted, S. dependens, (the Amyris polygama of Cavanilles and Willdenow,) has before been added to the genus by Ortega: and we cannot help noticing how remarkable it is that three plants, two of which differ so widely in habit, should yet agree so closely in their fructification. The insertion of the stamens, nectary, germen, stigmas and fruit is exactly similar; and the fruit of Schinus Molle figured by Gærtner (as far as his figure and description go) coincides exactly with the fruit of S. dentata. For the ripe fruit and some observations on the genus we are indebted to A. B. Lambert, esq.

us. dentatus

PLATE DCXXI.

JUSSIEUA exaltata.

Tall Jussieua.

CLASS VIII or X. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA seu DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight or Ten Stamens. One Style.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 4- seu 5-partitus, superus. Petala 4 seu 5. Capsula 4- seu 5-locularis, angulis dehiscens. Semina numerosa.

CUP 4- or 5-parted, above. Petals four or five. Capsule 4- or 5-celled, splitting at the corners. Seeds numerous.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

JUSSIEUA erecta, pubescens, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis pubescentibus punctato-scabris; floribus 4-petalis 8-andris, stigmate 4-lobo.

ERECT pubescent Jussieua with oblong-lanced pubescent leaves rough with little dots; flowers with 4 petals and 8 stamens, and the stigma four-lobed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A petal.
2. Empalement, seed-bud, and pointal.
3. The capsule.
4. A ripe seed.
5. The same magnified.

LINNÆUS could scarcely have selected a happier genus in honour of the great French botanist; by whose arrangement plants agreeing in general habit and character are not liable to be thrown to various classes for a slight difference in their number of stamens, as in the Linnæan; where octandrous and decandrous plants can only be brought together by special license.

Of the twelve species of Jussieua enumerated by Willdenow, and the two additional species since described by Humboldt and Bonpland, our plant, communicated from Boyton in September, most resembles the *octovalvis*, of which the Professors Swartz and Jacquin appear to have described very different varieties. Ours, however, appears to be specifically distinct from either.

Mr. Lambert informs us that the plant is a native of the East Indies, from whence the seeds were sent to him by Dr. Roxburgh, with a reference to the *Cattu Carambu* of the Hortus Malabaricus, (tom. ii. p. 97, fig. 50,) which is a very fair representation of it.

The name *exaltata*, bestowed upon it by Dr. Roxburgh, may have been suggested by comparing it with the two other Indian species, the *repens* and *suffruticosa*; but the *peruviana* must be a much taller plant, from the account given of it by Father Feuillée.

Jussiæua, exaltata

PLATE DCXXII.

LEPTOSPERMUM scoparium.

New Zealand Tea.

CLASS XII. ORDER I.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Stamens from the Calyx. One Style.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-fidus, semisuperus. Petala quinque, unguiculata, staminibus longiora. Stigma capitatum. Capsula 4- seu 5-locularis, polysperma. Semina angulosa.

CUP 5-cleft, free above the middle. Petals five, clawed, and longer than the stamens. Stigma headed. Capsula 4- or 5-celled, many-seeded. Seeds angular.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

LEPTOSPERMUM foliis ovatis ovato-lanceolatisque mucronatis obsolete trinerviis; calycibus glabris, dentibus membranaceis coloratis.

LEPTOSPERMUM with ovate and ovate-lanced dagger-pointed faintly 3-nerved leaves, and smooth calyces with membranaceous coloured teeth.

L. scoparium. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. *p.* 948.

Tea Plant. *Cook's Second Voyage, vol.* 1. *p.* 100. *tab.* 32.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Empalement, chives, and pointal.
2. The same cut open, one tip magnified.
3. Seed-bud and pointal, summit magnified.
4. A petal.

THE Leptospermum scoparium grows naturally in New Zealand, where it was found in Cook's first voyage of discovery in the year 1769, and was first published with an engraving of the fructification in 1776, by the two Forsters, in their *Characteres Generum Plantarum*, or Account of the Plants they collected in that expedition. The following description of the plant, and accounts of the benefits his people derived from it, are extracted from Captain Cook's Account of his Second Voyage, vol. i. p. 99 to 101.

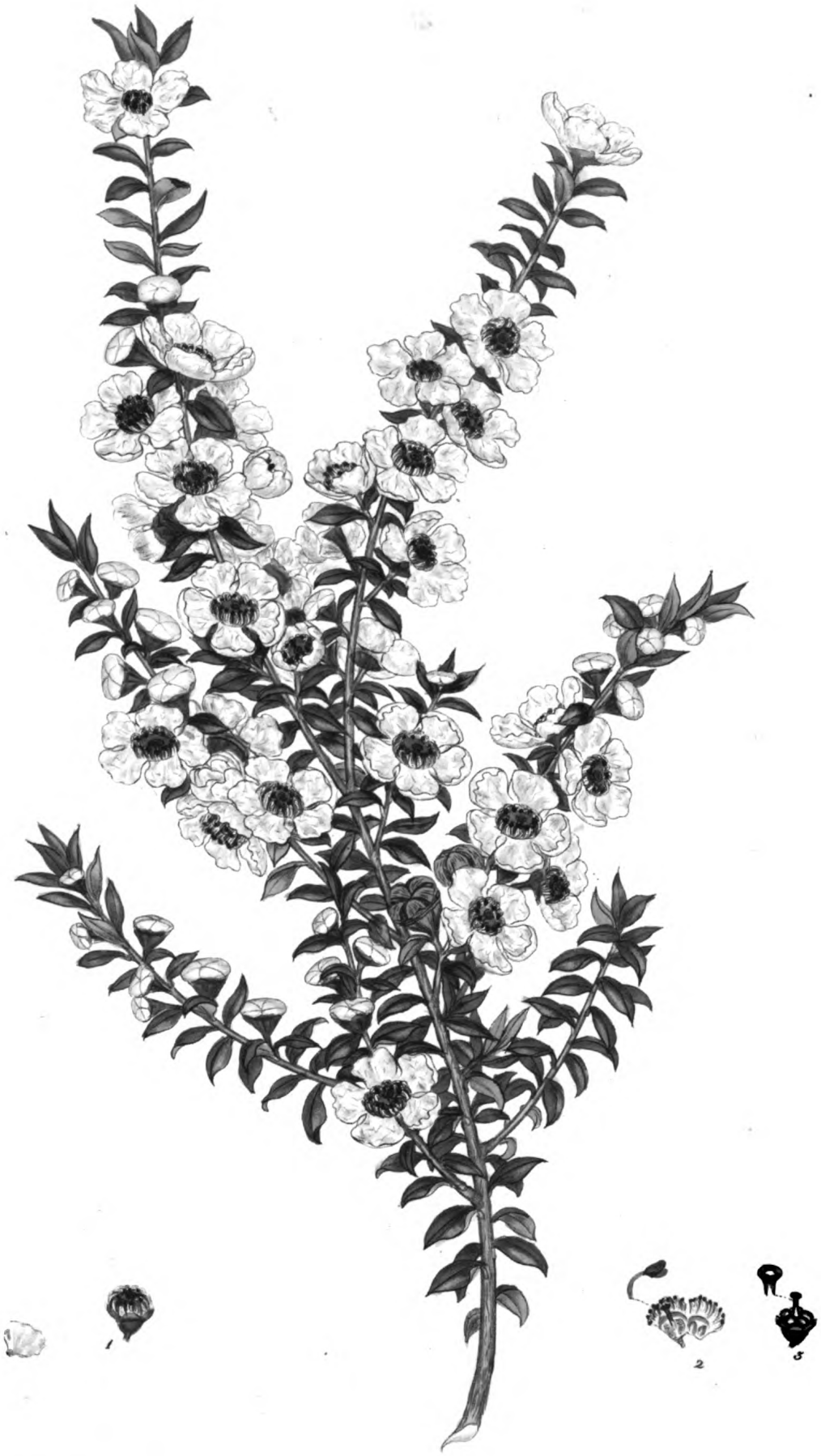
"The Tea plant is a small tree or shrub, with five white petals or flower-leaves, shaped like those of a rose, having smaller ones of the same figure in the intermediate spaces, and twenty or more filaments or threads. The tree sometimes grows to a moderate height, and is generally bare on the lower part, with a number of small branches growing close together towards the top. The leaves are small and pointed like those of the myrtle; it bears a dry roundish seed-case, and grows commonly in dry places near the shores. The leaves, as I have already observed, were used by many of us as tea, which has a very agreeable bitter and flavour when they are recent, but loses some of both when they are dried. When the infusion was made strong, it proved emetic to some, in the same manner as green tea.

"The beer certainly contributed not a little to the healthiness of our people. As I have already observed, we at first made it of a decoction of the spruce leaves (Dacrydium cupressinum); but finding that this alone made the beer too astringent, we afterwards mixed it with an equal quantity of the Tea plant, (a name it obtained in my former voyage from our using it as tea then, as we also did now,) which partly destroyed the astringency of the other, and made the beer exceedingly palatable, and esteemed by every one on board."

In the younger Forster's account of the same expedition, vol. i. p. 128 and 129, a similar account of its utility and beauty is given, with the additional information, that, in a fine soil, in thick forests, it was found from 30 to 40 feet high, and above a foot in diameter; while on a hilly arid situation he found it bearing flowers and seed when only 6 inches high.

The plant was introduced to the Royal Gardens at Kew so early as 1772, and several varieties of it are now in cultivation. It is increased both by seeds and cuttings, and requires to be kept in the Greenhouse or Conservatory.

Specimens were communicated by Mr. Donn from the botanic garden at Cambridge last May, and others in June by Mr. Milne from Fonthill.



Leptospermum scoparium

PLATE DCXXIII.

ARDISIA ELEGANS.

Elegant Ardisia.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Stamens. One Style.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-phyllus. Corolla hypocrateriformis. Antheræ magnæ, erectæ. Stigma simplex. Drupa sicca, supera, 1-sperma.

CUP five-leaved. Blossom salver-shaped. Anthers large, erect. Stigma simple. Berry dry, above, one-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

ARDISIA corymbis terminalibus, compositis, nutantibus; foliis lato-lanceolatis, crenatis, nitidis, margine reflexis.

ARDISIA with terminal, compound, nodding corymbs, and broad-lanced, crenated, shining leaves, with the margin reflected.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. A blossom spread open.
3. The seed-bud and pointal.

THIS beautiful species grows naturally in moist situations and by the sides of rivulets in Pulo-Pinang, where it was discovered by the collector sent out by T. Evans, Esq., and brought to England with him on his return in 1809; and our drawing was taken from a plant of it nearly five feet high, which has been flowering beautifully this year in the collection at Stepney, from August to the end of November. The common height of the plant in Pinang, as the collector informs us, is from eight to about twelve feet.

PLATE DCXXIV

LOTUS australis.

Southern Lotus, or Bird's-foot Trefoil.

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Stamens in Two Sets, Ten.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

LEGUMEN cylindricum, strictum. Filamenta sub-cuneiformia. Alæ sursum longitudinaliter conniventes.

POD cylindrical, straight. Filaments somewhat wedge-shaped. Wings united lengthways above.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

LOTUS herbaceus, foliis stipulisque lanceolatis obovato-lanceolatisque pubescentibus; floribus amplis paucis; capitulis longè pedunculatis: leguminibus tereti-linearibus calyce duplò longioribus.

HERBACEOUS Lotus, with lanceolate and inversely ovate downy leaves and stipules; large flowers few together, in heads upon long footstalks; the pods roundish linear, and double the length of the calyx.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. The vexillum.
3. One of the wings.
4. The keel.
5. Chives and pointal.
6. The chives spread open and magnified.

NEW HOLLAND, so rich in new families of plants, sometimes (though rarely) also furnishes us with a few species belonging to genera common to our northern regions, as in Convolvulus, Chenopodium, Campanula, and our present subject, of which the specimen was communicated from Fonthill last July by Mr. Milne. By whom the species was introduced we have not been able to learn; but we have seen dried specimens of it, brought over by the late Governor King, in the herbarium of A. B. Lambert, Esq.

The plant is of humble growth, and rather conspicuous when in blossom from its fine heads of flowers, but has not yet produced seeds in this country; and our account of the fruit is from the foreign specimens above mentioned. Like most other New Holland plants, Lotus australis requires to be kept in the Greenhouse, or at least sheltered in winter.

In our account of Euphorbia meloformis we omitted to add that the figure was taken from a fine plant in the collection of J. Vere, Esq. Kensington Gore, in August last.

us. australis

PLATE DCXXV.

BARLERIA CRISTATA.

Crested Barleria.

CLASS XIV. ORDER II.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA. Four Stamens in unequal Pairs. Seeds covered.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 4-partitus, inæqualis. Stamina 2, longè minora. Capsula 4-angularis, bilocularis, bivalvis.

CUP 4-parted, unequal. Stamens 2, much smaller. Capsule 4-angled, 2-celled, 2-valved.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

BARLERIA foliis oblongis integerrimis; calycis foliolis duobus latioribus ciliatis, duobusque linearibus acutis.

BARLERIA with oblong entire leaves; two of the calyx-leaves broader and ciliated, and two linear acute.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. A blossom spread open, segments of the border cut off.
3. Seed-bud and pointal.

LINNÆUS's excellent description of this species in the first edition of the Species Plantarum is rather at variance with his character of the genus; nor can the plant certainly be a congener of either of the two original species of Plumier, one of which indeed the late Professor Vahl found it necessary to remove to Ruellia. To the curious little sheath within the corolla, which encloses the germen about two-thirds of its length, in Barleria cristata, and one side of which is shorter than the other, we do not recollect having ever before met with any thing analogous.

We are indebted for fine specimens in blossom to T. Evans, esq., in whose collection it has continued flowering during the autumn, and by whom it was introduced to this country in 1808. The plant seems to grow freely, and is propagated by cuttings. It requires to be kept in the hot-house.

rleria cristata

PLATE DCXXVI.

GEODORUM CITRINUM.

Lemon-coloured Geodorum.

CLASS XX. ORDER I.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA. Style bearing the Stamens. Stamen One.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

PETALA quinque, longitudine subæqualia, patentia. Labellum cymbiforme; carinâ posticè paulò productâ. Anthera terminalis, opercularis, decidua. Massæ pollinis duæ, reniformes, cereaceæ.	PETALS five, about an equal length, spreading. Lip boat-shaped, with the keel a little prolonged behind. Anther terminal, cover-like, deciduous. Masses of pollen two, kidney-shaped, waxy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A blossom spread open, divested of the lip.
2. The lip detached.

LITTLE more than sixty years ago, Mr. Miller, the best informed gardener of his time, and emphatically styled by foreigners, to whom he was known by his writings, 'Hortulanorum Princeps;' after forty years experience in gardening, in the last edition of his Dictionary which he published, when treating of Epidendrums, says: "It would be to little purpose to enumerate them here, as the plants cannot by any art yet known be cultivated in the ground; though, could the plants be brought to thrive by culture, many of them produce very fine flowers of uncommon forms."—Genius and perseverance, however, have completely vanquished this prejudice, and we now cultivate more species of Epidendrum in England, or what in Mr. Miller's time would have been considered as such, than he supposed to exist: indeed few plants are at present in greater favour with cultivators than those of the beautiful order of Orchideæ; and our present subject, discovered in Pulo-Pinang, or Prince of Wales's Island, at the same time with the Artisia elegans, is certainly not one of the least elegant. Both its peculiar habit and character easily prevent its being confounded with any natural genus yet described, although some species have been enumerated amongst the Limodorums by Dr. Roxburgh, and transposed with no more felicity from thence to Malaxis by Professor Willdenow.—The genus, however, is more allied to Cymbidium in character than either of the above; and, as far as our knowledge of the order at present extends, ought to be placed near to that in the arrangement. The other species of the genus before alluded to are the Malaxis nutans and cernua of Willdenow, Limodorum nutans of the Plants of Coromandel, and the L. recurvum of the same; all of which agree in having the same remarkable flaccidity of foliage, and recurved inflorescence.

The drawing was taken at Stepney last October, and the plant was still in blossom in the end of November.

Some idea of the prodigious extent of this family of plants may be inferred from Dr. Buchanan's having gathered more than fifty new species in his late journey through Napaul, and Mr. Brown above a hundred, (all now described in his Prodromus,) during his botanical expedition to New Holland and Van Diemen's Land; and from the statement of the Spanish botanists, Messrs. Ruiz and Pavon, who spent eight years botanizing in South America, that more than a thousand distinct species grow there upon the sides of the Cordilleras!

Geodorum, citrinum

PLATE DCXXVII.

BEGONIA EVANSIANA.

Evans's Begonia.

CLASS XXI. ORDER VII.

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA. Stamens and Styles separate upon the same Plant. Stamens more than Seven.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mas. CALYX 0. Corolla 4-petala, petalis 2 oppositis majoribus. Stamina numerosa.

Fem. CALYX 0. Corolla 6- seu 4-petala, ut mascula. Styli 3, bifidi. Capsula infera, triangularis, alata, 3-locularis, polysperma.

Male. CUP none. Blossom 4-petalled, with two opposite petals larger than the others. Stamens numerous.

Female. CUP none. Blossom 6- or 4-petalled, as the male. Styles 3, bifid. Capsule below, triangular, winged, 3-celled, many-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

BEGONIA foliis inæqualiter cordatis, suprà hispidulis, nitidis, margine inæqualibus, acutissimè serrulatis: petalis duobus lato-ovatis, duobus obovatis quadruplò majoribus: caulibus flexuoso-erectis, nodosis: axillis bulbiferis.

BEGONIA with unequally heart-shaped leaves a little hispid and shining above, with the margin irregular, most sharply and finely toothed: two of the petals broadly ovate, and four times larger than the two inversely ovate ones: the stem a little zigzag: axils bulbiferous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. One of the large petals.
2. A small petal.
3. The stamens, one of the anthers magnified.

FOR this very ornamental species we are also indebted to T. Evans, esq., whose collector discovered it growing about the sides and clefts of rocks near a waterfall in the interior of the Island of Pulo-Pinang in 1808. As yet it has only produced male flowers at Stepney; but the bulbs in the axils of the leaves always supply abundant means of propagating it, and its beauty and liveliness of colouring well entitle it to a place in every curious collection.

The drawing was taken at Stepney, last October, from a plant about two feet four inches in height.

Begonia, Evansiana.

PLATE DCXXVIII.

CLERODENDRUM PYRAMIDALE.

Pyramidal Clerodendrum.

CLASS XIV. ORDER II.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA. Two Chives longer. Seeds covered.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-fidus, campanulatus. Corollæ limbo 5-partito, æquali. Drupa 4-sperma, nuce uniloculari.

CUP 5-cleft, bell-shaped. Limb of the blossom equally 5-parted. Berry 4-seeded, nut one-celled.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CLERODENDRUM foliis basi profundè cordatis, quinquelobis, margine undulatis, edentulis: panicula brachiata; pedunculis pubescentibus, trichotomis.

CLERODENDRUM with the leaves deeply heart-shaped at the base and five-lobed, waved on the margin and toothless; the panicle cross-armed; the peduncles pubescent, three-forked.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. A blossom spread open.
3. Seed-bud and pointal.

THIS before unnoticed species of Clerodendrum was introduced from the Island of Pinang, where it grows naturally wild, by T. Evans, Esq. of Stepney, in 1809. The leaves are very large, a little hispid on their upper surface: the height of the plants, in the specimens which we have seen, is from three to five feet. The plant appears to grow freely, and may be propagated by cuttings, but requires to be kept in the hot-house. The drawing was taken at Stepney last October.


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PLATE DCXXIX.

DESMANTHUS NATANS.

Floating Desmanthus, or Aquatic Sensitive.

CLASS XXIII. ORDER I.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA. Various Dispositions upon one Plant.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Hermaph. Calyx 5-dentatus. Corolla 5-petala vel 5-partita. Stamina 10. Pistillum 1. Legumen bivalve.

Neuter. Calyx 5-dentatus. Corolla 5-petala vel 5-partita vel nulla. Stamina 10, sterilia, lanceolato-dilatata.

Hermaph. Cup 5-toothed. Blossom 5-petalled or 5-parted. Stamens 10. Style 1. Pod 2-valved.

Neuter. Cup 5-toothed. Blossom 5-petalled or 5-parted or none. Stamens 10, sterile, enlarged into a lance-shape.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Desmanthus inermis, foliis bipinnatis, partialibus trijugis, propriis tredecimjugis, spicis oblongis, interruptis, pedunculo nudo, caule tereti, radicante. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 1044.

Unarmed Desmanthus, with doubly pinnate leaves, the partial wings in 3 pairs, the proper in 13, the spikes oblong, interrupted, the flower-stalk naked, the stem round and rooting.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Empalement and blossom.
2. Stamens and pointal, one anther magnified.
3. Seed-bud and pointal, summit magnified.

This little delicate aquatic, growing naturally in pools and lakes of fresh water in India and Cochinchina, and quivering at every breeze, its roots having no attachment to the soil, and the foliage yielding but little to that of the Mimosa pudica in sensibility, forms a most striking contrast to the Anneslea spinosa of our 128th number. Father Loureiro, who calls it Neptunia oleracea, informs us that in China and Cochinchina, where they cultivate it as a salad herb in pools and slow-flowing streams, they are accustomed to tie the plants to stakes, to prevent their floating to a distance.

A description of the plant, accompanied by an elegant figure, will be found in the 2d volume of Dr. Roxburgh's Plants of the Coast of Coromandel, under the name of Mimosa natans; but from the total dissimilarity between the fruit and that of the genus Mimosa, we have preferred following the arrangement of Professor Willdenow. The specimens from which the drawing was taken were obligingly communicated by Mr. Milne last September from Fonthill. The plant is annual, and according to Mr. Donn's Catalogue (where see Mimosa natans) was introduced to this country in 1802.

esmanthus, natans

PLATE DCXXX.

ARDISIA LITTORALIS.

Seaside Ardisia.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Stamens. One Style.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-phyllus. Corolla hypocrateriformis. Antheræ magnæ, erectæ. Stigma simplex. Drupa supera, 1-sperma.

CUP 5-leaved. Blossom salver-shaped. Anthers large, erect. Stigma simple. Berry above, 1-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

ARDISIA corymbis axillaribus, simplicibus; foliis obovato-ellipticis, integerrimis, coriaceis, planis.

ARDISIA with axillary simple corymbs and inversely ovate-elliptic, entire, leathery, flat leaves.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Empalement.
2. A blossom spread open.
3. Seed-bud and pointal.

THIS species was discovered growing wild on the shores of Pinang, and introduced at the same time with the Ardisia elegans; and flowered in the Stepney collection this year in October and November. The plant from which the drawing was taken is about three feet high; and we are informed by the collector, that the species is considerably dwarfer in Pinang than the A. elegans, and also much more bushy and compact.

Ordania, littoralis

PLATE DCXXXI.

STYRAX OFFICINALE.

Storax Tree.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Stamens. One Style.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX inferus. Corolla imo calyci inserta, subcampanulata, 3—8-partita. Antheræ 10—15. Germen triloculare, polyspermum. Drupa coriacea, subglobosa, 1—3-sperma.	CUP below. Blossom adhering to the base of the cup, nearly bell-shaped, 3- to 8-parted. Stamens 10 to 15. Germen of three cells with many seeds. Berry dry, leathery, nearly round. Seeds 1 to 3.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

STYRAX foliis ovatis subtus villosis, racemis simplicibus folio brevioribus. *Ait. Kew.* 2. *p.* 75.	STYRAX with the leaves oval, downy beneath, the racemes (bunches of flowers) simple, shorter than the leaf.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Empalement.
2. A blossom spread open.
3. Seed-bud and pointal.

THE Storax tree is a native of the Levant, of Italy, and of the southern parts of Provence in France. The tree is very ornamental, but requires the shelter of a wall in this climate, and while young either to be kept in the green-house or covered during severe frosts. The time of flowering is June and July, but ripe fruits are rarely produced in this country. The principal importation of Storax is said to be from Turkey, where it is obtained both by gathering that which naturally exudes from the trees, and also by making artificial incisions, to which hollow reeds are affixed to receive it. From the accounts of some travellers published by Du Hamel, we learn that they generally adulterate it by mixing it with wax. The Storax-tree is by no means a new acquisition in this country. Gerard in his Herball, published in 1597, informs us that he had two small trees of it in his garden. It is however still a very scarce plant, and only to be found in a few of the principal collections, which, we are informed, is occasioned by the great difficulty of propagating it either by cuttings or layers.

The specimen was communicated, in the beginning of last June, from the well-known garden of the Company of Apothecaries at Chelsea.

Styrax officinale

PLATE DCXXXII.

CYTISUS ELONGATUS.

Elongated Cytisus.

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Two Brotherhoods. Ten Stamens.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX sub-bilabiatus. Stigma simplex. Legumen oblongum, compressum, polyspermum.	CUP sub-bilabiate. Stigma simple. Pod oblong, compressed, many-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CYTISUS floribus pedunculatis, lateralibus, subquaternis; caule erecto: ramis elongatis; calycibus tubulosis; foliolis obovatis.—*Waldst. et Kit. Hung. v. 2. p. 200. t. 183.*	CYTISUS with lateral flowers, commonly by fours, on footstalks; the stem erect; branches elongated; cups tubular, and leaflets inversely egg-shaped.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Empalement.
2. The vexillum.
3. One of the alæ.
4. The carina.
5. The chives.
6. The same spread open.
7. Seed-bud and pointal.

THIS ornamental species of Cytisus was discovered by Francis Count Waldstein and Dr. Kitaibel, in the county of Bereghi and the Banatian forests in the eastern parts of Hungary, during their botanical excursions in that before nearly uninvestigated region, and published in their Figures and Descriptions of the rare Plants of Hungary, above quoted, at Vienna in 1802. The plant was introduced to this country by Mr. Donn of Cambridge in 1808, and from fine flowering specimens which he communicated last May the present drawing was taken. The common height of the plant is said to be from three to five feet, and the thickness of the stem about an inch. It is perfectly hardy, and has not as yet been enumerated in any catalogue of plants cultivated in this country.


Cytisus elongatus
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PLATE DCXXXIII.

LIATRIS ODORATISSIMA.

Sweet-scented Liatris.

CLASS XIX. ORDER I.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. Tips United. Equal Polygamy.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

RECEPTACULUM nudum. Calyx oblongus, imbricatus. Pappus plumosus, coloratus.

RECEPTACLE naked. Empalement oblong and tiled. Down feathery and coloured.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

LIATRIS foliis oblongis, sub-integerrimis, glabris, caulem amplexantibus. Caulis simplex, glaber. Flores paniculâ corymbosâ, divaricati. Calyx squamosus, lanceolatus, obtusus.

LIATRIS with oblong leaves nearly entire, smooth, and embracing the stem. Stem simple and smooth. Flowers grow in a corymbose panicle, straddling. The squamous empalement lanceolate and obtuse.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. A flower.
3. The feathery down magnified.
4. A blossom spread open magnified.
5. Seed-bud and pointal.
6. A radical leaf.

WE received the specimen from which our figure is taken from A. B. Lambert, esq., in whose stove it has flowered for the first time in this country. It was brought to England last year by Mr. Fraser from South Carolina. Many attempts have been before made to introduce it, but without success, as the plants either perished on the voyage, or very soon after their arrival. It is, we think, a great acquisition to our collections, on account of the great fragrance of its leaves when dried, which very much resembles the fine perfume of the Tonquin Bean, (*Dipterix odorata* Linn. Willd.) but more powerful, and which they will retain for many years, as Mr. Lambert has shown us some which have been kept in a box above ten years, and are as highly scented as ever. It seems at present too tender to flower without the assistance of the stove.


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PLATE DCXXXIV.

PELIOSANTHES HUMILIS.

Humble Peliosanthes.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Stamens. One Style.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus. Corolla 6-partita, subrotata; laciniis lato-ovatis, obtusis. Nectarium corollâ triplo brevius, incrassatum, integrum. Stamina sub ore nectarii affixa. Filamenta subnulla. Stylus brevissimus, obtusè trigonus. Stigma depressum. Germen inferum, 3-loculare; loculis dispermis. Bacca? subovata, carnosa.

CUP none. Blossom 6-parted, nearly wheel-shaped; the segments broadly ovate, blunt. Nectary three times shorter than the corolla, fleshy, entire. Stamens affixed under the mouth of the nectary. Filaments scarcely any. Style short, bluntly three-sided. Stigma depressed. Germen below, three-celled; the cells two-seeded. The fruit fleshy, nearly oval.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PELIOSANTHES foliis elliptico-lanceolatis subseptemnerviis scapo longioribus; bracteis flores æquantibus; racemo subovato.

PELIOSANTHES with elliptic-lanced seven-nerved leaves longer than the scape; the bracts equalling the flowers in length, and the bunch ovate.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A segment of the flower magnified.
2. Seed-bud and pointal.
3. Seed-bud cut transversely, magnified.

THIS is one of the species referred to in our description No. 605, and flowered last November in the collection of T. Evans, Esq. at Stepney; where we were informed, that it grows naturally in shady woods in Pinang, or Prince of Wales's Island, and was introduced to this country in 1808. Its beauty is certainly far inferior to the Bengal species, with which however it agrees very well in essential characters; but the nectary here nearly resembles a little cup, and is not contracted above, as in that species. The height of the plant above ground is only about two inches.

ranthes, humilis

PLATE DCXXXV.

CELOSIA CERNUA.

Nodding Celosia.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Stamens. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX triphyllus. Corolla pentapetala. Stamina basi nectarii plicata, conjuncta. Capsula horizontaliter dehiscens.	EMPALEMENT three-leaved. Blossom five-petalled. Stamens at the base of the nectary, folded, and joined together. Capsule splitting horizontally.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CELOSIA floribus in spica aggregata, cernuis; foliis lanceolatis cum petiolis longis. Caulis costatus.	CELOSIA with flowers growing in an aggregate spike, nodding. Leaves lance-shaped, with long footstalks. Stem ribbed.

Celosia cernua. *Roxb. MSS.*

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Empalement and blossom.
2. The stamens.
3. A stamen magnified.
4. Seed-bud and pointal, summit magnified.

THIS elegant little annual was raised from seed last year (1810) in the collection of Sir A. Hume, Bart. who communicated a fine specimen of it, from which our drawing was begun, and finished from another plant of equal beauty sent to us by A. B. Lambert, esq. last month. It is a brilliant addition to the stove. Native of the Raja Mahl hills, and not mentioned by any one but Dr. Roxburgh in his Plants of the Coast of Coromandel.

elosia, cernua

PLATE DCXXXVI.

IPOMŒA INSIGNIS.

Magnificent Ipomœa.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Stamens. One Style.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-partitus. Corolla campanulata v. infundibuliformis, 5-plicata. Stigma capitatum, 2- vel 3-lobum. Capsula 2-3-locularis.

CUP 5-parted. Blossom bell- or funnel-shaped, 5-plicate. Stigma headed, 2- or 3-lobed. Capsule of 2 or 3 cells.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

IPOMŒA caule volubili longissimo et ramosissimo, glabro; foliis crassis, glabriusculis, inferioribus palmato-quinquelobis; superioribus cordato-ovatis ovatisque; mediis subtrilobis: umbellis pedunculatis, axillaribus, compositis, multifloris.

IPOMŒA with a turning smooth stem exceedingly long and branching; the leaves fleshy, nearly smooth, the lower palmate-5-lobed; the upper ovate, or a little heart-shaped; the intermediate commonly 3-lobed: the umbels axillary upon footstalks, compound, and bearing many flowers.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A leaf from the base of the plant.
2. A blossom spread open.
3. Seed-bud and pointal.

THIS remarkable species of Ipomœa was brought from Mrs. Benyon's hothouse at Englefield, Berkshire, last August, where the plant, after rising to the top of the trellis, extends both right and left to a length of about 30 feet, branching in various directions with hundreds of bunches of flowers. The foliage is singular as to texture, varieties of form, and colour; the lower leaves being of a strong purple on their under side, and dark green above. The plant is perennial, and continues flowering during the greatest part of the summer, but does not ripen its seed—most probably owing to the extreme luxuriance of its inflorescence. All our attempts to discover its native soil, or time of introduction, have proved abortive; neither have we been able to find that any account of it has before been published, or any specimens of it in herbariums.

The propagation is by cuttings; and we are informed that Mr. Lambert, who favoured us with the specimens, is already in possession of some very fine plants of it.


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PLATE DCXXXVII.

TRICHILIA ODORATA.

Sweet-scented Trichilia.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 4—5-dentatus. Petala 4—5. Nectarium cylindricum, in apice dentatum, antheras 8—10 gerens. Capsula 3-locularis, 3-valvis. Semina baccata.

EMPALEMENT 4—5-toothed. Petals 4 or 5. Nectary cylindrical, toothed at the end, and bearing from 8 to 10 stamens. Capsule 3-celled, 3-valved. Seeds berries.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

TRICHILIA petalis quatuor et decem antheris: foliis pinnatis: foliolis lanceolatis, undulatis: floribus axillaribus: caule erecto, moschato.

TRICHILIA with four petals and ten stamens. Leaves pinnated: leaflets lance-shaped and undulated. Flowers grow from the axils of the leaves. Stem upright, and musk-scented.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Empalement.
2. Blossom spread open.
3. Seed-bud and pointal.

THE genus Trichilia is certainly at present in a confused state, from the latitude annexed to it of 4 to 5 petals, and 8 to 10 stamens. It appears to contain at least two genera. This fine species is said to have been sent over to England from the botanic garden in the Island of St. Vincent's by Doctor A. Anderson about the year 1801, and is not we believe (at present) in any other collection but that of Sir Abraham Hume, who favoured us with the specimen here delineated in fine bloom last summer (1810). It possesses the same fragrance that is attributed to the Trichilia moschata, of which we have never seen specimens.

Trichilia adenanta

Trichelia adenanta

PLATE DCXXXVIII.

DAVIESIA LATIFOLIA.

Broad-leaved Daviesia.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX angulatus, simplex, quinquefidus. Corolla papilionacea. Stylus subulatus. Stigma simplex, acutum. Legumen compressum, monospermum.

CUP angled, simple, 5-cleft. Blossom butterfly-shaped. Shaft awl-shaped. Summit simple, acute. Pod compressed, one-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

DAVIESIA spicis multifloris, axillaribus: foliis late lanceolatis, undulatis: calyce regulari.

DAVIESIA with spikes of many flowers, axillary: leaves broadly lance-shaped, and undulated. Cup equal.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. The standard.
3. One of the wings.
4. The keel.
5. The chives spread open.
6. Seed-bud and pointal.

THIS little shrub from New Holland is both new and beautiful, well adapted to grace any collection, being of easy culture, small in size, with abundance of brilliant little flowers growing from the axils of every leaf. The specimen we have delineated was communicated to us by Mr. J. Milne, from the Font Hill gardens, in fine bloom, in the month of April 1811.

...vriasia. latifolia

PLATE DCXXXIX.

CAREX FRASERI.

Fraser's Carex.

CLASS XXI. ORDER III.

MONŒCIA TRIANDRIA. One House. Three Stamens.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Masculi flores.

AMENTUM imbricatum. Calyx squamosus, solitarius. Corolla nulla.

Feminei flores.

AMENTUM imbricatum. Calyx squamosus, solitarius. Corolla monopetala, apice bidentata. Stigmata 2 seu 3. Nux triquetra, corolla persistente inclusa.

Male flowers.

CATKIN tiled. Empalement skinny and solitary. Blossom none.

Female flowers.

CATKIN imbricated. Empalement skinny and solitary. Blossom one-petalled, with two teeth at the end. Summits two or three. Nut three-sided, within the persistent blossom.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CAREX floribus androgynis capitibus terminalibus; masculis superioribus, femineis inferioribus. Stigma tripartitum: foliis lanceolatis, undulatis, marginibus crenulatis.

CAREX with hermaphrodite flowers growing in terminal heads; male flowers above, females beneath. Summit three-parted. Leaves lance-shaped, undulated, with finely scolloped margins.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A stamen magnified.
2. A blossom spread open, magnified.

FOR this curious little plant we are indebted to the late Mr. Fraser, nurseryman, Sloane Square, Chelsea; whose ardour in the pursuit of plants carried him thrice over to America in search of botanic novelty. Mr. J. Fraser informs us, that his father and himself discovered this singular species of Carex, in the autumn of 1808, near the Table Mountain, and upon the banks of the Catawba River in the neighbourhood of Morgan Town, North Carolina.

Carex, Fraseri

PLATE DCXL.

HELICONIA BIHAI.

Wild Plantain Tree.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

SPATHA universalis partialisque. Calyx 0. Corolla 3-petala. Nectarium 2-phyllum. Capsula 3-locularis, monosperma.

SPATHE common and partial. Empalement none. Blossom 3-petalled. Nectary two-leaved. Capsule 3-celled, one-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

HELICONIA foliis ad apicem acutis, spadice erecto, radicalibus. Spatha disticha, multiflora: nectarii folio superiore trifido.
Heliconia Bihai. *Willd. Sp. Pl.*

HELICONIA with leaves pointed at the end, with an upright spadix, radical. Spathe two-sided, with many flowers. The upper leaf of the nectary trifid.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The plant in miniature.
2. A flower.
3. A blossom spread open.
4. Seed-bud and pointal, summit magnified.
5. A transverse section of the seed-bud.

THIS fine species of Heliconia is known by the common appellation of the Wild Plantain Tree, and grows in mountainous boggy places in South America, and also in most of the West India Islands. It is not generally cultivated with us, on account of the room it occupies, its elegant large foliage being but ill adapted to the confinement of the stove. Our figure was made about the middle of April, from a plant in the collection of the Countess de Vandes.

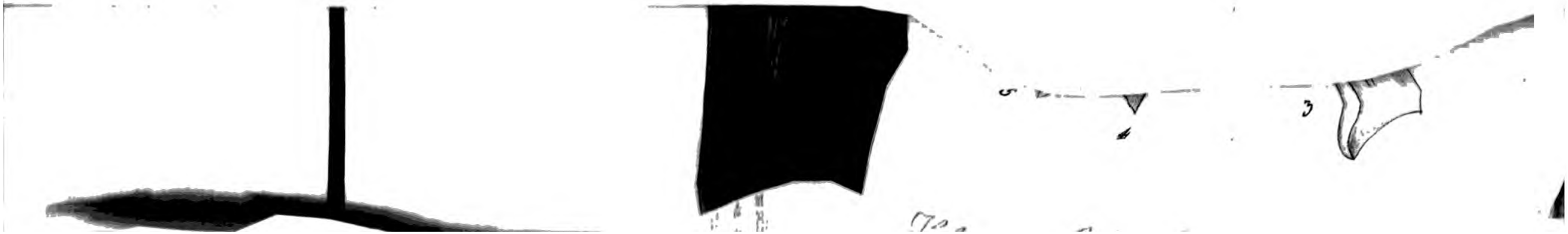

PLATE DCLXI.

PROSTANTHERA LASIANTHOS.

Downy-flowered Prostanthera.

CLASS XIV. ORDER I.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA. Two Chives longer. Seeds naked.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX post florescentiam clausus, utroque labio integerrimo. Corolla monopetala, lanata, ringens; antheris appendiculatis: baccæ quatuor, monospermæ: foliis petiolatis: pedunculis lanceolatis, serratis: floribus paniculis axillaribus terminalibusque: ramulis oppositis, quadrangularibus.

Habitat in Capite Van Diemen.

Labillardiere Nova Hollandia, vol. ii. p. 18. tab. 157.

THE empalement after flowering shuts, both segments entire. Blossom one-petalled, woolly, gaping: chives with an appendage: berries four, one-seeded: leaves with petioles: footstalks lance-shaped, and sawed: flowers terminate the branches in panicles from the axils of the leaves: branches opposite, and four-sided.

Native of Van Diemen's Land.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement, seed-bud and pointal.
2. The same as it appears after flowering.
3. A blossom spread open.
4. A chive magnified.
5. The same shown from the inner side, magnified.

THIS fine plant is perfectly new to the British gardens, and the only species of a genus named and figured by Labillardiere in his *Nova Hollandia,* or Description of New South Wales.

It was raised from seed in the summer of 1807, in the collection of the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, at Dropmore, who favoured us with specimens in full bloom, last June, 1811, being the first time of its flowering in this country. His Lordship's botanic gardener informs us that the plant is about eight feet high, and the stem one inch and a quarter in diameter; that during the first year it had the appearance of being herbaceous, but afterwards became woody; its growth is very luxuriant, flowering at the termination of every branch, and seems as if it would thrive in any sort of earth, and was nearly if not quite hardy, as the roots remained in the ground one year at Dropmore, and shot up strong again in the summer. It may be increased by cuttings, and will be found not only an acquisition in point of novelty, but ornamental from its numerous light graceful blossoms, which possess an agreeable fragrance.


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PLATE DCLXII.

GOMPHOLOBIUM GRANDIFLORUM.

Large-flowered Air Pod.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX campanulatus, simplex, alte 5-fidus. Corolla papilionacea. Stigma simplex, acutum. Legumen inflatum, sphæricum, uniloculare, polyspermum.

EMPALEMENT bell-shaped, simple, deeply five-cleft. Blossom butterfly-shaped. Summit simple, acute. Pod inflated, spherical, one-celled, many-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

GOMPHOLBIUM foliis ternis vel quinis, linearibus, apice mucronatis; corollis coccineis: pedunculis basin versus bibracteatis: caule volubili.

GOMPHOLOBIUM with leaves in threes and fives, linear, and mucronated at the end: blossoms of a scarlet colour: peduncles with two floral leaves near the base: stem climbing.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement and floral leaves.
2. The standard.
3. One of the wings.
4. The keel.
5. The chives and pointal.
6. Seed-bud and pointal.
7. A ripe seed-vessel.
8. The same split open.

THIS nondescript species of Gompholobium is, when in flower, the most elegant of the genus, but when out of bloom few plants have less attraction.

It was first raised in the Royal gardens at Kew, about the year 1809, and is as yet in very few collections. Our figure represents an entire plant from the conservatory of the Countess de Vandes, which flowered in the month of June 1811, and perfected its seed about the middle of September, at which period its slender branches had grown nearly six inches longer (than they were when in bloom), and, twining round a small stick placed for their support, had every appearance of becoming a graceful climbing plant.

mpholobium, grandiflorum

PLATE DCLXIII.

JUSTICIA BICOLOR.

Two-coloured-flowered Justicia.

CLASS II. ORDER I.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Two Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX simplex seu duplex. Corolla 1-petala, irregularis. Capsula ungue elastico dissiliens: dissepimentum contrarium adnatum.

EMPALEMENT simple or double. Blossom one-petalled, irregular. Capsule splitting with an elastic claw: partition contrary to the valve affixed.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

JUSTICIA fruticosa: foliis ellipticis: floribus plerumque ternis: pedicellis calycibusque hirsutis: caule terragono.
Habitat in Insula Jamaicæ.

JUSTICIA with a shrubby stem: leaves elliptic: flowers mostly by threes: footstalks and calyx hairy: stem four-sided.
Native of Jamaica.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. A blossom spread open.
3. Seed-bud and pointal, summit magnified.

THIS ornamental stove plant was raised from West India seed, by Mr. J. Milne, nurseryman at Fonthill, about the year 1807; and from a fine specimen communicated by him in June 1811 our figure was delineated.

It is a perfectly new species, and has not hitherto, we believe, been either figured or described.

a, bicolor

PLATE DCLXIV.

LOBELIA SPECULUM.

Lobel's Venus's Looking-glass.

CLASS XIX. ORDER VI.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. Tips united. Flowers simple.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-fidus. Corolla 1-petala, irregularis. Capsula infera, 2- seu 3-locularis.

CUP 5-cleft. Blossom 1-petalled, irregular. Capsule beneath, 2- or 3-celled.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

LOBELIA foliis linearibus, integerrimis, superne acutis, ad basin dentatis, et ad apicem latioribus: corollis atro purpureis, laciniis subequalibus: frutex pygmeus, ramulis numerosis tenuissimis patentibus.

LOBELIA with linear leaves, entire, and pointed on the upper part of the plant, but toothed on the lower part, and broader at the end: Blossoms of a dark purple colour, with nearly equal segments. A dwarf shrub, with numerous slender spreading branches.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A blossom spread open.
2. The empalement, chives, and pointal, tips and summit magnified.

OF this perfectly new species of Lobelia we do not find either figure or description in any author ancient or modern. The resemblance it bears to the *Campunula Speculum*, or Bell-flowered Venus's Looking-glass, induced us to give it the same specific title. It is a delicate slender little annual, with an abundant succession of dark purple flowers, which appear to great advantage when the sun shines. In the regularity of its corolla it differs essentially from the genus Lobelia, and in a manuscript of the late Dr. Solander we find an intention to separate it by the generic title of *Speculare*.

bela speculum

Velia speculum

PLATE DCLXV. 645

EPIDENDRUM FRAGRANS.

Sweet-scented Epidendrum.

CLASS XX. ORDER I.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA. Chives on the Pointal. Two Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

NECTARIUM turbinatum, obliquum, reflexum.	HONEY-CUP top-shaped, oblique, and reflexed. See Pl. XIII. Vol. I. Epidendrum cochleatum.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

EPIDENDRUM folio lanceolato bulbo innato, scapo abbreviato multifloro, lamina labelli cordata acuta. *Wildenow's Sp. Pl.*	EPIDENDRUM with a lance-shaped leaf upon the bulb, with a short stalk, many-flowered.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement, chives, and pointal.
2. The honey-cup.

THIS species of Epidendrum is an old inhabitant of the hot-house, and much esteemed for the fragrance of its flowers, and the only one at present known to us (the angustifolium excepted) with a single leaf. It is enumerated in the Species Plantarum of Willdenow, as described by Swartz; but we do not find that any figure of it has before been published.

Epidendrum fragrans

PLANTAE RARIORES

LIPID[illegible] DRUM [illegible]RAG[illegible]N

[illegible]

CLASS XX. [illegible]LR[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Epidendrum fragrans

PLATE DCXLVI.

PROTEA RADIATA.

Radiated Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 4-fida seu 4-petala. Antheræ lineares, petalis infra apices insertæ. Calyx proprius nullus. Semina solitaria.

BLOSSOM four-cleft, or of four petals. Tips linear, inserted into the petals below the points. Cup proper none. Seeds solitary.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PROTEA foliis obtuse lanceolatis, obliquis, horizontaliter sitis: squamis calycinis spathulatis, rubris, tomentosis, marginibus pilosis: caule erecto, bipedali.

PROTEA with leaves obtusely lance-shaped, standing sideways in an horizontal direction: scales of the empalement spathula-shaped, red, and downy, with hairy margins. Stem upright, and about two feet high.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower complete.
2. The empalement and flowers of a green variety.

THIS Protea is nearest allied to the P. coronata published in the Seventh Volume of this Work, Pl. 469, but differs essentially from it (and also from every other species of Protea at present known to us) in having so few flowers, that the centre looks like an empty cup, the flowers being spread out towards the imbricated scales of the empalement in a circular manner; whence its specific title of radiata. In the bud state it does not promise that splendid appearance which it exhibits when expanded. Our figure represents a plant from the nursery of Mr. Knight, of the King's Road, Chelsea. At the base we have added the head of flowers of a green variety, communicated to us from the Hammersmith Nursery, raised from Cape seed, at the same time as the red, about the year 1809, and which flowered for the first time in this country last autumn (1811).

In our last Number we forgot to mention that the figure of the Lobelia Speculum was taken from a plant in the nursery of Messrs. Colville, and the Epidendrum fragrans from the collection of J. Vere, esq.

of

PLATE DCLXVII. 647

ANDROSACE CORONOPIFOLIA.

Buck's-horn Plantain-leaved Androsace.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Stamens. One Style.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

INVOLUCRUM umbellatum. Corolla hypocrateriformis, 5-loba, ore glanduloso. Capsula quinquevalvis.

UMBEL with an involucre. Corolla salver-shaped, five-lobed, with glands at the mouth. Capsule with five valves.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

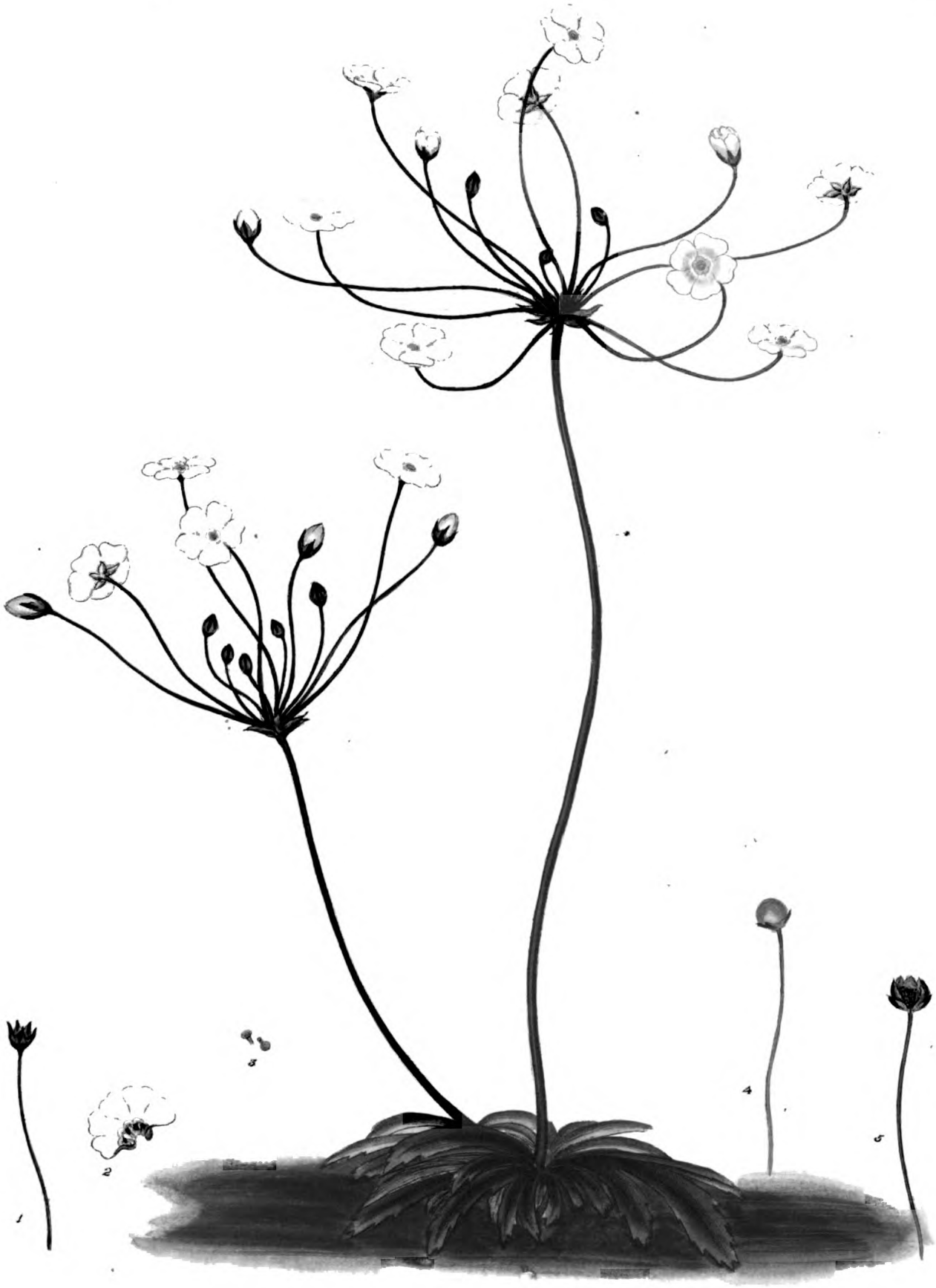
ANDROSACE foliis lineari-lanceolatis dentatis, umbellæ radiis laxis sub-capillaribus numerosis, corollis calyce duplò longioribus.

ANDROSACE with linear-lanced toothed leaves: the rays of the umbel hair-like, loose, very numerous, and the blosssoms double the length of the calyx.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. A blossom spread open.
3. Seed-bud and pointal, summit magnified.
4. A ripe seed-vessel.
5. The same opened to expose the seeds.

OUR drawing of this elegant little plant was taken at the nursery of Messrs. Malcolm and Co., at Kensington, July 1811. No figure or description of the species has before been published; but we have seen wild specimens of it in the herbarium of A. B. Lambert, esq., gathered by the Swedish naturalist Laxman, near the Lake Baical in Siberia, and marked *Androsace angustifolia.* The height of the plants in cultivation with us varies from three to ten inches, the number of rays in the central umbel are from twelve to twenty, and in the lateral ones from six to fourteen; the plant is annual, and generally sows itself upon the borders where it grows. We are informed it was introduced about 1806, by Mr. Bell, of Sion Gate near Brentford, who received seeds of it from Siberia, under the name of *Androsace lactea.*



rsace coronopifolia

PLATE DCXLVIII.

CROTOLARIA SALTIANA.

Salt's Crotolaria.

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Two Brotherhoods. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

LEGUMEN turgidum, inflatum, pedicellatum: filamenta connata, cum fissura dorsali.	POD turgid, inflated, pedicelled. Chives conjoined, with a dorsal fissure.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CROTOLARIA frutescens, floribus spicatis: ramis teretibus, tomentosis: foliis ternatis: foliolis ovatis, tomentosis: petiolis uncialibus.	SHRUBBY Crotalaria. Flowers grow in spikes: branches are round and downy. Leaves ternate. Leaflets ovate and downy. Petioles an inch long.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. The standard.
3. The under-side of the same.
4. One of the wings.
5. The keel.
6. The chives.
7. Seed-bud and pointal.

THIS nondescript species of Crotolaria was introduced by Mr. Salt last April (1811) from the distant region of Abyssinia. We have therefore named it after him, in compliment to that ardour, which in the pursuit of natural history has twice impelled him to undertake a journey to so remote a country. Our figure represents a fine specimen communicated to us by A. B. Lambert, esq., who raised it from seed in his hot-stove at Boyton, and where it flowered last summer (1811) for the first time in this country.

tolaria, Saltiana

PLATE DCXLIX.

ALSTROMERIA EDULIS.

Eatable Alstromeria.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, sub-bilabiata: petalis 2 inferioribus basi-tubulosis. Stamina declinata.	BLOSSOM 6-petalled, nearly bilabiate: two of the lower petals are tubular at the base. Stamens standing sideways.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

ALSTROMERIA foliis alternis, ellipticis, lanceolatis, acuminatis, glabris: floribus terminalibus, cernuis, pedunculis longis. Caulis volubilis. Radices tuberosæ, globosæ.	ALSTROMERIA with alternate elliptic leaves, lance-shaped, pointed, and smooth: flowers terminate the branches upon long footstalks, nodding. Stem twining. Roots tuberous and round.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower spread open.
2. The same shown from the outer side.
3. A half ripe seed-vessel.

THIS elegant plant was introduced to this country by T. Evans, Esq., who received it in 1801 from the late Dr. Anderson, of the Botanic Garden in the Island of St. Vincent, and which flowered for the first time in the hot-house of the Countess de Vandes at Bayswater last autumn (1811).

The only figure of it extant is a good coloured one recently published in the Flore des Antilles, by F. R. Tussac, a colonist of Saint Domingo; who describes it as being eagerly sought after by the Negroes, not for the beauty of its flowers, but for the sake of the roots, which not only serve them for food, but for an article of commerce, which they take with them when they travel to the Cape of Good Hope, and sell under the title of white Jerusalem artichokes.

This species very much resembles the A. Salsilla. The principal and almost only distinction is, that the roots of the Salsilla are long and ligneous, while those of the edulis are round and succulent, about the size of young potatoes, and when boiled are said to be a light and delicate food. A farinaceous or mealy substance is also made of them, from which cream is made, wholesome and very agreeable to the taste.—All the species which compose this fine genus are to be found in the superb gardens of the Incas of Peru, where it is indigenous.

[illegible]

[illegible] EDULIS

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Alstromeria, edulis

PLATE DCL.

XERANTHEMUM FASCICULATUM, *var. flore rubro.*

Bundled-leaved Everlasting Flower; red-flowered variety.

CLASS XIX. ORDER II.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. Tips united. Superfluous Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

RECEPTACULUM paleaceum. Pappus setaceus. Calyx imbricatus, radiatus; radio colorato.	RECEPTACLE chaffy. Feather bristly. Cup tiled, rayed; the ray coloured.

See *Xeranthemum speciosissimum*, Pl. LI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

XERANTHEMUM foliis caulinis linearibus, fasciculatis, longissimis: floribus solitariis; squamis calycinis lanceolatis, rubris.	EVERLASTING FLOWER with the stem-leaves linear, roundish, bundled, and very long. Flowers solitary; the scales of the cup lance-shaped and red.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. An hermaphrodite floret with its seed magnified.
2. Seed-bud, chives, and pointal, magnified.

THIS Xeranthemum was raised from seed brought over from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. Niven in 1809, and resembles in its habit and foliage the X. fasciculata figured in the Fourth Volume of this Work, Plates 242 and 279, but is much more esteemed than either of them for the brilliance of its fine red flowers. It requires no other treatment than what is common to most of the genus, and continues in flower from May till October.

Xeranthemum, fasciculatum. Var. flore rubro

PLATE DCLI.

CYMBIDIUM ANDERSONII.

Anderson's Cymbidium.

CLASS XX. ORDER I.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA. Chives on the Pointals. Two Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 4–5-petala, erecta vel patens, labello basi concavo. Anthera opercularis, decidua.	BLOSSOM 4–5-petalled, upright or spreading, with a nectary concave at the base. Tips covered, deciduous.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CYMBIDIUM caule elato: foliis vaginatis, lanceolatis, costatis: floribus in spicis longis ramosis: corollis flavis.	CYMBIDIUM with a tall stem: leaves sheathed, lance-shaped, and ribbed. Flowers grow in long branched spikes: blossoms yellow.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower without the nectarium.
2. The nectarium.

OUR figure represents a nondescript species of Cymbidium communicated to us by T. Evans, Esq., in whose collection at Stepney it flowered last summer (1811) for the first time in this country. We have given it the specific title of *Andersonii*, as a tribute of respect to the late Dr. Anderson, by whom it was introduced in 1804, with many other fine new plants, from the botanic garden in the island of St. Vincent, and may be considered as a valuable addition to the hot stove, from its great height and numerous large yellow blossoms.

*** In the description of the Alstromeria edulis of our last Number, Cape of Good Hope is inserted instead of Cape Francois, a mistake occasioned by our writing it off in a hurry along with some pages of the Erica, a tribe of plants (with few exceptions) all natives of the Cape of Good Hope. We detected the error as soon as printed, but did not think it of sufficient consequence to cancel the page and prolong its publication, as it had already been too long delayed; and should have only noticed it in the Errata at the end of the Volume, (which is nearly terminated,) were it not for the partial criticism in the Monthly Magazine given by an interested friend to the Botanical Magazine, who probably imagines the sale of our work is detrimental to that publication, and reminds us of the story of the man with a very short nose, who was always railing at the long nose of another person; which led to the conclusion that he thought it was made at the expense of his short one. But as our readers may think these observations long enough, they will doubtless think those of the botanical report still more so, as in the comments on the Protea radiata, fifteen lines are nearly filled with technical phrases, in an ineffectual attempt to explain the meaning of two botanical terms which he allows to be differently accepted by different authors, and at last leaves off just where he began. But meeting with a better opportunity in Alstromeria edulis, he has not only made the most of that, but rather more than enough of it, verifying the old adage, that those who can make something of nothing will make a little go a great way.

PLATE DCLII.

XERANTHEMUM HUMILE.

Low-growing Xeranthemum.

CLASS XIX. ORDER II.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. Tips united. Superfluous Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

RECEPTACULUM paleaceum, Pappus setaceus. Calyx imbricatus, radiatus, radio colorato.

RECEPTACLE chaffy. Feather bristly. Cup tiled, rayed, the ray coloured.

See *Xeranthemum speciosissimum*, Pl. LI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

XERANTHEMUM foliis subulatis sub-vestitum. Caulis humilis, robustus, ramulis procumbentibus: floribus magnis rubris.

XERANTHEMUM with awl-shaped leaves nearly clothing the stem. Stem low and stout, with branches hanging down. Flowers large, and of a red colour.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. An hermaphrodite floret with its seed magnified.

THIS fine dwarf species of Xeranthemum was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope at the same time with the X. fasciculatum rubrum by Mr. Niven. It is a hardy robust green-house shrub, of humble growth, and appears as if it would always retain that character. It requires an airy situation, and when watered (which should not be often) to be thoroughly wetted, as partial watering is a general destroyer of plants, by suffering the atmosphere to exhale the humidity before it has half penetrated to the bottom; which by repeated wetting rots the upper part, and leaves the roots below to starve for want of moisture.

[illegible]

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[illegible] Pelnodo [illegible]

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1 [illegible]

This [illegible] dwarf species of [illegible] was introduced from the [illegible] of [illegible] time [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] It is a hardy [illegible] considerable growth and [illegible] as it would always retain that character. [illegible] when watered (which should not be [illegible] too highly watered) [illegible] of plants, [illegible] the bottom, which [illegible] the upper [illegible] and leaves [illegible] of [illegible].

nthemum. humilis

PLATE DCLIII.

CORRÆA SPECIOSA.

Showy Corræa.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX monophyllus, quadri-dentatus. Corolla 4-petala. Stamina octo. Germen superum. Capsula quadrilocularis. Semina quatuor.

EMPALEMENT one-leafed, four-toothed. Blossom four-petalled. Eight chives. Seed-bud above. Capsule four cells. Seeds four.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CORRÆA foliis oblongis, oppositis, undulatis, hirsutis, supra viridibus, subtus tomentosis, ferrugineis: ramulis oppositis, alternis, ferrugineis, scabre pilosis: corollis bicoloribus, scabris.

CORRÆA with oblong opposite leaves, waved, and harshly haired, green on the upper surface and downy and rusty beneath. Branches opposite, alternate, rusty, and roughly haired. Blossoms two-coloured, and rough.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A blossom spread open.
2. One of the chives.
3. Empalement, seed-bud, and pointal.
4. Seed-bud magnified.

THIS elegant species of Corræa, a native of New Holland, is enumerated in Donn's catalogue by the specific title of speciosa, but has been overlooked in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis. It is a hardy green-house plant with brilliant flowers in great succession, and may be propagated by cuttings. It requires an airy situation, and must not be too often watered. Our figure represents one half of a fine plant in the collection of Messrs. Colvilles.


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PLATE DCLIV.

GNAPHALIUM EXIMIUM.

Showy Gnaphalium.

CLASS XIX. ORDER II.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. Tips united. Superfluous Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

RECEPTACULUM nudum. Pappus pilosus vel plumosus. Calyx imbricatus, radiatus, radio colorato.	RECEPTACLE naked. Down hairy or feathery. Empalement imbricated, rayed, with the ray coloured.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

GNAPHALIUM foliis sessilibus, ovatis, confertis, erecto-patentibus, lanatis: floribus terminalibus, paniculatis.	GNAPHALIUM with sessile ovate leaves crowded together, erect, spreading, and woolly: flowers paniculated and terminal.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. One of the scales of the empalement.
2. A floret.
3. The chives and pointal.
4. Seed-bud and pointal.

THIS magnificent species of Gnaphalium was introduced to the British gardens from the Cape of Good Hope by Capt. W. Paterson in 1794, and is said to be found in a wild state on the borders of the Caffre country 500 miles from the Cape. It flowers in perfection during the months of July and August, and when in the bud state much resembles a rich ripe fruit, with leaves like flannel. The only figure we have seen of it is a small one given in the Botanical Magazine many years ago, before it was well naturalized, and on that account better adapted to the scale of their work. Our figure was taken from the Clapham collection when in its greatest splendour, and where several fine plants of it flowered with a luxuriance fully equal to what we have represented. It should be kept in an airy part of the greenhouse; and when watered, care should be taken not to wet the leaves, as that frequently destroys the plant.

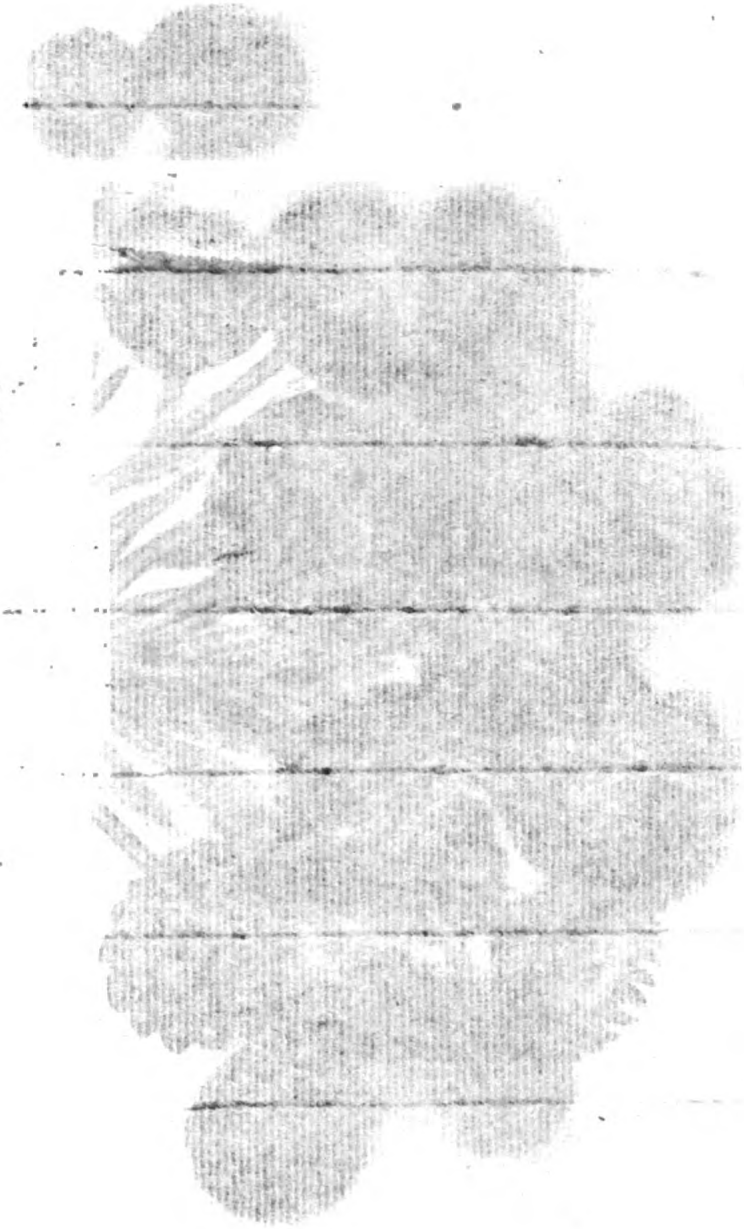


PLATE DCLV.

CERBERA MANGHAS.

Poisonous-fruited Cerbera.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. **Five Stamens. One Pointal.**

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Flores contorti. Corolla infundibuliformis, pulposa. Drupa monosperma.

Flowers contorted. Blossom funnel-shaped, pulpy. Seed-vessel one-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cerbera foliis alternis, lato-lanceolatis, glabris: ramis floriferis terminalibus: corolla alba, infundibuliformi: perianthio 5-phyllo: foliolis lanceolatis, deciduis: fructu persistente.

Cerbera with leaves alternate, broadly lance-shaped, and smooth: flower-branches terminal: blossoms white and funnel-shaped: empalement 5-leaved: leaflets lance-shaped and deciduous: fruit persistent.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A blossom spread open.
2. Empalement, summit magnified.

Our drawing represents a new species of Cerbera introduced from Pulo-Pinang in 1809, and which flowered late in the autumn of 1812, for the first time in this country, in the hot stove of T. Evans, Esq. whose collector informs us that it grows in abundance by the sea-side, and is a handsome shrub about three feet high. By the natives it is called Devil's flower, a title they apply indiscriminately to all noxious plants. But although it is considered as poisonous (as are all the Cerberas at present known) the natives of Amboyna are said by Rumphius to use it medicinally as a purgative, but that it is too powerful to be taken with safety by strangers. In Macassar an oil is expressed from the fruit, which is burnt in lamps, and emits a disagreeable smell. It bears a variety of names. By the Dutch it is called Milk-hout; in Portugal and Malay, Manga Brava; at Amboyna, Wabba; in Macassar, Lambuto Baleyice, Bintaro and Sassura Utan, and by some Caju Mattu, Buta or Blinthout. There are three uncoloured figures of it; one in Burmann's Zeylanica, page 150, tab. 70, figure 1; another in Rumphius's Amboynensis, vol. ii. page 243, figure 81; and in Rheede's Hortus Malabaricus, page 71, tab. 3. there is a representation of it by the title of Odallam; and, although a rough draft, it is certainly not the worst figure of the plant.

Cerbera Manahas

PLATE DCLVI.

CRASSULA PERFOLIATA.

Perfoliate-leaved Crassula.

CLASS V. ORDER V.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA. Five Chives. Five Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX pentaphyllus. Petala quinque. Squamæ quinque nectariferæ ad basin germinis.	EMPALEMENT five-leaved. Petals five. Five honey-bearing pores at the base of the germ.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CRASSULA altissima: foliis subulatis, crassis, amplexicaulibus, subtus convexis, glaucis.	CRASSULA with a tall stem: leaves awl-shaped, thick, and surrounding the stem, convex beneath, and of a sea-green colour.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower.
2. The pointals.

OF this species of Crassula we know of no other figure extant, but a very small uncoloured one in the Hortus Elthamensis of Dillenius. Our specimen was taken from the hot stove of the Countess de Vandes, where it flowered for the first time in this country in 1809—in size and grandeur like the C. obliqua, with an equal profusion of blossoms, and bending down as if the weight of the terminal mass of flowers was too much for the stem to support; which we do not consider as the positive character of it, but only arising from the situation in which it stood; being too near the glass, which most likely drew too much of its strength out in length of stalk, and in all probability occasioned the loss of the plant, as it damped off very soon after flowering.

Crassula, perfoliata

PLATE DCLVII.

PASSIFLORA LUNATA.

Crescent-leaved Passion-flower.

CLASS XX. ORDER V.

GYNANDRIA PENTANDRIA. Chives on the Pointals. Five Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

TRIGYNIA. Calyx 5-phyllus. Petala 5. Nectarium coroniforme. Bacca pedicellata.

THREE styles. Cup 5-leaved. Petals 5. Honey-cup forming a crown. Berry standing on a footstalk.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PASSIFLORA floribus axillaribus, binis: foliis lunatis: flore parvo, albo: fructu succulento, ovato.

PASSIFLORA. Flowers axillary, by twos: leaves crescent-formed; flower small and white: fruit oval and succulent.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower spread open.

THIS Passiflora is (like every one of the genus) a graceful meandering plant, and calculated to make an ugly wall look beautiful. It bears an abundant succession of delicate small flowers, which are fragrant, and open early in the day, and during the summer and autumnal months is a great ornament to the hot stove. Our drawing was made from the collection of the Countess de Vandes at Bayswater.

[illegible]

[illegible] LUNATA.

[illegible]

[illegible]

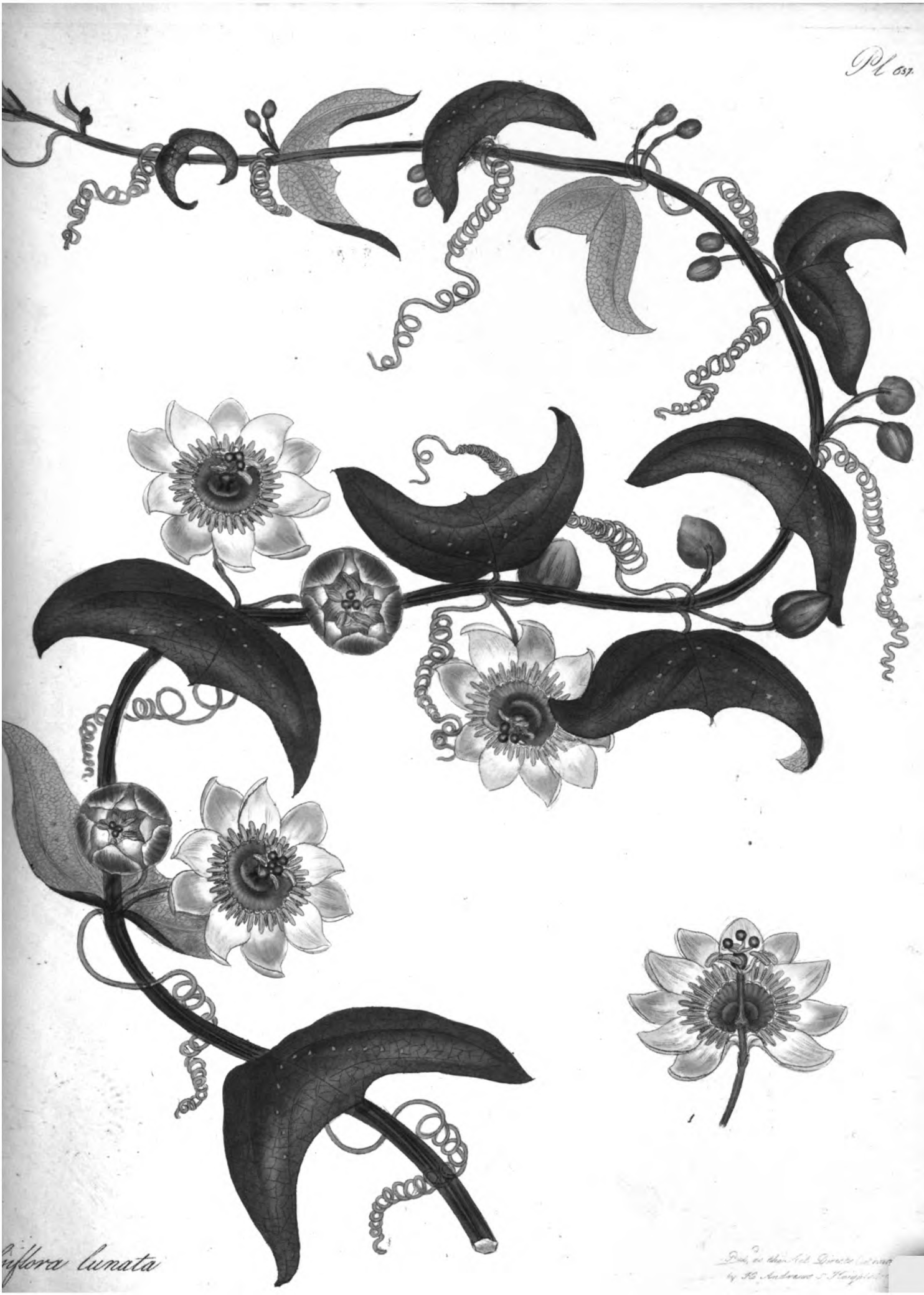
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



nflora lunata

Pub. as the Act. directs 1st Nov. by R. Andrews 7 Hairpin

PLATE DCLVIII.

STYLEDIUM GRAMINIFOLIUM.

Grass-leaved Styledium.

CLASS XX. ORDER II.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA. Chives on the Pointals. Two Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX bilabiatus. Cor. tubulosa, irregulariter 5-partita, laciniis interioribus tripartitis. Capsula bilocularis, bivalvis, polysperma.

EMPALEMENT two-lipped. Blossom tubular, irregularly 5-parted: segments of the interior 3-parted. Capsule two-locular, two-valved, many-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

STYLEDIUM foliis radicalibus lineari-lanceolatis: floribus spicatis: corollis 4-partitis. *Swartz. Nov. Act. Soc. Natur. Scrut. Berol. vol. 5. fig.* 1. *Billardiere, Nova Hollandia, tab.* 215.

STYLEDIUM with radical leaves linear and lance-shaped: flowers grow in spikes: blossom 4-parted.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The empalement.
2. A blossom spread open.
3. Chives and pointals, summmit magnified, both from the upper and under surface.
4. A half-ripe seed-vessel.

THIS curious genus, in its style of action, displays an appearance of locomotive power superior to the Mimosas; for, whilst they shrink from the touch, this boldly comes forward with singular elasticity; and although it may not exceed in beauty, it certainly possesses a more moving power than the utmost grace and beauty of other plants can boast. Like most of the productions of New Holland, it bears a strict appearance, and is seen to most advantage in a plant about three years old, such as our figure represents, as it flowered for the first time in this country at the Hammersmith nursery.

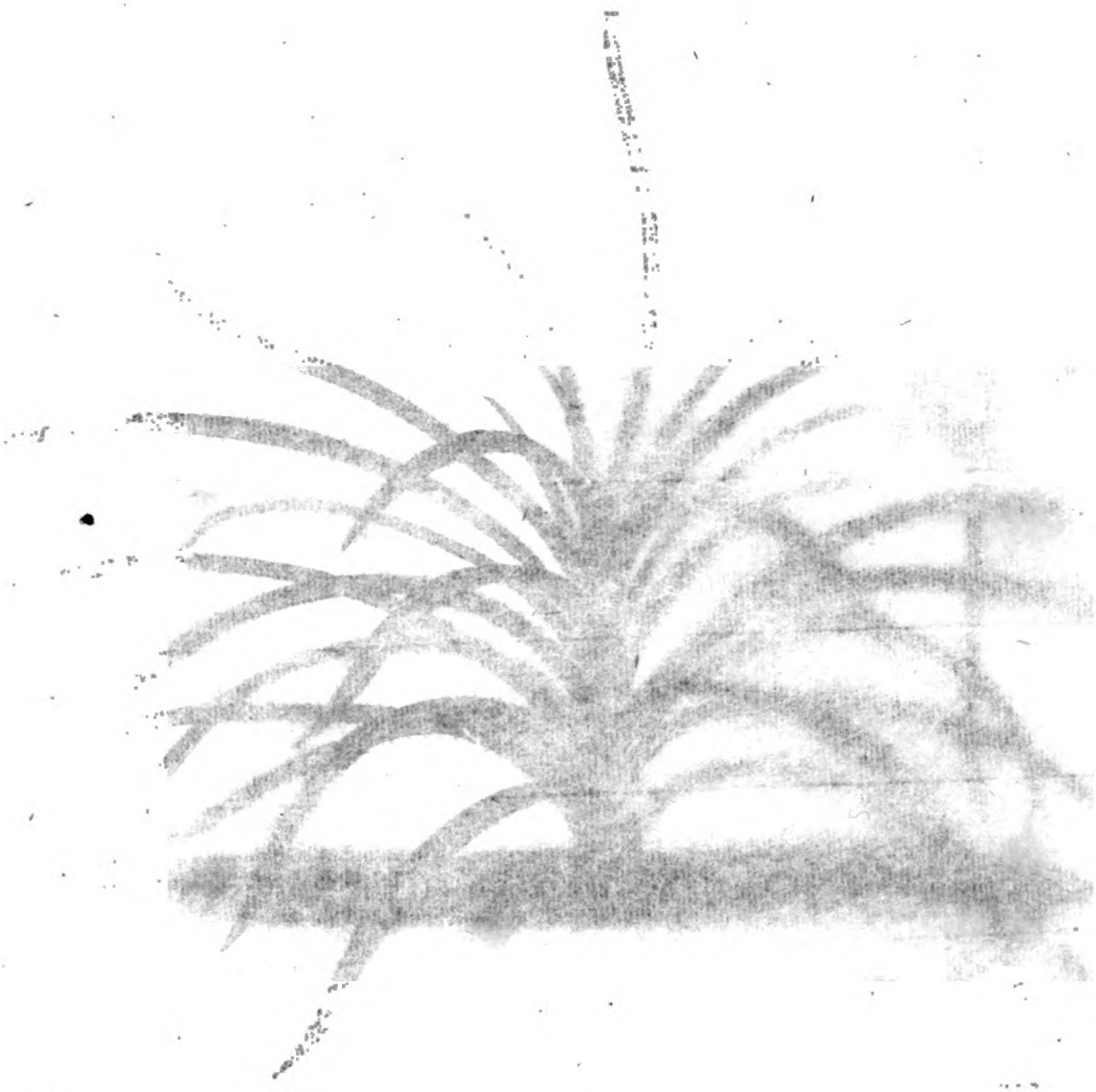


PLATE [illegible]

STYLIDIUM GRAMINIFOLIUM.

Grass-leaved Stylidium.

CLASS XX. ORDER II.

[illegible]

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTERS.

[illegible]

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible]

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. Chemistry [illegible]
4. Anther [illegible]

[illegible]

ledium, graminifolium

PLATE DCLIX.

LOBELIA FULGENS.

Refulgent-flowered Lobelia.

CLASS XIX. ORDER VI.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. Tips united. Flowers simple.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-fidus. Corolla 1-petala, irregularis. Capsula infera, 2- seu 3-locularis.

CUP 5-cleft. Blossom 1-petalled, irregular. Capsule beneath, 2- or 3-celled.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

LOBELIA foliis lanceolatis obsolete denticulatis, supra tomentosis, glabris, subtus lucidis: racemis compositis, terminalibus.

LOBELIA with lance-shaped leaves obscurely toothed, downy on the upper surface, smooth, and shining beneath: the racemes compound and terminal.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The chives.
2. Empalement and pointal, summit magnified.

AMONGST the Lobelias, this elegant species claims altogether precedence; superior in colour even to the L. cardinalis, large in its flowers, tall in growth, and so easily cultivated that their abundance and beauty will ensure them admission into every collection. Our figure was made from a plant in the collection of J. Vere, Esq. in the summer of 1810. It was raised from Botany Bay seed at the Hammersmith Nursery in 1809.

[illegible]

[illegible]ELIA [illegible]

[illegible] Lobelia.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cor [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

* * *

A[illegible] alto[illegible] pres[illegible] [illegible] Our figure was made from a plant in the [illegible] It was raised from Botany Bay se[illegible]


Pl. 659.
1
2
belia fulgens.

PLATE DCLX.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA. *Var. flore pleno roseo.*

Rose-coloured Camellia.

CLASS XVI. ORDER VI.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Threads united. Many Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX imbricatus, polyphyllus: foliolis interioribus majoribus.

EMPALEMENT tiled, many-leaved: the inner leaves the largest.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CAMELLIA floribus roseis: petalis exterioribus magnis, patentibus: interioribus parvis, erectis: foliis latis, nitidis.

CAMELLIA with rose-coloured flowers: the outer petals are large and spreading: the inner ones small and upright: the leaves broad and shining.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA. *Var. flore pleno incarnato.*

Flesh-coloured Camellia.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CAMELLIA foliis conspicuè nervosis: floribus petalis numerosis, pallide carneis.

CAMELLIA with leaves strongly nerved: flowers with numerous petals, of a pale flesh colour.

So high in estimation is every variation of the Camellia Japonica, that even a new and rare plant is not considered more interesting, nor of so much value as one of these beautiful varieties; the number of which is now extended to sixteen, at least so enumerated by cultivators, and all considered as perfectly distinct. The rose-coloured variety was introduced to the royal gardens at Kew about 1808, and the pale variety was first cultivated in the conservatory of the late Lady Amelia Hume, we believe, in 1806. It is nearly allied to the white, and in severe winters so little colour is visible, that Mrs. Beaumont (with whom this flowered last December at Bretton Hall) informed me it was only by comparing it with the white that it could positively be said to possess any colour; but, upon comparison, a blush was evident. So delicate a test is only requisite in rigid seasons from the want of sun. Both these varieties flower from December till March.


Pl. 660.

PLATE DCLXI.

MIMULUS LUTEUS.

Yellow-flowered Mimulus.

CLASS XIV, ORDER II.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA. Two Chives longer. Seeds covered.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTFR.

CALYX prismaticus, 5-dentatus. Corolla ringens, labio superiore lateribus replicato. Stigma crassum. Capsula bilocularis, polysperma.	EMPALEMENT prismatical, 5-toothed. Blossom ringent, the upper lip folded back at the sides. Shaft fleshy. Seed-vessel two-celled, many-seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

MIMULUS foliis subcordatis, multi-nervosis, dentatis.	MONKEY-FLOWER with nearly heart-shaped leaves, many-nerved and toothed.
Habitat in Peru.	Native of Peru.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A radical leaf.
2. The empalement.
3. A blossom spread open.
4. Seed-bud and pointal.

THE Mimulus luteus flowers the same year it is sown, like an annual; but from its habit and manner of throwing out round the base of the flowering stem prostrate branches, which take root, and from the extremities of some of them other flowering stems shooting up, we are inclined to think it biennial. It was long ago described and figured by Father Feuillée in his Flora Peruviana, and quoted from him by Linnæus, who inserted it in his Species Plantarum under the specific title of luteus. It flowers in the autumnal months, and enlivens the borders with its successively numerous bright yellow blossoms; is easily propagated by seeds; and, according to Donn's Catalogue, was introduced in the year 1812.

PLATE DCLXI.

[illegible] LOTEUS.

[illegible]

CLASS [illegible] ORDER [illegible]

[illegible] Two Cleft [illegible] Seeds [illegible]

[illegible] CHARACTER.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]

[illegible] Vestal [illegible] Indian [illegible] Persian [illegible] Plate [illegible] It flowers [illegible] the Indies [illegible] numerous [illegible] C[illegible], was [illegible] in the year [illegible]

Mimulus luteus.

PLATE DCLXII.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA. *Var. petalis plicatis.*

Plicate-petalled or Warratta Camellia.

CLASS XVI. ORDER VI.

MONADELPHIA MONOGYNIA. Threads united. Many Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX imbricatus, polyphyllus: interioribus majoribus.	EMPALEMENT tiled, many-leaved; the inner ones the largest.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CAMELLIA foliis lato-lanceolatis apice reflexis, nitidissimis: corollis rubris, fulgentibus: petalis quinque exterioribus magnis, patentibus: interioribus numerosis, parvis, plicatis, erectis.	CAMELLIA with broadly lance-shaped leaves reflexed at the end, very shining: blossoms red and brilliant: the five outer petals are large and spreading; the inner ones are numerous, small, folded together, and upright.

THE flowers of this Camellia very much resemble those of the genus Anemone, and it is certainly the most distinct variety at present known. By cultivators it is denominated the Warratta Camellia, from the brilliance of its flowers resembling the Embothrium speciosum, or Warratta. Our drawing was made from a plant in the conservatory of Mr. Alnutt of Clapham Common, where it flowered in February 1813 in great perfection. It also blossomed again last winter, but, from the severity of the season, inferior in colour, and much reduced in size.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Many Cultivated

[illegible]

[illegible] ANEMONE with broadly [illegible] Leaves [illegible] at the [illegible] not the [illegible] numerous [illegible] and upright.

[illegible]

[illegible] genus Anemone [illegible] Mr. [illegible] of Clapham Common, [illegible] great perfection. It also [illegible] water, but [illegible]

lia, Japonica,
Var. petalis plicatis.

PLATE DCLXIII.

LILIUM CONCOLOR.

Self-coloured Lily.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-partita, campanulata. Nectarium linea longitudinalis. Capsulæ valvæ pilis cancellatis connexæ.	BLOSSOM 6-parted, bell-shaped. Nectary a longitudinal line. Valves of the seed-pod connected with a lattice-work of hair.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

LILIUM foliis sparsis, subverticillatis, lanceolatis: floribus erectis, fasciculis terminalibus 3—6-floris: petalis recurvis, patentibus: stylo brevissimo.	LILY with scattered leaves, nearly in whorls, and lance-shaped: flowers upright, in terminal bunches of 3—6 flowers: petals recurved and spreading. Shaft very short.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Chives and pointal.

THE Lilium concolor was first raised in the conservatory of the late Sir Charles Greville at Paddington in 1806, and still continues to be one of the rarest of this showy genus. Our figure was made from a plant in the nursery of Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, late in the autumn of 1813. Of what country it is a native is not positively known, but it is supposed to be of Chinese origin.

color


Lilium, concolor

PLATE DCLXIV.

ARBUTUS LONGIFOLIA.

Long-leaved Arbutus.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-partitus. Corolla ovata, basi pellucida. Bacca 5-locularis.	EMPALEMENT 5-parted. Blossom egg-shaped, transparent at the base. Berry 5-celled.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

ARBUTUS foliis longis, lanceolatis, serratis: floribus paniculis verticillatis: pedunculis hispidis, glutinosis: caule arboreo.	ARBUTUS with long lance-shaped leaves, sawed: flowers grow in panicles, whorled: footstalks hispid and glutinous: stem woody.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A blossom.
2. The same spread open.
3. A chive magnified.
4. A side view of the same magnified.
5. Seed-bud and pointal, summit magnified.

OUR drawing of the Arbutus longifolia was made from a fine specimen, obligingly communicated by Mrs. Beaumont, from the superb collection of Colonel Beaumont at Bretton Hall, in March 1814, whose gardener, Mr. Benning, informs us that it is kept in the conservatory, is eleven feet high, bears eight heads of flowers like the one figured, and sheds the old bark annually. It was first raised at the Hammersmith nursery from seeds received from the Island of Madeira. It is also said to be found in the Canary Isles, where the berries are made into a sweetmeat. Although sixteen years in cultivation with us, it has very rarely flowered. May be increased by cuttings or layers.