Vol. III.

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.

Hillia longiflora

PLATE CXLV.

HILLIA LONGIFLORA.

Long-flowered Hillia.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium hexaphyllum; foliolis oblongis, acutis, erectis.

COROLLA monopetala; tubus cylindricus, longissimus; limbus sexfidus; laciniis oblongis, planis.

STAMINA. Filamenta sex, brevissima. Antheræ oblongæ, erectæ, intra faucem corollæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen inferum, oblongum, obsolete hexagonum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine tubi. Stigma capitatum.

PERICARPIUM oblongum, compressum, biloculare.

SEMINA numerosa, minima.

EMPALEMENT. Cup six-leaved; leaflets oblong, sharp pointed and upright.

BLOSSOM one petal, tube cylindrical, very long; border six-cleft; segments oblong, flat.

CHIVES. Threads six very short. Tips oblong, upright, within the mouth of the blossom.

POINTAL. Seed-bud beneath oblong, slightly six-sided. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the tube. Summit headed.

SEED-VESSEL oblong, flattened and two celled.

SEEDS many, very small.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hillia corollis sexfidis, laciniis lanceolatis, supra convexis; foliis ovatis, acutis, glabris.

Hillia with blossoms six cleft, segments lance-shaped, convex above; leaves egg-shaped, pointed and smooth.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower cut open, to expose the number and situation of the Chives.
2. The Shaft and its summit, natural size, placed by the flower, to shew its proportional length to the tube.
3. The Seed-bud, with the leaflets of the Empalement attached, cut transversely, to shew the division of the cells in the center.

THIS species of Hillia was first introduced to our gardens in the year 1789, from the Island of Barbadoes, sent in plants, by Mr. J. Elcock, to Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith. Originally this shrub was specifically termed, *parasitica* by professor Jacquin, when he first formed, and titled the Genus, after Dr. J. Hill, of voluminous memory; from a supposition that it was to be found growing, only, upon some other plant; a circumstance, which being denied by Swartz, he has altered it to *longiflora*. We have followed the latter name that ours may go in unison with the author of the last Species plantarum now publishing by Willdenow, as well as professor Martyn, who in his edition of Miller's Dictionary has followed Swartz; they appearing to be the most accurate, as well as the most read and followed of any modern Botanical authorities. It is a tender hot-house plant, strikes easily from cuttings, thrives in rich mould and flowers about the end of February. To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Valentia we are indebted, for the specimen from which our figure was taken, sent from his Lordship's famed collection at Arley near Bewdley, Staffordshire; where, we believe, it has flowered for the first time in England.

V

Psoralea aculeata

PLATE CXLVI.

PSORALEA ACULEATA.

Prickly Psoralea.

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Chives in two sets. Ten Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, tuberculis punctatum, quinquefidum; laciniis acutis, æqualibus, persistentibus; infima duplo longiore.

COROLLA papilionacea, pentapetala.
Vexillum subrotundum, emarginatum, stringens.
Alæ lunulatæ, obtusæ, parvæ.
Carina dipetala, lunulata, obtusa.

STAMINA. Filamenta diadelpha (simplex seu decem et novem coalita), adscendentia. Antheræ subrotundæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen lineare. Stylus subulatus, adscendens, longitudine staminum. Stigma obtusum.

PERICARPIUM. Legumen longitudine calycis, compressum, adscendens, acuminatum.

SEMEN unicum, reniforme.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, dotted over with small tubercles, and five-cleft; the segments equal and remaining, the lower one twice the length of the others.

BLOSSOM butterfly-shaped, five-petalled.
Standard nearly round, notched at the end, turned upwards.
Wings half-moon-shaped, obtuse, small.
Keel two-petalled, half-moon-shaped, obtuse.

CHIVES. Threads in two sets (a single one like a bristle, and nine united), ascending. Tips nearly round.

POINTAL. Seed-bud linear. Shaft awl-shaped, ascending, the length of the chives. Summit blunt.

SEED-VESSEL. A pod the length of the cup, flattened, ascending, and tapered to the point.

SEED, one, kidney-shaped.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Psoralea foliis ternatis, minimis, confertissimis, recurvatis, in spiculam desinentibus.

Psoralea with three-leafletted leaves, very small, very crowded, bent back, and ending in a small spine.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Standard of a Blossom.
3. One of the Wings of the same.
4. The two Petals of the Keel.
5. The Chives, a little magnified.

THE Prickly Psoralea is not a new plant in our collections; for, it was first introduced by Mr. F. Masson to the Royal Gardens at Kew, as we learn from the Catalogue, in the year 1774. But although so long a sojourner with us, it is not found in many collections, owing to the difficulty in its increase, as it seldom ripens its seeds; and cuttings, the only remaining method, but seldom succeed; although by taking them from a vigorous growing plant and giving them the assistance of the bark-bed of the hothouse, early in March, a few plants have been procured occasionally. Our drawing was made from a most beautiful plant in the Clapham Collection, last year, in the month of August.

PLATE CXLVI.

PSORALEA ACULEATA.

Prickly Psoralea.

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Chives in two ſets. Ten Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, tuberculis punctatum, quinquefidum; laciniis acutis, æqualibus, perſiſtentibus; infima duplo longiore.

COROLLA papilionacea, pentapetala.
Vexillum subrotundum, emarginatum, aſſurgens.
Alæ lunulatæ, obtuſæ, parvæ.
Carina dipetala, lunulata, obtuſa.

STAMINA. Filamenta diadelpha (ſimplex ſetaceum et novem coalita), adſcendentia. Antheræ ſubrotundæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen lineare. Stylus ſubulatus, adſcendens, longitudine ſtaminum. Stigma obtuſum.

PERICARPIUM. Legumen longitudine calycis, compreſſum, adſcendens, acuminatum.

SEMEN unicum, reniforme.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, dotted over with ſmall tubercles, and five-cleft; the ſegments equal and remaining, the lower one twice the length of the others.

BLOSSOM butterfly-ſhaped, five-petalled.
Standard nearly round, notched at the end, turned upwards.
Wings half-moon-ſhaped, obtuſe, ſmall.
Keel two-petalled, half-moon-ſhaped, obtuſe.

CHIVES. Threads in two ſets (a ſingle one like a briſtle, and nine united), aſcending. Tips nearly round.

POINTAL. Seed-bud linear. Shaft awl-ſhaped, aſcending, the length of the chives. Summit blunt.

SEED-VESSEL. A pod the length of the cup, flattened, aſcending, and tapered to the point.

SEED, one, kidney-ſhaped.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pſoralea foliis ternatis, minimis, confertiſſimis, recurvatis, in ſpinulam definentibus.

Pſoralea with three-leafletted leaves, very ſmall, very crowded, bent back, and ending in a ſmall ſpine.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Standard of a Bloſſom.
3. One of the Wings of the ſame.
4. The two Petals of the Keel.
5. The Chives, a little magnified.

THE Prickly Pſoralea is not a new plant in our collections; for, it was firſt introduced by Mr. F. Maſſon to the Royal Gardens at Kew, as we learn from the Catalogue, in the year 1774. But although ſo long a ſojourner with us, it is not found in many collections, owing to the difficulty in its increaſe, as it ſeldom ripens its ſeeds; and cuttings, the only remaining method, but seldom ſucceed; although by taking them from a vigorous growing plant and giving them the aſſiſtance of the bark-bed of the hothouſe, early in March, a few plants have been procured occasionally. Our drawing was made from a moſt beautiful plant in the Clapham Collection, laſt year, in the month of Auguſt.

W

Gladiolus cuspidatus

PLATE CXLVII.

GLADIOLUS CUSPIDATUS.

Spear-spotted Gladiolus.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla sexpartita, ringens. Stamina adscendentia.	Blossom six divisions, gaping. Chives ascending. See Gladiolus roseus. Plate XI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus foliis lineari-ensiformibus, glabris; corolla ringente; laciniis longissimis, acuminatis, undulatis, subæqualibus, tribus inferioribus in medio maculâ oblongâ notatis.	Gladiolus with leaves that are linearly sword-shaped and smooth; blossom gaping; segments very long, tapered to the point, waved and nearly equal, the three lower in the middle have an oblong spot.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two sheaths of the Empalement.
2. A blossom cut open, with the Chives remaining attached.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit.

The Gladiolus here figured, represents a variety of one of the most errant species of the Genus, known commonly by the name of Spade Gladiolus, and of which we have drawings of eight, quite distinct, yet all, unquestionably, originating in one common parent. It was introduced in 1796, from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. R. Williams, nurseryman of Turnham-green, near Brentford; is a very hardy greenhouse bulb, increases from the root in abundance, if planted in very sandy peat earth, and flowers about the Month of April, or May.

PLATE CXLVII.

GLADIOLUS CUSPIDATUS.

Spear-ſpotted Gladiolus.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA ſexpartita, ringens. Stamina adſcendentia.

BLOSSOM ſix diviſions, gaping. Chives aſcending.
See GLADIOLUS ROSEUS. Plate XI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus foliis lineari-enſiformibus, glabris; corolla ringente; laciniis longiſſimis, acuminatis, undulatis, ſubæqualibus, tribus inferioribus in medio macula oblonga notatis.

Gladiolus with leaves that are linearly ſwordſhaped and ſmooth; bloſſom gaping; ſegments very long, tapered to the point, waved and nearly equal, the three lower in the middle have an oblong ſpot.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two ſheaths of the Empalement.
2. A bloſſom cut open, with the Chives remaining attached.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit.

THE Gladiolus here figured, repreſents a variety of one of the moſt errant ſpecies of the Genus, known commonly by the name of Spade Gladiolus, and of which we have drawings of eight, quite diſtinct; yet all, unqueſtionably, originating in one common parent. It was introduced in 1796, from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. R. Williams, nurſeryman of Turnham-green, near Brentford; is a very hardy greenhouſe bulb, increaſes from the root in abundance, if planted in very ſandy peat earth, and flowers about the Month of April, or May.

Lachenalia quadricolor

Drawn on the spot by Mr. [illegible]

PLATE CXLVIII.

LACHENALIA QUADRICOLOR.

Four-coloured Lachenalia.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COR. 6-petala, infera; petalis 3 interioribus longioribus. Stamina erecta. Capsula subovata, trialata. Semina globosa.

BLOSS. 6-petals, beneath; the three inner petals the longest. Chives erect. Capsule nearly egg-shaped, three winged. Seeds globular.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Lachenalia foliis geminis, lineari-lanceolatis; scapo erecto; corollis propendulis, cylindricis, quadricoloratis, cum limbo petalorum interiorum patulo.

Lachenalia with leaves in pairs, linearly lance-shaped; flower-stem erect; blossoms hanging down, cylindrical, and four-coloured, with the border of inner petals spreading out.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower cut open, with the Chives remaining.
2. An inner Petal, with its Chive, shewn from the inside.
3. An outer Petal, shewn from the outside.
4. The Pointal complete.

About the year 1789, this very handsome species of Lachenalia was first received by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith, from the Cape of Good Hope, sent in bulbs to them by J. Pringle, Esq. It is as hardy as the L. tricolor, to which it much inclines, well known to collectors, and is equally easily propagated; an excellent figure of which is to be found, in the 82d Plate of the Botanical Magazine of Mr. Curtis. The L. quadricolor is given as a synonym by Willdenow to L. pendula, a plant we have already figured, and from which this stands quite distinct in the conformation of every part; they are both to be found in the 2d Vol. of Icon. of Jacquin, from whom we copy our specific title, the pendula, t. 400, the quadricolor, t. 396.

PLATE CXLVIII.

LACHENALIA QUADRICOLOR.

Four-coloured Lachenalia.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COR. 6-petala, infera; petalis 3 interioribus longioribus. Stamina erecta. Capſula ſubovata, trialata. Semina globoſa.

BLOSS. 6-petals, beneath; the three inner petals the longest. Chives erect. Capſule nearly egg-ſhaped, three winged. Seeds globular.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Lachenalia foliis geminis, lineari-lanceolatis; ſcapo erecto; corollis propendulis, cylindricis, quadricoloratis, cum limbo petalorum interiorum patulo.

Lachenalia with leaves in pairs, linearly lance-ſhaped; flower-ſtem erect; bloſſoms hanging down, cylindrical, and four-coloured, with the border of inner petals ſpreading out.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower cut open, with the Chives remaining.
2. An inner Petal, with its Chive, ſhewn from the inſide.
3. An outer Petal, ſhewn from the outſide.
4. The Pointal complete.

ABOUT the year 1789, this very handſome ſpecies of Lachenalia was firſt received by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammerſmith, from the Cape of Good Hope, ſent in bulbs to them by J. Pringle, Eſq. It is as hardy as the L. tricolor, to which it much inclines, well known to collectors, and is equally eaſily propagated; an excellent figure of which is to be found, in the 82d Plate of the Botanical Magazine of Mr. Curtis. The L. quadricolor is given as a ſynonym by Willdenow to L. pendula, a plant we have already figured, and from which this ſtands quite diſtinct in the conformation of every part; they are both to be found in the 2d Vol. of Icon. of Jacquin, from whom we copy our ſpecific title, the pendula, t. 400, the quadricolor, t. 396.

Struthiola ciliata

PLATE CXLIX.

STRUTHIOLA CILIATA.

Fringed-leaved Struthiola.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] Calyx [illegible]. Corolla tubulosa, [illegible], glandulæ octo faucei circumdantes. Semen unum, subbaccatum.

Cup two-leaved. Blossom tubular, 4-cleft; Honey-cup. 8 glands placed round the mouth of the blossom. One seed like a berry.

See STRUTHIOLA IMBRICATA, Pl. CXIII. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] ovato-lanceolatis, mucronatis, [illegible], quadrifariam imbricatis, [illegible] corolla subalbida.

Struthiola with leaves between egg and lance-shaped, pointed, fringed, concave, tiled in four rows, turned inwards at the point; blossom whitish.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

[illegible] flower side-ways that the incurvature of the upper part may be seen.

[illegible] complete.

The two leaves of the Empalement, magnified.

A blossom cut open, to expose the situation of the chives, at the mouth of the tube, magnified.

The Pointal, a little magnified.

This is the variety of Struthiola ciliata promised in the last number. It varies from the other in the largeness and incurvation of the leaves, and colour of the flower, as well as, in the growth of the plant; in this, the stem rises to three feet; in that, it seldom exceeds one. With rather less difficulty it is increased and preserved than the red variety, and makes a very handsome figured plant, flowering in the month of August, at which season, last year, our drawing was taken from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection. This Var. has the advantage of the other, in having the blossoms extremely fragrant, in the evening.

Pentstemon albus

PLATE CXLIX.

STRUTHIOLA CILIATA.

Fringed-leaved Struthiola.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

PERIANTHIUM diphyllum. Corolla tubulosa, 4-fida; Nectarium, glandulæ octo fauci circumpositæ. Semen unum, subbaccatum.

CUP two-leaved. Blossom tubular, 4-cleft; Honey-cup, 8 glands placed round the mouth of the blossom. One seed like a berry.
See STRUTHIOLA IMBRICATA, Pl. CXIII. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Struthiola foliis ovato-lanceolatis, mucronatis, ciliatis, concavis, quadrifariam imbricatis, apice incurvis; corolla subalbida.

Struthiola with leaves between egg and lance-shaped, pointed, fringed, concave, tiled in four rows, turned inwards at the point; blossom whitish.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A leaf shewn side-ways that the incurvature of the upper part may be seen.
2. A flower complete.
3. The two leaves of the Empalement, magnified.
4. A blossom cut open, to expose the situation of the chives, at the mouth of the tube, magnified.
5. The Pointal, a little magnified.

THIS is the variety of Struthiola ciliata promised in the last number. It varies from the other in the largeness and incurvation of the leaves, and colour of the flower, as well as, in the growth of the plant; in this, the stem rises to three feet; in that, it seldom exceeds one. With rather less difficulty it is increased and preserved than the red variety, and makes a very handsome figured plant, flowering in the month of August, at which season, last year, our drawing was taken from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection. This Var. has the advantage of the other, in having the blossoms extremely fragrant, in the evening.

Geranium præmorsum

PLATE CL.

GERANIUM PRÆMORSUM.

Bitten-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV. *of Suppl. Syst. Veg.* 1781.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONADELPHIA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus rostratus, penta-coccus.	One Pointal. Five summits. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries. See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis incifo-lobatis, reniformibus; lobis cuneiformibus, præmorfis; floribus fubfolitariis, heptandris; caule flexuofo, fubcarnoso.	Geranium with leaves deeply cut into lobes and kidney-fhaped; lobes wedge-fhaped, and bitten at the ends; flowers generally folitary, with feven fertile tips; ftem grows zig-zag, rather fleshy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement cut open, to fhew its tubular ftructure.
2. The Chives and Pointal.
3. The Chives fpread open.
4. The Pointal and Seed bud.

THE Geranium præmorfum offers a moft beautiful addition to this already very extenfive genus, but is without doubt a true fpecies. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced to us, from thence, in the year 1795, by Captain Quarrel; brought in feed, and communicated to Mr. J. Colville of the King's Road, Chelfea, who informs us, that it flowers from March, till November, that he keeps it in rich dungy earth, and that it is raifed, pretty freely, by cuttings, requiring the heat of a dry ftove in the winter months. Our figure was made at the nurfery, Chelfea, about the beginning of March this year.

PLATE CL.

GERANIUM PRÆMORSUM.

Bitten-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV. *of Suppl. Syst. Veg.* 1781.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus roſtratus, penta-coccus.

One Pointal. Five summits. Fruit furniſhed with long awns, five dry berries.
See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis inciſo-lobatis, reniformibus; lobis cuneiformibus, præmorſis; floribus ſubſolitariis, heptandris; caule flexuoſo, ſubcarnoso.

Geranium with leaves deeply cut into lobes and kidney-ſhaped; lobes wedge-ſhaped, and bitten at the ends; flowers generally ſolitary, with ſeven fertile tips; ſtem grows zig-zag, rather fleſhy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement cut open, to ſhew its tubular ſtructure.
2. The Chives and Pointal.
3. The Chives ſpread open.
4. The Pointal and Seed bud.

THE Geranium præmorſum offers a moſt beautiful addition to this already very extenſive genus, but is without doubt a true ſpecies. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced to us, from thence, in the year 1798, by Captain Quarrel; brought in ſeed, and communicated to Mr. J. Colville of the King's Road, Chelſea; who informs us, that it flowers from March, till November, that he keeps it in rich dungy earth, and that it is raiſed, pretty freely, by cuttings; requiring the heat of a dry ſtove in the winter months. Our figure was made at the nurſery, Chelſea, about the beginning of March this year.

Pittosporum coriaceum

PLATE CLI.

PITTOSPORUM CORIACEUM.

Thick-leaved Pittosporum.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Perianthium pentaphyllum, inferum, deciduum.

Petala quinque; ungues concavi, in tubum conniventes; laminæ oblongæ, patentes.

Filamenta quinque, subulata, receptaculo. Antheræ sagittatæ, erectæ, dorso affixæ.

Germen ovatum, superum, comatum. Stylus brevissimus, cylindricus. Stigma obtusum, planum.

Baccæ subglobosa, 2-5 locularis, 2-5 valvis; loculamentis pulpa resinosa scatentibus, dissepimenta valvulis contraria.

Semina tria vel quatuor, angulata, oblonga, obtusa, ossea.

Empalement. Cup five-leaved, beneath, and falling off.

Blossom. Five petals; claws concave, closing into a tube pitcher-shaped; the borders oblong-egg-shaped, spreading.

Chives. Threads five, awl-shaped, inserted into the receptacle. Tips arrow shaped, upright, fixed by the back to the threads.

Pointal. Seed-bud egg-shaped, above, flattened. Shaft very short, cylindrical. Summit headed, flat.

Seed-vessel. A roundish berry 2-5 cells, 2-5 valves; the cells filled with a resinous pulp; partitions contrary to the valves.

Seeds, three or four, angulated, oblong, obtuse, and bony.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pittosporum foliis ovalibus, obtusis, glaberrimis, coriaceis, integerrimis.

Pittosporum with oval leaves, blunt ended, very smooth, leathery, and quite entire.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Petal of the Blossom.
3. The Chives and Pointal.
4. The Pointal separated from the Chives.
5. A Berry of the size when ripe.

About the year 1783, this plant was first raised in Britain, from seeds which had been received from the Island of Madeira, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith. It forms one of the most decorative and conspicuous plants, either in the Conservatory, or Green-house; and if encouraged in its growth, by being planted in the border of the one; or kept in rich earth, in a large pot in the other, will attain the height of from 6 to 8 feet. The finest specimen we believe, in England, of this plant is to be found in the elegant Conservatory of the Right Honourable Lord R. Spencer, Woolbedding, Sussex. The flowers, which grow in clusters from the ends of the branches in May, have the flavour of Jessamine; but are rather inodorous. It is propagated but slowly and with difficulty, as it does not perfect its seeds with us, and it is not to be increased by laying: the only method is cuttings, which should be taken whilst very young and tender from the plant, about April, and put from 6 to 8 in a pot, fixed very tight, in fresh loam; they must remain under a hand-glass on a shady border till Autumn, when they may be removed into the hot-house and plunged into the bark bed, where they will begin to grow the ensuing spring.

PLATE CLI.

PITTOSPORUM CORIACEUM.

Thick-leaved Pittosporum.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium pentaphyllum, inferum, deciduum.

COROLLA. Petala quinque; ungues concavi, in tubum, urceolatum conniventes; laminæ ovato-oblongæ, patentes.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, subulata, receptaculo inserta. Antheræ sagittatæ, erectæ, filamentis dorso affixæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum, superum, compressum. Stylus brevissimus, cylindricus. Stigma capitatum, planum.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca subglobosa, 2-5 locularis, 2-5 valvis; loculamentis pulpa resinosa scatentibus; dissepimenta valvulis contraria.

SEMINA tria seu quatuor, angulata, oblonga, obtusa, ossea.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five-leaved, beneath, and falling off.

BLOSSOM. Five petals; claws concave, closing into a tube pitcher-shaped; the borders oblong-egg-shaped, spreading.

CHIVES. Threads five, awl-shaped, inserted into the receptacle. Tips arrow shaped, upright, fixed by the back to the threads.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg shaped, above, flattened. Shaft very short, cylindrical. Summit headed, flat.

SEED VESSEL. A roundish berry 2-5 cells, 2-5 valves; the cells filled with a resinous pulp; partitions contrary to the valves.

SEEDS, three or four, angulated, oblong, obtuse, and bony.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pittosporum foliis ovalibus, obtusis, glaberrimis, coriaceis, integerrimis.

Pittosporum with oval leaves, blunt ended, very smooth, leathery, and quite entire.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Petal of the Blossom.
3. The Chives and Pointal.
4. The Pointal separated from the Chives.
5. A Berry of the size when ripe.

ABOUT the year 1783, this plant was first raised in Britain, from seeds which had been received from the Island of Madeira, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith. It forms one of the most decorative and conspicuous plants, either in the Conservatory, or Green-house; and if encouraged in its growth, by being planted in the border of the one; or kept in rich earth, in a large pot in the other, will attain the height of from 6 to 8 feet. The finest specimen we believe, in England, of this plant is to be found in the elegant Conservatory of the Right Honourable Lord R. Spencer, Woolbedding, Sussex. The flowers, which grow in clusters from the ends of the branches in May, have the flavour of Jasmine; but are rather transitory. It is propagated but slowly and with difficulty, as it does not perfect its seeds with us, and it is not to be increased by laying: the only method is cuttings, which should be taken whilst very young and tender from the plant, about April, and put from 6 to 8 in a pot, fixed very tight, in stiffish loam; they must remain under a hand-glass on a shady border till Autumn, when they may be removed into the hot-house and plunged into the bark bed, where they will begin to grow the ensuing spring.

Geranium spathulatum

PLATE CLII.

GERANIUM SPATHULATUM.

Spatula-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER [illegible]

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Monadelphia [illegible] stigmata quinque. Fructus rostratus [illegible]

One Pointal. Five summits. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries.

See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] spathulatis, glabris [illegible] calycibus monophyllis [illegible] quinque fertilibus; radice tuberosa.

GERANIUM with quite entire leaves, spatula-shaped, smooth, blue, and growing from the root; cups [illegible] five fertile chives; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The complement cut open, to shew its hollow structure.
2. The Chives and Pointal natural size.
3. The Chives spread open, to shew the number and situation of the fertile ones, which are alternate.
4. The Pointal magnified.

The greater number of Geraniums which have been introduced of late, are of the tuberous herbaceous kind; drawings of 14 we have, independent of those already figured; constituting a distinguished, and distinct natural branch of this extensive family. For the most part, they have only five fertile chives with tubular complements, some only two, and others seven, with the footstalk of the flower rolled up to the bottom of the cup. This species is as yet, we believe, only in the Hibbertian Collection, Clapham, where our drawing was taken in April this year. The plants had been received in the autumn of 1800 from the Cape. It appears to require the same management as G. maculatum, and like it, may be increased by the root.

PLATE CLII.

GERANIUM SPATHULATUM.

Spatula-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV. *of Suppl. Syst. Veg.* 1781.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus roſtratus, penta-coccus.

One Pointal. Five summits. Fruit furniſhed with long awns, five dry berries.
See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

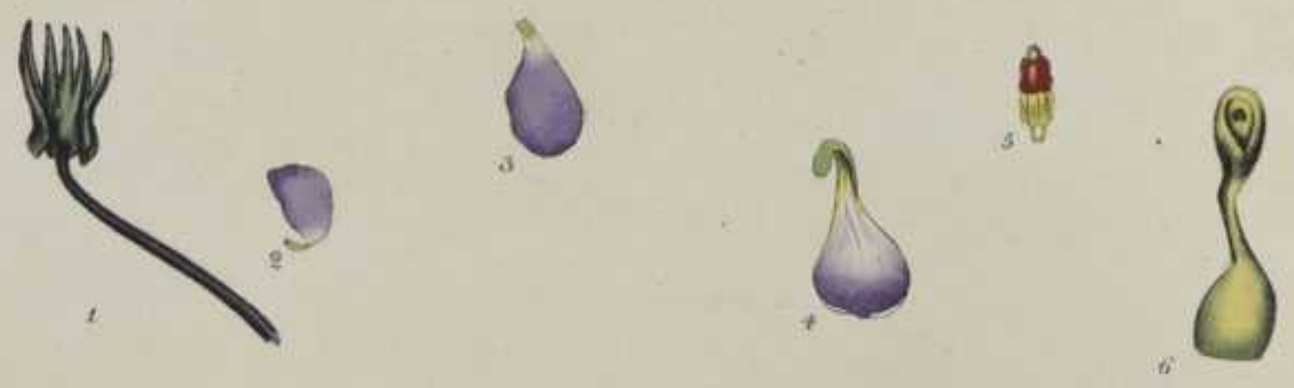
GERANIUM foliis integerrimis, ſpathulatis, glabris, obtuſis, radicalibus; calycibus monophyllis; ſtaminibus quinque fertilibus; radice tuberoſa.

GERANIUM with quite entire leaves, ſpatula-ſhaped, ſmooth, blunt, and growing from the root; cups one-leaved; five fertile chives; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement cut open, to ſhew its hollow ſtructure.
2. The Chives and Pointal natural ſize.
3. The Chives ſpread open, to ſhew the number and ſituation of the fertile ones, which are alternate.
4. The Pointal magnified.

THE greater number of Geraniums which have been introduced of late, are of the tuberous herbaceous kind; drawings of 14 we have, independent of thoſe already figured; conſtituting a diſtinguiſhed, and diſtinct natural branch of this extenſive family. For the moſt part, they have only five fertile chives with tubular empalements, ſome only two, and others ſeven, with the footſtalk of the flower ſolid up to the bottom of the cup. This ſpecies is as yet, we believe, only in the Hibbertian Collection, Clapham, where our drawing was taken in April this year. The roots had been received in the autumn of 1800 from the Cape. It appears to require the ſame management as G. punctatum, and like it, may be increaſed by the root.



Viola pedata

PLATE CLIII.

VIOLA PEDATA.

Bird's-foot-leaved Violet.

CLASS XIX. ORDER VI.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA MONOGAMIA. Tips united. Flowers simple.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium [illegible] gonifolium, breve, persistens; foliola [illegible] erectis, apice acuminatis, non [illegible] supra basin affixis, inæqualibus, [illegible] varius; quorum duo [illegible] singulis singulum petalum [illegible] duo petala β. γ. ii. ε. fixa.

COROLLA [illegible] irregularis, petalis inæqualibus, quinque.

Petalum α. superius, erectum, deorsum spectans, latius, obtusius, emarginatum, definens basi in nectarium conicularium, obtusum, intra calycis foliola productum.

β. γ. Lateralia paria, obliqua, opposita, recta.

δ. ε. Infima paria, majora, sursum reflexa.

STAMINA. Filamenta octogenis, minima, quorum duo petalo α. proxima appendicibus annexis intrans nectarium. Antheræ [illegible] pilis connexæ, obtusæ, membranis ad apicem auctæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen subrotundum. Stylus filiformis, extra antheras prominens. Stigma obliquum.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula ovata, trigona, obtusa, unilocularis, trivalvis.

SEMINA plura, ovata, appendiculata, valvis affixa. Receptaculum linearе, per singulam valvulam longe [illegible] excurrens.

OBS. Stigma [illegible] *simplicem reflexiusculum, vel [illegible] concavum apice perforatum.*

CALYX five-leaved, short, permanent; leaflets oblong-egg-shaped, erect, sharpish at the point, blunt at the bottom, joined together above the base, equal, but variously disposed, of which, two support petal α. one each petal β. γ. and one the two petals δ. ε. together.

BLOSSOM five petals, irregular, unequal petals, of which

The upper petal α. is upright, bent back, broader, and blunter than the rest, notched at the end, terminating at the base in a blunt horn-shaped honey-cup, protruding between the leaflets of the cup.

The lateral petals β. γ. grow in pairs, obtuse, opposite, upright.

The lower petals δ. ε. grow in pairs, larger, and reflexed upwards.

CHIVES. Five threads, very finely of which the two nearest to the petal α. have small appendages which enter the honey-cup. Tips generally united, blunt, enlarged by skinny substances at the end.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish. Shaft thread-shaped, projecting beyond the tips. Summit oblique.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule egg-shaped, three-sided, blunt, one cell and three valves.

SEEDS many, egg-shaped, having appendages fixed to the valves. Receptacle linear, running like a line along each valve.

Obs. The summit is either reflexed into a simple hook, or a concave small head perforated at the end.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

VIOLA [illegible] foliis pedatis, septempartitis; laciniis dentatis.

VIOLET without a stem, leaves formed like a bird's foot, with seven divisions; segments toothed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. One of the upper Petals of the Blossom.
3. One of the lateral Petals.
4. The lower Petal, with its Honey-cup.
5. The Chives and Pointal with the Appendages that fall into the Honey-cup from the two binder threads.
6. The Pointal magnified.

THE Bird's-foot-leaved Violet is a native of North America near Philadelphia; and (according to the Kew Catalogue) was cultivated by Mr. P. Miller, in 1759, at the Physic Gardens, Chelsea. It is a hardy herbaceous plant, but is sometimes destroyed by the wetness of our autumnal months: the flowers, if kept in the open air, expand about May, or the beginning of June; but if kept in pots they, with a slight protection from the Spring frosts, will be produced in April. Peat earth is the soil it approves most, and it should not be exposed to too much wet, whether planted in the borders or in pots. The roots may be parted in March.

PLATE CLIII.

VIOLA PEDATA.

Bird's-foot-leaved Violet.

CLASS XIX. ORDER VI.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA MONOGAMIA. Tips united. Flowers ſimple.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium pentaphyllum, breve, perſiſtens; foliolis ovato-oblongis, erectis, apice acutioribus, baſi obtuſis, ſupra baſin affixis, æqualibus, ſed diſpoſitione variis; quorum duo fulciunt petalum α.; ſingula ſingulum petalum β. γ.; unicum duo petala δ. ε. ſimùl.

COROLLA pentapetala, irregularis, petalis inæqualibus; quorum

Petalum α. ſupremum rectum, deorſum ſpectans, latius, obtuſius, emarginatum, deſinens baſi in nectarium corniculatum, obtuſum, inter calycis foliola prominens.

β. γ. *Lateralia* paria, obtuſa, oppoſita, recta.

δ. ε. *Infima* paria, majora, ſurſum reflexa.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, minima, quorum duo petalo α. proxima appendicibus annexis intrant nectarium. Antheræ ſæpius connexæ, obtuſæ, membranis ad apicem auctæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ſubrotundum. Stylus filiformis, extra antheras prominens. Stigma obliquum.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ovata, trigona, obtuſa, unilocularis, trivalvis.

SEMINA plura, ovata, appendiculata, valvis affixa. Receptaculum lineare, per ſingulam valvulam lineæ inſtar excurrens.

Obs. Stigma vel in hamum ſimplicem reflectitur, vel capitulum est concavum apice perforato.

CUP five-leaved, ſhort, permanent; leaflets oblong-egg-ſhaped, erect, ſharpiſh at the point, blunt at the bottom, joined together above the baſe, equal, but variouſly diſpoſed; of which, two ſupport petal α. one each petal β. γ. and one the two petals δ. ε. together.

BLOSSOM five petals, irregular, unequal petals, of which

The upper petal α. is upright, bent back, broader, and blunter than the reſt, notched at the end, terminating at the baſe in a blunt horn-ſhaped honey-cup, protruding between the leaflets of the cup.

The lateral petals β. γ. grow in pairs, obtuſe, oppoſite, upright.

The lower petals δ. ε. grow in pairs, larger, and reflexed upwards.

CHIVES. Five threads, very ſmall; of which the two neareſt to the petal α. have ſmall appendages which enter the honey-cup. Tips generally united, blunt, enlarged by ſkinny ſubſtances at the end.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundiſh. Shaft thread-ſhaped, projecting beyond the tips. Summit oblique.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule egg-ſhaped, three-ſided, blunt, one cell and three valves.

SEEDS many, egg-ſhaped, having appendages, fixed to the valves. Receptacle linear, running like a line along each valve.

Obs. The summit is either reflexed into a simple hook, or a concave small head perforated at the end.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

VIOLA acaulis; foliis pedatis, ſeptempartitis; laciniis dentatis.

VIOLET without a ſtem, leaves formed like a bird's foot, with ſeven diviſions; ſegments toothed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. One of the upper Petals of the Bloſſom.
3. One of the lateral Petals.
4. The lower Petal, with its Honey-cup.
5. The Chives and Pointal with the Appendages that fall into the Honey-cup from the two hinder threads.
6. The Pointal magnified.

THE Bird's-foot-leaved Violet is a native of North America near Philadelphia; and (according to the Kew Catalogue) was cultivated by Mr. P. Miller, in 1759, at the Phyſic Gardens, Chelſea. It is a hardy herbaceous plant, but is ſometimes deſtroyed by the wetneſs of our autumnal months: the flowers, if kept in the open air, expand about May, or the beginning of June; but if kept in pots they, with a ſlight protection from the Spring froſts, will be produced in April. Peat earth is the ſoil it approves moſt, and it ſhould not be expoſed to too much wet, whether planted in the borders or in pots. The roots may be parted in March.

Echium argenteum

PLATE CLIV.

ECHIUM ARGENTEUM.

Silvery-leaved Viper's-Bugloſs.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla irregularis, fauce nudâ.

Blossom irregular, mouth naked.
See ECHIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XX. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Echium foliis lanceolatis, acutis, fericeo-villoſis; ſpicis terminalibus; corolla violacea, fubæqualis.

Viper's-bugloſs with lance-ſhaped leaves, ſharp-pointed and ſilkily hairy; ſpikes terminate the branches; blossom violet colour, nearly equal.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Flower cut open, with the Chives remaining attached.
3. The Seed-buds, Shaft, and Summit.

This fine species of Echium, was raiſed from ſeeds received from the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1780, at the nurſery, Hammerſmith, where our drawing was made, laſt year, from a plant which had been planted in the open ground, for the ſummer months; and where it had grown to the height of five feet. It is a hardy green-houſe plant, and grows beſt in light earth, either peat, or leaf mould, and flowers about July. It is as difficult to propagate as either, the E. grandiflorum, or E. fruticosum; but only to be increaſed, like them, by cuttings.

PLATE CLIV.

ECHIUM ARGENTEUM.

Silvery-leaved Viper's-Bugloſs.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA irregularis, fauce nudâ.

BLOSSOM irregular, mouth naked.
See ECHIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XX. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Echium foliis lanceolatis, acutis, ſericeo-villoſis; ſpicis terminalibus; corolla violacea, ſubæqualia.

Viper's-bugloſs with lance-ſhaped leaves, ſharp-pointed and ſilkily-hairy; ſpikes terminate the branches; bloſſom violet colour, nearly equal.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Flower cut open, with the Chives remaining attached.
3. The Seed-buds, Shaft, and Summit.

THIS fine ſpecies of Echium, was raiſed from ſeeds received from the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1789, at the nurſery, Hammerſmith; where our drawing was made, laſt year, from a plant which had been planted in the open ground, for the ſummer months; and where it had grown to the height of four feet. It is a hardy green-houſe plant, and grows beſt in light earth, either peat, or leaf mould; and flowers about July. It is as difficult to propagate as either, the E. grandiflorum, or E. ferociſſimum; but only to be increaſed, like them, by cuttings.

Ixia polystachia

PLATE CLV.

IXIA POLYSTACHIA.

Many-spiked Ixia.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] Equalia, patens, equalis. Stigmata [illegible] petala.	Blossom 6-divisions, spreading, equal. Stigmas three, nearly upright and spreading. See Ixia superba, Vol. I. Plate XIV.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] foliis linearibus; scapo spicis pluribus; floribus oppositis, spicatis; corollis albidis.	Ixia with linear leaves; flower-stem with many spikes; flowers grow opposite and spiked; blossoms white.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two sheaths of the Empalement.
2. A flower cut open to shew the situation of the Chives.
3. The Pointal natural size.

[illegible] which is figured by Miller, in the coloured plates which correspond with the dictionary, [illegible] fig. 3. under the specific title it here bears; and, says the Kew Catalogue, was cultivated [illegible] since 1731. Some time is the drift which bore the title of Polystachia, and being of the colour we [illegible] prevalent in flowers, we have given it the preference; and shall consider all the other [illegible] of which we have drawings and decidedly of this species) as varieties from this. The flowers of [illegible] species are [illegible] larger than most of the others; and are in general, especially this sort, very [illegible] easily by the root and by seed. Our drawing was made at the nursery, Hammersmith, last year, in the month of May.

PLATE CLV.

IXIA POLYSTACHIA.

Many-ſpiked Ixia.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-partita, patens, equalis. Stigmata 3, erectiuſculo-patula.	BLOSSOM 6-diviſions, ſpreading, equal. Summits three, nearly upright and ſpreading. See IXIA REFLEXA, Vol. I. Plate XIV.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia foliis linearibus; ſcapo ſpicis pluribus; floribus oppoſitis, ſpicatis; corollis albidis.	Ixia with linear leaves; flower-ſtem with many ſpikes; flowers grow oppoſite and ſpiked; bloſſoms white.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two ſheaths of the Empalement.
2. A flower cut open to ſhew the ſituation of the Chives.
3. The Pointal natural ſize.

THIS is the plant which is figured by Miller, in the coloured plates which correſpond with the dictionary, 104, t. 155. fig. 2. under the ſpecific title it here bears; and, ſays the Kew Catalogue, was cultivated by him 1757. Since this is the firſt which bore the title of Polyſtachia, and being of the colour we think is moſtly primitive in flowers, we have given it the preference; and ſhall conſider all the other 18, (of which we have drawings and decidedly of this ſpecies) as varieties from this. The flowers of this ſpecies are more laſting than moſt of the others; and are in general, eſpecially this ſort, very hardy. It propagates freely by the root and by ſeed. Our drawing was made at the nurſery, Hammerſmith, laſt year, in the month of May.

Banksia ericifolia

PLATE CLVI.

BANKSIA ERICÆ-FOLIA.

Heath-leaved Banksia.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Receptaculum commune elongatum, squamosum. Corolla tetrapetala. Stamina limbo inserta. Capsula bivalvis, disperma, interjecto semivalvulo dehiscente mobili. Semina alata.

Common receptacle elongated, scaly. Blossom of four petals. Chives inserted into the limb of the blossom. Capsule with two valves, two seeds, and a moveable partition between them. Seeds winged.

See BANKSIA SERRATA, Pl. LXXXII. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Banksia foliis linearibus, margine revolutis, apicibus truncatis, supra glabris.

Banksia with linear leaves, rolled back at the edge, appearing cut off at the ends, which are notched and smooth on the upper side.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Blossom complete.
2. The same spread open.
3. The Petals of a flower, with their chives magnified.
4. The Pointal natural size, with the Summit detached, magnified.
5. The rudiments of a cone, cleared from the flowers.

Two seeds of this species of Banksia were amongst the first which arrived from New Holland, and were successfully raised at the nursery, Hammersmith, in the same year as the B. serrata. To the directions for the management and increase of which plant, we refer our readers for the treatment of this, as it requires no other. It grows to the height of five, or six feet, very bushy from the bottom, and the leaves, which are hard and numerous, are not very subject to decay. Although it has flowered in many collections, where we have seen it, we have had no opportunity of making an accurate drawing until last month, March 1801, from a fine plant in the collection of G. Hibbert Esq. Clapham.

PLATE CLVI.

BANKSIA ERICÆFOLIA.

Heath-leaved Bankſia.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Receptaculum commune elongatum, ſquamoſum. Corolla tetra-petala. Stamina limbo inſerta. Capſula bivalvis, diſperma, interjecto ſeminibus diſſepimento mobili. Semina alata.

Common receptacle elongated, ſcaly. Bloſſom of four petals. Chives inſerted into the limb of the bloſſom. Capſule with two valves, two ſeeds, and a moveable partition betwen them. Seeds winged.

See BANKSIA SERRATA, Pl. LXXXII. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Bankſia foliis linearibus, margine revolutis, truncato-emarginatis, ſupra glabris.

Bankſia with linear leaves, rolled back at the edge, appearing cut off at the ends, which are notched and ſmooth on the upper ſide.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Bloſſom complete.
2. The ſame ſpread open.
3. The Petals of a flower, with their chives magnified.
4. The Pointal natural ſize, with the Summit detached, magnified.
5. The rudiments of a cone, cleared from the flowers.

THE ſeeds of this ſpecies of Bankſia were amongſt the firſt which arrived from New Holland, and plants were raiſed at the nurſery, Hammerſmith, in the ſame year as the B. ſerrata. To the directions in the management and increaſe of which plant, we refer our readers for the treatment of this, as it requires no other. It grows to the height of five, or ſix feet, very buſhy from the bottom, and the leaves, which are harſh and numerous, are not very ſubject to decay. Although it has flowered in many collections, where we have ſeen it, we have had no opportunity of making an accurate drawing until laſt month, March 1801, from a fine plant in the collection of G. Hibbert Eſq. Clapham.

Cordia Selestena

PLATE CLVII.

CORDIA SEBESTENA.

Rough-leaved Cordia.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx. Perianthium monophyllum, tubulatum, apice dentatum, persistens.

Corolla monopetala, infundibuliformis; tubus patulus, longitudine calycis; limbus erecto-patens, inæqualis, quinque (quatuor vel sex), laciniis obtusis.

Stamina. Filamenta quinque, subulata. Antheræ oblongæ, longitudine tubi.

Pistillum. Germen subrotundum, sessile. Stylus simplex, longitudine staminum; superne bifidus, laciniis obtusis. Stigmata obtusa.

Pericarpium. Drupa globosa, succulenta, monosperma.

Semen. Nux sulcata, apice [illegible].

Embalment. Cup one leaf, tubular, toothed at the upper part, remaining.

Blossom one petal, funnel-shaped; tube widening, the length of the cup; border upright and spreading, cut into five (four or six) obtuse segments.

Chives. Five threads, awl-shaped. Tips oblong, the length of the tube.

Pointal. Seed-bud roundish, tapered. Shaft simple, the length of the chives, two cleft at the upper part, segments two-cleft. Summits blunt.

Seed-vessel. Pulpy, globular, tapered, growing to the cup.

Seed. A furrowed, four-celled nut.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cordia foliis oblongo-ovatis, subtus, floribus [illegible], crispis, hirsutis.

Cordia with oblong egg-shaped rough leaves; flowers deep orange colour, crumpled, and with six chives.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Embalment.
2. A flower laid open, with the Chives in their place.
3. The Pointal and Seed-bud.

As it [illegible] seem a little [illegible] to the inscrutable arrangement of nature's productions, to the greatest [illegible] understandings, that no effort in extenuating solely from thence, [illegible] to pursue our distinct travel, under the guidance of a [illegible] the best we have to hitherto. Scarce a genus, comprehending a number of species, [illegible] in its class or order, for the introduction of one, or more [illegible] of the same genus. [illegible] was our great master of the science, of the [illegible] such certain rules, lest to prevent the confusion and difficulty, which must [illegible] in accumulating of Genera, if every formal character was attended to, that, [illegible] essential, and adopted as a substitute for such accidental [illegible] the Genus so characterised. This disposition is the [illegible] of the consequence of the present plant, which, although the [illegible], is placed [illegible].

The Rough-leaved Cordia is a native of the West India Islands, and was [illegible] by Mr. Miller's [illegible], from Dillenius, in the year 1728, by Dr. Sherard. It is a tender but [illegible] plant, may be [illegible] by cuttings made [illegible] the month of April, if kept from too much [illegible] in a pot of [illegible] loam, under a [illegible] and in the bark-bed. At present it is rather a [illegible] plant in our collections, and as it [illegible] to propagate, is likely to continue so, at least for [illegible] years. From an imported plant, [illegible] by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith, from the island of Barbadoes, our figure was taken in the year 1789, about the month of July. It is grown to [illegible] perfection by keeping it in a mixture of rotten dung and loam.

PLATE CLVII.

CORDIA SEBESTENA.

Rough-leaved Cordia.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, tubulatum, apice dentatum, perſiſtens.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis; tubus patulus, longitudine calycis; limbus erecto-patens, ſectus in quinque (quatuor vel ſex), lacinias obtuſas.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, ſubulata. Antheræ oblongæ, longitudine tubi.

PISTILLUM. Germen ſubrotundum, acuminatum. Stylus ſimplex, longitudine ſtaminum, ſuperne bifidus, laciniis bifidis. Stigmata obtuſa.

PERICARPIUM. Drupa globoſa, acuminata, calyce accreta.

SEMEN. Nux ſulcata, quadrilocularis.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, tubular, toothed at the upper part, remaining.

BLOSSOM one petal, funnel ſhaped; tube widening, the length of the cup; border upright and ſpreading, cut into five (four or ſix) obtuſe ſegments.

CHIVES. Five threads, awl-ſhaped. Tips oblong, the length of the tube.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundiſh, tapered. Shaft ſimple, the length of the chives, two cleft at the upper part, ſegments two-cleft. Summits blunt.

SEED-VESSEL, pulpy, globular, tapered, growing to the cup.

SEED. A furrowed, four-celled nut.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cordia foliis oblongo-ovatis, ſcabris; floribus miniatis, criſpis, hexandris.

Cordia with oblong egg-ſhaped rough leaves; flowers deep orange colour, crumpled, and with ſix chives.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Bloſſom ſpread open, with the Chives in their place.
6. The Pointal and Seed-bud.

As it ſhould ſeem a determined principle in the inſcrutable arrangement of nature's productions, to the greater humiliation of our very limited underſtandings; that no effort as emanating ſolely from thence, ſhall be perfect; ſo muſt we be content to purſue our Botanical travel, under the guidance of a ſyſtem decidedly defective; yet certainly, the beſt we have to boaſt Scarce a genus, comprehending a number of ſpecies, but muſt be ſtrained in its claſs or order, for the introduction of one, or more ſpecies, evidently of the ſame family. So convinced was our great maſter of the ſcience, of the impoſſibility of forming ſuch certain data, that to prevent the confuſion and difficulty, which muſt have ariſen, from ſuch an accumulation of Genera, if every ſexual character was attended to, that, where certain other characters (called by him eſſential, and adopted as a ſubſtitute for ſuch occaſional hiatus) are formed, the plant is retained under the Genus ſo characteriſed. This diſquiſition is the natural reſult of our examination of the preſent plant, which, although the chives are ſix, is placed in the fifth class!

The Rough-leaved Cordia is a native of the Weſt India Iſlands, and was cultivated, ſays Martyn's Dictionary, from Dillenius, in the year 1728, by Dr. Sherard. It is a tender hot-houſe plant, may be increaſed by cuttings made about the month of April, if kept from too much moiſture, in a pot of ſandy loam, under a ſmall ſtriking glaſs in the bark-bed. At preſent it is rather a ſcarce plant in our collections, and as it is rather difficult to propagate, is likely to continue ſo, at leaſt for ſome years. From an imported plant, received by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammerſmith, from the iſland of Barbadoes, our figure was taken in the year 1789, about the month of July. It is grown to the greateſt perfection by keeping it in a mixture of rotten dung and loam.

Geranium echinatum
Var. flore colore purpureo

PLATE XXXIII.

ECHINATIUM.

Prickly Burr.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV. [illegible]

Nat. Ord.

MONOECIA DECANDRIA. Three-headed. Ten Chives.

GENERICAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] | One Petiolus. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible]

REFERENCES TO THE PLATE.

1. The Receptacle.
2. An upper Petal of the Blossom.
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. Ten Chives (petal open).
6. The Pistil, magnified.

PLATE CLVIII.

GERANIUM ECHINATUM. *Fer. flore rubro-purpureo.*

Prickly-stalked Geranium. *Red-purple flowered Fer.*

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV. *of Suppl. Syst. Veg. 1781.*

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Fructus rostratus,	One Pointal. Five Summits. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries. See Geranium Grandiflorum. Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] cordatis, inæqualiter [illegible] subcarnosis, spinis [illegible] hexandris, rubro-pur[illegible] [illegible].	Geranium with silky heart-shaped leaves, unequally toothed; stem spiny, rather fleshy, spines turned downwards; flowers with six fertile tips and red-purple; cups hairy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. An upper Petal of the Blossom.
3. An under Petal of the Blossom.
4. The Chives and Pointal.
5. The Chives spread open.
6. The Pointal, magnified.

This [illegible] of the Prickly-stalked Geranium, was introduced, at the same time with the white [illegible] by Mr. Francis Masson, to the Royal Gardens, Kew, in the year 1795. It is a tender plant, [illegible] the heat of the hot-house, through the winter months to preserve it, being a native of [illegible] of Africa near the Namaqua land, which is in most parts a barren, arid land, extremely [illegible] parched, experiencing little change through the whole year. The propagation is either pro[illegible] cuttings, or from the roots, which are tuberous, in most instances, if the plant is kept in [illegible] peat earth. The drawing was made, in March this year, at the Nursery of Mr. J. Colville, [illegible] Road, Chelsea.

PLATE CLVIII.

GERANIUM ECHINATUM. *Var. flore rubro-purpureo.*

Prickly-ſtalked Geranium. *Red-purple flowered Var.*

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV. *of Suppl. Syst. Veg.* 1781.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata 5. Fructus roſtratus, penta-coccus.

ONE POINTAL. Five Summits. Fruit furniſhed with long awns, five dry berries. See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM. Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis ſericeis, cordatis, inequaliter dentatis; caule ſpinoſo, ſubcarnoſo, ſpinis retrofractis; floribus hexandris, rubro-purpureis; calycibus piloſis.

Geranium with ſilky heart-ſhaped leaves, unequally toothed; ſtem ſpiny, rather fleſhy, ſpines turned downwards; flowers with ſix fertile tips and red-purple; cups hairy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. An upper Petal of the Bloſſom.
3. An under Petal of the Bloſſom.
4. The Chives and Pointal.
5. The Chives ſpread open.
6. The Pointal, magnified.

THIS fine variety of the Prickly-ſtalked Geranium, was introduced, at the ſame time with the white variety, by Mr. Francis Maſſon, to the Royal Gardens, Kew, in the year 1795. It is a tender plant, and requires the heat of the hot-houſe, through the winter months to preſerve it, being a native of that part of Africa near the Namaqua land, which is in moſt parts a barren, arid ſand, extremely hot and parched, experiencing little change through the whole year. The propagation is either produced by cuttings, or from the roots, which are tuberous, in moſt inſtances, if the plant is kept in light ſandy peat earth. The drawing was made, in March this year, at the Nurſery of Mr. J. Colville, King's Road, Chelſea.

Ixia capitata
Var. flore albo fundo cæro

PLATE CLIX.

IXIA CAPITATA. *Var. flore albo, fundo nigro.*

Branch flowering Ixia. *Var. white flowered, black bottom.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla [illegible] Stigmata	Blossom six petals, spreading, equal. Summits three, nearly upright, spreading. See IXIA REFLEXA, Vol. I. Plate XIV.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] Scapus capitatus, corolla [illegible] nigrifaucibus [illegible]	Ixia, with sword-shaped leaves; flowers grow in close bunches, whitish, the petals very dark, marked at the base.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two sheaths of the Empalement.
2. A Blossom spread open, with the Chives remaining.
3. The Seed-vessel and Pointal, one Summit detached, magnified.

[illegible] attention, either in culture or increase, is necessary for this plant, more than is required for [illegible] species of this species of ixia; we shall refer our readers to the directions for the treatment [illegible] for the management of them. Our figure is from a drawing taken at the Hammersmith nur- [illegible] the year 1799, about the month of May. It is one of those introduced to the Royal Gardens [illegible] by Mr. F. Masson about the year 1774, although late to us for some years, but since received [illegible] the collections in Holland.

PLATE CLIX.

IXIA CAPITATA.

Var. flore albo, fundo nigro.

Bunch flowering Ixia.

Var. white flowered, black bottom.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, patens, æqualis. Stigmata tria, erectiuſculo-patula.

BLOSSOM ſix petals, ſpreading, equal. Summits three, nearly upright, ſpreading. See IXIA REFLEXA, Vol. I. Plate XIV.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia, foliis enſiformibus; floribus capitatis, confertis, albidis, petalis baſi nigriſſime notatis.

Ixia, with ſword-ſhaped leaves; flowers grow in cloſe bunches, whitiſh, the petals very dark, marked at the baſe.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two ſheaths of the Empalement.
2. A Bloſſom ſpread open, with the Chives remaining.
3. The Seed-bud and Pointal, one Summit detached, magnified.

As no difference, either in culture or increaſe, is neceſſary for this plant, more than is required for the other varieties of this ſpecies of Ixia; we ſhall refer our readers to the directions for the treatment of them, for the management of this. Our figure is from a drawing taken at the Hammerſmith nurſery in the year 1799, about the month of May. It is one of thoſe introduced to the Royal Gardens at Kew by Mr. F. Maſſon about the year 1774, although loſt to us for ſome years, but ſince received from the collections in Holland.

Aristea major

PLATE CLX.

ARISTEA MAJOR.

Spike-flowered Aristea.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three-Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Petals 6. Stigma concave. Capsule obtuse, trilocular, bivalve, many-seeded. Seeds in longitudinal rows, compressed, [illegible]	Petals 6. Subsect concave. Capsule three-lobed, three-celled, cells flattened. Seeds two in each cell, flattened and appressed outwardly at the end. See Aristea Gracilis, Pl. [illegible] Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Leaves foliis enviformibus longissimis, [illegible] spicatis, cæruleis.	Leaves sword-shaped, very long. Flowers grow in spikes and blue.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

1. The two thirds of the Flower-stem.
2. A Blossom with the Seed-pod [illegible] or open, and revolving attached, the Shell removed.
3. The Pointal with its Seed, [illegible] magnified.
4. A ripe Seed-vessel, natural Size.
5. The Same with the seed half [illegible] so as to show the transversal the Seeds.

The Genus Aristea, having certainly been known to Linné from a dried specimen of the plant, the alterations at first made in our Genera and Species, will, by rejecting the difficulties, appear sufficiently intelligible. In the Genus we have examined, whilst the flower is perfect, but without that appendage, and becomes involved with the petals, which will up to the manner of Sherard, [illegible] The Stamens likewise, is not funnel-shaped, but merely [illegible] with a [illegible] which have occasion have been made, in the character of the Seed-vessel and Seed. In the year 1794, this Species was raised by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, from Seeds received by them from the Cape of Good Hope, where it is native. It is one of the very hardiest [illegible] of Species cultivated, either from the Seed, which ripens with ease, or by the offsets made from the root. The plant is perfilient, but does not acquire a stem; the leaves grow up to the height of three feet, or three feet, the flower-stem sometimes to the height of four feet, which was [illegible] of the plant in the Collection of G. Hibbert, Esq. Clapham, from which our [illegible] was taken in the month of June 1800. It should be planted in sandy peat.

PLATE CLX.

ARISTEA MAJOR.

Spike-flowered Ariſtea.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

PETALA 6. Stigma concavum. Capſula triloba, trilocularis, loculis compreſſis. Semina in ſingulo loculo bina, compreſſa truncata.

PETALS 6. Summit concave. Capſule three-lobed, three celled; cells flattened. Seeds two in each cell, flattened and appearing cut off at the end.

See ARISTEA CYANEA, Pl. X. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ariſtea foliis enſiformibus longiſſimis; floribus ſpicatis, cæruleis.

Ariſtea with very long leaves; flowers grow in ſpikes, and blue.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two ſheaths of the Empalement.
2. A Bloſſom with the Seed-bud, both cut open and remaining attached, the Shaft removed.
3. The Pointal natural ſize, with the ſummit detached magnified.
4. A ripe ſeed-veſſel, natural ſize.
5. The ſame with the cells laid open to ſhew the ſituation of the ſeeds.

THE Genus Ariſtea, having certainly been formed from a dried ſpecimen of the plant, the alterations we have made in our Generic and Eſſential characters, will, upon inſpecting the diſſections, appear abſolutely neceſſary; as the ſhaft is not bent, in either ſpecies we have examined, whilſt the flower is perfect; but aſſumes that appearance on its decay, as it becomes involved with the petals, which twiſt up in the manner of Moræa, Iris, &c. The Summit likewiſe, is not funnel-ſhaped, but merely a little concave, with a border: other ſmall variations have been made, in the character of the ſeed-veſſel and ſeed. In the year 1794, this fine plant was raiſed by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, from ſeeds received by them from the Cape of Good Hope, where it is native. It is one of the very hardieſt inhabitants of the greenhouſe, and is propagated, either from the ſeed, which ripens with us; or by the offsets made from the root. The plant is perſiſtent, but does not acquire a ſtem; the leaves growing to the length of from two, to three feet, the flower-ſtem ſometimes to the height of four feet; which was nearly that of the plant in the Collection of G. Hibbert, Eſq. Clapham, from which our drawing was taken in the month of July 1800. It ſhould be planted in ſandy peat.

Hermannia pulverata

PLATE CLXI.

HERMANNIA · PULVERATA.

Powdered Hermannia.

CLASS XVI. ORDER II.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA. Threads united. Five Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quinquefidum, ſubrotundum, inflatum; lacinulis inflexis; perſiſtens.

COROLLA pentapetala, ſpiralis; ungues longitudine calycis, utrinque aucti membranula connivente in tubum cucullatum nectariferum; limbus patens, latiuſculus, obtuſus.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, latiuſcula, inferne leviſſime in unum corpus coalita. Antheræ erectæ, acuminatæ, conniventes.

PISTILLUM. Germen ſubrotundum, pentagonum, quinquangulare. Styli quinque, filiformes, approximati, ſubulati, ſtaminibus longiores. Stigmata ſimplicia.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ſubrotunda, pentagona, quinque-locularis, apice dehiſcens.

SEMINA plurima, parva.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, five-cleft, roundiſh and ſwelled out; ſegments turned inwards; remaining.

BLOSSOM, five petals, ſpiral; claws the length of the cup, widened on both ſides by a ſmall ſkinny ſubſtance forming a honey-bearing, cowl-ſhaped tube; border ſpreading, broadiſh, blunt.

CHIVES. Five threads, broadiſh, ſlightly joined at the baſe into one body. Tips upright, tapered, and approaching each other.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundiſh, five ſided, five-angled. Shafts five, thread-ſhaped, cloſe together; awl ſhaped, longer than the Chives. Summits ſimple.

SEED VESSEL. Capſula roundiſh, five-ſided, five-celled, ſplitting at top.

SEEDS, many, ſmall.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hermannia foliis bipinnatifidis, ſcabriuſculis, albicantibus; pedunculis bifloris, longiſſimis; corollis ſordidé luteis.

Hermannia with doubly wing-cleft leaves, rather rough and whitiſh; flower-ſtems two-flowered, very long; bloſſoms of a dirty yellow.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A leaf of the Bloſſom, to ſhew its incurved character at the baſe.
3. The Chives, magnified, with the pointals remaining, to ſhew their length with regard to the Chives.
4. The Seed-bud, Shafts, Summits, magnified.

THIS plant appears to ſtand an intermediate character, between Mahernia and Hermannia: the general habit affines moſt to the former, and indeed, the ſhape of the threads, on which the eſſential generical diſtinction reſts, approaches very near to thoſe in Mahernia; for, although they have not abſolutely foot ſtalks, they are much larger, above the middle, than is uſual in Hermannia, as may be ſeen on the plate; where theſe parts are ſhewn, magnified. It has likewiſe that ſingularly curious character, ſeen in Mahernia, of the two bloſſoms which terminate the flower-ſtems, each taking a contrary direction, in its ſpiral twiſt, to the other. As a greenhouſe plant, it is rather tender in regard to damp, though not to cold; therefore, ſhould be kept in the moſt airy part of the houſe. It is a native of the Cape, from whence it was introduced in the year 1796, to the Royal Gardens, Kew. By cuttings made in the month of April, it may be preſerved, and increaſed, as it is not a long-lived plant. Loam, with a ſmall portion of old rotten dung, it thrives in moſt. Our drawing was taken, at the Nurſery, Hammerſmith, in June 1800.

Verbascum ferrugineum

PLATE CLXII.

VERBASCUM FERRUGINEUM.

Rusty-flowered Mullein.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pistil.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quinquepartitum, parvum, persistens, laciniis erectis, acutis.

COROLLA monopetala, rotata, subinaequalis; tubus cylindricus, brevissimus, limbus patens, quinque-partitus; laciniis ovatis, obtusis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, subulata, corolla brevior. Antherae lineares, compressae, erectae.

PISTILLUM. Germen subrotundum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine staminum, incurvus. Stigma crassiusculum, obtusum.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula subrotunda, bilocularis, bivalvis, superne dehiscens. Receptaculum dimidiato-ovatum, diffractum, album.

SEMINA numerosa, angulata.

OBS. In plerisque floribus inclusum fuit, nihilque odoratum exhalare visum.

EXPALEMBREI. Cup of one leaf, with five divisions, small, remaining, segments upright, sharp pointed.

RECEPTACLE one petal, wheel-shaped, rather unequal; tube cylindrical, very short; border spreading, five divisions; segments egg-shaped, blunt.

CHIVES. Threads five, awl-shaped, shorter than the shallow. Tips roundish, flattened, upright.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the chives, bent downward. Summit rather thick, acknowledged.

PERICARPIUM. Capsule roundish, with two cells, two valves, splitting at the top. Receptacle the form of half an egg, fixed to the pericarp.

SEEDS numerous, angular.

OBS. In the greatest number of species the chives are bent downward, and covered with soft, coloured hairs on the lower part.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Verbascum foliis subsessilibus, ovato-oblongis, crenatis subtus tomentosis, superiore cuneatim-lanceolato-oblongo, corollis, dimidiatis, diffusis.

Mullein, with leaves a little hairy and rough; those below almost without stems, hairy, equally toothed; leaves from the root oblong, heart-shaped, and doubly toothed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A leaf of the plant, from the lower part.
2. The [illegible].
3. A [illegible] flower, from the front.
4. The [illegible] from the side, to show the insertion of the chives.
5. One Chive magnified.
6. The Pistil [illegible], magnified.

The rusty-flowered Mullein of the Flora Edinensis, as stated from Sutherland's Hortus Medicus Edinburgensis, is undoubtedly our plant; but, though it stands a name in the book, we cannot question its being grown the common, or Greater Mullein. It certainly has been lost to us above a century, and was recently introduced to the Chelsea Physic Garden by the late Dr. Sibthorpe. Being a hardy biennial, it will produce its flowers about July, which may be seen in August the same year. It will grow in any soil, but a mixture of light peat and loam seems a most. The flowers on the spikes, which grow sometimes to the length of four feet, continue to expand, upwards, for more two months: that is to say, from June to the end of August. Our figure was taken from a specimen sent by the Rev. W. H. Lyte, from his garden at the Parsonage, Farnham Royal, Bucks.

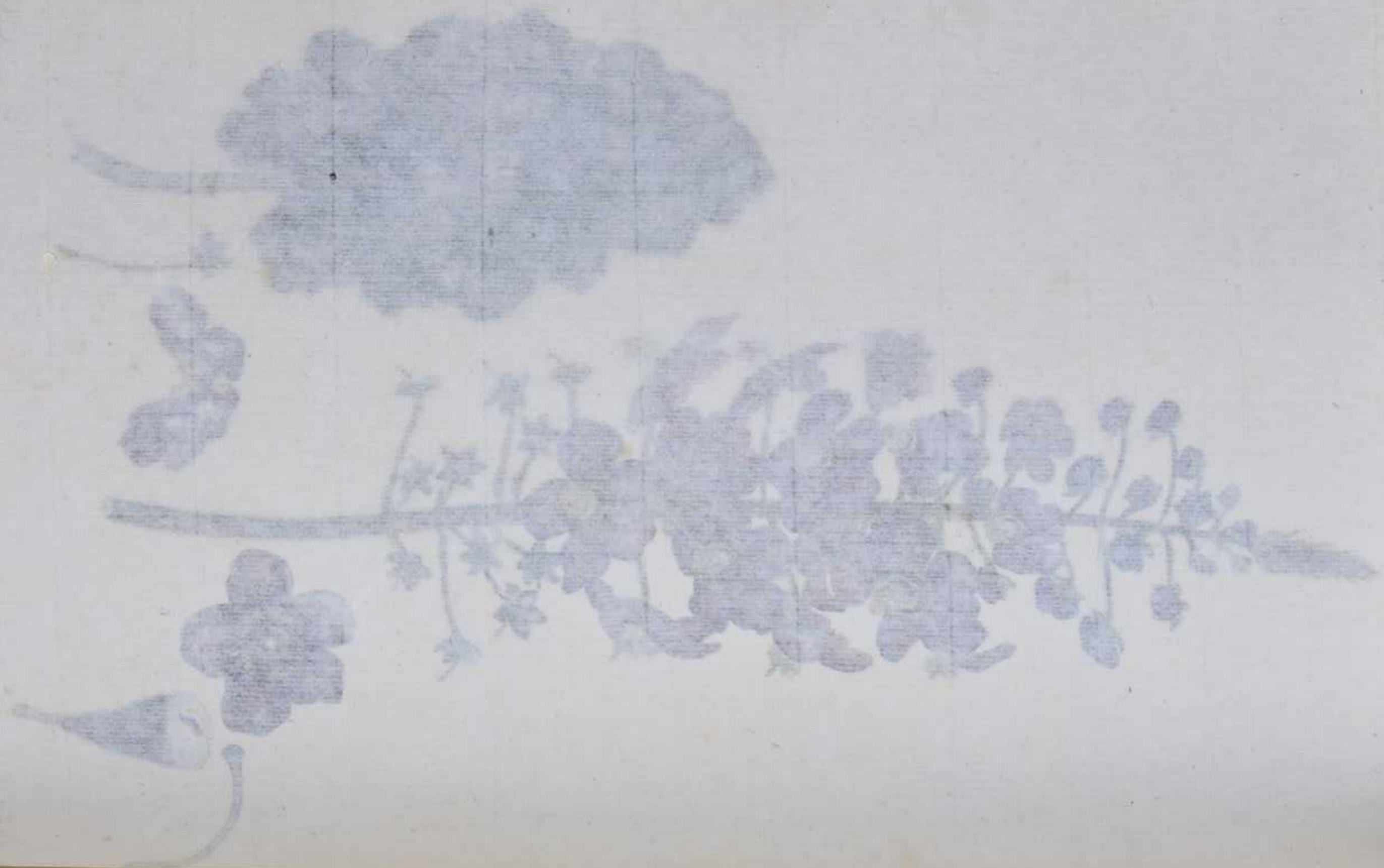


PLATE CLXII.

VERBASCUM FERRUGINEUM.

Rusty-flowered Mullein.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quinque-partitum, parvum, persistens; laciniis erectis, acutis.

COROLLA monopetala, rotata, sub-inæqualis; tubus cylindraceus, brevissimus; limbus patens, quinque-partitus; laciniis ovatis, obtusis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, subulata, corolla breviora. Antheræ subrotundæ, compressæ, erectæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen subrotundum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine staminum, inclinatus. Stigma crassiusculum, obtusum.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula subrotunda, bilocularis, bivalvis, superne dehiscens. Receptacula dimidiato-ovata, dissepimento affixa.

SEMINA numerosa, angulata.

Obs. In plerisque stamina inclinata sunt, villisque coloratis inferne vestita.

EMPALEMENT. Cup of one leaf, with five divisions, small, remaining; segments upright, sharp pointed.

BLOSSOM one petal, wheel-shaped, rather unequal; tube cylindrical, very short; border spreading, five divisions; segments egg-shaped, blunt.

CHIVES. Threads five, awl shaped, shorter than the blossom. Tips roundish, flattened, upright.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the chives, bent downward. Summit rather thick and blunt.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule roundish, with two cells, two valves, splitting at the top. Receptacles the form of half an egg, fixed to the partition.

SEEDS numerous, angular.

Obs. In the greatest number of species the chives are bent downward, and clothed with soft, coloured hairs on the lower part.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Verbascum foliis subvillosis, rugosis; caulinis subsessilibus, æqualiter crenatis; radicalibus oblongis, cordatis, duplicato-crenatis.

Mullein with leaves a little hairy and rough; stem-leaves almost without foot-stalks, equally scolloped; leaves from the root oblong, heart-shaped, and doubly scolloped.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Leaf of the plant, from the lower part.
2. The Empalement.
3. A Blossom, shewn from the front.
4. The same cut open from the side, to shew the insertion of the chives.
5. One Chive magnified.
6. The Pointal and Seed-bud, magnified.

THE rusty-flowered Mullein of the Kew Catalogue, collated from Sutherland's Hortus Medicus Edinburghensis, is undoubtedly our plant; but, though it stands a name in the book, we much question its having graced the garden, at the time of its publication. It certainly has been lost to us above a century, and but recently introduced to the Oxford Botanic Garden by the late Dr. Sibthorpe. Being a hardy biennial, it will perfect its seeds about July, which may be sown in August the same year. It will grow in any soil, but a sandy compost of light peat and loam suits it most. The flowers on the spikes, which grow sometimes to the length of four feet, continue to expand, upwards, for above two months; that is to say, from April, till June. Our figure was taken from a specimen sent by the Hon. W. H. Irby, from his garden at the Parsonage, Farnham Royal, Bucks.

Amaryllis Fothergillia

PLATE CLXIII.

AMARYLLIS FOTHERGILLIA.

Fothergillian Lily Daffodil.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chaves. One Pistil.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 6-petals, campanulate. Stigma trifidum.	Bulbous 6-petalled, self-shaped. Stamens three-cleft.

See ANAMERICAN BARBITA, Pl. XCV. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Amaryllis fovea [illegible] petals [illegible], [illegible] space [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].	Lily Daffodil with many flowers in the [illegible], petals [illegible]-shaped, [illegible] flat at the [illegible] parts of fructification upright, leaves linear, rather channelled, obtuse, and of a [illegible] colour.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Petal, with its Chave attached.
2. The Seed-bud, and Pistil.
3. A ripe Seed-vessel, with the Seeds.

Even amidst this splendid family, Amaryllis Fothergillia finds conspicuously pre-eminent. Its flowers have the same vivid character of refulgence, when exposed to the sun's rays, which it possessed in A. Vittatiffa, or the Guernsey Lily, to which it is very different. The late Dr. Fothergill, to whom the botanical world owes much indeed, for the zeal and extraordinary liberality he [illegible] manifested, in advancing our sciences, received this plant from China at the same time with A. vittata, A. reticulata, &c. about the year 1777. It is rather a fragile and tender bulb, as it is liable to rot by overmuch wet. It has hitherto been kept, in our cold climate, in pots, and, when first arrived from China, in the hot house; but, from every appearance, it should be left in [illegible]. It would not perish if kept in the Green-house, or not [illegible] much, whether it is not equally hardy with the Guernsey Lily, and [illegible] [illegible], as the Lycoris, or Japan.

It should be planted in sandy loam, with a small quantity of rough peat, where the [illegible] to make it flower. The propagation is [illegible], which are produced not [illegible] from the old bulbs. Our figure was taken from a plant in the Hammersmith nursery this year, 1831, in the month of May.

PLATE CLXIII.

AMARYLLIS FOTHERGILLIA.

Fothergillian Lily Daffodil.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, campanulata. Stigma trifidum.	BLOSSOM 6-petalled, bell ſhaped. Summit three-cleft. See AMARYLLIS RADIATA, Pl. XCV. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Amaryllis ſpatha multiflora; petalis lanceolatis, apice revolutis; genetalibus erectis; foliis linearibus, ſub-canaliculatis, obtuſis, glaucis.	Lily Daffodil with many flowers in the ſheath; petals lance-ſhaped, rolled back at the point; parts of fructification upright; leaves linear, rather channelled, obtuſe, and of a ſea-green colour.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Petal, with its Chive attached.
2. The Seed-bud, and Pointal.
3. A ripe Seed-veſſel, with the Seeds.

EVEN amidſt this ſplendid family, Amaryllis Fothergillia ſtands conſpicuouſly preeminent; the flowers have the ſame vivid character of refulgence, when expoſed to the ſun's rays, which is perceived in A. Sarnienſis, or the Guernſey Lily, to which it is nigh affined. The late Dr. Fothergill (to whom the botanical world is ſo much indebted, for the zeal and extraordinary liberality he conſtantly manifeſted, in advancing the ſcience) received this plant from China at the ſame time with A. aurea, A. radiata, &c. about the year 1777. It is rather a ſcarce and tender bulb, as it is ſubject to rot by overmuch wet. It has hitherto been kept, as are moſt plants on their firſt arrival from China, in the hot-houſe; but, from every appearance, we ſhould be led to ſuppoſe, it would not periſh if kept in the Green-houſe, as we queſtion much, whether it is not equally hardy with the Guernſey Lily, and a native, originally, as well as the latter, of Japan.

It ſhould be planted in ſandy loam, with a ſmall quantity of rough peat, above the tiles in the pot, to make it flower. The propagation is from offsets, which are produced but rarely from the old bulbs. Our figure was taken from a plant in the Hammerſmith nurſery this year, 1801, in the month of May.

Gotazera grandiflora

PLATE CLXIV.

GALAXIA GRANDIFLORA.

Large-flowered Galaxia.

CLASS XVI. ORDER I.

MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA. Threads united. Three Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Spatha univalvis. Corolla monopetala, 6-fida, tubus filiformis. Stigma multipartitum.	Sheath of one valve. Blossom one petal, 6-cleft, tube thread-shaped. Summit many divided. See GALAXIA OVATA, Pl. XCIV. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Galaxia folia canaliculata, acuminata, arcuata: corolla magna, lutea, folia æquantia.	Galaxia with channelled leaves, tapered to the point, and arched; blossom large, yellow, and the length of the leaves.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The sheath of the blossom.
2. A blossom spread open, with the Chives attached.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit, the Summit detached, magnified.

The figure of this division little bulb was taken from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection, which had been imported in the fall, and flowered in February this year 1804. It is a tender plant, and the roots are very subject to decay after flowering, for which reason, they should be removed from the pot before the leaves are quite decayed. Mr. Allan informs us he has kept it, in the greenhouse, with the other Cape bulbs, planted in light loamy peat earth.

PLATE CLXIV.

GALAXIA GRANDIFLORA.

Large-flowered Galaxia.

CLASS XVI. ORDER I.

MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA. Threads united. Three Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

SPATHA univalvis. Corolla monopetala, 6 fida, tubus filiformis. Stigma multipartita.	SHEATH of one valve. Bloſſom one petal, 6-cleft, tube thread-ſhaped. Summit many diviſions. See GALAXIA OVATA, Pl. XCIV. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Galaxia foliis canaliculatis, acuminatis, arcuatis; corolla magna, lutea, folia æquantia.	Galaxia with channelled leaves, tapered to the point, and arched; bloſſom large, yellow, and the length of the leaves.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The ſheath of the bloſſom.
2. A Bloſſom ſpread open, with the Chives attached.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit, the ſummit detached, magnified.

THE figure of this delicate little bulb was taken from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection, which had been imported in the laſt, and flowered in February this year 1801. It is a tender plant, and the roots are very ſubject to decay after flowering, for which reaſon, they ſhould be removed from the pot before the leaves are quite decayed. Mr. Allen informs us he has kept it, in the greenhouſe, with the other Cape bulbs, planted in light ſandy peat earth.

Echium glaucophyllum

PLATE CLXV.

ECHIUM GLAUCOPHYLLUM.

Sea-green-leaved Viper's-Bugloſs.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA irregularis, fauce nuda.

BLOSSOM irregular, mouth naked.
See ECHIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XX. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Echium caule fruticoſo; ramis calycibuſque glabris; foliis ovato-lanceolatis, glaucis, glabris, margine ſerrulatis; corollis ſubæqualibus.

Viper's-Bugloſs with a ſhrubby ſtem; branches very ſmooth; leaves between egg and lance-ſhaped, of a ſea-green colour, ſmooth, and ſlightly ſawed at the margin; bloſſoms nearly equal.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Bloſſom cut open, to ſhew the inſertion of the chives.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit, magnified.

THIS ſhrubby ſpecies of Echium was introduced, to the Royal Gardens at Kew, by Mr. F. Maſſon, in the year 1792, from the Cape of Good Hope. It grows to the height of three feet, or more, rather buſhy at the top, flowers about the month of May, and perfects its ſeeds with us; by which only method, it is to be propagated. It thrives beſt in a light loamy ſoil, with a ſmall proportion of ſandy peat, about one fourth.

Profeſſor Martyn, in his Miller's Dic. has collated two deſcriptions of Echiums under the titles of lævigatum, and glabrum; the firſt, No. 9, from Lin. Sp. Plant. 199; the ſecond, No 19, from Vahl. Symb. 3. 22. Thunberg has likewiſe, in his Prodromus, 33. two names of plants. as E. lævigatum, and E. glabrum; from whom Willdenow, in his new Edition of Sp. Plant. p. 785, has copied them under the same titles; adding, the various ſynonims, from Linnæus's Sp. Plant. to the one; and to the latter, Prof. Jacquin's ſpecific of glaucophyllum, taken from his Ic rar. 2. t. 312, and his Collect. 2. p. 325. Now, we have little heſitation in declaring our opinion, and we think, thoſe who chooſe to compare our figure with the different deſcriptions here mentioned, will coincide with us, that this is the plant from which they muſt all have originated, except the E. glabrum of Vahl, which we take to be a different plant; as, the cup is deſcribed hairy, the length of the tube of the bloſſom; the chives longer, and the flower ſmaller. Wherefore, we have taken, for our plant, the ſpecific title of Jacquin, as being, in our idea, the moſt appropriate.

Gladiolus abreviatus

PLATE CLXVI.

GLADIOLUS ABREVIATUS.

Shortened-petalled Gladiolus.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla superior, ringens. Stamina adscendentia.

Blossom six divisions, gaping. Chives ascending.

See GLADIOLUS BOREAS, Pl. XI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus foliis linearibus, erectiusculis, scapo longioribus; corollis subulatis, striatis, laxe angulatis, laciniis summis magnis, rotatis, obtusis, reliquis vero parvis, abbreviatis.

Gladiolus with linear leaves, erect-shaped, longer than the flower-stem. Blossom tubular, striated, and narrowed at the lower part, the upper petal is large, grown straight out, and egg-shaped, the others are small, and appear as if shortened.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The outer sheath of the Empalement.
2. The inner sheath of the Empalement.
3. A Blossom spread open, with the Chives attached.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits.

This most singular Gladiolus was received, amongst a variety of others, in the year 1799, from the Cape of Good Hope, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith; at whose nursery it flowered in March, this year 1806, for the first time. It is a hardy bulb, and propagates freely from the root; grows about two feet high, and, before flowering, has much the appearance of G. tristis.

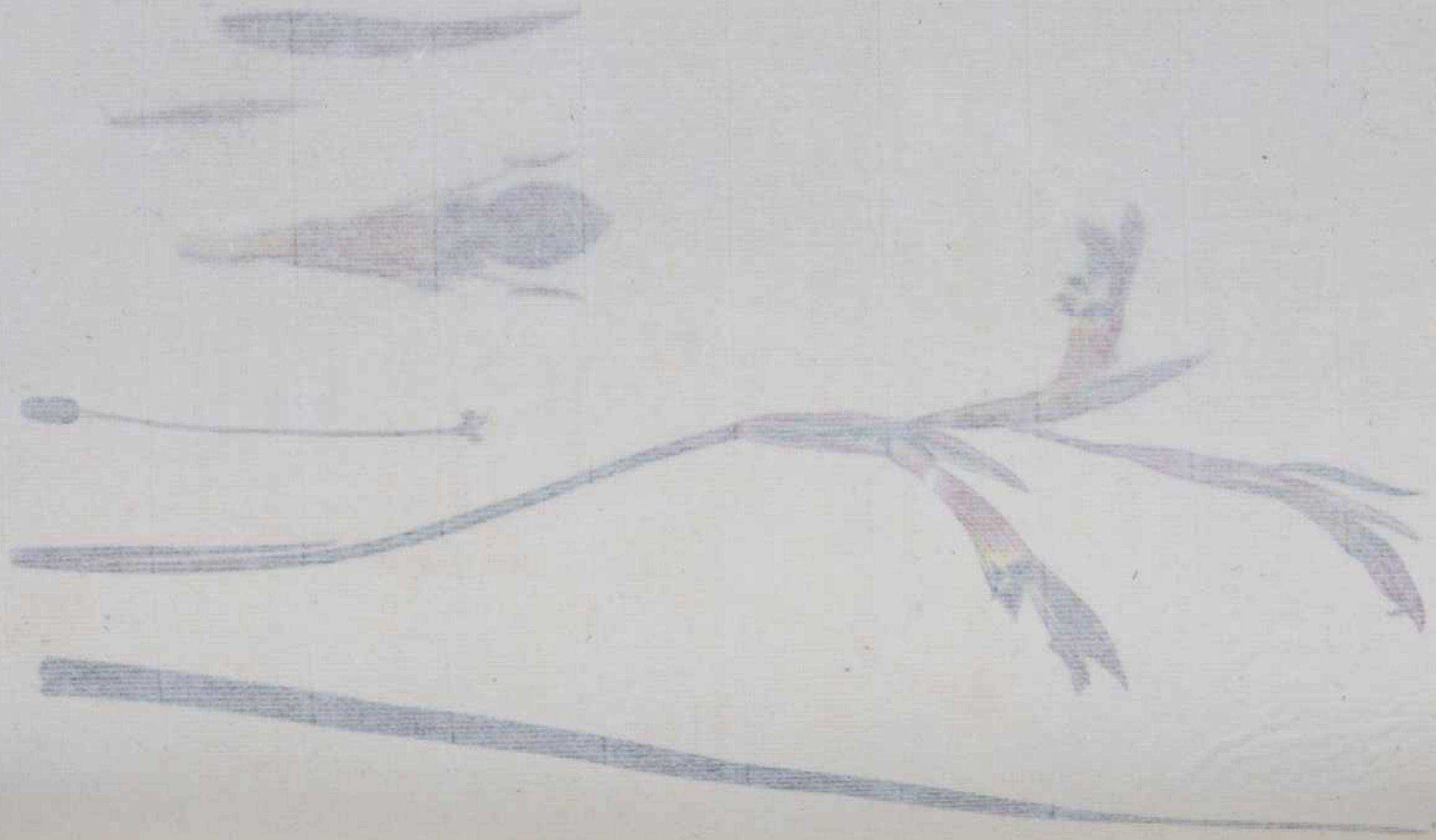


PLATE CLXVI.

GLADIOLUS ABREVIATUS.

Shortened-petalled Gladiolus.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA ſexpartita, ringens. Stamina adſcendentia.

BLOSSOM ſix diviſions, gaping. Chives aſcending.

See GLADIOLUS ROSEUS, Pl. XI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus foliis linearibus, cruciatis, ſcapo longioribus; corolla tubuloſa, ſtriata, ima anguſtata, lacinia ſumma magna, recta, ovata, reliquæ vero parvæ, abreviatæ.

Gladiolus with linear leaves, croſs ſhaped, longer than the flower-ſtem; bloſſom tubular, ſtreaked, and narrowed at the lower part, the upper petal is large, grows ſtraight out, and egg-ſhaped, the others are ſmall, and appear as if ſhortened.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The outer ſheath of the Empalement.
2. The inner ſheath of the Empalement.
3. A Bloſſom ſpread open, with the Chives attached.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits.

THIS moſt ſingular Gladiolus was received, amongſt a variety of others, in the year 1799, from the Cape of Good Hope, by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammerſmith; at whoſe nurſery it flowered in March, this year 1801, for the firſt time. It is a hardy bulb, and propagates freely from the root; grows about two feet high, and, before flowering, has much the appearance of G. triſtis.

Brunsfelsia undulata.

PLATE CLXVII.

BRUNSFELSIA UNDULATA.

Waved-flowered Brunsfelsia.

CLASS XIV. ORDER II.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA. Two Chives longer. Seeds covered.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianth one monophyllous, campanulate, obscurely bidentate, obtuse, diminutive, persistent.

COROLLA monopetalous, infundibuliform; tubus longissimus, subincurvus; limbus planus, quinquefidus, obtusus.

STAMINA. Filamenta quatuor, brevissima. Antheræ oblongæ, erectæ, filamentis dorso affixæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen subrotundum, porrum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine tubi. Stigma crassiusculum.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula extus baccata, globosa, unilocularis, bivalvis.

SEMINA plurima, compressa, lineis obliquis, inde angulata, punctato-fulcata.

RECEPTACULUM. Funiculus capsulæ adnatus, palæaceus; palæ confertæ, apice subulatæ, semina diemgrumbens.

CALYX. Cup one leaf, bell-shaped, five-toothed, blunt, very small, remaining.

BLOSSOM. One petal, funnel-shaped; tube very long, rather curved; border flat, five-cleft, obtuse.

CHIVES. Four threads, very short. Tips oblong, upright, fixed by the back to the threads.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish, small. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the tube. Summit rather fleshy.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule on the outside a berry, globular, one cell, two valves.

SEEDS many, flat, convex on one side, angular on the other, roughly punctured.

RECEPTACLE fixed to the bottom of the capsule, chaffy; chaffs joining at the base, awl shaped at the point, separating the seeds.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Brunsfelsia foliis lanceolato-obovatis, striatis acuminatis, petiolis brevissimis; calycis pericarpio incurvatus, laciniis undulatis.

Brunsfelsia with leaves between lance and inversely egg-shaped, tapered to both ends; footstalks very short; tube a little incurved; the segments of the border waved.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Calyx.
2. The tube of the Blossom cut open, to shew the insertion and character of the Chives.
3. The Pointal and Seed-bud.

THE Genus Brunsfelsia (by Plumier so named, in honour of Otho Brunsfels a monk, the first who edited in 1530 a Botanical work with good figures, it contained 238 plates) has undergone a very secondary revision since the days of Linnæus; indeed, it appears singular that Father Plumier, from whom Linnæus quotes his Generic character, should have committed so great an oversight, as to describe it with five chives; a feature scarcely to be expected, from a sport of nature, in plants of this Class. So however it is on record, and the fifth Class of the Gen. and Spec. Plant. and of the Syst. Veg. too, each includes this Genus; from which, we should be induced to think he had designed from other plants; if the figure, and the rest of the description, did not confirm it. Schreber, in his Gen. Plant. has likewise an observation, that the fruit should be named a capsule, rather than a berry, as given by Linnæus, Miller, and Swartz; his reason, that it splits determinately, by a suture, from the top to the base.

Our species, as the third now in Britain; they are all natives of the West India Islands. The 1st B. americana has been long an inhabitant of our hothouses: the 2d B. maculata is but little known to us, though long cultivated here, as it has been treated as a variety of the first species, notwithstanding the strong specific difference, in the shape of the leaves and blossoms; which in the B. undulata, are beautifully marked on the base, and as large as the undulata; the leaves inversely egg-shaped and more downy. The present plant seldom grows more than four feet high, flowers freely about March, is very sweet scented, and is easily propagated by cuttings. It was first sent to England in the year 1784, by Mr. Elcock from the Island of Barbadoes, to Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith. Our drawing was taken from a plant in the Clapham Collection, in March 1800. It should be planted in rich earth.

PLATE CLXVII.
BRUNSFELSIA UNDULATA.
Waved-flowered Brunsfelsia.

CLASS XIV. ORDER II.
DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA. Two Chives longer. Seeds covered.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, campanulatum, quinquedentatum, obtusum, minimum, persistens.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis; tubus longissimus, subincurvus; limbus planus, quinquefidus, obtusus.

STAMINA. Filamenta quatuor, brevissima. Antheræ oblongæ, erectæ, filamentis dorso affixæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen subrotundum, parvum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine tubi. Stigma crassiusculum.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula extus baccata, globosa, unilocularis, bivalvis.

SEMINA plurima, compressa, hinc convexa, inde angulata, punctato-scabra.

RECEPTACULUM fundo capsulæ adnatum, paleaceum; paleis coadunatis, apice subulatis, semina distinguentibus.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, bell-shaped, five-toothed, blunt, very small, remaining.

BLOSSOM. One petal, funnel-shaped; tube very long, rather curved; border flat, five-cleft, obtuse.

CHIVES. Four threads, very short. Tips oblong, upright, fixed by the back to the threads.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish, small. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the tube. Summit rather fleshy.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule on the outside a berry, globular, one cell, two valves.

SEEDS many, flat, convex on one side, angular on the other, roughly punctured.

RECEPTACLE fixed to the bottom of the capsule, chaffy; chaffs joining at the base, awl shaped at the point, separating the seeds.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Brunsfelsia foliis lanceolato-obovatis, utrinque acuminatis, petiolis brevissimis; tubus parum incurvatus, laciniis limbi undulatis.

Brunsfelsia with leaves between lance and inversely egg-shaped, tapered to both ends, footstalks very short; tube a little incurved, the segments of the border waved.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The tube of the blossom cut open, to shew the insertion and character of the Chives.
3. The Pointal and Seed-bud.

THE Genus Brunsfelsia (by Plumier so named, in honour of Otho Brunsfels a monk, the first who edited in 1530 a Botanical work with good figures, it contained 238 plates) has undergone a very necessary revision since the days of Linnæus; indeed, it appears singular that Father Plumier, from whom Linnæus quotes his Generic character, should have committed so great an oversight, as to describe it with five chives; a feature scarcely to be expected, from a sport of nature, in plants of this Class. So however it is on record, and the fifth Class of the Gen. and Spe. Plant. and of the Syst. Nat. tom. ii. each includes this Genus; from which, we should be induced to think he had designed some other plant; if the figure, and the rest of the description, did not confirm it. Schreber, in his Gen. Plant. has likewise an observation, that the fruit should be named a capsule, rather than a berry; as given by Linnæus, Miller, and Swartz; his reason, that it splits determinately, by a suture, from the top to the base.

Our species, is the third now in Britain; they are all natives of the West India Islands. The 1st B. americana has been long an inhabitant of our hothouses; the 2d B. maculata is but little known to most, though long cultivated here; as it has been treated as a variety of the first species, notwithstanding the strong specific difference, in the shape of the leaves and blossoms; which in the B. maculata, are beautifully marked at the base, and as large as the undulata; the leaves inversely egg-shaped and more downy. The present plant seldom grows more than four feet high, flowers freely about March, is very sweet scented, and is easily propagated by cuttings. It was first sent to England in the year 1784, by Mr. Elcock from the Island of Barbadoes, to Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith. Our drawing was made from a plant in the Clapham Collection, in March 1800. It should be planted in rich earth.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3
4
Geranium pictum.

PLATE CLXVIII.

GERANIUM PICTUM.

Painted-flowered Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata 5 Fructus roſtratus, penta-coccus.

ONE POINTAL. Five Summits. Fruit furniſhed with long awns, five dry berries.
See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM. Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis cordato-oblongis, obtuſis, inequaliter inciſis, tomentoſis, humi adpreſſis; corolla alba, petalis ſuperioribus profundè ſupra medium rubro maculatis; ſtaminibus ſeptem fertilibus; radice tuberoſa.

Geranium with oblong heart-ſhaped leaves, blunt, unequally gaſhed, downy, and lying cloſe to the ground; bloſſom white; the upper petals deeply marked with red about the middle; ſeven fertile chives; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Chives and Pointal, magnified.
3. The Chives ſpread open, magnified.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit, magnified.

No Genus of Plants claims our notice, for its beauty, more than Geranium, and this ſpecies, certainly, ranks amongſt the foremoſt. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and we believe only to be found in the Clapham Collection; where, our figure was taken in April this year, from a plant, the bulb or root of which had been received the preceding autumn. It is nearly the only one, amongſt twenty two ſpecies of the tuberous kind, all having irregular petalled bloſſoms and tubular cups, of which we poſſeſs drawings, that has ſeven fertile chives; the greater number have two, four, or five. It appears to flouriſh under the treatment given it by Mr. Allen, which is, by keeping it in ſandy peat, on a ſhelf, very dry, in the green-houſe. The propagation appears to be the ſame for this, as the other tuberous kinds, that is, by the root.

PLATE CLXIX.

CRINUM GIGANTEUM.

Gigantic Aſphodel-Lily.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla ſupra, infundibuliformis, ſexpartita, æqualis; filamenta tubi fauci inſerta; ſemina ad baſin corollarum, vivipara.	Blossom above, funnel-ſhaped, ſix-parted, equal; threads inſerted into the mouth of the tube; ſeeds at the baſe of the bloſſoms, viviparous. See Crinum spirale, Pl. XCII. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Crinum foliis flaccidis, undulatis; floribus ſeſſilibus, umbellatis; petalis concavis, ſubalbidis.	Aſphodel-Lily with flaccid, waved leaves; flowers ſitting cloſe to the flower ſtem in umbels; petals concave, nearly white.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A miniature repreſentation of the whole plant.
2. A Petal with its chive.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit.

The coaſt of Africa bordering on our ſettlement at Sierra Leone, has furniſhed us with a number of beautiful plants; but none more ſo, than thoſe of the natural order of Lily; witneſs our preſent figure, which was taken from a plant in the Hammerſmith collection, in the month of Auguſt 1800. The bulbs of this grand ſpecies of Crinum, were received by her Ladyſhip, the Right Honourable the Marchioneſs of Rockingham, about the year 1792, from Sierra Leone; they may be conſidered as hardy hothouſe plants, and may be kept in any part of it: will flower, freely, about the month of Auguſt, the flower-ſtems riſing, ſometimes, to the height of three feet. A mixture, of leaf mould, or ſandy peat one half, and light loam the other, is the beſt compoſt to make them flouriſh. It is propagated from the ſeed, or offsets.——Having made a ſmall alteration, in the Eſſential Character of the Genus; and as it is likely we may figure ſome other ſpecies of Crinums ſhortly; we think it neceſſary to add a few words, to that point. The moſt oſtenſible difference, we have been able to trace, in comparing above 40 ſpecies of Crinums and Amaryllis's, and on which to reſt, with certainty, for generical diſtinction; can, unqueſtionably, be taken only, from the ſeeds; as theſe in moſt ſpecies of Pancratium, Hæmanthus, and all of this Genus, are viviparous or formed like fleſhy bulbs, producing plants, like offsets taken from the original bulbs. From Pancratium it is diſtinct, in being deſtitute of the Honey-cup; and equally ſo from Hæmanthus, which has its ſheath of many leaves, the flowers and chives upright, and the chives, twice the length of the bloſſoms.

PLATE CLXIX.

CRINUM GIGANTEUM.

Gigantic Asphodel-Lily.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pistil.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla supra, infundibuliformis, sexpartita, æqualis, filamenta subi fauci inserta; semina ad basin corollarum, viviparæ.

Blossom above, funnel shaped, six parted, equal; threads inserted into the mouth of the corolla; seeds at the base of the blossoms, viviparous.

See Crinum spiralis, Tab. XCII. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Crinum folia diæstiva, undulata; floribus sessilibus, umbellatis; petalis concavis, subalbidis.

Asphodel Lily with flexuose, waved leaves; flowers sitting close to the flower stem in umbels; petals concave, nearly white.

REFERENCES TO THE PLATE.

1. A miniature representation of the whole plant.
2. A Petal with its chive.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit.

The coast of Africa bordering on our settlement at Sierra Leone, has furnished us with a number of beautiful plants; but none more so, than those of the natural order of Lilies, witness our present figure, which was taken from a plant in the Hammersmith collection, in the month of August 1800. The bulbs of this grand species of Crinum, were received by our Ladyship, the Right Honourable the Marchioness of Rockingham, about the year 1792, from Sierra Leone; they may be considered as hardy hothouse plants, and may be kept in any part of it; will flower, freely, about the month of August, the flower-stems rising, successively, to the height of three feet. A mixture, of leaf mould, or sandy peat one half, and light loam the other, is the best compost to make them flourish. It is propagated from the seed, or offsets.——Having made a small alteration, in the generic character of the Genus; and as it is likely we may figure three other species of Crinums shortly, we think it necessary to add a few words, to that point. The most offensible difference, we have been able to trace, in comparing these 40 species of Crinums and Amaryllis's, and on which to rest, with certainty, for generical distinction, can, comparatively, be taken only, from the seeds; as there is most species of Pancratium, Hæmanthus, and all of this Genus, are viviparous or formed like the bulbs, producing plants, like offsets taken from the original bulbs. From Pancratium it is distinct, in having the shape of the Honey-cup; and equally so from Hæmanthus, which has its sheath of many leaves, the flowers and chives upright, and the chives, twice the length of the blossoms.

Crinum giganteum

PLATE CLXIX.

CRINUM GIGANTEUM.

Gigantic Asphodel-Lily.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pistil.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla supra, infundibuliformis, semipetita, æqualis; filamenta tubi fauci inserta; semina ad basin corollarum, viviparæ.

Blossom above, funnel-shaped, six-petal, equal; threads inserted into the mouth of the tube; seeds at the base of the blossoms, viviparous. See Crinum Estrale, Pl. XCII. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Crinum foliis distichis, undulatis; floribus subsessilibus, umbellatis; petalis concavis, subalbidis.

Asphodel Lily with distichal, wave-edged leaves; flowers sitting close to the flower-stem, in umbels; petals concave, nearly white.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A miniature representation of the whole plant.
2. A Petal with its chive.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit.

The coast of Africa bordering on our settlement at Sierra Leone, has furnished us with a number of beautiful plants, but none more so, than those of the natural order of Lilies, witness our present figure, which was taken from a plant in the Hammersmith collection, in the month of August 1800. The bulbs of this grand species of Crinum, were received by our Ladyship, the Right Honourable the Marchioness of Rockingham, about the year 1792, from Sierra Leone; they require, considered as hardy bulbous plants, and may be kept in any part of it: will flower, freely, about the month of August, the flower-stems rising, sometimes, to the height of three feet. A situation, of loat mould, or sandy peat one half, and light sand the other, is the best compost to make them flourish. It is propagated from the seed, or offsets—blowing made a small alteration, in the Essential Character of the Genus, and as it is likely we may figure some other species of Crinum shortly, we think it necessary to add a few words, to that point. The most obvious difference, we have been able to trace, in comparing these six species of Crinum and Amaryllis, and on which to rest, which contrasts, the generical difference, can, unquestionably, be taken only, from the seeds; as their six most species of Pancratium, Hæmanthus, and all of this Genus are viviparous or formed in the fleshy bulbs, producing plants, like others taken from the original bulbs. From Pancratium it is distinct, by being destitute of the Honey-cup; and equally so from Hæmanthus, which has its sheath of many leaves, the flowers and chives upright, and the chives, twice the length of the blossoms.

Crinum zeylanicum

Ixia Bulbocodium
Vel flore Sparaxisformi

PLATE CLXX.

IXIA BULBOCODIUM. *Var. flore speciosissimo.*

Crocus-leaved Ixia. *Var. with most beautiful flower.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, patens, æqualis. Stamina tria, erectiusculo-petala.	BLOSSOM 6-petals, spreading, equal. Chives three, upright, spreading. See IXIA RECURVA, Pl. XIV. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia scapo uniflora, foliis linearibus, canaliculatis, scapo æquantibus; corolla declinata, tubo brevi, filamentis extrapetalinis.	Ixia with one flower on the stem, leaves linear and channelled, the length of the flower stem, blossom declined, with a short tube, filaments extragin.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two fronds of the Empalement.
2. A Blossom cut and spread open, with the Chives, drawn from the inside.
3. The same, drawn from the back or outside.
4. The Pointal, with the Summits, magnified.

This extremely delicate, and beautiful little Ixia, flowered, for the first time, in March this year, 1801, in the collection of G. Hibbert, Esq. Clapham Common, the bulbs having been received the preceding autumn from the Cape of Good Hope. It appears to be one of those plants, which seldom survive the second season, in this climate; and we much fear, without a fresh supply, it will be soon lost to this country; as it does not ripen its seeds, and the roots do not seem so of itself to increase by offsets.

PLATE CLXX.

IXIA BULBOCODIUM. *Var. flore speciosissimo.*

Crocus-leaved Ixia. *Var. with most beautiful flower.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, patens, æqualis. Stamina tria, erectiusculo-patula.	BLOSSOM 6-petals, ſpreading, equal. Chives three, upright, ſpreading. See IXIA REFLEXA, Pl. XIV. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia ſcapo unifloro; foliis linearibus, canaliculatis, ſcapo æquantibus; corolla declinata, tubo brevi; ſtigmatibus ſextuplicibus.	Ixia with one flower on the ſtem; leaves linear, and channelled, the length of the flower-ſtem; bloſſom declined, with a ſhort tube; ſummits ſextuple.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two ſheaths of the Empalement.
2. A Bloſſom cut and ſpread open, with the Chives, ſhewn from the inſide.
3. The ſame, ſhewn from the back or outſide.
4. The Pointal, with the Summits, magnified.

THIS extremely delicate, and beautiful little Ixia, flowered, for the firſt time, in March this year, 1801, in the collection of G. Hibbert, Eſq. Clapham Common; the bulbs having been received the preceding autumn from the Cape of Good Hope. It appears to be one of thoſe plants, which ſeldom ſurvive the ſecond ſeaſon, in this climate; and we much fear, without a freſh ſupply, it will be ſoon loſt to this country; as it does not ripen its ſeeds, and the roots do not ſeem as if inclined to increaſe by offsets.

Hypoxis linearis

PLATE CLXXI.

HYPOXIS LINEARIS.

Linear-leaved Hypoxis.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 6-partite, persistens, supera. Capsula bilocularis. Spatha 2-valvis.	Blossom 6-parted, remaining, above. Capsule narrower at the base. Sheath 2-valved. See Hypoxis stellata, Pl. CI. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hypoxis foliis linearibus, glabris, canaliculatis, longiore scapo uniflora; corolla lacus aurea, extus viridis.	Hypoxis with linear leaves, smooth, channelled, and longer than the flower-stem, which has but one flower; blossom orange within, green without.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Chives and Seed-bud.
2. Pointal and Seed-bud, magnified.
3. The Seed-bud cut transversely.

At first, we had some doubts whether this plant should not be considered as a variety of Hypoxis fistulosa, to which it undoubtedly affines; but, upon due examination, find it a distinct and new species; as well, from the shape and length of the leaves, as the shape, character, and colour of the blossom, and figure of the root.

Like Hypoxis fistulosa it is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced, from thence, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, in the year 1793. For its treatment, &c. we must refer our readers to the above species, Pl. 101. Vol. 2. Our drawing was taken in March 1801 from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection, Clapham Common. The flower of this plant, like many of the Iridia, &c. is expanded but a few hours each day, and then only, whilst under the influence of a strong morning sun; if the weather is gloomy, it keeps close shut. Yet does not speedily decay, for it will continue to open, with equal brilliancy, for seven or ten days.

PLATE CLXXI.

HYPOXIS LINEARIS.

Linear-leaved Hypoxis.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 6-partita, perſiſtens, ſupera. Capſula baſi anguſtior. Spatha 2-valvis.

Blossom 6-parted, remaining, above. Capſule narrower at the baſe. Sheath 2-valved. See Hypoxis stellata, Pl. CI. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hypoxis foliis linearibus, glabris, canaliculatis, longiore ſcapo unifloro; corolla intus aurea, extus viridis.

Hypoxis with linear leaves, ſmooth, channelled, and longer than the flower-ſtem, which has but one flower; bloſſom orange within, green without.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Chives and Seed-bud.
2. Pointal and Seed-bud, magnified.
3. The Seed-bud cut tranſverſely.

At firſt, we had ſome doubts whether this plant ſhould not be conſidered as a variety of Hypoxis ſtellata, to which it undoubtedly affines; but, upon due examination, find it a diſtinct and new ſpecies; as well, from the ſhape and length of the leaves, as the ſhape, character, and colour of the bloſſom, and figure of the root.

Like Hypoxis ſtellata it is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced, from thence, by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, in the year 1792. For its treatment, &c. we muſt refer our readers to the above ſpecies, Pl. 101. Vol. 2. Our drawing was taken in March 1801 from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection, Clapham Common. The flower of this plant, like many of the Ixias, &c. is expanded but a few hours each day, and that only, whilſt under the influence of a ſtrong morning ſun; as, if the weather is gloomy, it keeps cloſe ſhut, but does not ſpeedily decay, for it will continue to open, with equal brilliancy, for eight or ten days.

Anemone palmata.

PLATE CLXVII.

ANEMONE PALMATA.

Cyclamen-leaved [illegible] Anemone.

CLASS XIII. ORDER VII.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA. Many Chives. Many Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

[illegible]	Empalement none.
[illegible] in singulo serie tria, oblongiuscula.	Blossom. [illegible] blunt, oblong.
Stamina. Filamenta numerosa, capillaria, corolla dimidio breviora. Antheræ didymæ, erectæ.	Chives. Threads numerous, hairlike, half the length of the blossom. Tips doubled, erect.
Pistillum. Germina numerosa, in capitulum collecta. Styli acuminati. Stigmata obtusa.	Pointal. [illegible] Shafts tapered. Summits blunt.
Pericarpium nullum. Receptaculum globosum, [illegible]	Seed-vessel none. Receptacle globular or oblong, [illegible]
Semina plurima, acuminata, [illegible]	Seeds many, [illegible]

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anemone foliis reniformibus, [illegible]	Anemone with kidney-shaped leaves, [illegible]

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. [illegible]
2. The [illegible]
3. The [illegible]
4. [illegible] a little magnified.

This species of Anemone, [illegible] and first exhibited in our [illegible] has little doubt [illegible] might be, [illegible] and the colour of the upper and under [illegible] It is rather too delicate for our winters, if exposed to the open ground; but, [illegible] in spring, if kept in a pot, in light, rich earth. Like most Anemones, it propagates best by dividing the roots, which are long and cylindrical; [illegible] the pots, for some time after planting, as they are apt to rot, [illegible]

PLATE CLXXII.

ANEMONE PALMATA.

Cyclamen-leaved Portugal Anemone.

CLASS XIII. ORDER VII.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA. Many Chives. Many Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus.

COROLLA. Petala duorum triumve ordinum, in ſingula ſerie tria, oblongiuſcula.

STAMINA. Filamenta numeroſa, capillaria, corolla dimidio breviora. Antheræ didymæ, erectæ.

PISTILLA. Germina numeroſa, in capitulum collecta. Styli acuminati. Stigmata obtuſa.

PERICARPIUM nullum. Receptaculum globoſum, ſive oblongum, excavato-punctatum.

SEMINA plurima, acuminata, ſtylum retinentia.

EMPALEMENT none.

BLOSSOM. Petals in two or three rows, three in a row, rather oblong.

CHIVES. Threads numerous, hair-like, half the length of the bloſſom. Tips doubled, erect.

POINTALS. Seed-buds numerous, collected into a ſmall head. Shafts tapered. Summits blunt.

SEED-VESSEL none. Receptacle globular or oblong, hollowed and dotted.

SEEDS many, tapered, retaining the ſhaft.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anemone foliis reniformibus, ſub-lobatis, crenatis; involucro multifido; petalis exterioribus villoſis, majoribus.

Anemone with kidney-ſhaped leaves, a little lobed, ſcolloped; ſence many-cleft; the outer petals hairy and larger.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. An outer Petal of the Bloſſom, ſhewn from the inſide.
2. The Chives, as they ſtand on the receptacle.
3. The ſmall Head, as formed by the pointals.
4. A Seed-bud and its appendages, a little magnified.

THIS ſpecies of Anemone, is a native of Portugal, having been brought from thence about the year 1788, and firſt cultivated at the Hammerſmith Nurſery; the ſpecific title of Luſitanica obtained for a time, but little doubt reſts now of its being the A. palmata of Linnæus's Sp. Pl. p. 758, and of Vahl, Desfontaines, &c. How the plant could firſt acquire the name of palmata, is certainly a myſtery; unleſs it might be, from the appearance of the ſence, which nevertheleſs but ill accords with that character. Bauhin's affination, as Cyclamen-leaved, is certainly the moſt appropriate, as the leaves both in ſhape, and the colour of the upper and under part, are exact with C. coum. It is rather too delicate for our winters, if expoſed in the open borders; but, makes a pretty appearance, in ſpring, if kept in a pot, in light, rich earth. Like moſt Anemonies, it propagates beſt by dividing the roots, which are long and cylindrical; but, care muſt be taken not to water the pots, for ſome time after planting, as they are apt to rot, where they are broken.

Geranium roseum

PLATE CXXIII.

GERANIUM ROSEUM.

Rose Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

GENERIC AND SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Generic Character. Receptacle naked. Fruitlets not beaked, pointed.

Specific Character. Two flowered. Fruit furnished with long hairs, not by twins.

Perennial. Leaves Pinnatifid.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Generic Character. Calyx five leaved, unequal, deciduous. Corolla five petalled, unguiculated, unequal. Stamens ten, filaments monadelphous, united into a tube. Anthers oblong, erect, terminal, deciduous. Germen five cornered, compressed. Stigma five cleft, reflexed, persistent. Receptacle naked, conical. Fruitlets five, one seeded, with a beak, not twisted, not hairy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Receptacle, with a fruitlet cut out.
2. The Germen and style.
3. The five cleft Stigma, and fruitlets.

About the year 1790, this Geranium was received from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. Francis Masson, from the Cape of Good Hope. It flowers generally about March, and continues for two months, from a specimen in the nursery of Mr. J. Cramer. Stigma five cleft, reflexed, persistent. Receptacle naked, conical. Fruitlets five, one seeded, with a beak, not twisted, not hairy. Leaves Pinnatifid. Perennial. Two flowered. Fruit furnished with long hairs, not by twins.

Generic Character. Calyx five leaved, unequal, deciduous. Corolla five petalled, unguiculated, unequal. Stamens ten, filaments monadelphous, united into a tube. Anthers oblong, erect, terminal, deciduous. Germen five cornered, compressed. Stigma five cleft, reflexed, persistent. Receptacle naked, conical. Fruitlets five, one seeded, with a beak, not twisted, not hairy.

Specific Character. Two flowered. Fruit furnished with long hairs, not by twins. Leaves Pinnatifid. Perennial.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Receptacle, with a fruitlet cut out.
2. The Germen and style.
3. The five cleft Stigma, and fruitlets.

About the year 1790, this Geranium was received from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. Francis Masson, from the Cape of Good Hope. It flowers generally about March, and continues for two months, from a specimen in the nursery of Mr. J. Cramer. Stigma five cleft, reflexed, persistent. Receptacle naked, conical. Fruitlets five, one seeded, with a beak, not twisted, not hairy. Leaves Pinnatifid. Perennial. Two flowered. Fruit furnished with long hairs, not by twins.

PLATE CLXXIII.

GERANIUM ROSEUM.

Rosy Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus rostratus, penta-coccus.

ONE POINTAL. Five Summits. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries.
See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM. Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis inciso-lobatis, tomentosis, lobis crenatis, obtusis; pedunculis multifloris; floribus erectis, confertis, roseis, pentandris; calycibus monophyllis; radice tuberosa.

Geranium with deeply-gashed, lobed, downy leaves, the lobes scolloped and blunt; flower-stems many flowered; the flowers erect, crowded, rose-coloured and with five tips; cups one-leaved; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, with its hollow tube cut open.
2. The Chives cut open.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits.

ABOUT the year 1794, this species of Geranium was first introduced to the Royal Gardens, Kew, by Mr. Francis Masson, from the Cape of Good Hope. Of all the tuberous kind, this is, certainly, the most specious yet in England; it flowers generally about March, in which month, our drawing was made, from a specimen in the nursery of Mr. J. Colville, King's Road, Chelsea. Mr. Colville informs us, that the propagation is very difficult, and only to be performed by the root; as the plant does not produce any branches, and that the seeds do not ripen; he keeps it in a mixture of rotten leaves, and sandy peat, in which, it has every appearance of luxuriant health.


Pl. 91
1
2
3
4
Antholyza tubulosa
Var. flore variegato

PLATE CLXXIV.

ANTHOLYZA TUBULOSA. *Var. flore variegato.*

Tubular Antholyza. *Striped flowered Var.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Stamens. One Pistil.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla tubulosa, irregularis, recurvata. Capsula trilocularis.	Corolla tubular, irregular, and bent backward. Capsule trivalve. See ARTHROSTYLIDIUM, H. XXXI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Antholyza floribus tubulosis, subcylindraceis; tubis filiformibus, foliis lanceolato-ensiformibus, striatis.	Antholyza with tubular, nearly cylindrical flowers; the flowers thin with the filaments projecting; two upright wings, lower bent back, and short shaped, striated.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Blossom of a variety, differing in the petals, and fire of the flowers, and without variegation.
2. The Impalement.
3. A flower not open, with the Calyx stripped.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Stigmata, one summit magnified.

That the genus of Antholyza was received by Messrs. Grimwood and Wyke, Kensington, from the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1796; they possess three varieties, and we should have been happy to have given a blossom of the third, but, it was out of flower before our drawing was taken, which was received of June, this year. It is a hardy bulb, and increases freely, either by the seed, or by its root, and should be planted in sandy peat, with a small mixture of loam.

PLATE CLXXIV.

ANTHOLYZA TUBULOSA. *Var. flore variegato.*

Tubular Antholyza. *Striped flowered Var.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA tubulosa, irregularis, recurvata. Capsula infera.	BLOSSOM tubular, irregular, and bent backward. Capsule beneath. See ANTHOLYZA RINGENS, Pl. XXXII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Antholyza floribus tubulosis, subcylindraceis; scapo disticho, foliis lanceolato-ensiformibus, breviore.	Antholyza with tubular, nearly cylindrical flowers; flower-stem with the blossoms pointing two opposite ways, leaves between lance and sword shaped, shorter.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Blossom of a variety, differing in the paleness, and size of the flowers, and without variegation.
2. The Empalement.
3. A flower cut open, with the Chives attached.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits, one Summit magnified.

THIS fine species of Antholyza was received by Messrs. Grimwood and Wykes, Kensington, from the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1796; they possess three varieties, and we should have been happy to have given a blossom of the third, but, it was out of flower before our drawing was taken, which was, in the end of June, this year. It is a hardy bulb, and increases freely, either by the seed, or from the root, and should be planted in sandy peat, with a small mixture of loam.

Melaleuca ericæfolia

PLATE CLXXV.

MELALEUCA ERICÆFOLIA.

Heath-leaved Melaleuca.

CLASS XVIII. ORDER IV.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Threads in many sets. Many Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium turbinatum, germini adnatum, quinquefidum seu quinquedentatum.

COROLLA. Petala quinque, rotundata, calycis margini interiori inserta.

STAMINA. Filamenta numerosa, filiformia, in fasciculos quinque connata. Antheræ incumbentes.

PISTILLUM. Germen turbinatum, fundo calycis adnatum. Stylus filiformis, erectus. Stigma simplex.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula subglobosa, calycis ventre contecta, summitate nuda, trilocularis, dissepimentis contrariis.

SEMINA plurima, oblonga, seu rotundato-angulata, seu alata.

ENVELOPMENT. Cup turban-shaped, growing to the seed-bud, five-cleft or five-toothed.

BLOSSOM. Five petals rounded, inserted into the inner margin of the cup.

CHIVES. Threads numerous, thread-shaped, united in five bundles. Tips incumbent.

POINTAL. Seed-bud turban-shaped, growing to the bottom of the cup. Shaft thread-shaped, erect. Summit simple.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule nearly globular, coated by the belly of the cup, the upper part naked, three-celled, partitions contrary.

SEEDS many, oblong, or rounded with angles, or winged.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Melaleuca foliis sparsis oppositisve, linearibus, enervis, subrecurvis, muticis; floribus sessilibus, spicam versus ramulorum confertis, spicatis.

Melaleuca with scattered or opposite leaves, linear, without nerves, a little turned back and beardless; flowers grow close to the stem, crowded together near the end of the smaller branches in spikes.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Prop, one which is to be found at the base of each flower.
2. A Blossom, natural size.
3. The same magnified.
4. One of the five bundles of Chives, with its Petal, to which it is attached at the base, magnified.
5. The Cup, Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit, natural size, the summit detached and magnified.

The plants from New Holland, of the natural order of Myrti; comprized under the different Genera of Metrosideros, Eucalyptus, Leptospermum, Myrtus, and this present one of Melaleuca; seem, from what we yet know, to constitute a very distinguished part, of the woody vegetable productions of that country: wherefore, we can have little hopes of seeing many of them flower with us, at least, for many years to come. The M. ericæfolia was amongst the first plants raised in 1788, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith, from seeds; but, till this year, we believe it has not been seen to flower, in any collection in Great Britain; nor perhaps would it, as yet, had not a large and old plant, been placed out in the novel and elegant conservatory of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Blandford at White Knights, near Reading, Berks, from a branch of which, obligingly communicated by his Lordship, our drawing was taken, the beginning of July, this year.

The Plant grows to the height of six or seven feet, upright, very branching, the branches weeping, and the flowers, which grow in spikes or branches of about six inches in length, project, straight out, from about the middle of the stem.

It grows best in a mixture of two thirds family peat, and one third loam; may be propagated by cuttings made, from the tender shoots, in the month of March, and kept under a glass, in the tan bed of the hothouse, or in a moist frame until rooted.

The species of Melaleuca and the Metrosideros Nodosa of Gærtner, 1st Vol. de fruct. p. 172. t. 34, we are willing to consider as the same, though made by Dr. Smith, see Linn. Transf. Vol. III. p. 276, (South Species); perhaps from specimens gathered at different times, differently dried, or from different parts of the country.

PLATE CLXXV.

MELALEUCA ERICÆFOLIA.

Heath-leaved Melaleuca.

CLASS XVIII. ORDER IV.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Threads in many ſets. Many Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium turbinatum, germini adnatum, quinquefidum ſeu quinquedentatum.

COROLLA. Petala quinque, rotundata, calycis margini interiori inſerta.

STAMINA. Filamenta numeroſa, filiformia, in faſciculos quinque connata. Antheræ incumbentes.

PISTILLUM. Germen turbinatum, fundo calycis adnatum. Stylus filiformis, erectus. Stigma ſimplex.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ſubgloboſa, calycis ventre corticata, ſummitate nuda, trilocularis, diſſepimentis contrariis.

SEMINA plurima, oblonga, ſeu rotundato-angulata, ſeu alata.

EMPALEMENT. Cup turban-ſhaped, growing to the ſeed-bud, five-cleft or five-toothed.

BLOSSOM. Five petals rounded, inſerted into the inner margin of the cup.

CHIVES. Threads numerous, thread-ſhaped, united in five bundles. Tips incumbent.

POINTAL. Seed-bud turban-ſhaped, growing to the bottom of the cup. Shaft thread-ſhaped, erect. Summit ſimple.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule nearly globular, coated by the belly of the cup, the upper part naked, three-celled, partitions contrary.

SEEDS many, oblong, or rounded with angles, or winged.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Melaleuca foliis ſparſis oppoſitiſve, linearibus, enerviis, ſubrecurvis, muticis; floribus ſeſſilibus, apicem verſus ramulorum confertis, ſpicatis.

Melaleuca with ſcattered or oppoſite leaves, linear, without nerves, a little turned back and beardleſs; flowers grow cloſe to the ſtem, crowded together near the end of the ſmaller branches in ſpikes.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Prop, one which is to be found at the baſe of each flower.
2. A Bloſſom, natural ſize.
3. The ſame magnified.
4. One of the five bundles of Chives, with its Petal, to which it is attached at the baſe, magnified.
5. The Cup, Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit, natural ſize, the ſummit detached and magnified.

THE plants from New Holland, of the natural order of Myrti; comprized under the different Genera of Metroſideros, Eucalyptus, Leptoſpermum, Myrtus, and this preſent one of Melaleuca; ſeem, from what we yet know, to conſtitute a very diſtinguiſhed part, of the woody vegetable productions of that country: wherefore, we can have little hopes of ſeeing many of them flower with us, at leaſt, for many years to come. The M. ericæfolia was amongſt the firſt plants raiſed in 1788, by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammerſmith, from ſeeds; but, till this year, we believe it has not been ſeen to flower, in any collection in Great Britain; nor perhaps would it, as yet, had not a large and old plant, been planted out in the novel and elegant conſervatory of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Blandford at White Knights, near Reading, Berks, from a branch of which, obligingly communicated by his Lordſhip, our drawing was taken, the beginning of July, this year.

The Plant grows to the height of ſix or ſeven feet, upright, very branching, the branches weeping, and the flowers, which grow in ſpikes or branches of about ſix inches in length, project, ſtraight out, from about the middle of the ſtem.

It grows beſt in a mixture of two thirds ſandy peat, and one third loam; may be propagated by cuttings made, from the tender ſhoots, in the month of March, and kept under a glaſs, in the tan bed of the hothouſe, or in a melon frame until rooted.

This ſpecies of Melaleuca and the Metroſideros Nodoſa of Gaertner, 1ſt Vol. de fruct. p. 172, t. 34, f. 6, we muſt conſider as the ſame, though made by Dr. Smith, ſee Linn. Tranſ. Vol. III. p. 276, diſtinct ſpecies; perhaps from ſpecimens gathered at different times, differently dried, or from different parts of the country.

Cratæva capparoides

PLATE CLXXVI.

CRATÆVA CAPPAROIDES.

Caper-like Cratæva.

CLASS XI. ORDER I.

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Twelve Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER. *Schreb. Gen. Plant. Vol. I. p. 320.*

[illegible] tricophyllum, quadrifidum [illegible], basi planum; laciniis patentibus, [illegible], inæqualibus.

[illegible] quatuor, oblonga, unguibus [illegible] calycis, divisuris in[illegible].

[illegible] filamenta indecim vel plura, setacea, [illegible]. Antheræ erectæ, oblongæ, [illegible], pedicello filiformi, [illegible]. Stylus nullus. Stigma [illegible].

[illegible] carnosa, globosa, maxima, [illegible], unilocularis, bivalvis.

[illegible] emarginata, nidulans.

Empalement. Cup one leaf, four-cleft, falling off, flat at the base; segments spreading, egg-shaped, unequal.

Blossom. Four petals, oblong, claws slender, the length of the cup and inserted into the divisions.

Chives. Threads fifteen or more, like bristles, shorter than the blossom. Tips small, oblong.

Pointal. Seed-bud on a thread shaped and very long foot-stalk, egg-shaped. Shaft scarcelmore than one the seed-bud, beaded.

Seed-vessel. A berry: fleshy, globular, large, with a hard shell, one-celled, two-valved.

Seeds many, roundish, notched at the end, dispersed in pulp.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible], glabris; floribus umbellatis, lucco-viridibus, petalis [illegible] cuspidatis.

Cratæva with elliptical, smooth leaflets, flowers grow in umbels, terminal and yellow green; petals very long, cuspid at the ends.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

[illegible] part of the Chives, and three Petals of the blossom; a few of the Chives, one of [illegible] the leaves of the Empalement, being removed, the better to exhibit the structure [illegible].

[illegible], a native of Sweden, we are indebted for this species of Cratæva; by whom [illegible] Sierra, on his return from Sierra Leone, in the year 1796. As a native of that [illegible] warmer climates, without the protection of the hothouse; to which, as a [illegible] ornament, both in foliage, and flower; the flowers [illegible] in succession, [illegible], perhaps, much longer, we believe, this is the first time its blossoms have [illegible]. The propagation is extremely easy, by cuttings; but, to give the plant [illegible], it should be planted in a larger, prepared of old rotten dung, fandy [illegible], equal parts, separated from the tan-bed by a partition of boards, sufficiently [illegible] earth, upon the removal of the tan. This method of treating many of the [illegible] the common Cassia, though a native of the south of Europe, has [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] quantity. The figure was taken from a plant, [illegible] [illegible] the hospitable [illegible]. Thus wanted, through the kind assistance of the truly [illegible] proprietor, [illegible] Esq. we are in hopes of gratifying our botanical [illegible] figure of a number of plants, new to this country; and of which he is, at present,

PLATE CLXXVI.

CRATÆVA CAPPAROIDES.

Caper-like Cratæva.

CLASS XI. ORDER I.

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Twelve Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER. *Schreb. Gen. Plant. Vol. I. p.* 320.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quadrifidum, deciduum, basi planum; laciniis patentibus, ovatis, inæqualibus.

COROLLA. Petala quatuor, oblonga, unguibus tenuibus, longitudine calycis, divisuris inserta.

STAMINA. Filamenta sedecim vel plura, setacea, corolla breviora. Antheræ erectæ, oblongæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen, pedicello filiformi, longissimo, ovatum. Stylus nullus. Stigma sessile, capitatum.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca? carnosa, globosa, maxima, pedicellata, unilocularis, bivalvis.

SEMINA plura, subrotunda, emarginata, nidulantia.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, four-cleft, falling off, flat at the base; segments spreading, egg-shaped, unequal.

BLOSSOM. Four petals, oblong, claws slender, the length of the cup and inserted into the divisions.

CHIVES. Threads sixteen or more, like bristles, shorter than the blossom. Tips erect, oblong.

POINTAL. Seed-bud on a thread-shaped and very long foot-stalk, egg-shaped. Shaft none. Summit sitting on the seed-bud, headed.

SEED-VESSEL. A Berry? fleshy, globular, large, with a foot-stalk, one-celled, two-valved.

SEEDS many, roundish, notched at the end, dispersed in pulp.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cratæva foliolis elipticis, glabris; floribus umbellatis, terminalibus, luteo-viridibus, petalis longissimis, apicibus crispis.

Cratæva with eliptical, smooth leaflets; flowers grow in umbels, terminal and yellow green; petals very long, crisped at the ends.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Shews the Pointal, part of the Chives, and three Petals of the blossom; a few of the Chives, one of the Petals, and the leaves of the Empalement, being removed, the better to exhibit the structure of the blossom.
2. The Pointal, complete.

To Mr. Eldred Elfzelius, a native of Sweden, we are indebted for this species of Cratæva; by whom it was brought to Great Britain, on his return from Sierra Leone, in the year 1795. As a native of that burning clime, it will not endure our winters, without the protection of the hothouse; to which, as a climber, it is a considerable ornament, both in foliage, and flower; the flowers coming, in succession, from June, till August; perhaps, much later, as we believe, this is the first time its blossoms have been produced in England. The propagation is extremely easy, by cuttings; but, to give the plant sufficient vigour for flowering, it must be planted in a border, prepared of old rotten dung, sandy peat, and loam, of each, equal parts; separated from the tan-bed by a partition of boards, sufficiently strong to support the earth, upon the removal of the tan. This method of treating many of the tropical climbers, and even the common Caper, though a native of the south of Europe, has been found necessary to their production of flowers in this country. Our figure was taken from a plant, treated in the above manner, in the Stepney collection; from whence, through the kind indulgence of the truly urbanic, and indefatigable proprietor, T. Evans, Esq. we are in hopes of gratifying our botanical friends, with the figures of a number of plants, new to this country; and of which he is, at present, the sole possessor.

Ixia punctata

PLATE CLXXVII.

IXIA PUNCTATA.

Dotted flowered Ixia.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pistil.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 6-partita, patens, æqualis. Stigmata 3, emarginato-patula.	Blossom 6 divisions, spreading, equal. Summits three, nearly upright, spreading. See Ixia reflexa, Pl. XIV. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia folia linearibus, scapo vaginantibus; scapos geniculatos fabricantibus; laciniis corollæ obovatis, lineato-punctatis, purpureis.	Ixia with linear leaves sheathing the stem; flowerstem jointed, mostly three flowered; segments of the bottom inversely egg-shaped, dotted in lines, and purple.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two calyxes of the sheath.
2. A blossom cut open, with the Chives attached.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits; a division of one of the summits magnified.

This curious Ixia was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1800, by G. Hibbert, Esq. and is, we believe, in the possession of no other in this kingdom. It is a tender bulb, flowering about April, or May, and appears, either by the bulb, or seed, to be slow of increase. The bulb, from which our figure was taken, was planted in light, sandy peat earth.

Iris pavonia

PLATE CLXXVII.

IXIA PUNCTATA.

Dotted flowered Ixia.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-partita, patens, æqualis. STIGMATA 3, erectiuſculo-patula.	BLOSSOM 6 diviſions, ſpreading, equal. SUMMITS three, nearly upright, ſpreading. See Ixia reflexa, Pl. XIV. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia foliis linearibus, ſcapo vaginantibus; ſcapus geniculatus, ſubtriflorus; laciniis corollæ obovatis, lineato-punctatis, purpureis.	Ixia with linear leaves ſheathing the ſtem; flower-ſtem jointed, moſtly three flowered; ſegments of the bloſſom inverſely egg-ſhaped, dotted in lines, and purple.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two valves of the ſheath.
2. A Bloſſom cut open, with the Chives attached.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits; a diviſion of one of the ſummits magnified.

THIS curious Ixia was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1800, by G. Hibbert, Eſq. and is, we believe, in the poſſeſſion of no other in this kingdom. It is a tender bulb, flowering about April, or May, and appears, either by the bulb, or ſeed, to be ſlow of increaſe. The bulb, from which our figure was taken, was planted in light, ſandy peat earth.

PLATE CLXXVIII.

FERRARIA PAVONIA.

Mexican Ferraria.

CLASS XVI. ORDER I.

MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA. Threads united. Three Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER. *Schreb. Gen. Plant. V. II. p.* 451.

CALYX. Spathæ binæ, alternæ, carinatæ, involutæ, unifloræ.

COROLLA monopetala, ſupera, ſexpartita; laciniis oblongis, erecto-patentibus, undulato-criſpatis, maculatis; tribus alternis exterioribus latioribus.

STAMINA. Filamenta tria, in tubum cylindraceum, corolla breviorem, connata, ſuperne diſtincta. Antheræ ſubovatæ, didymæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen oblongum, triquetrum, obtuſum, inferum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine tubi.

STIGMATA tria, profundè bifida.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula oblonga, triquetra, trilocularis, trivalvis; diſſepimentis contrariis.

SEMINA numeroſa, ſubrotunda, pulpa involuta.

EMPALEMENT. Sheaths two, alternate, keeled, involute, one-flowered.

BLOSSOM one petal, above, ſix divided; ſegments oblong, upright-ſpreading, criſp-waved and ſpotted; the three alternate outer ones the broadeſt.

CHIVES. Threads three, in a cylindrical tube ſhorter than the bloſſom, joined together, ſeparate at the top. Tips nearly egg-ſhaped, double.

POINTAL. Seed-bud oblong, three-ſided, blunt, beneath. Shaft thread-ſhaped, the length of the tube.

SUMMITS three, deeply two cleft.

SEED VESSEL. Capſule oblong, three-ſided, three-celled, three-valved; partitions contrary.

SEEDS many, roundiſh, covered with a pulp.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ferraria corollis ſub campanulatis, ſpecioſiſſimis; laciniis planis, tribus interioribus haſtatis, nectariferis; foliis plicatis, baſi ſpathaceis.

Ferraria with bloſſoms nearly bell-ſhaped and very ſhewy; ſegments plain, the three inner ones are halbert-ſhaped, and have honey-cups, leaves plaited, ſheathing at the baſe.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two Sheaths of the Empalement.
2. An outer Petal of the Flower.
3. An inner Petal of the Flower.
4. The Chives and Pointal.
5. The Chives ſpread open.
6. The Pointal complete, one of the ſummits magnified.

THIS is, without doubt, the Mexican plant given in the 2nd. Vol. t. 31. f. 2. of Swertius's Florilegium, publiſhed in 1612; by F. Hernandez. in his Nov. Plant. &c. Mex. Hiſt. p. 276, in 1648; and of Mutis, under the title it here bears, in his Flo. Amer. 1. t. 15; from whom it has been copied into the Suppl. Plant. of the younger Linnæus, p. 407. and continued by Profeſſor Martyn in his Mill. Dic. Art. Ferraria 2. This Genus, which was originally formed on the Ferraria undulata of the Cape, and placed to the claſs Gynandria by Linnæus, has been ſo continued by Martyn, &c. but upon what grounds, we are unable to determine; unleſs the miſtake aroſe from the impracticability of dividing the tube of the chives, from the ſhaft, in a dried ſpecimen; which, in ſuch tranſitory flowers as thoſe of Ferraria, Siſyrinchium. Galaxia, &c. all of this claſs, ſeem, in that ſtate, to form a perfect uniſon. Schreber has referred theſe Genera, in his Ed. of Linn. Gen. Plant. to where they certainly muſt ſtand, to Monadelphia. But, although we have continued the plant under the title by which it is generally known, from an adherence to our original principle; yet do we think, it equally neceſſary to ſtate our opinion, why we conſider its generical reference to have been as ill taken up, as the Genus had been ill claſſified. This plant, as may be ſeen from our diſſections, is much nigher affined to Siſyrinchium, as it wants every eſſential character of Ferraria, ſuch as a ſheath of one leaf, undulated criſped petals, hooded and fringed ſummits, &c. for we do not conſider the length of the tube of the bloſſom of any moment, as it is not conſtant. Now, every diſtinguiſhing feature of Siſyrinchium are here extant, viz. a ſheath of two leaves, flat or plain petals, ſummits neither hooded or fringed; but our figure will better explain, than words, theſe ſtrong marked differences. If indeed we were to give an opinion, it certainly would not be in coincidence with Thunberg, by placing the whole Genus to Moræa; but to create a new one from this plant; whoſe whole ſtructure, but eſpecially from the Nectaria or honey-cups upon the margin of the inner petals, ſtands eminently diſtinguiſhed from all others.

This moſt diſtinguiſhed plant, was firſt introduced to this country by Mrs. Hudſon of Mancheſter, about the year 1797; but is now found in moſt collections round the Metropolis. It is increaſed by the ſeed, which ripens in this climate, and from the root, which makes abundance of offsets. The flowers expand in rotation, three or four upon each ſtem at the interval of a few days; the ſtem growing to the height of about two feet. So very rapid is the progreſs of the bloſſom in its decay, from the time of its opening, which is generally about ſeven o'clock in the morning; that before twelve, the luſtre is gone, and it is quite decayed by three, or four. Our drawing was made at the Hammerſmith Nurſery in July; and ſtill there were a number of flower ſtems, which had not, as yet, made an appearance of flowering. It is beſt grown in peat earth.

PLATE CLXXVIII.

FERRARIA PAVONIA.

Mexican Ferraria.

CLASS XVI. ORDER I.

MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA. Threads united. Three Chives.

Schreb. Gen. Plant. V. II. p. 451.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx. Spathe two, ventricose, cuneiform, acute, [illegible]

Corolla. Monopetalous. Equal, [illegible]; [illegible] tube [illegible] spreading, [illegible] the [illegible]

Stamens. Filaments [illegible] cylindric, [illegible] inferior, [illegible] tube [illegible]

Pistillum. [illegible] ovate, [illegible] [illegible]

Stigmata. [illegible] [illegible]

Pericarpium and Seeds. [illegible] capsule, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Receptacle. [illegible] [illegible]

Herbaceous [illegible] Stem [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Spathe. Two, ventricose, cuneiform, acute, [illegible]

Corolla. Monopetal, six divided; segments oblong, upright spreading, crispe waved and spotted; the three alternate outer ones the broadest.

Chives. Threads three, in a cylindrical tube shorter than the blossom, joined together, [illegible] at the top. Tips nearly egg-shaped, [illegible].

Pistillum. Seed-bud oblong, three-sided, blunt, beneath. Shaft [illegible] shaped, the length of the tube.

Stigmatas three, deeply two cleft.

Seed-vessel. Capsule oblong, three sided, three-celled, three-valved; partitions contrary. Seeds many, roundish, covered with a pulp.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ferraria with blossoms nearly bell-shaped and very fragrant; segments plain, the three inner ones are halbert-shaped, and have lessser capes, leaves plaited, [illegible] at the ball.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

1. The two Spathes of the Inflorescence.
2. An inner Petal of the Flower.
3. An inner Petal of the Flower.
4. The Chives and Pistil.
5. The Chives [illegible]
6. The [illegible] complete, [illegible] the footstalk magnified.

This is, without doubt, the [illegible] plant given in the [illegible] of Clarendon's Hortus Floridianus, published in 1803, as F. Maximilian, [illegible] Plant. Ind. Mex. [illegible] p. 250, in Hort., and of Mutis, [illegible] Cavanilles, [illegible] Ic. t. 19, from which it has been copied into the Suppl. [illegible] the title [illegible] Plantarum, [illegible] 1797, and confirmed by Professor Martyn in his Mill. Dic. Art. Ferraria, of the [illegible] Linnæus, [illegible] 207, and confirmed by Professor Martyn in his Mill. Dic. Art. Ferraria. The Genus, which was origin. [illegible] named on the Ferraria [illegible] of the Cape, and placed [illegible] by Linnæus. Not to be confounded by Aiton [illegible] 500, but upon what grounds, we [illegible] Linnæus [illegible] from the superfluousness of [illegible] the tube of the [illegible] which, in such numerous flowers as those of Ferraria, [illegible] Schreber [illegible] Gelan [illegible] of the clad, from, in that date, to form a perfect [illegible] Schreber [illegible] Genus, in honour of Lord Geo. Hunt, to whom they [illegible] much fond, in Mexico [illegible] but, although we have [illegible] the plant under the title by which it is generally known, [illegible] no allowance to [illegible] principle, we do so, we think, it [illegible] necessary to have our opinion, [illegible] under its proper [illegible] have been so ill taken up, as the Genus had been ill distinguished. This plant, as may [illegible] from [illegible], is much nearer allied to Sisyrinchium, as it has [illegible] essential character of [illegible], such as a sheath of one leaf, undivided crifped petals, [illegible] and winged summit, &c. [illegible] the length of the tube or the blossom of any moment, [illegible] not confined. Now, every distinguishing feature, if [illegible] are [illegible], viz. a sheath of two leaves, [illegible] plain petals [illegible] neither [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] inner capsule, [illegible] marked differences. If [illegible] we were to give an opinion, it [illegible] would not be [illegible] with Theophrasty, by placing the whole Genus in Moræa; but to [illegible] a new one from the points which [illegible] flowers, not especially from the filaments or horny [illegible] the margin of the inner petals, [illegible] easily distinguishable from all others.

This most [illegible] plant, was first introduced to this country by Mrs. Hudson of Mussleburgh, about the year 1790. [illegible] it was [illegible] as a native of Madeira, [illegible] Bicornis. It is increased by the root, which [illegible] in the summer, and then the root, which makes abundance of offsets. The flowers [illegible] each flower at the [illegible] of a few days; the flowers grow in an [illegible] stem, or scape, one each flower at the [illegible] of a few days; the flowers grow in an [illegible] the single [illegible] two feet. [illegible] the progress of the blossom in its decay, from the time of its opening, which is generally about [illegible] of clock in the morning; that before noonday, the flower is gone, and is [illegible] decayed or three, or four. Our drawing was made at the Chiswickbuth Nursery in July, and in there were a number of flower scapes, which had not, as yet, made an appearance of flowering. [illegible]

Ferraria pavonia

PLATE CCXXVIII.

FERRARIA PAVONIA.

Mexican Ferraria.

CLASS XVI. ORDER I.

MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA. Threads united. Three Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER. *Ethrot. Gen. Plant. V. II. p.* 431.

CALYX. Spathæ binæ, [illegible] carinatæ, involutæ, uniflora.
COROLLA monopetala, ſupera, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
STAMINA. Filamenta tria, in tubum cylindraceum, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Antheræ ſubovatæ, [illegible].
PISTILLUM. Germen oblongum, triquetrum, obtuſum, inferum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine tubi.
STIGMATA tria, profunde bifida.
PERICARPIUM. Capſula oblonga, triquetra, trilocularis, trivalvis; diſſepimentis contrariis.
SEMINA numeroſa, ſubrotunda, pulpa [illegible].

EMPALEMENT. Sheaths two, alternate, keeled, involute, one-flowered.
BLOSSOM one petal, above, ſix divided, ſegments oblong, upright-ſpreading, criſp-waved and ſpotted; the three alternate outer ones the broadeſt.
CHIVES. Threads three, in a cylindrical tube ſhorter than the bloſſom, joined together, ſeparate at the top. Tips nearly egg-ſhaped, ſimple.
POINTAL. Seed-bud oblong, three-ſided, blunt, beneath. Shaft thread-ſhaped, the length of the tube.
SUMMITS three, deeply two cleft.
SEED-VESSEL. Capſule oblong, three-ſided, three-celled, three-valved; partitions contrary.
SEEDS many, roundiſh, covered with a pulp.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ferraria corollis ſub-campanulatis, ſpecioſiſſimis; laciniis planis, tribus interioribus haſtatis, nectariferis; foliis plicatis, baſi ſpathaceis.

Ferraria with bloſſoms nearly bell-ſhaped and very ſhowy; ſegments plain, the three inner ones are halbert-ſhaped, and have honey-cups, leaves plaited, ſheathing at the baſe.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two Sheaths of the Empalement.
2. An outer Petal of the Flower.
3. An inner Petal of the Flower.
4. The Chives and Pointal.
5. The Chives ſpread open.
6. The Pointal complete, one of the ſummits magnified.

This is, without doubt, the Mexican plant given in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] Pluknetium, publiſhed in 1651; by F. Hernandez, in his Nov. Plant. [illegible] Mex. Hiſt. p. 276, in 1651; and of Miller, under the title it here bears, in his Fig. Amer. t. 1. 15; from whence it has been copied into the Suppl. Plant. of the younger Linnæus, p. 407. and continued by Profeſſor Martyn in his Mill. Dic. Art. Ferraria 2. This Genus, which was originally formed on the Ferraria undulata of the Cape, and placed in the claſs Gynandria by Linnæus, has been ſo continued by Murray, &c. but upon what grounds, we are unable to determine; unleſs the miſtake aroſe from the ſuperficial way of conſidering the tube of the chives, from the ſhaft, in a dead ſpecimen; which, in ſuch [illegible] flowers as thoſe of Ferraria, Siſyrinchium, Galaxia, &c. all of this claſs, ſeem, in that ſtate, to form a perfect union. Schreber has reſtored theſe Genera, in his Ed. of Linn. Gen. Plant. to where they [illegible] ſtand, in Monadelphia. But, although we have continued the plant under the title by which it is generally known, from an adherence to our original principle; yet do we think it equally neceſſary to ſtate our opinion, as we conſider its generical reference to have been as ill taken up, as the Genus had been ill claſſed. This plant, as may be ſeen from our reflections, is much nearer allied to Siſyrinchium, as it wants many eſſential characters of Ferraria; ſuch as a ſheath of one leaf, undulated criſped petals, hooded and [illegible] ſtamens, &c. for as we do not conſider the length of the tube of the bloſſom of any moment, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Now, many diſtinguiſhing features of Siſyrinchium are here evident, viz. a ſheath of two leaves, flat or plain petals [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] ſtrong marked differences. If indeed we were to give an opinion, it certainly would not be in [illegible] with Thunberg, by placing the whole Genus in Moræa; but to create a new one from this plant; whoſe whole ſtructure, but eſpecially from the ſtructure of honey-cups [illegible] of the inner petals, ſeems eminently diſtinguiſhed from all others.

This moſt diſtinguiſhed plant, was firſt introduced to this country by Mrs. Hudſon of Mancheſter, about the year 1796; but is now found in moſt collections round the Metropolis. It is increaſed by the ſeed, which ripens in this climate, and from the root, which makes abundance of offsets. The flowers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] three or four [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the ſpace of a few days; the [illegible] growing to the length of two feet. So very rapid is the progreſs of the bloſſom to its decay, from the time of its opening, which is generally about ſeven o'clock in the morning; that before twelve, the luſtre is gone, and it is quite decayed by three or four. Our drawing was made at the Hammerſmith Nurſery in July; and [illegible] there were a number of ſtrong ſtems, which had not, as yet, ſhewn an appearance of flowering. It is beſt grown in peat earth.

Ferraria pavonia

Amaryllis reticulata

PLAT. CLXXIX.

AMARYLLIS RETICULATA.

Netted-flowered Lily-Daffodil.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Perianth 6-petaled, campanulate. Stigma trifidum.	Blossom 6-petalled, bell-shaped. Summit three-cleft. See AMARYLLIS RADIATA, Pl. XCV. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Amaryllis foliis oblongis, reticulatis, purpureis, bulbo ovato, radicibus, bulbi [illegible]	Lily Daffodil, sheath many flowered; blossoms netted and purple; leaves oblong, netted, and tapered at the base.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Petal and its Chive, attached, as it is in the flower.
2. The Back Leaf, Sheath, and Scaunit.

This beautiful [illegible], a native of Brazil, South America, was first cultivated in the year 1772, at [illegible] from Portugal by Edward Whitaker Gray, M.D. [illegible] communicated to Messrs. Lee and Kennedy. Our drawing [illegible] plant in the invaluable, and extensive collection of Messrs. [illegible], where it flowers annually.

To cultivate the Amaryllis to perfection, it is necessary to plunge the pot in the heat of the bark-bed [illegible], and, during the winter months, to keep the earth rather dry, as the bulbs are very [illegible] without the [illegible]. It should be planted in a composition of old rotten dung, or [illegible] of loam.

PLATE CLXXIX.

AMARYLLIS RETICULATA.

Netted-flowered Lily-Daffodil.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 6-petala, campanulata. Stigma trifidum.	Blossom 6-petalled, bell-shaped. Summit three-cleft. See Amaryllis radiata, Pl. XCV. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Amaryllis ſpatha multiflora; corollis reticulatis, purpureis; foliis oblongis, reticulatis, baſi attenuatis.	Lily Daffodil, ſheath many flowered; bloſſoms netted and purple; leaves oblong, netted, and tapered at the baſe.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Petal and its Chive, attached, as it is in the flower.
2. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit.

The Amaryllis reticulata, a native of Brazil, South America, was firſt cultivated in the year 1772, at the Hammerſmith nurſery; the bulbs had been received from Portugal by Edward Whittaker Gray, M.D. of the Britiſh Muſeum; and were by him communicated to Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy. Our drawing was made this ſpring, in May, from a plant in the invaluable, and extenſive collection of hothouſe plants, at Stepney, belonging to T. Evans, Eſq. where it flowers annually.

To enſure the flowering of this plant, it is neceſſary to plunge the pot in the heat of the bark-bed of the hothouſe; and, during the winter months, to keep the earth rather dry, as the bulbs are very ſubject to rot, without that precaution. It ſhould be planted in a compoſition of old rotten dung, or leaf mould, and a ſmall proportion of loam.

Atragene austriaca.

PLATE CLXXX.

ATHAGENE AUSTRIACA.

Aythrium Astragalus.

CLASS XIII. ORDER VII.

[illegible] POLYGYNIA. Many Chaces. Many Pistils.

NATURAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] | [illegible]

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] | [illegible]

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

PLATE CLXXX.

ATRAGENE AUSTRIACA.

Auſtrian Atragene.

CLASS XIII. ORDER VII.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA. Many Chives. Many Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 4-phyllus. Petala. 12. Semina caudata.	EMPALEMENT 4 leaves. Petals 12. Seeds with tails. See ATRAGENE CAPENSIS, Pl. IX. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Atragene foliis oppoſitis, triternatis; foliolis rugoſis, ſerratis; floribus ſolitariis, tomentoſis, cernuis; calyce magno, cæruleo, marginato.	Atragene with oppoſite, twice-three-divided leaves; leaflets rough and ſawed; flowers ſolitary, downy, nodding; empalement large, blue, and bordered.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Leaf of the empalement.
2. A Petal of the flower.
3. A Chive complete.
4. The Pointals as they ſtand in the flower.
5. A ripe ſeed, with its feathered tail.

THIS is, unqueſtionably, the Auſtrian Atragene of Jacquin's Vind. 249; and, we think, no one who has had an opportunity of comparing the A. alpina with this plant, but will determine it a diſtinct ſpecies. It is a hardy, climbing ſhrub; growing frequently, eight or ten feet in a ſeaſon, and covers itſelf pretty abundantly with foliage; the foot-ſtalks of the old leaves becoming cirrhi or tendrils, and the wood growing to a conſiderable thickneſs. The flowers begin to appear about May; and continue in ſucceſſion, till July. It may be propagated by layers; but, the ſureſt mode is by ſeed, which may be ſown as ſoon as ripe, and which will be perfected from the firſt flowers, by Auguſt. It grows the moſt flouriſhing in light rich earth; but will live in the moſt common. Our figure was made from a plant in the Hammerſmith collection, to which it was firſt introduced in the year 1792.

Vaccinium virgatum

PLATE CLXXXI.

VACCINIUM VIRGATUM.

Green-twigged Whortle-berry.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX superus. Corolla monopetala. Filamenta receptaculo infiera. Bacca quadrilocularis, polysperma.	CUP superior. Blossom one petal. Threads fixed into the receptacle. A berry with four cells and many seeds.

See VACCINIUM ARCTOSTAPHYLOS. Pl. XXX. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Vaccinium foliis oblongo-ovatis, serratis, deciduis, ramulis virgatis; floribus, sub-umbellatis, axillaribus; corollis, sub-cylindraceis, obtusis apice reflexis. Staminibus decem.	Whortle-berry with oblong egg-shaped leaves, slightly sawed, deciduous, the small branches green; flowers grow rather umbelled from where the leaves are fixed to the stem; blossoms nearly cylindrical, cups reflexed at the upper part. Ten chives.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower complete.
2. The Cup.
3. The Chives, Pointal, and Seed-bud, the cup cut off, magnified.
4. A nearly ripe berry.

This species of Whortle-berry was, according to the Kew Catalogue, introduced by Mr. Young in the year 1776. It is a hardy plant; and, as a native of North America, where it is an under shrub of the woods, should be planted in a shady situation, in peat earth. It is rarely killed by our frosts, grows about two feet high, and loses its leaves in winter. Our drawing was made in June, this year, in the Nursery, Hammersmith, where it is propagated by layers.

PLATE CLXXXI.

VACCINIUM VIRGATUM.

Green-twigged Whortle-berry.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx ſuperus. Corolla monopetala. Filamenta receptaculo inſerta. Bacca quadrilocularis, polyſperma.	Cup ſuperior. Bloſſom one petal. Threads fixed into the receptacle. A berry with four cells and many ſeeds.

See Vaccinium arctostaphyllos. Pl. XXX. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Vaccinium foliis oblongo-ovatis, ſerrulatis, deciduis, ramulis viridibus; floribus, ſub-umbellatis, axillaribus; corollis, ſub-cylindraceis; calycibus apice reflexis. Staminibus decem.	Whortle-berry with oblong egg-ſhaped leaves, ſlightly ſawed, deciduous, the ſmall branches green; flowers grow rather umbelled from where the leaves are fixed to the ſtem; bloſſoms nearly cylindrical; cups reflexed at the upper part. Ten chives.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower complete.
2. The Cup.
3. The Chives, Pointal, and Seed-bud, the cup cut off, magnified.
4. A nearly ripe berry.

This ſpecies of Whortle-berry was, according to the Kew Catalogue, introduced by Mr. Young in the year 1770. It is a hardy plant; and, as a native of North America, where it is an under ſhrub of the woods, ſhould be planted in a ſhady ſituation, in peat earth. It is rarely killed by our froſts; grows about two feet high, and loſes its leaves in winter. Our drawing was made in June, this year, at the Nurſery, Hammerſmith, where it is propagated by layers.

Malva divaricata

Drawn by Mrs Bowerbank Del.
W. Hobson & Sons Engl.

PLATE CLXXXII.

MALVA DIVARICATA.

Spreading-branched Mallow.

CLASS XVI. ORDER VI.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Thread-united. Many Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx double, outer [illegible]	Cup [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible]	Mallow [illegible]

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

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

PLATE CLXXXII.

MALVA DIVARICATA.

Straddling-branched Mallow.

CLASS XVI. ORDER VI.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Threads united. Many Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx duplex; exterior 3-phyllus. Arilli plurimi, monoſpermi.	Cup double; outer three-leaved. Seed-coats many, one-ſeeded. See Malva reflexa, Pl. CXXXV. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Malva foliis lobatis, plicatis, dentatis, ſcabridis; ramis ramuliſque divaricatis, flexuoſis.	Mallow with lobed leaves, plaited, toothed, and rough; the large and ſmall branches grow ſtraddling, and zig-zagged.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The double Cup.
2. A Flower ſpread open, with the threads remaining.
3. The Chives cut open, and magnified.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits, magnified.

As a lively, but little, green-houſe plant, this ſpecies of Mallow has not many equals; and its property of continuing to flower from June, till December, muſt conſiderably enhance its value. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced to us, about four years ſince. Moſt collections now poſſeſs it, from its facility of increaſe, may be planted in rich earth, and is increaſed by cuttings, or ſeeds, which ripen perfectly in this country. The drawing was made at the Nurſery, Hammerſmith.

Gardenia tubiflora

PLATE CLXXXIII.

GARDENIA TUBIFLORA.

Tube-flowered Gardenia.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pistil.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quinquefidum, superum, laciniis ovatis, persistentibus.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis, tubus cylindricus, oblongus, limbus planus, quinquepartitus.

STAMINA. Filamenta nulla. Antheræ quinque, sessiles intra tubum, lineares, flexiles, longitudine fauces tubi.

PISTILLUM. Germen inferum. Stylus filiformis, ad claviculam. Stigma declinatum, crassum, obtusum, albicans, longitudine tubi.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca ficta, unilocularis, bilocularis.

SEMINA plurima, depressa, per totam substantiam pulposam.

ESSENTIAL CHARACTER.

EXPALLEMMA. Cup one leaf, five-cleft, three, sometimes opposite, permanent.

BLOSSOM one petal, funnel-shaped, tube cylindrical, longer than the cup, border flat, five-cleft.

CHIVES. Threads none. Tips five, fixed near the mouth of the tube, linear, flexed, half the length of the border.

PISTIL. Seed-bud beneath. Shaft thread-shaped, club-shaped. Summit standing out, egg-shaped, obtuse, crenulated, colour whitened.

PERICARPIUM. A dry berry, one, two, or four-celled.

SEEDS many, compressed, lying upon one another in pulp.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gardenia tubiflora. Stalks alternate, undivided, [illegible] terminal, solitary. Flowers [illegible], reflexed, tube funnel-shaped, longitudinal.

Gardenia scandens. Stems climbing, with alternate, undivided branches. Flowers grow by threes; the segments of the blossom are twelve, linear, reflexed, the tube funnel-shaped, very long.

REFERENCES TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup and Seed bud.
2. A blossom cut open, with the Chives remaining at the mouth.
3. The Chive and its Summit, the former detached and magnified.

THE Tube-flowered Gardenia was introduced to Kew, in the year 1789, from Sierra Leone, and such therefore, be treated as a tender hot-house plant. It grows, with us, to the height of about two feet before it flowers; and, from the beauty and size of the leaves, the regular, opposite manner in which it forms its branches, assumes a very handsome form. The flowers, which are produced in July, grow generally three together, at right angles, from the inflexion of the leaves, in a bunch, each with about six or eight horns. Having but one flower open and perfect at a time, the drooping and incurving leaves [illegible] it a peculiarly elegant appearance. It is propagated, with ease, by cuttings, made in the month of March, and kept under a bell-glass, in a pot of moist mould, in the bark-bed of the hot-house, in a tender frame. The agreeable odour, [illegible], attendant on the blossoms of most species of this genus, is eminently powerful in this. Our drawing was made at the Hammersmith nursery, where, it was first raised, from seeds communicated, as it [illegible], by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, from the Hon. Sierra Leone Company.

PLATE CLXXXIII.

GARDENIA TUBIFLORA.

Tube-flowered Gardenia.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quinquefidum, ſuperum, laciniis erectis, perſiſtentibus.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis; tubus cylindricus, calyce longior; limbus planus, quinquepartitus.

STAMINA. Filamenta nulla. Antheræ quinque, ore tubi inſertæ, lineares, ſtriatæ, longitudine dimidia limbi.

PISTILLUM. Germen inferum. Stylus filiformis ſeu clavatus. Stigma exſertum, ovatum, obtuſum, bilobum, ſæpe ſulcatum.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca ſicca, uni bis ſeu-quadrilocularis.

SEMINA plurima, depreſſa, per ſeries imbricatim ſibi impoſita.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, five-cleft, above, ſegments upright, permanent.

BLOSSOM one petal, funnel-ſhaped; tube cylindrical, longer than the cup; border flat, five diviſions.

CHIVES. Threads none. Tips five, fixed into the mouth of the tube, linear, ſtriped, half the length of the border.

POINTAL. Seed-bud beneath. Shaft thread-ſhaped or club-ſhaped. Summit ſtanding out, egg-ſhaped, obtuſe, two-lobed, often furrowed.

SEED-VESSEL. A dry berry, one, two, or four-celled.

SEEDS many, flattened, lying upon one another in tiers.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gardenia inermis; foliis elipticis, undulatis, floribus ternis; corollæ laciniis tortis, linearibus, reflexis, tubo filiformi, longiſſimo.

Gardenia without thorns; with eliptical, undulated leaves; flowers grow by threes; the ſegments of the bloſſom are twiſted, linear, reflexed, the tube thread ſhaped, very long.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup and Seed-bud.
2. A Bloſſom cut open, with the Chives remaining at the mouth.
3. The Shaft and its Summit, the ſummit detached and magnified.

THE Tube-flowered Gardenia was introduced to Britain, in the year 1789, from Sierra Leone, and muſt, therefore, be treated as a tender hot-houſe plant. It grows, with us, to the height of about two feet before it flowers; and, from the beauty and ſize of the leaves, the regular, oppoſite manner in which it forms its branches, becomes a very handſome ſhrub. The flowers, which are produced in July, grow generally three together, at right angles, from the inſertion of the leaves, in a bunch, which laſts about ſix or eight days, having but one flower open and perfect at a time, the decaying ones becoming brown. It is propagated, with eaſe, by cuttings, made in the month of March, and kept under a bell-glaſs, in a pot of ſtiffiſh loam, in the bark-bed of the hot-houſe, or a melon frame. The agreeable character, of a delicate fragrance, attendant on the bloſſoms of moſt ſpecies of this genus, is eminently powerful in this. Our drawing was made at the Hammerſmith nurſery; where, it was firſt raiſed, from ſeeds received in a preſent, by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, from the Hon. Sierra Leone Company.

Pergularia minor.

PLATE CLXXXIV.

PERGULARIA MINOR.

Smaller Pergularia, or Weſt-coaſt Creeper.

CLASS XX. ORDER VI. *of Linn. Gen. Plan.* 1764.
GYNANDRIA DECANDRIA. Chives on the Pointal. Ten Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quinquefidum, erectum, acutum, perſiſtens.

COROLLA monopetala, hypocrateriformis; tubus cylindricus, calyce longior; limbus quinquepartitus, planus; laciniis oblongis.
Nectarium, duplex; *exterium* quinquefidum, quinquedentatum, plicato-angulatum, dentibus acutis, incurvis, apice corniculis nutantibus, approximatis; *interium* quinquefidum, exteriori baſi adnatum, ſquamulæ membranaceæ, apice denticulatæ, obtuſæ, ſingula involvens ſtamina duo, alterna.

STAMINA. Filamenta decem, capillaria, brevia, divaricata, per paria adnexa glandulis quinque ſtigmati affixis. Antheræ pellucidæ, luteæ, ſubrotundæ.

PISTILLUM. Germina duo oblonga. Stylus breviſſimus, carnoſus. Stigma corpuſculum conicum, obtuſum, carnoſum.

PERICARPIUM. Folliculi duo, uniloculares, introrſum dehiſcentes per longitudinem.

SEMINA numeroſa, parva, ſubrotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, five-cleft, upright, pointed and remaining.

BLOSSOM one petal, ſalver-ſhaped; tube cylindrical, longer than the cup; border five-divided, flat, ſegments oblong.
Honey-cup, double; *the outer*, five-cleft, five toothed, plaited into angles, with the teeth pointed, incurved, approaching at the point by ſmall nodding horns; the *inner* five cleft, growing to the baſe of the outer, ſcales ſkinny, toothed at the end, blunt, each covering two oppoſite chives.

CHIVES. Threads ten, hair-like, ſhort, ſtraddling, connected by pairs to five glands fixed to the ſummit. Tips tranſparent, yellow, roundiſh.

POINTAL. Seed-buds two, oblong. Shaft very ſhort, fleſhy. Summit a conical, obtuſe, fleſhy ſubſtance.

SEED-VESSEL. Two follicles, one-valved, ſplitting lengthways from the inſide.

SEEDS numerous, ſmall, roundiſh.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pergularia foliis cordatis, acutis, apicibus tortis; laciniis corollæ ovatis, erectis, luteis.

Pergularia with heart-ſhaped leaves, ſharp-pointed and twiſted at the ends; the ſegments of the bloſſom are egg-ſhaped, upright, and yellow.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A flower cut open.
3. The parts of fructification magnified.
4. Two Scales of the honey-cup as they are attached together, magnified.
5. An outer Scale magnified.
6. An inner Scale magnified.
7. The Seed-buds, Shaft, Summit, and Chives magnified.

THAT a juſt judgment may be formed, upon what grounds we have taken up a ſpecific diſtinction, between the only two ſpecies we poſſeſs of this genus; ſo diſſimilar in our opinion, but, which have been conſidered as ſcarcely to be deemed varieties, by much abler botaniſts than ourſelves profeſs to be; we have given the figures of both in conſequence. Much is it to be regretted, that the whole natural order of plants forming the Apocineæ of Juſſieu, ſo charactered in themſelves, have not undergone a proper reviſion, in claſſification, upon the original Linnæan sexual principles; which, we muſt ſuppoſe, have been left in the preſent bewildered chaos, from the intricacy, ſingularity and minuteneſs of the parts, being ſo difficult to develope. From critical and actual obſervations, taken from the living plants, we are in hopes of being able to illuſtrate, and correct where neceſſary, the characters of ſuch as may come under our review.

Upon the changing the claſs of this genus, there needs no comment; as moſt authors seem to allow, though they have not followed the hint, that it is properly Gynandrous; although they have not equally agreed as to the Order; ſome taking the glands, ſurrounding the ſummit, for the chives, and ſome, for the ſummits themſelves, of a columnar ſhaft. Dr. Smith, who has figured our other ſpecies, has juſtly taken, the parts fixed to the five glands, for what they certainly are; as may be eaſily traced through the whole order of Orchideæ, where the chives are nearly ſimilarly placed and ſo hooded.

The Genus is by no means new, in name, having been ſo titled by Linnæus, from the names of Pergulans and Pergulanus of Burman and Rumphius; who derived them from the uſe made of the plants by the natives, of the weſtern coaſt of the peninſula of India; where, they are cultivated to form arbors, for the agreeable flavour of their flowers. This ſpecies was firſt introduced about the year 1784, by Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. ſome time before the other ſpecies; wherefore, we have given it the preference. It is propagated by cuttings, and ſhould be treated in the ſame manner as directed for the Cratæva capparoides of our laſt Number, to have it flower in perfection. The figures of both ſpecies were taken, in Auguſt, from two plants in the collection of J. Vere, Eſq. Kenſington Gore; where, Mr. Anderſon (to whom we muſt beg our ſincere acknowledgments for his frequent and ready obſervations and aſſiſtance) informs us, they are treated in ſuch manner.

Pergularia odoratissima

PLATE CLXXXV.

PERGULARIA ODORATISSIMA.

Sweet Pergularia, or Chinese Creeper.

CLASS XX. ORDER VI. *of Linn. Gen. Plant. 1762.*

GYNANDRIA DECANDRIA. Chives on the Pointal. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CONTORTA. Nectarium duplex, genitalia involvens; squamulæ *exteriores* quinque, cuspidatæ; quinque *interiores*, membranaceæ, singula squamula occultans stamina duo alterna.

COROLLA hypocrateriformis.

CONTORT. Honey-cup double, concealing the parts of fructification; the *outer* scales are five, and spear-shaped; the five *inner* are skinny, each scale covering two alternate chives.

BLOSSOM salver-shaped.

See PERGULARIA MINOR. Pl. CLXXXIV. Vol. III.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pergularia foliis cordatis, senioribus subtomentosis; laciniis corollæ margine revolutis, tortis, linearibus, reflexis, viridibus.

Pergularia with heart-shaped leaves, the older ones rather downy; the segments of the blossom rolled back at the margin, twisted, linear, reflexed, and green.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Blossom.
3. The same, cut open.
4. The parts of fructification, as they appear when covered by the honey-cups, magnified.
5. The outer scale of the Honey-cup, magnified.
6. The inner scale of the Honey-cup, magnified.
7. The two Scales, as they are connected together at the base.
8. The Pointal, with the Chives; the Shaft, Summit, and Chives, with the bodies connecting the Chives, detached and magnified.

This species of Pergularia is a native of China, from whence it was received in the year 1789, by Lady Hume, in whose collection at Wormleybury, Herts, it first flowered in 1791. It is cultivated and increased in the same manner as the P. minor, and is equally fragrant. We have little doubt that our two species comprise four, of the different authors who have collated from each other; we shall take the left, Willdenow. The P. glabra and P. Japonica as our P. minor; and the P. purpurea and mentosa as our P. odoratissima. The P. edulis of Thunberg is certainly Cynanchum.

PLATE CLXXXV.

PERGULARIA ODORATISSIMA.

Sweet Pergularia, or Chinese Creeper.

CLASS XX. ORDER VI. *of Linn. Gen. Plant.* 1764.

GYNANDRIA DECANDRIA. Chives on the Pointal. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CONTORTA. Nectarium duplex, genitalia involvens; squamulæ *exteriores* quinque, cuspidatæ; quinque *interiores*, membranaceæ, singula squamula occultans stamina duo alterna.

COROLLA hypocrateriformis.

CONTORT. Honey-cup double, concealing the parts of fructification; the *outer* scales are five, and spear-shaped; the five *inner* are skinny, each scale covering two alternate chives.

BLOSSOM salver-shaped.

See PERGULARIA MINOR, Pl. CLXXXIV. Vol. III.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pergularia foliis cordatis, senioribus subtomentosis; laciniis corollæ margine revolutis, tortis, linearibus, reflexis, viridibus.

Pergularia with heart-shaped leaves, the older ones rather downy; the segments of the blossom rolled back at the margin, twisted, linear, reflexed, and green.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Blossom.
3. The same, cut open.
4. The parts of fructification, as they appear when covered by the honey-cups, magnified.
5. The outer scale of the Honey-cup, magnified.
6. The inner scale of the Honey-cup, magnified.
7. The two Scales, as they are connected together at the base.
8. The Pointal, with the Chives; the Shaft, Summit, and Chives, with the bodies connecting the Chives, detached and magnified.

THIS species of Pergularia is a native of China, from whence it was received in the year 1789, by Lady Hume; in whose collection at Wormleybury, Herts, it first flowered in 1791. It is cultivated and increased in the same manner as the P. minor, and is equally fragrant. We have little doubt that our two species comprise four, of the different authors who have collated from each other; we shall take the last, Willdenow. The P. glabra and P. Japonica as our P. minor; and the P. purpurea and tomentosa as our P. odoratissima. The P. edulis of Thunberg is certainly Cynanchum.

Ixia speciosa

PLATE CLXXXVI.

IXIA SPECIOSA.

Deep crimson Ixia.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

[illegible] *MONOGYNIA.* Three Styles. One Pistil.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] Stamina	Filaments five, spreading, equal. Styles [illegible] spreading.

See Introduction, Pl. XIV. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] gramineous, [illegible] corolla fub- [illegible] roundish.	Isis with flowers [illegible] in the middle and [illegible] Corolla flowered and funnel-shaped. Stamens rather bell-shaped and of a deep crimson.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

[illegible] Impregnated.

[illegible] the eye.

[illegible] Pistil, out of the Eye impregnated.

[illegible], yet, from the general method of treating it, that is, by giving [illegible] necessary for the generality of Cape Ixias, few have seen its [illegible] flowers. To ensure their flowering, as soon as the bulbs are well [illegible] if planted in October, they may be then put into the heat of a [illegible] into the hothouse, where may also flower about the latter end of [illegible] from England, about the year 1779, under the name of Ixia [illegible] is to be found in small collections; wherefore, considering [illegible] of two varieties, we have adopted the specific name of speciosa.

[illegible] Kew, in May 1799.

PLATE CLXXXVI.

IXIA SPECIOSA.

Deep crimſon Ixia.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla ſexpetala, patens, æqualis. Stamina tria, erectiuſculo-patula.	Blossom ſix petals, ſpreading, equal. Chives three, upright ſpreading. See Ixia reflexa, Pl. XIV. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia foliis linearibus, medio coſtatis, gramineis; ſcapus biflorus, filiformis; corollis ſubcampanulatis, profunde coccineis.	Ixia with linear leaves ribbed in the middle and graſſy; flower-ſtem two-flowered and thread-ſhaped; bloſſoms rather bell-ſhaped and of a deep crimſon.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Flower cut open.
3. The Pointal, one of the tips magnified.

Although this ſpecies is not ſcarce, yet, from the general method of treating it, that is, by giving it no more heat than has been found neceſſary for the generality of Cape Ixias, few have ſeen its bloſſoms, though they poſſeſs the roots. To enſure their flowering, as ſoon as the bulbs are well rooted, which will be about January, if planted in October; they may be then put into the heat of a melon or cucumber frame, or taken into the hothouſe, where they will flower about the latter end of May. This Ixia was firſt introduced, from Holland, about the year 1778, under the name of Ixia Kermoſina ſpecioſa; and, under that title, is to be found, in moſt collections; wherefore, conſidering it a diſtinct ſpecies, having drawings of two varieties, we have continued the ſpecific name of ſpecioſa. Our drawing was made at the Hammerſmith nurſery, in May 1799.

Echites subcordata

PLATE CLXXXVII.

ECHITES SUBERECTA

Oval-leaved Echites.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pistil.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx. Perianthium quinquepartitum, minimum, persistens.

Corolla monopetala, infundibuliformis; limbus quinquefidus, plicatus, patentissimus.

Nectarium glandulis quinque, germen circumstantibus.

Stamina. Filamenta quinque, tenuia, erecta. Antheræ tubulosæ, oblongæ, accumbentes, apice convergentes.

Germen. Germina duo. Stylus filiformis, longitudine floriferum. Stigma oblongo-cylindricum, bilobum, glaucum antheris adnexum.

Pericarpium. Folliculi duo, longissimi, multilocular, unilocular.

Semina plurima, compressa, carinata, papposa, longa.

Corolla monopetala, funnel-shaped; border five-cleft, flat and spreading very much.

Honey-cup five glands, standing round the bud.

Calyx. Five thread, floating, erect. Tips flat, oblong, spread, and sticking together at the top.

Pistil. Seed-buds two. Stick (bread-shaped, the length of the chives. Summit thicker, headed, two-lobed, attached to the tips by a glutinous substance.

Seed-vessels. Two follicles, very long, one celled, two valved.

Seeds many, flat, crowned with a long feather.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Echites petiolatis recurvo-erectis; foliis ovatis, obtusis, coriaceis; floribus binis, umbellatis; corolla tubo hirsuto.

Echites with hundred feet-stalks; leaves oval, blunt and pointed at the ends; flowers yellow and very large; the tube of the Sheath hairy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup.
2. A Flower cut open, with the chives remaining, but detached from each other.
3. The Chives and Pistil as they are in the Flower, the lower part of the Sheath remaining, the upper cut away, magnified.
4. Ovaria the Chives a little magnified.
5. The Pistil and Seed-buds, magnified.

The Lady Dowager Dr. Clifford received this plant from the Island of St. Vincent, in the year 1798, and we much confess, whether it was ever here in Britain prior to that period, although it is to be cultivated in 1759, by Miller, in the 7th Edit. of his Dictionary, and from thence, inserted into the Kew Catalogue, 2 Edit. Vol. I. It is a climbing plant, if supported, but does not grow to any considerable length, if kept in a pot. The best method of rearing this plant, is the same as that proposed for the Cereus repandus, Pl. 176, Vol. III. The specific name Suberecta, of Jacquin and Brown, most undoubtedly long been taken from the plants which grow in the Savannas, where, they never exceed three or four feet. The whole plant, from which, if any part is cut or broken, there flows a milky Substance, is considered by Dr. Hooker as poisonous. Can again was flower at Mr. Fox, Lee and Kennedy's, this year, in August. It is propagated by cuttings, but in short the month of May.

PLATE CLXXXVII.

ECHITES SUBERECTA

Oval-leaved Echites.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium quinquepartitum, acutum, parvum.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis; limbus quinquefidus, planus, patentissimus. *Nectarium* glandulis quinque, germen circumstantibus.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, tenuia, erecta. Antheræ rigidæ, oblongæ, acuminatæ, apice convergentes.

PISTILLUM. Germina duo. Stylus filiformis, longitudine staminum. Stigma oblongo-capitatum, bilobum, glutine antheris adnexum.

PERICARPIUM. Folliculi duo, longissimi, uniloculares, univalves.

SEMINA plurima, imbricata, coronata pappo longo.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five-parted, pointed, and small.

BLOSSOM one-petal, funnel-shaped; border five-cleft, flat and spreading very much. *Honey-cup* five glands, standing round the bud.

CHIVES. Five threads, slender, erect. Tips stiff, oblong, tapered, and closing together at the top.

POINTAL. Seed-buds two. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the chives. Summit oblong-headed, two-lobed, attached to the tips by a glutinous substance.

SEED-VESSEL. Two follicles, very long, one celled, one valved.

SEEDS many tiled, crowned with a long feather.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Echites pedunculis racemosis; foliis ovalibus, obtusis, mucronatis; floribus luteis, amplissimis; corollæ tubus hirsutus.

Echites with bunched foot-stalks; leaves oval, blunt and pointed at the ends; flowers yellow and very large; the tube of the blossom hairy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup.
2. A Flower cut open, with the chives remaining, but detached from each other.
3. The Chives and Pointal as they are in the flower, the lower part of the blossom remaining, the upper cut away, magnified.
4. One of the Chives a little magnified.
5. The Pointal and Seed-buds, magnified.

THE Lady Dowager De Clifford received this plant from the island of St. Vincent's, in the year 1794; and we much question, whether it was ever seen in Britain prior to that period; although said to be cultivated in 1759, by Millar, in the 7th Edit. of his Dictionary, and from thence, collated into the Kew Catalogue, p. 289, Vol. I. It is a climbing plant, if supported; but does not grow to any considerable height, if kept in a pot. The best method of treating this plant, is the same as that proposed for the Cratæva capparoides, Pl. 176. Vol. III. The specific name Suberecta, of Jacquin and Browne, must undoubtedly have been taken from the plants which grow in the Savannas; where, they seldom acquire above the height of two feet. The whole plant, from which, if any part is cut or broken, there issues a milky substance, is considered by Dr. Browne as poisonous. Our figure was taken at Messrs. Lee and Kennedy's, this year, in August. It is propagated by cuttings, put in about the month of May.

Gladiolus campanulatus

PLATE CLXXXVIII.

GLADIOLUS CAMPANULATUS.

Bell-flowered Gladiolus.

PLATE CLXXXVIII.

GLADIOLUS CAMPANULATUS.

Bell-flowered Gladiolus.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla ſexpartita, ringens. Stamina adſcendentia.	Blossom ſix diviſions, gaping. Chives aſcending. See Pl. XI. Vol. I. Gladiolus roseus.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus foliis lanceolatis, nervoſis, glabris; ſcapo ſubtrifloro, foliis longior; corolla ſubcampanulata, palidè purpurea, laciniis ſubæqualibus; ſtigmatibus bifidis.	Gladiolus with lance ſhaped leaves, nerved and ſmooth; flower-ſtem moſtly three-flowered, longer than the leaves; bloſſom rather bell-ſhaped, of a pale purple, the ſegments nearly equal, with the ſummits two-cleft.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Sheaths of the Empalement.
2. A Flower ſpread open, with the Chives attached.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits, one Summit detached and magnified.

The Bell-flowered Gladiolus, was amongſt the number of thoſe imported from Holland, in the year 1794, by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammerſmith; when they partook of that large collection, brought to Haarlem by a Frenchman; who had been long reſident at the Cape of Good Hope, where he had cultivated moſt of the bulbs prior to his bringing them to Europe. Nothing particular is required for the management of this, more than the moſt common of the Genus, from the Cape. It flowers in May, and increaſes by the root; the ſeeds rarely ripen.

Zinnia verticillata

PLATE CLXXIX.

ZINNIA VERTICILLATA.

Double Zinnia.

CLASS XIX. ORDER II.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. Tips united, Superfluous Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] persistens. Pappus aristis 2 erec- [illegible] cylindricus, imbricatus. [illegible] persistentes, integri.	Receptacle chaffy. Feather [illegible] Empalement cylindrical-egg-shaped, and tiled. Florets of the ray 5, remaining [illegible] See Zinnia [illegible]

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] sessilibus, floribus [illegible] trin [illegible]	Zinnia with leaves growing in whorls without [illegible] three [illegible]

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

[illegible] Floret of the ray, the [illegible]

[illegible] Floret of the disk, [illegible] magnified.

[illegible] and Seed of an hermaphrodite Floret, [illegible] magnified.

[illegible]

PLATE CLXXXIX.

ZINNIA VERTICILLATA.

Double Zinnia.

CLASS XIX. ORDER II.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. Tips united. Superfluous Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

RECEPTACULUM paleaceum. Pappus ariſtis 2 erectis. Calyx ovato-cylindricus, imbricatus. Floſculi radii 5, perſiſtentes, integri.

RECEPTACLE chaffy. Feather with 2 upright awns. Empalement cylindrical-egg-ſhaped, and tiled. Florets of the ray 5, remaining and entire.

See ZINNIA VIOLACEA. Pl. LV. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Zinnia foliis verticillatis, ſeſſilibus; floribus pedunculatis; floſculi radii ſæpe tria ſeries.

Zinnia with leaves growing in whorls without foot-ſtalks cloſe to the ſtem; flowers with foot-ſtalks; the florets of the ray often three rows.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. An outer female Floret of the ray, the ſeed attached, a little larger than nature.
2. An inner hermaphrodite Floret of the diſk, with its ſeed and ſkinny chaff, magnified.
3. The Chives, Pointal, and Seed of an hermaphrodite Floret, diveſted of its corolla, magnified.

THE Engliſh ſpecific title to this plant, ſhould ſeem to imply, that the flowers are ſuch, as ſhould not come into our arrangement; but, as the character is not conſtant in all the flowers, even on the ſame plant, it cannot be conſidered but as a ſpecific character in this particular ſpecies, though the name has its proper force, in contradiſtinction to its congeners, in our language. It is a native of Mexico, South America; and was introduced to our gardens about the year 1789, by Mons' Richard, from the Paris gardens, at the ſame time with the Virgilia; a moſt beautiful annual, of the habit of Arctotis, now loſt in both countries from the difficulty of procuring ripened ſeeds. It is to be raiſed in the ſame manner as the other ſpecies, on a gentle hot-bed, in March, and planted out the beginning of May. The flowers make their appearance about the beginning of Auguſt, and continue, in ſucceſſion, till they are deſtroyed by the froſt. To be certain of the ſeed, the heads muſt be taken from the plant, whilſt they appear yet freſh; as the petals are perſiſtent, and have not the appearance of entire decay, though the ſeed is nearly ripe; for if the receptacle once begins to rot, (which it is very ſubject to,) the ſeeds are immediately contaminated and ſpoilt. Our figure was taken, this year, at the Hammerſmith Nurſery, where, it was grown firſt in this kingdom.

Geranium astragalifolium

PLATE CXC.

GERANIUM ASTRAGALIFOLIUM

Astragalus-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA. Decandria. Linn. Syst. Veg.

GENERAL CHARACTER.

Calyx. Corolla. Stamens.	[illegible]
Pistillum.	[illegible]

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Stem. Leaves.	Stem [illegible]
Peduncles.	[illegible]
Petals.	[illegible]

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

1. The Calyx.
2. The Corolla and Pistil.
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]

[illegible]

PLATE CXC

GERANIUM ASTRAGALIFOLIUM

PLATE CXC.

GERANIUM ASTRAGALIFOLIUM.

Aſtragalus-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque.	One POINTAL. Five Summits.
FRUCTUS roſtratus, penta-coccus.	FRUIT furniſhed with long awns; five dry berries.
	See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

GERANIUM foliis pinnatis, hirſutis, foliolis rotundato-ovatis; calycibus monophyllis; petalis undulatis ad baſin tortis; ſtaminibus quinque fertilibus; radice tuberoſa.	GERANIUM with winged, hairy leaves; leaflets of a roundiſh-oval ſhape; cups one-leaved; petals waved, twiſted at the baſe; five fertile chives; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Chives and Pointal.
3. The Chives ſpread open and magnified.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits, magnified.

By the Kew Catalogue we are informed, that this ſpecies of Geranium, was introduced to this country, in the year 1788, by Mr. F. Maſſon. It is, like many of this branch of the extended family of Geranium, rather a tender Green-houſe plant; and will not flower, in perfection, without the aſſiſtance of the Hot-houſe. It loſes its foliage after flowering, and remains in a ſtate of inaction for at leaſt three months; during which period, it ſhould be watered but ſeldom, and that ſparingly. To propagate it, the only mode is, by cutting ſmall portions of the root off, and putting them into the ſtrong heat of a hot-bed, about the month of March; as hitherto, it has not perfected any ſeeds with us, and the plant produces no branch, except the flower-ſtem may be ſo denominated. Our drawing was made from the Clapham Collection, in July, this year. This ſpecies has been conſidered by Profeſſor Martyn, (ſee his edition of Mill. Dict. article Pelargonium 2.) as the ſame with G. pinnatum, and G. prolificum of Linn. Sp. Plan. But, however, the ſpecific characters in Linnæus, of thoſe ſpecies, may agree with our figure, the G. Aſtragalifolium of Jacquin and Cavanilles, they are, unqueſtionably, all different plants; drawings of the two former we have, and will be given in due courſe.

Platylobium scolopendrum.

Pub. as the Act directs by J. Sowerby, London

PLATE CXCI.

PLATYLOBIUM SCOLOPENDRUM.

Scolopendra-like Jemmed Flat-Pea.

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads in two Sets. Ten Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium, campanulatum quinquedentatum; laciniis tribus inferioribus acutis, patentibus; duabus supremis maximis, obtusis, obovatis, vexillo adpressis.

COROLLA papilionacea.

Vexillum, obcordatum, emarginatum, erectum, maximum.

Alæ vexillo breviores, obtusæ, semi-obcordatæ, bifi denticulatæ.

Carina obtusa, compressa, longitudine et figura alarum.

STAMINA filamenta decem, coalita in vaginam, supra semifissam, apice libera, æqualia, adnata. Antheræ subrotundæ, versatiles.

PISTILLUM. Germen lineare, pilosum. Stylus incurvatus, glaber. Stigma simplex.

PERICARPIUM. Legumen pedicellatum, compressum, obtusum, mucronatum, unilociulare, duo-alatum.

SEMINA, plurima, compressa, reniformia.

EMPALEMENT. Cup bell-shaped, five-toothed; the three lower segments pointed, spreading; the two upper very large, obtuse, pressed to the standard.

BLOSSOM butterfly-shaped.

Standard, inversely heart-shaped, notched at the end, upright, very large.

Wings shorter than the standard, obtuse, bell inversely heart-shaped, toothed at the base.

Keel, obtuse, flattened, the length and shape of the wings.

CHIVES. Ten threads, united into one sheath, half cleft on the upper side; separate at the top, equal and turned upwards. Tops roundish, versatile.

POINTAL. Seed-bud linear, hairy. Shaft turned inwards, smooth. Summit simple.

SEED-VESSEL. Pod with a footstalk, flattened, obtuse, with a small point, one-celled, winged along the back.

SEEDS many, flattened, kidney-shape.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Platylobium foliis ovatis, glabris; ramis ramulisque compressis, alatis, margine, cicatricatis, floribus solitariis.

Flat-pea with egg-shaped smooth leaves, larger and smaller branches flat, winged and notched at the edges; flowers solitary.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, natural size.
2. The Standard of the blossom.
3. One of the Wings of the blossom.
4. The two petals of the Keel.
5. The Chives and Pointal, with part of the cup, magnified.
6. The Seed-bud magnified.

This Genus of plants was first named by Dr. Smith, in the Linn. Trans. Vol. II. 330. from the P. formosum, which he afterwards figured in the New-Holland specimens, Tab. VI. Our species was introduced, to Britain, in the year 1792, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy. It is a hardy greenhouse plant; but has not, hitherto, been increased in this country. It must be planted in very sandy peat earth, and not much watered, in winter, as too much wet is apt to destroy it. The young branches, which in the old plant appear much more like leaves, (as seldom any leaves are produced from the upper part of the plant, after a certain age,) are very tender; but in time become as tough as leather, and are almost equally pliable. Our drawing was taken in May 1799, from a plant, we believe, the first that flowered in England, in the Hibbertian Collection.

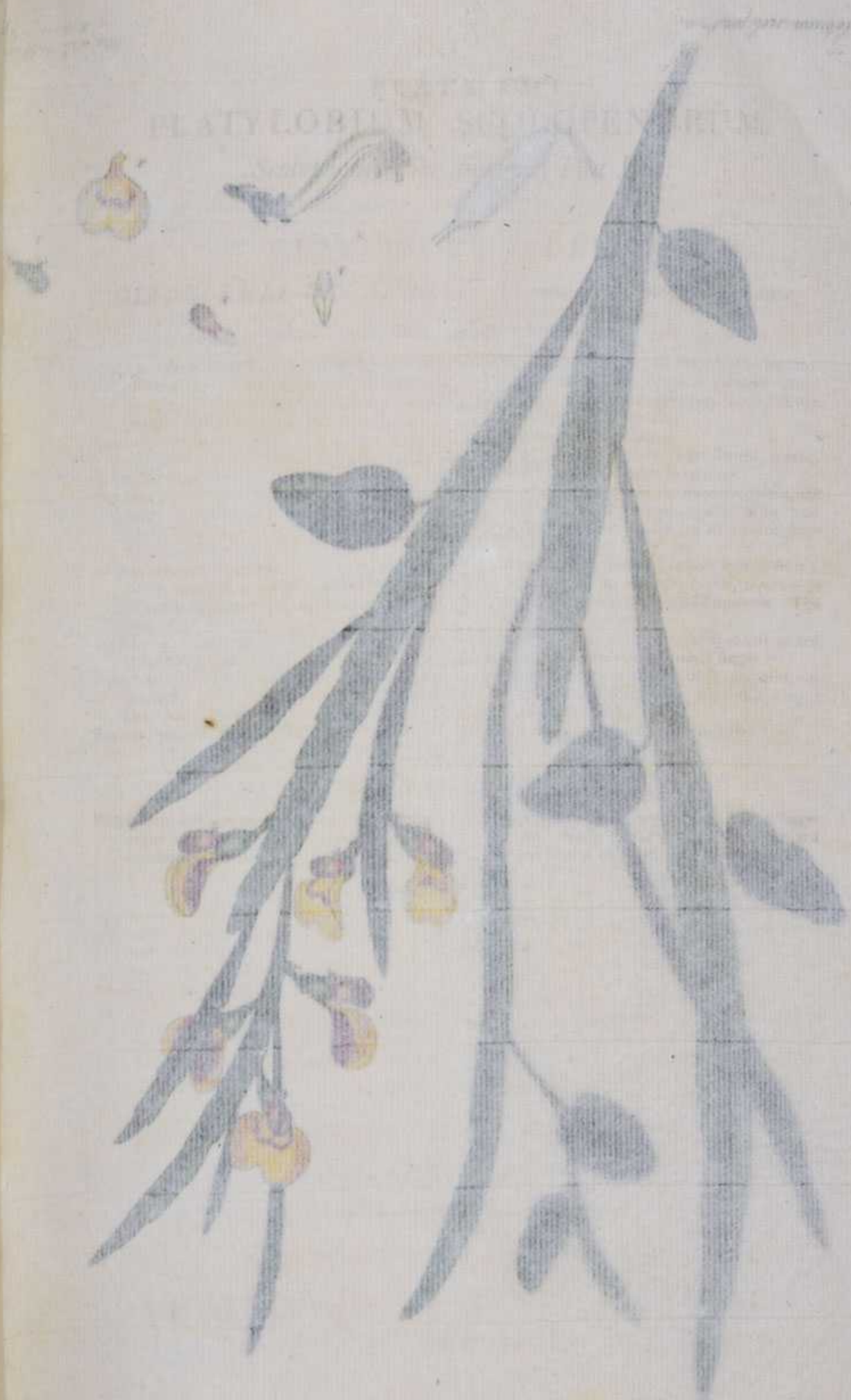

PLATE CXCI.

PLATYLOBIUM SCOLOPENDRUM.

Scolopendra-like ſtemmed Flat-Pea.

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads in two Sets. Ten Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium, campanulatum quinquedentatum; laciniis tribus inferioribus acutis, patentibus; duabus ſupremis maximis, obtuſis, obovatis, vexillo adpreſſis.

COROLLA papilionacea.

Vexillum, obcordatum, emarginatum, erectum, maximum.

Alæ vexillo breviores, obtuſæ, ſemi-obcordatæ, baſi denticulatæ.

Carina obtuſa, compreſſa, longitudine et figura alarum.

STAMINA filamenta decem, coalita in vaginam, ſupra ſemifiſſam, apice libera, æqualia, aſſurentia. Antheræ ſubrotundæ, verſatiles.

PISTILLUM. Germen lineare, piloſum. Stylus incurvatus, glaber. Stigma ſimplex.

PERICARPIUM. Legumen pedicellatum, compreſſum, obtuſum, mucronatum, uniloculare, dorſo alatum.

SEMINA, plurima, compreſſa, reniformia.

EMPALEMENT. Cup bell-ſhaped, five-toothed; the three lower ſegments pointed, ſpreading; the two upper very large, obtuſe, preſſed to the ſtandard.

BLOSSOM butterfly-ſhaped.

Standard, inverſely heart-ſhaped, notched at the end, upright, very large.

Wings ſhorter than the ſtandard, obtuſe, half inverſely heart-ſhaped, toothed at the baſe.

Keel, obtuſe, flattened, the length and ſhape of the wings.

CHIVES. Ten threads, united into a ſheath, half cleft on the upper ſide, ſeparate at the top, equal and turned upwards. Tips roundiſh, verſatile.

POINTAL. Seed-bud linear, hairy. Shaft turned inwards, ſmooth. Summit ſimple.

SEED-VESSEL. Pod with a footſtalk, flattened, obtuſe, with a ſmall point, one-celled, winged along the back.

SEEDS many, flattened, kidney-ſhape.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Platylobium foliis ovatis, glabris; ramis ramuliſque compreſſis, alatis, margine, cicatriſatis, floribus ſolitariis.

Flat-pea with egg-ſhaped ſmooth leaves, larger and ſmaller branches flat, winged and hatched at the edges; flowers ſolitary.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, natural ſize.
2. The Standard of the bloſſom.
3. One of the Wings of the bloſſom.
4. The two petals of the Keel.
5. The Chives and Pointal, with part of the cup, magnified.
6. The Seed-bud magnified.

THIS Genus of plants was firſt named by Dr. Smith, in the Linn. Trans. Vol. II. 350, from the P. formoſum, which he afterwards figured in the New-Holland ſpecimens, Tab. VI. Our ſpecies was introduced, to Britain, in the year 1792, by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy. It is a hardy green-houſe plant; but has not, hitherto, been increaſed in this country. It muſt be planted in very ſandy peat earth, and not much watered, in winter, as too much wet is apt to deſtroy it. The young branches, which in the old plant appear much more like leaves, (as ſeldom any leaves are produced from the upper part of the plant, after a certain age,) are very tender; but in time become as tough as leather, and are almoſt equally pliable. Our drawing was taken in May 1799, from a plant, we believe, the firſt that flowered in England, in the Hibbertian Collection.

Antholyza fulgens.

PLATE CXCII.

ANTHOLYZA FULGENS.

Refulgent-flowered Antholyza.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla tubulosa, irregularis, recurvata. Capsula infera.	Blossom tubular, irregular and bent backward. Capsule beneath. See Antholyza Ringens, Pl. XXXII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Antholyza floribus tubiformibus, curvatis, coccineis, fulgentibus; laciniis corollæ ovatis, patentibus; foliis longissimis, glabris, basi attenuatis.	Antholyza with trumpet-shaped flowers, curved, scarlet, and refulgent; the segments of the bottom very large, spreading; leaves very long, smooth, and tapered at the base.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Part of a Leaf, cut from the upper part.
2. The two sheaths of the Empalement.
3. The Flower cut open, with the chives attached.
4. The Pointal and Seed-bud; one of the footstalks detached and magnified.

This moſt beautiful genus does not poſſeſs amongſt its numerous ſpecies, (drawings of twenty-two of which we have) a rival to A. fulgens; whether, for the ſize of the plant, which grows to the height of three feet, or the extreme brilliancy of its bloſſoms, which frequently make a ſpike near a foot in length. The roots ſhould not be taken from the pots, but ſhifted into freſh earth annually, which may be a compoſition of half ſandy peat, and half loam, as the leaves do not decay, until freſh ones are produced. Our figure was taken at the Hammerſmith Nurſery, in May 1800, to which it was firſt brought, from the Cape of Good Hope, in 1792. It increaſes by the root.

In a contemporary, and ſomething ſimilar publication to our own, we were ſorry to obſerve, a riding itch to do away, what, under the conduct of its original ſcientific propriety, was allowed by all, to conſtitute its chief merit and utility; eſpecially to thoſe, "*who wiſh to become ſufficiently acquainted with the plants they cultivate.*" The late Mr Curtis, purſuing the path he planned, will ſpare, to preſent confuſion, and avoid as much as poſſible the greater difficulty of the ſcience, ſeldom altered a commonly known, or eſtabliſhed name, unleſs abſolutely neceſſary to ſyſtematic arrangement. We were naturally led to theſe obvious obſervations, from the leaſt thrown out in the laſt N. number of the Bot. Mag. to which, the A. rubuleſa of all the collections, which poſſeſs the plant, and ſo named and figured by us, in the preceding Number of the Botanical Repoſitory, has a new generic and ſpecific title; and in which a gentleman "*with INFINITE ſkill*" of the name of Gawler, the acknowledged father of the innovation, is ſpoken of as a qualified to ſcrutinize and rectify the "*errors, ſelf-ſyſteming, and blunders upon blunders, which have from carelessness, &c.*" crept into the, of courſe, inſignificant labours of a Linnæus, a Jacquin, a Thunberg, a Wildenow, or a Curtis. It may perhaps be an acquiſition to the ſcience, that, ſince ſuch confuſion prevails amongſt "*the moſt learned Botaniſts,*" from their "*ſcientific-ſelfed inability to determine theſe plants,*" which, nevertheleſs, they have all facilibly attempted to do, we have one at laſt, whoſe "*ſcrutinizing eye*" *has been able to make out all Linnæus's and even Thunberg's ſpecies.*" This elucidation, of ſo intricate a ſubject, by a perſon whoſe knowledge of living plants, we fear, does not lead him, ſtrictly, to an acquaintanceſhip with the difference of face in a Plane from a Poplar, muſt be matter of infinite moment, to thoſe, "*who wiſh to become acquainted with the plants they cultivate;*" and the ſmall trouble, to moſt perſons, of learning new, and ſhifting the old names for plants, which have been long inverted to the memory by habitual uſe, will be amply compenſated, by the pleaſure of novelty, which muſt neceſſarily reſult, from the certain alteration in ſome part of the title, of every plant which has hitherto, or is to come under, this learned judge's dictatorial ſiat. Our opinions, as do our labours, run counter to theſe new faſhions, of rendering a difficult ſcience eaſy; and our road muſt ſtill be in the old track of the trifler Linnæus.

PLATE CXCII.

ANTHOLYZA FULGENS.

Refulgent-flowered Antholyza.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla tubulosa, irregularis, recurvata. Capsula infera.	Blossom tubular, irregular and bent backward. Capsule beneath. See Antholyza ringens, Pl. XXXII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Antholyza floribus tubiformibus, curvatis, coccineis, fulgentibus; laciniis corollæ maximis, patentibus; foliis longissimis, glabris, basi attenuatis.	Antholyza with trumpet-shaped flowers, curved, scarlet, and refulgent; the segments of the blossom very large, spreading; leaves very long, smooth, and tapered at the base.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Part of a Leaf, cut from the upper part.
2. The two sheaths of the Empalement.
3. The Flower cut open, with the chives attached.
4. The Pointal and Seed-bud; one of the summits detached and magnified.

This most beautiful genus does not possess amongst its numerous species, (drawings of twenty-two of which we have) a rival to A. fulgens; whether, for the size of the plant, which grows to the height of three feet, or the extreme brilliancy of its blossoms, which frequently make a spike near a foot in length. The roots should not be taken from the pots, but shifted into fresh earth annually, which may be a composition of half sandy peat, and half loam, as the leaves do not decay, until fresh ones are produced. Our figure was taken at the Hammersmith Nursery, in May 1800, to which it was first brought, from the Cape of Good Hope, in 1792. It increases by the root.

In a cotemporary, and something similar publication to our own, we were sorry to observe, a rising itch to do away, what, under the conduct of its original scientific proprietor, was allowed by all, to constitute its chief merit and utility; especially to those, "*who wish to become scientifically acquainted with the plants they cultivate.*" The late Mr. Curtis, pursuing the path he planned, with rigour, to prevent confusion, and avoid as much as possible the greatest difficulty of the science; seldom altered a commonly known, or established name; unless absolutely necessary to systematic arrangement. We were naturally led to these obvious observations, from the hints thrown out in the last Number of the Bot. Mag. in which, the A. tubulosa of all the collections, which possess the plant, and so named and figured by us, in the preceding Number of the Botanists Repository, has a new generic and specific title; and in which a gentleman "*with INFINITE skill*" of the name of Gawler, the acknowledged father of the innovation, is spoken of as qualified to scrutinize and rectify the "*errors, false synonims, and blunders upon blunders, which have from carelessness, &c.*" crept into the, of course, insignificant labours of a Linnæus, a Jacquin, a Thunberg, a Willdenow, or a Curtis. It may perhaps be an acquisition to the science, that, since such confusion prevails amongst "*the most learned Botanists,*" from their "*acknowledged inability to determine those plants;*" which, nevertheless, they have all foolishly attempted to do, we have one at last, whose "*scrutinizing*" eye "*has been able to make out all Linnæus's and even Thunberg's species.*" This elucidation, of so intricate a subject, by a person whose knowledge of living plants, we fear, does not lead him, scarcely, to an acquaintanceship with the difference of face in a Plane from a Poplar, must be matter of infinite moment, to those, "*who wish to become acquainted with the plants they cultivate;*" and the small trouble, to most persons, of learning new, and ousting the old names for plants, which have been long rivetted to the memory by habitual use, will be amply compensated, by the pleasure of novelty, which must necessarily result, from the certain alteration in some part of the title, of every plant which has hitherto, or is to come under, this learned judge's dictatorial fiat. Our opinions, as do our labours, run counter to these new fashions, of rendering a difficult science easy; and our road must still be in the old track of the trifler Linnæus.

Geranium lineare

PLATE CXCIII.

GERANIUM LINEARE.

Linear-petalled Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOECIA. Stigmata quinque.	ONE FEMALE. Five Summits.
FEMALE: infertile. Anthers.	FRUIT: furnished with long awns; five dry berries.
	See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. CXII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

GERANIUM foliis lanceolatis, obtusis, subtus-nervosis, petalis aequalibus, linearibus; floribus pentandris; radice tuberosa.	GERANIUM with leaves lance-shaped, obtuse, and a little foldered at the edges; petals nearly equal, linear; flowers with five fertile chives; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Ecpalemnet cut open, to shew its hollow structure.
2. The Chives and Pistil natural size.
3. The Chives spread open, magnified.
4. The Pistil, magnified.

THIS is another of those curious tuberous Geraniums, which have been introduced, to this country, by Mr. Niven; who was sent to the Cape of Good Hope by G. Hibbert, Esq. for the sole purpose of stocking his Gardens and Herbarium, (now, we perceive, the sale in Europe) with the vegetable productions of that country. It has no apparent difference, in habit, to require any other treatment than is best mentioned in the Sixteen part of this work, as necessary to the rest of its congeners. Our drawing was taken, from the Chelsea Collection, in July 1801; the seeds having been received the preceding autumn.

PLATE CXCIII.

GERANIUM LINEARE.

Linear-petalled Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque.	One POINTAL. Five Summits.
FRUCTUS roſtratus, 5-coccus.	FRUIT furniſhed with long awns; five dry berries.
	See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

GERANIUM foliis lanceolatis, obtuſis, ſubſinuatis; petalis ſubæqualibus, linearibus; floribus pentandris; radice tuberoſa.	GERANIUM with leaves lance-ſhaped, obtuſe, and a little ſcolloped at the edges; petals nearly equal, linear; flowers with five fertile chives; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement cut open, to ſhew its hollow ſtructure.
2. The Chives and Pointal natural ſize.
3. The Chives ſpread open, magnified.
4. The Pointal, magnified.

THIS is another of thoſe curious tuberous Geraniums, which have been introduced, to this country, by Mr. Niven; who was ſent to the Cape of Good Hope by G. Hibbert, Eſq. for the ſole purpoſe of enriching his Gardens and Herbarium, (now, we preſume, the firſt in Europe) with the vegetable productions of that country. It has no apparent difference, in habit, to require any other treatment than has been mentioned in the former part of this work, as neceſſary to the reſt of its congeners. Our drawing was taken, from the Clapham Collection, in July 1801; the roots having been received the preceding autumn.

Hemerocallis alba

PLATE CXCIV.

HEMEROCALLIS ALBA

White Day-Lily

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA Sex. Syst. *Dec. Fourth.*

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Perianthium corollinum; tubo cylindrico. Stamina [illegible]

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Scapus radix foliis confertis, periolatis; corolla [illegible] longissimo.

REFERENCES TO THE PLATE.

1. The Chives and Pistil, as they [illegible]
2. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit.
3. A ripe Seed-vessel of its natural size.
4. The Seed-vessel cut transversely, to show the [illegible] valves.
5. A ripe Seed, natural size.

The White Day-Lily is from the same country, and [illegible] Vol. Pl. VI, and was [illegible] If kept in the hot-house, [illegible] which it had its name, [illegible] the spike are exhausted; [illegible] It is increased by the root [illegible]

The flower, or perfume, is the same as those [illegible] Aspodelum, in Willdenow [illegible] Thunberg's Japan; and the [illegible] accurately figured by us, [illegible] and Lilium Cordifolium [illegible] Japonica, and Lilium Cordifolium [illegible] have never seen even dried specimens [illegible] different genera, and [illegible] H. Japonica, nor [illegible] which any one can, thus [illegible] that if the one is an Hemerocallis, [illegible] so simple as rejecting the generic [illegible] Linné, [illegible] adopted the: [illegible] the genera; a rule, for [illegible]

PLATE CXCIV.

HEMEROCALLIS ALBA.

White Day-Lily.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA campanulata; tubo cylindrico. Stamina declinata.	BLOSSOM bell-ſhaped; tube cylindrical. Chives declining. See HEMEROCALLIS CÆRULEA, Pl. VI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hemerocallis foliis cordatis, petiolatis; corolla alba, tubo longiſſimo.	Day-Lily with heart-ſhaped leaves that have foot-ſtalks; bloſſom white, tube very long.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Chives and Pointal, as they are placed in the flower.
2. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit.
3. A ripe Seed-veſſel of its natural ſize.
4. The Seed-veſſel cut tranſverſely, to ſhew the ſituation and number of the cells and valves.
5. A ripe Seed, natural ſize.

THE White Day-Lily is from the ſame country, and of the ſame date in our gardens, as the Blue; figured in the Firſt Vol. Pl. VI. and was introduced through the ſame medium. It is herbaceous, and generally flowers, if kept in the hot-houſe, about Auguſt; having that true and conſtant character of the genus, and from which it had its name, the producing but one ſolitary, perfect flower, per diem, till all the bloſſoms on the ſpike are exhauſted; which, in this ſpecies, are much more abundant than in any of the others. It is increaſed by the root or ſeed.

This plant, we preſume, is the ſame as thoſe ſpecified under the different titles of Lilium Longiflorum, and L. Japonicum, in Willdenow's new edition of the Species Plant.; the L. candidum, and L. Japonicum, of Thunberg's Japan; and the L. Longiflorum of the Linn. Tranſ. Vol. II. P. 333. The Hemerocallis formerly figured by us, under the ſpecific title of Cærulea, we take to be, the Hemerocallis Japonica, and Lilium Cordifolium of Willdenow; the H. Cordata of Thunberg's Japan; and the Hemerocallis Japonica, and Lilium Cordifolium of the Linn. Tranſ. Vol. II. p. 332. Willdenow, who had never ſeen even dried ſpecimens of the plants in queſtion, has hence been led to place the ſame plant, under different genera; and to conſider the Hemerocallis of the Botaniſts Repoſitory, as only a variety of H. Japonica, but ſtill admitting it as an Hemerocallis. Now, as we have no doubt, (nor do we think any one can, that will take the trouble to examine the diſſections given with each figure,) that if the one is an Hemerocallis, the other muſt be admitted of the ſame family; ſo, have we made no ſcruple in rejecting the generic name of Lilium, for the preſent plant; although we would gladly have adopted the ſpecific one of Longiflora, had not that of Alba, already obtained ſo generally in our gardens; a rule, for our direction, paramount to all others as to ſpecific denomination.

Hypoxis obliqua

PLATE CXCV.

HYPOXIS OBLIQUA.

Oblique-leaved Hypoxis.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pistil.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla six-partita, persistens, superna. Cal. tubi bad magnitudo. Spatha bivalvis.

Blossom six-parted, remaining, above. Cup-like narrower at the base. Sheath two-valved.

See Hypoxis, Gen. Pl. Cl. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hypoxis foliis lineari-ensiformibus, glabris, longitudine scapum superantibus; flore albo; capsulis [illegible] glabris; radice fibrosa.

Hypoxis with mostly three flowers on the [illegible] which are hairy, the length of the leaves; five-lobed [illegible] times the length of the flowers; leaves linearly lance-shaped, obliquely bent downward, smooth; root fibrous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Petal of the Blossom, with its Chive, [illegible]
2. The Seed-bud, [illegible] with a part of the tube of the blossom, to which the Chives are fixed.
3. The Seed-bud, [illegible] magnified.

This species of Hypoxis is from the Cape of Good Hope, and, we believe, lately in the possession of G. Hibbert, Esq. Clapham; from whose collection our drawing was made, in June, this year, 1801. It appears to be a hardy greenhouse plant; but, it certainly more [illegible] than [illegible], and, from its general character, we should judge the propagation would be from the roots.

Professor Jacquin has given the Hypoxis Obliqua in his Icones Plantarum Rarioribus, 2: t. 371; and in his Supplement to the Collectanea, 24; but we scarcely suppose from a more vigorous specimen, than ours, as the appearance of a woolly character, at the margin of the leaves, was not to be traced in our plant, although every other part is exact. Wherefore, we have retained his name, though we have adopted the latter part of his specific character, to introduce one which we consider, of more consequence, as opposed to those with hairless roots, this being fibrous.

PLATE CXCV.

HYPOXIS OBLIQUA.

Oblique-leaved Hypoxis.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla ſex-partita, perſiſtens, ſupera. Capſula baſi anguſtior. Spatha bivalvis.	Blossom ſix-parted, remaining, above. Capſule narrower at the baſe. Sheath two valved. See Hypoxis stellata. Pl. CI. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hypoxis ſcapo ſubtrifloro, piloſo, longitudine foliorum; pedunculis flore triplo longioribus; foliis lineari-lanceolatis, oblique flexis, glabris; radice fibroſa.	Hypoxis with moſtly three flowers on the ſtem, which is hairy, the length of the leaves; foot-ſtalks three times the length of the flower; leaves linearly lance-ſhaped, obliquely bent downward, ſmooth; root fibrous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Petal of the Bloſſom, with its Chive, as attached to its baſe.
2. The Seed-bud, on its foot-ſtalk, with a part of the tube of the bloſſom, to which the Chives are fixed.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit, magnified.

This ſpecies of Hypoxis is from the Cape of Good Hope; and, we believe, ſolely in the poſſeſſion of G. Hibbert, Eſq. Clapham; from whoſe collection our drawing was made, in June, this year, 1801. It appears to be a hardy green-houſe plant; but, is certainly more curious than handſome, and, from its general character, we ſhould judge the propagation would be from the root.

Profeſſor Jacquin has given the Hypoxis Obliqua in his Icones Plantarum Rariorum, 2. t. 371; and in his Supplement to the Collectanea, 54; but, we muſt ſuppoſe from a more vigorous ſpecimen than ours; as, the appearance of a woolly character, at the margin of the leaves, was not to be traced in our plant, although every other part is exact. Wherefore, we have retained his name, though we have rejected the latter part of his ſpecific character, to introduce one, which we conſider, of more conſequence, as oppoſed to thoſe with bulbous roots, this being fibrous.

Ixia maculata

PLATE CXCVI.

IXIA MACULATA.

Spotted-flowered Ixia.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, patens, æqualis. STAMINA tria, erecto-inclinato-patula.	BLOSSOM 6 petals, spreading, equal. CHIVES three, upright, spreading. See IXIA RUFESCENS, Pl. XIV. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia foliis ensiformibus, glabris, scapo duplo brevioribus; floribus alternis, sub-spicatis; petalis infi obscuris, ovatis, concavis; stigmatibus bifidis.	Ixia with sword-shaped, smooth leaves, half the length of the flower-stem; flowers alternate, rather spiked; petals dark at the base, egg-shaped and concave; summits two-cleft.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two valves of the Empalement.
2. A Flower cut and spread open, with the Chives in their natural station.
3. The Pointal complete, with one of the Summits detached and magnified.

This Ixia has been long cultivated in Britain, so says Miller, &c. but, till within these few years, we have not seen it in our gardens; perhaps it has been (like many others) lost to us, and recently introduced with the multitude of other species, which now decorate our green-houses; either from the Cape of Good Hope or Holland. It is one of the most desirable of the genus, from the length of time it continues in flower; which is, at least a month, from the first flowers beginning to expand. It increases by the bulb, and is to be cultivated as other common Ixias. Flowers in May or June.

Nymphæa cærulea.

PLATE CXCVII.

NYMPHÆA CŒRULEA.

Blue Water-Lily.

CLASS XIII. ORDER I.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Many Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium inferum, tetraphyllum, magnum, supra coloratum, persistens.

COROLLA. Petala numerosa (quindecem sæpe,) germinis lateri insidentia, ferme plus quam simplici.

STAMINA. Filamenta numerosa (septuaginta sæpe,) plana, curva, obtusa, brevia. Antheræ oblongæ, filamentorum margini adnatæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum, magnum. Stylus nullus. Stigma orbiculatum, planum, peltato-sessile, radiis notatum, margine recurvum, persistens.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca dura, ovata, carnosa, indehiscens, collo angustata apice coronata, multilocularis (decem ad quindecem locularis,) pulpa plena.

SEMINA plurima, subrotunda.

EXPALEMENT. Cup beneath, four leaved, large, coloured above, permanent.

BLOSSOM. Petals numerous (often fifteen,) placed on the side of the seed-bud, in more than one row.

CHIVES. Threads numerous (often seventy,) flat, curved, blunt, short. Tips oblong, fixed to the margin of the threads.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-shaped, large. Shaft, none. Summit round, flat, central, sitting, marked in rays, scolloped at the edge, remaining.

SEED-VESSEL. Berry hard, egg-shaped, fleshy, rough, narrowed at the neck, crowned at the top, many-celled (from ten to fifteen cells,) full of pulp.

SEEDS many, roundish.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Nymphæa foliis cordato-orbiculatis, scolioribus crenatis, lobis acutis imbricatis, acuminatis, petalis acutis, lanceolatis, cæruleis.

Nymphæa with between heart-shaped and round leaves, the old ones scolloped, lobes sharp, tiled, and tapered; petals sharp, lance-shaped, and blue.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Chive.
2. The Seed-bud and Summit.
3. The Seed-bud, cut transversely, to shew the number of cells.

AMONGST aquatic or water plants, the Nymphæas are undoubtedly the most desirable for cultivation; although, we should agree to the exclusion of N. Nelumbo, &c. now forming a distinct genus in the Sp. Plant. of Willdenow, taken from Ulloa's Ed. of Jussieu's Gen. Plant. clothed from the natural characters under the title of Nelumbium.s. This plant may be kept in the green-house, or hot-house, in a large tub filled with water and a small portion of mud at the bottom. It propagates by the root, and the flowers, which are extremely fragrant, are produced in August, in which month, this year, our drawing was made, from a large plant in the Hitchenian collection; but, from an exhibition in the figure, we were obliged to finish the plate from a plant, in the collection of J. Vere, Esq. Kettlington Gore, still in flower, the beginning of October. The leaves of this species are most beautifully scolloped, and near a foot in diameter; but the indentations are scarcely to be perceived in the younger, one of which, as we could not introduce the larger, is shewn on the plate of the natural size.

It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced to the Royal Gardens, Kew, by Mr. F. Masson, about the year 1792.

PLATE CXCVII.

NYMPHÆA CŒRULEA.

Blue Water-Lily.

CLASS XIII. ORDER I.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Many Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium inferum, tetraphyllum, magnum, ſupra coloratum, perſiſtens.

COROLLA. Petala numeroſa (quindecem ſæpe,) germinis lateri inſidentia, ſerie plus quam ſimplici.

STAMINA. Filamenta numeroſa (ſeptuaginta ſæpe,) plana, curva, obtuſa, brevia. Antheræ oblongæ, filamentorum margini adnatæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum, magnum. Stylus nullus. Stigma orbiculatum, planum, peltato-ſeſſile, radiis notatum, margine crenatum, perſiſtens.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca dura, ovata, carnoſa, rudis, collo anguſtata apice coronata, multilocularis (decem ad quindecem loculis,) pulpa plena.

SEMINA plurima, ſubrotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Cup beneath, four leaved, large, coloured above, permanent.

BLOSSOM. Petals numerous (often fifteen,) placed on the ſide of the ſeed-bud, in more than one row.

CHIVES. Threads numerous (often ſeventy,) flat, curved, blunt, ſhort. Tips oblong, fixed to the margin of the threads.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-ſhaped, large. Shaft, none. Summit round, flat, central, ſitting, marked in rays, ſcolloped at the edge, remaining.

SEED-VESSEL. Berry hard, egg-ſhaped, fleſhy, rough, narrowed at the neck, crowned at the top, many-celled (from ten to fifteen cells,) full of pulp.

SEEDS many, roundiſh.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Nymphæa foliis cordato-orbiculatis, ſenioribus crenatis, lobis acutis imbricatis, acuminatis; petalis acutis, lanceolatis, cæruleis.

Nymphæa with between heart-ſhaped and round leaves, the old ones ſcolloped, lobes ſharp, tiled, and tapered; petals ſharp, lance-ſhaped, and blue.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Chive.
2. The Seed-bud and Summit.
3. The Seed-bud, cut tranſverſely, to ſhew the number of cells.

AMONGST aquatic or water plants, the Nymphæas are undoubtedly the moſt deſirable in cultivation; although, we ſhould agree to the excluſion of N. Nelumbo, &c. now forming a diſtinct genus in the Sp. Plant. of Willdenow; taken from Uſteri's Ed. of Juſſieu's Gen. Plant. claſſed from the natural characters, under the title of Nelumbium's. This plant may be kept in the green-houſe, or hot-houſe, in a large tub filled with water and a ſmall portion of mud at the bottom. It propagates by the root, and the flowers, which are extremely fragrant, are produced in Auguſt, in which month, this year, our drawing was made, from a large plant in the Hibbertian collection; but, from an omiſſion in the figure, we were obliged to finiſh the plate from a plant, in the collection of J. Vere, Eſq. Kenſington Gore, ſtill in flower, the beginning of October. The leaves of this ſpecies are moſt beautifully ſcolloped, and near a foot in diameter; but the indentitions are ſcarcely to be perceived in the younger; one of which, as we could not introduce the larger, is ſhewn on the plate of the natural ſize.

It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced to the Royal Gardens, Kew, by Mr. F. Maſſon, about the year 1792.

Bauera rubioides

PLATE CXCVIII.

BAUERA RUBIOIDES.

Three-leaved Bauera.

CLASS XIII. ORDER II.

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA. Many Chives. Two Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

[illegible]

Empalement. Cup eight-leaved, remaining; leaflets tapered, reflexed, and toothed.

Blossom. Eight petals, egg-shaped, concave, spreading, equal, larger than the cup.

Chives. Threads numerous, hair-like, shorter than the blossom, fixed into the receptacle. Tips roundish, obtuse and erect.

Pointal. Seed-bud nearly egg shaped, hairy. Shafts two, thread-shaped, long, curved at the ends. Summits simple.

Seed-vessel. Capsule roundish, hairy, splitting at the top, two cells, two valves.

Seeds many, roundish.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible]

Shrub with leaves composed of three leaflets, toothed at the point, growing close to the stem, and opposite.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

PLATE CXCVIII.

BAUERA RUBIOIDES.

Three-leaved Bauera.

CLASS XIII. ORDER II.

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA. Many Chives. Two Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium octophyllum, foliolis persistentibus, acuminatis, reflexis, dentatis.

COROLLA. Petala octo, ovata, concava, patentia, æqualia, calyce majora.

STAMINA. Filamenta numerosa, capillaria, corolla breviora, receptaculo inserta. Antheræ latiusculæ, obtusæ, erectæ.

PISTILLA. Germen subovatum villosum. Styli duo, filiformes, longe, apice curvati. Stigmata simplicia.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula subrotunda, pilosa, apice dehiscens, bilocularis, bivalvis.

SEMINA plurima, subrotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Cup eight-leaved, remaining, leaflets tapered, reflexed, and toothed.

BLOSSOM. Eight petals, egg-shaped, concave, spreading, equal, larger than the cup.

CHIVES. Threads numerous, hair-like, shorter than the blossom, fixed into the receptacle. Tips broadish, obtuse and erect.

POINTALS. Seed-bud nearly egg-shaped, hairy. Shafts two, thread-shaped, long, curved at the ends. Summits simple.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule roundish, hairy, splitting at the top, two cells, two valves.

SEEDS many, roundish.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Bauera foliis ternatis, apice dentatis, sessilibus, oppositis.

Bauera with leaves composed of three leaflets, toothed at the point, growing close to the stem, and opposite.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, with the Chives and Pointal.
2. The Chives and Pointal magnified.
3. The Empalement, Seed-bud, Shafts, and Summits, magnified.
4. The Seed-bud cut transversely, with the seeds in the cells, magnified.

THIS handsome shrub, a native of Port Jackson, New Holland, was first raised at the seat of the Hon. the Marchioness of Rockingham, Hillingdon, Middlesex, in the year 1793; and, from a plant, in the conservatory, still in flower, this present month November, our drawing was made, at the Nursery, Hammersmith. It is hardy, although delicate in structure, and flourishes in the green-house. The stem of the plant from which our figure was taken, although the oldest in the kingdom, and near six feet high, is scarce the thickness of a quill at the base, therefore must be supported. The young shoots and leaves are covered with a slight pile; the smaller branches stand out at right angles, proceeding from the insertion of the leaves, and the whole plant has, at first sight, much the appearance of a Rubus. It is propagated by cuttings, made in the month of March, and put under a small bell-glass on the heat of a hot-bed; the cuttings should be from the extreme ends of the young shoots. Sir J. Banks, Bart. P. R. S. &c. from whose natural genius and love for the science, and by whose fostering and liberal hand to promote it, the study of Botany has become so general a taste; has named this genus, in honour of two most eminent Botanical painters, of the name of Bauer, natives of Germany, and brothers. The one, now under the immediate patronage of Sir Joseph, as Botanical Painter to his Majesty at Kew; well known for his superb and excellent coloured engravings of Heaths, &c. in large folio. The younger considered no less able, engaged under the same influence, with the other artists, &c. who are now upon the last expedition for discovery to the South Sea; but not equally known to Botanists, as the person who accompanied the late Dr. Sibthorpe, on his voyages through Greece; and whose pencil has produced all those drawings, designed to decorate and illustrate the famous Flora Græca, preparing for the public, under the auspices of the intelligent Dr. Smith, P. L. S. &c. &c.

Camellia Japonica
Var. flore rubro plenus

PLATE CXCIX.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA. *Var. flo. rubro pleno.*

Double red Camellia.

CLASS XVI. ORDER VI. *of Schreber's 23th edit. of Gen. Plant.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Threads united. Many Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX imbricatus, polyphyllus; foliolis interioribus majoribus.

EXTERIORLY filed, many-leaved; the inner leaves the largest.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER OF VARIETY.

Camellia foliis lanceolatis basi attenuatis, junioribus rubescentes; petalis interioribus divaricato-erectis; floribus plenis, rubris.

Camellia with the older leaves tapered at the base, the younger ones reddish; the inner petals stand upright spreading different ways; flowers double and red.

Again here we to call upon the indulgence of our Botanical friends for their sufferance, in a third intrusion on the forms of our own prescription. But, as we had given the two other varieties of this fine plant; and taking it for granted, by judging from our own feelings, that a figure of this very beautiful variety would be agreeable to us all; that they might be (by comparison) able to decide upon the difference which does exist, but has been doubted by many, between this, and the Striped Var., figured Vol. II. Pl. XCI. It has been thought by many, who have not seen this plant; that it was but the Striped Var. which had lost its variegation. This is certainly not the case; for, it stands as distinct from the Striped, as from the White variety; which may be readily traced, either from the plants themselves, or our figures, by comparing the specific, or rather differing character we have assigned to each. The Double red Camellia was introduced about the year 1794 from China, by R. Preston, Esq. Woodhall, Essex.

The largest plant now in Europe, of this variety, is in the select and most valuable collection of the Hon. T. Grenville, Esq. Farlington, Sussexshire, 10 ft. high, from China in the highest perfection. It is propagated by cuttings, or layers; and delights in a light, fresh loam, with about one-third of the pot, from the bottom, filled with peat earth. It flowers from November, till February, in the Hot-house; or from January, till April, if kept in the Green house. Our figure was taken, in November, this year, at the Hammersmith Nursery.

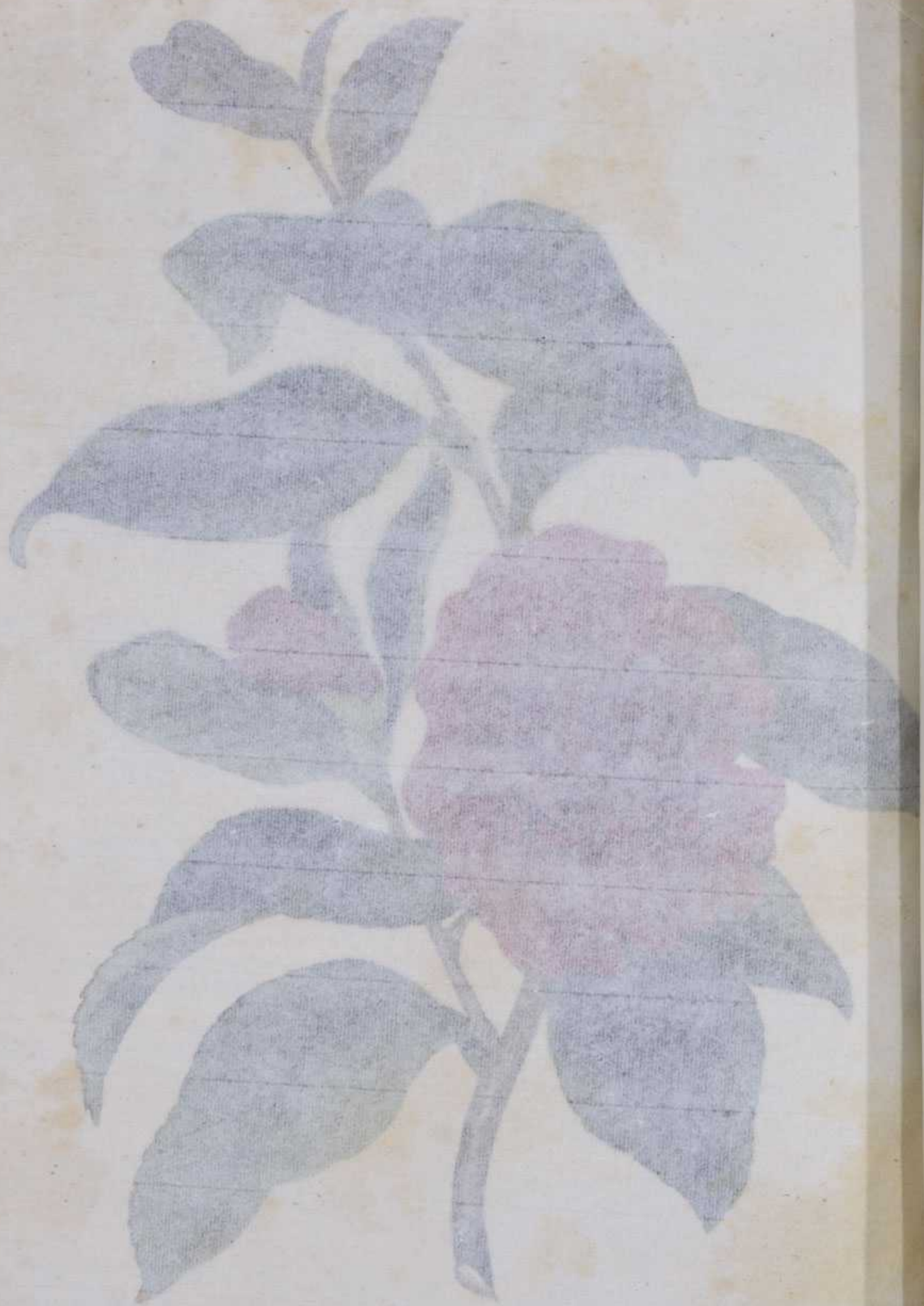

PLATE CXCIX.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA. *Var. flo. rubro pleno.*

Double red Camellia.

CLASS XVI. ORDER VI. *of Schreber's 8th edit. of Gen. Plant.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Threads united. Many Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX imbricatus, polyphyllus; foliolis interioribus majoribus.	EXCALEMENT tiled, many-leaved; the inner leaflets the largeſt.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER OF VARIETY.

Camellia foliis fenioribus baſi attenuatis, juvenibus rubentibus; petalis interioribus divaricato-erectis; floribus plenis, rubris.	Camellia with the older leaves tapered at the baſe, the younger ones reddiſh; the inner petals ſtand upright ſpreading different ways; flowers double and red.

AGAIN have we to call upon the indulgence of our Botanical friends for their ſufferance, in a third intruſion on the forms of our own preſcription. But, as we had given the two other varieties of this fine plant; and taking it for granted, by judging from our own feelings, that a figure of this very ſource variety would be agreeable to moſt; that they might be (by compariſon) able to decide upon the difference which does exiſt, but has been denied by many, between this, and the Striped Var.; ſee our figure, Vol. II. Pl. XCI. It has been thought by moſt, who have not ſeen this plant; that it was but the Striped Var. which had loſt its variegation. This is certainly not the caſe; for, it ſtands as diſtinct from the Striped, as from the White variety; which may be readily traced, either from the plants themſelves, or our figures; by comparing the ſpecific, or rather differing character we have aſſigned to each. The Double red Camellia was introduced about the year 1794 from China, by R. Preſton, Eſq. Woodford, Eſſex.

The largeſt plant now in Europe, of this variety, is in the ſelect and moſt valuable collection of the Hon. T. Greville, Eſq. Paddington, imported, laſt year, from China in the higheſt perfection. It is propagated by cuttings, or layers; and delights in a light, ſandy loam; with about one-third of the pot, from the bottom, filled with peat earth. It flowers from November, till February, in the Hot-houſe; or from January, till April, if kept in the Green-houſe. Our figure was taken, in November, this year, at the Hammerſmith Nurſery.

Melaleuca hypericifolia.

PLATE CC.

MELALEUCA HYPERICIFOLIA.

St. John's-wort-leaved Melaleuca.

CLASS XVIII. ORDER IV.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Threads in many Sets. Many Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx quinquefidus, semiuperus. Petala quinque. Filamenta multa, longissima, decusata in quinque corpora. Pistillum unum. Capsula trilocularis.	Cup five-cleft, half above. Petals five. Threads numerous, very long, united into five bodies. Pointal one. Capsule three-celled.

See Melaleuca ericifolia, Pl. CLXXV. Vol. III.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Melaleuca foliis oppositis, elliptico-oblongis, unicinervis; floribus conferti; filamentis longissimis, flavescentibus, apice radiatim multifidis.	Melaleuca with opposite leaves, elliptic-oblong, one-nerved; flowers clustered; threads very long, yellow, rayed and many-cleft at the top.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower, natural size.
2. One of the five bundles of threads, with its petal, to which it is attached at the base, magnified.
3. The cup, seed-bud, style and summit, natural size, the summit detached and magnified.

About the year 1798 this plant was first raised from seeds, by the late Mr. William Malcolm, Nurseryman, at Stockwell, Surrey, and was, from the very great resemblance it bears to the St. John's-worts, so denominated, until it flowered. It has now become one of the ornaments, of which are generally termed, Botany Bay plants, yet unquestionably ranks with the handsomest whether for its foliage, form of growth, or flowers, which last are of a most admired red-purple, [illegible] in painting. The singular manner in which the flowers seem to issue out, as it were, from the old wood, in a horizontal direction, is common to many other species of the Genus. It grows to the height of four or five feet, very erect in every part, is easily increased by cuttings, and thrives best in peat earth. Although it is found in great luxuriancy grounds in New South Wales, see Linnean Transactions, Vol. III. p. 275, nevertheless, with us, a dry, or damp situation in the green-house, appears equally congenial to it. In the month of September 1799, our drawing was taken at the Conservatory of E. James, Esq. Greenwich Park.

Melaleuca hypericifolia

PLATE CC.

MELALEUCA HYPERICIFOLIA.

St. John's-wort-leaved Melaleuca.

CLASS XVIII. ORDER IV.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Threads in many Sets. Many Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx quinquefidus, femifuperus. Petala quinque. Filamenta multa, longiffima, connata in quinque corpora. Piftillum unum. Capfula trilocularis.

Cup five-cleft, half above. Petals five. Threads numerous, very long, united into five bodies. Pointal one. Capfule three-celled.

See Melaleuca ericæfolia, Pl. CLXXV. Vol. III.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Melaleuca foliis oppofitis, eliptico-oblongis, uninerviis; floribus confertis; filamentis longiffimis, linearibus, apice radiato-multifidis.

Melaleuca with oppofite leaves, eliptic-oblong, one-nerved; flowers cluftered; threads very long, linear, rayed and many-cleft at the top.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower, natural fize.
2. One of the five bundles of Chives, with its petal, to which it is attached at the bafe, magnified
3. The cup, feed-bud, fhaft and fummit, natural fize, the fummit detached and magnified.

About the year 1792 this plant was firft raifed from feeds, by the late Mr. William Malcolm, Nurferyman, at Stockwell, Surry; and was, from the very great refemblance it bears to the St. John's-worts, fo denominated, until it flowered. It has now become one of the commoneft, of what are generally termed, Botany Bay plants; yet unqueftionably ranks with the handfomeft whether for its foliage, form of growth, or flowers, which are of a moft beautiful red-purple, fcarcely to be imitated in painting. The fingular manner in which the flower-ftem is thrown out, as it were, from the old wood, in a horizontal direction, is common to many other fpecies of the Genus. It grows to the height of four or five feet, very erect in every part; is eafily increafed by cuttings, and thrives beft in peat earth. Although it is faid to grow in fwampy grounds in New South Wales, fee Linnæan Tranfactions, Vol. III. p. 279, nevertheleſs, with us, a dry, or damp fituation in the green-houfe, appears equally congenial to it. In the month of September 1799, our drawing was taken at the Confervatory of R. James, Efq. Grofvenor Place.

Aizoon canariense

PLATE CCI.

AIZOON CANARIENSE.

Purſlane-leaved Aizoon.

CLASS XII. ORDER IV.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA. Twenty Chives. Five Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quinquepartitum, laciniis lanceolatis, perſiſtentibus.
COROLLA nulla.
STAMINA. Filamenta plurima, capillaria, fauci calycis per phalanges in ſerta. Antheræ ſimplices.
PISTILLA. Germen pentagonum, ſuperum. Stili quinque, ſimplices. Stigmata ſimplicia.
PERICARPIUM. Capſula ventricoſa, retuſa, pentagona, quinquelocularis, quinque valvis.
SEMINA plura, ſubrotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, five-parted; segments lance-shaped, remaining.
BLOSSOM none.
CHIVES. Threads numerous, hair-like, inserted into the hollow part of the cup in bundles. Tips simple.
POINTALS. Seed-bud five-sided, short. Styles five, simple. Stigmas simple.
SEED-VESSEL. Capsule bellied, decayed, five-celled, five-cleft, five-valved.
SEEDS many, roundish.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Aizoon foliis cuneiformi-ovatis; floribus foliatis, ſubſeſſilibus, axillaribus.

Aizoon with leaves but wedge-and-egg-shaped; flowers leafy, growing almost close to the stem from the insertion of the leaves.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement ſhewn from the inſide.
2. The ſame ſhewn from the outſide.
3. A Chive magnified.
4. The Pointals natural ſize.
5. The ſame, magnified.

THIS plant is herbaceous, and is found near the ſea coaſt, in moſt parts of the world, within the tropics. It has a character common to many Genera of the natural order of Succulents, ſuch as Mesembryanthemum, Craſſula, &c. that of an indeterminate number of [illegible]; which in this genus extend from three, to five, on different plants; this circumſtance has [illegible] and has unfortunately occaſioned ſome confuſion. Brown in his Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica has deſcribed it as growing on that Iſland, and with five pointals, therefore placed it in his 20th genus, Portulaca. Sloane, &c. treated it as Portulaca, to which, as the genus now ſtands, it is an very alien. Linnæus, in his Hiſpanicum, publiſhed in 1758, having found the plant in Spain with three pointals, immediately placed it to another genus, Hallimus; upon whoſe authority, encouraged by Burman, who acknowledges a variation in the number of pointals, in different plants, [illegible] the adjacent Caribee Iſlands.) Linnæus took up the pillar, ſaid to have but three pointals, under his ſecond genus, [illegible] the plant ſaid to be cultivated by Miller in the Hort. Kew; under the ſame ſecond genus, we have no difficulty in referring that, to the Aizoon canarienſe of the ſame work. As the item of flowering was being noticed, the diſtinction of character could not be obſerved, and the genus introduced, called upon the genus diecious of Miller. Burmann, in his Edition of Rumphius's Herbal of Amboyna, has it as Portulaca; and Pluknet as Portulaca from Eaſt Indian ſpecimens; with numbers of other Synonyms from different parts, as Egypt, the Canary Iſlands, &c. &c. under different names.

Seeds received from Spain of our plant were ſown by Mr. Anderſon in 1798, in the gardens of Jeſſe, Eſq. Kenſington Gore; ſince which time, it has annually died to the ground, about November, and been reproduced in Spring; from this circumſtance, the great delicacy of the plant, and having been treated as an annual, it has been expeditiously loſt to this country, though [illegible] cultivated. It may be intereſting to ſow every parcel of ſeeds which arrives from either the Eaſt or Weſt Indies. [illegible] and ſhould be by cuttings made early in the year, and put in a hot-bed to accelerate their growth, and ſhould be planted in rich loamy earth. It flowers from July till September. [illegible] than one year, it muſt be kept in the hot-houſe.

PLATE CCI.

AIZOON CANARIENSE.

Purſlane-leaved Aizoon.

CLASS XII. ORDER IV.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA. Twenty Chives. Five Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quinquepartitum; laciniis lanceolatis, perſiſtentibus.
COROLLA nulla.
STAMINA. Filamenta plurima, capillaria, ſinui calycis per phalanges in ſerta. Antheræ ſimplices.
PISTILLA. Germen pentagonum, ſuperum. Stili quinque, ſimplices. Stigmata ſimplicia.
PERICARPIUM. Capſula ventricoſa, retuſa, pentagona, quinquelocularis, quinque valvis.
SEMINA plura, ſubrotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, five-parted; ſegments lance-ſhaped, remaining.
BLOSSOM none.
CHIVES. Threads numerous, hair-like, inſerted into the hollow part of the cup in bunches. Tips ſimple.
POINTALS. Seed-bud five-ſided, above. Shafts five, ſimple. Summits ſimple.
SEED-VESSEL. Capſule bellied, dented, five-ſided, five-celled, five-valved.
SEEDS many, roundiſh.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Aizoon foliis cuneiformi-ovatis; floribus ſolitariis, ſubſeſſilibus, axillaribus.

Aizoon with leaves between wedge and egg-ſhaped; flowers ſolitary, growing almoſt cloſe to the ſtem from the inſertion of the leaves.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement ſhewn from the inſide.
2. The ſame ſhewn from the outſide.
3. A Chive magnified.
4. The Pointals natural ſize.
5. The ſame, magnified.

THIS plant is herbaceous, and is found near the ſea coaſt, in moſt parts of the world, within the tropics. It has a character common to many Genera of the natural order of ſucculents, ſuch as Meſembryanthemum, Craſſula, &c. that of an indeterminate number of pointals; which, in this genus, extend from three, to five, on different plants; this circumſtance not having been ſufficiently attended to has unfortunately occaſioned ſome confuſion. Brown in his Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica has deſcribed it as growing on that Iſland, and with five pointals, therefore placed it to its right genus. Plumier, Sloane, &c. treated it as Portulaca, to which, as the genus now ſtands, it in no way affines. Læfling in his Iter Hiſpanicum, publiſhed in 1758, having found the plant in Spain with three pointals, immediately placed it to another genus, Halimum; upon whoſe authority, corroborated by Jacquin, (who acknowledges a variation in the number of pointals, on different plants, found in the different Caribee Iſlands,) Linnæus took up the plant, ſaid to have but three pointals, under the title Seſuvium. As to the plant ſaid to be cultivated by Miller in the Hort. Kew: under the laſt named genus, we have no difficulty in referring that, to the Aizoon canarienſe of the ſame work; as the time of flowering not being noticed, the diſtinction of character could not be obſerved, and the genus introduced, taken upon the *gratis dictum* of Miller. Burmann, in his Ed: of Rumphius's plants of Amboyna, has it as Halimus; and Plukenet as Portulaca from Eaſt Indian ſpecimens; with numbers of other Botaniſts from different parts; as Ægypt, the Canary Iſlands, &c. &c. under different names.

Seeds received from Spain of our plant were ſown by Mr. Anderſon in 1798, at the gardens of J. Vere, Eſq. Kenſington Gore; ſince which time, it has annually died to the ground, about November, and re-appeared in Spring; from this circumſtance, the great delicacy of the plant, and having been treated as an annual, it has been repeatedly loſt to this country; though ſo conſtantly introduced, in almoſt every parcel of ſeeds which arrives from either the Eaſt or Weſt Indies. It may be increaſed by cuttings made early in the year, and put in a hot-bed to accelerate their growth, and ſhould be planted in rich loamy earth. It flowers from July till September. To preſerve it more than one year, it muſt be kept in the hot-houſe.

Samyda serrulata

PLATE CCII.

SAMYDA SERRULATA.

Sawed-leaved Samyda.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, interne coloratum; tubus campanulatus, decemſtriatus; limbus quinquefidus, laciniis ovatis planis, patentiſſimis, obtuſis, duabus acumine auctis.

COROLLA nulla.

Nectarium monophyllum, conicum, truncatum, decemſtriatum, longitudine fere calycis, ejuſque limbo ad baſin inſertum, ore obtuſe 10 ad 18-dentato.

STAMINA. Filamenta nulla. Antheræ decem ad octo-decem, oblongæ, erectæ, parvæ, dentibus nectarii inſidentes.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum. Stylus ſubulatus, erectus, longitudine nectarii. Stigma capitatum, obtuſum.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ſubrotunda, quadriſulcata, coriacea, craſſa, unilocularis, quadrivalvis.

SEMINA plurima, ſubovata, obtuſa, baſi foraminulo notata, valvulis affixa, obvoluta pellicula pulpoſa.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, coloured within; tube bell-ſhaped, ten-ſtriped; border five-cleft, ſegments egg-ſhaped, ſmooth, very much ſpread, obtuſe, two lengthened by a pointed end.

BLOSSOM none.

Honey-cup, one leaf, conical, appearing cut off, ten-ſtriped, nearly the length of the cup and fixed to it at the baſe of the border, obtuſely from 10 to 18-toothed at the mouth.

CHIVES. Threads none. Tips from 10 to 18, oblong, upright, ſmall, fixed to the teeth of honeycup.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-ſhaped. Shaft awl-ſhaped, upright, the length of the honey-cup. Summit headed, blunt.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule roundiſh, four-furrowed, leathery, thick, one-celled, four valves.

SEEDS many, nearly egg-ſhaped, blunt, marked with a ſmall hole at the baſe, fixed to the valves, ſurrounded with a ſlight pulpy ſkin.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Samyda floribus roſeis, dodecandris; foliis ovato-oblongis, ſerrulatis.

Samyda with roſy coloured flowers having twelve chives; leaves between egg-ſhaped and oblong, ſlightly ſawed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, with its honey-cup, and the tips, cut and ſpread open.
2. The Pointal and ſeed-bud natural ſize, the ſummit detached and magnified.
3. The Seed-bud cut tranſverſely and magnified, to ſhew the number of valves and ſituation of the ſeeds.

THE Sawed-leaved Samyda is an inhabitant of moſt of the Weſt India Iſlands, but was received in England, about the year 1795, from the Iſland of St. Vincent; tranſmitted from thence, by Mr. Anderſon, curator of the Botanic garden, originally eſtabliſhed there, under the ſanction of our government, by Dr. Young. It is a very tender plant, grows to about three feet in height, making but few ſmall branches, and rather weak in the ſtem. Our drawing was taken in July this year at the garden of T. Evans, Eſq. Stepney, who we believe firſt had it to flower in this kingdom. It is propagated by cuttings; muſt be kept in the bark-bed of the hot-houſe, and ſhould be planted in very rich mould.

Ixia columnaris

Drawn at the Cape of Good Hope by F. Bauer & Sowerby

PLATE CCIII.

IXIA COLUMNARIS.

Columnar-chived Ixia.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 6-petala, patens, æqualis.	Blossom 6 petals, ſpreading, equal.
Stigmata tria, erectiuſculo-patula.	Summits three, upright-ſpreading.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia filamentis baſi cohærentibus; floribus capitatis; corollis purpureis.	Ixia with threads united at the baſe; flowers grow in heads; bloſſoms purple.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two Valves of the empalement.
2. A Bloſſom cut open.
3. The Chives and Pointal, with the tube of the bloſſom, the border cut off.
4. The Chives cut and ſpread open, with the tube of the bloſſom, magnified.
5. The Pointal and Seed-bud, with one of the Summits detached and magnified.

Here we have a plant which preſents one of thoſe obſtacles, conſtantly met, in all attempts to a ſyſtematic arrangement of the productions of nature. Every feature of Ixia we find poſitively expreſſed, but in the unison of the Threads; a circumſtance, which Linnæus in his ſyſtem, always deemed of ſuch ſingular moment, that a number of Genera have been formed, from this natural order of plants, hinging on this only character.

But, as this plant has been named, and accurately deſcribed by Mr. Salisbury, in the Prodromus to his garden 36. n. 18; and continued, from him, by Profeſſor Martyn, in his Edit. of Miller's Dict. article Ixia, 50; in the following therefore ſuch ſuperiour judgments to our own, we have thought it proper, not to make any alteration; and in conſequence, have retained his Generic and Specific title. The extreme brilliance of the flowers of Ixia Columnaris, pervading all the varieties, (of which we have drawings of 6,) is not exceeded by any in the whole Genus; they generally, are not longer expanded than for about four hours, and that only under a hot ſun; from about eight, till twelve o'clock; when they cloſe for the day; but nevertheleſs they have a permanence not uſual in Ixias, as the ſame bloſſoms will open diurnally for above a week. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and came firſt to England, by the way of Holland, about the year 1794. It flowers in June and July, amongſt the lateſt of the tribe, and increaſes by the root in abundance. Our figure was taken at the Hammerſmith Nurſery.

Geranium laciniatum
Vor flore purpureo.

PLATE CCIV

GERANIUM LACINIATUM. [illegible]

Ragged-leaved Geranium. [illegible]

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Monogyna. Stigmata quinque.
Fructus rostratus, pentacoccus.

One Pointal. Five Summits.
Fruit [illegible]

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium [illegible]

Geranium [illegible]

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement magnified.
2. The Chives, [illegible]
3. The Pointal and [illegible] magnified.

This very handsome variety, [illegible] was imported in 1800, from the Cape of Good Hope, [illegible] flowered last year, in the month of June, [illegible] of prints in this kingdom. Mr. Allen, [illegible] order and perfection, and to whose kind [illegible] he has not, as yet, been able to increase it [illegible] may, by the root, as are the other species [illegible] it differently from the rest of the Geraniums [illegible]

PLATE CCIV.

GERANIUM LACINIATUM. *Var. flore purpureo.*

Ragged-leaved Geranium. *Purple flowered Variety.*

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque.	One POINTAL. Five ſummits.
FRUCTUS roſtratus, penta-coccus.	FRUIT furniſhed with long awns; five dry berries.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

GERANIUM foliis radicalibus, integris laciniatiſque, petiolis filiformibus; calycibus monophillis; ſtaminibus quinque fertilibus; radice tuberoſa; floribus purpureis.	GERANIUM with leaves growing from the root, entire and jagged, footſtalks thread-ſhaped; cups one-leaved; five fertile chives; root tuberous; flowers purple.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement magnified.
2. The Chives ſpread open.
3. The Pointal and ſeed-bud magnified.

THIS very handſome variety, (for we cannot conſider it as a ſpecies,) of the Geranium laciniatum, was imported in 1800, from the Cape of Good Hope, by G. Hibbert Eſq.; in whoſe collection it flowered, laſt year, in the month of June, when our drawing was taken; and we believe it is in no other at preſent in this kingdom. Mr. Allen, under whoſe care that collection is preſerved in ſuch high order and perfection, and to whoſe kind communications, we are much indebted; informs us, that he has not, as yet, been able to increaſe it; but, from every appearance, the plant, he has no doubt, may, by the root, as are the other ſpecies which have the tuberous character; and that he did not treat it differently from the reſt of the Geraniums which compoſe this branch of that intereſting family.

Platylobium lanceolatum

PLATE CCV.

PLATYLOBIUM LANCEOLATUM.

Lance-ſhaped-leaved Flat-pea.

CLASS XVII. ORDER II.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Chives in two Sets. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx campanulatus, quinquefidus; laciniis duabus ſuperioribus maximis, obtuſis. Stamina omnia connata. Legumen pedicellatum, compreſſum, dorſo alatum; polyſpermum.

Cup bell-ſhaped, five-cleft: the two upper ſegments very large and obtuſe. Chives all united. Pod on a footſtalk, compreſſed, winged along the back, [illegible].

See Plate CCXX. Vol. III. [illegible]

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Platylobium foliis glabriuſculis, diſtichis, lineari-lanceolatis; floribus ſolitariis, axillaribus; ramis angulatis ſub-compreſſis.

Platylobium with [illegible]

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement of the Flower.
2. The Standard, or upper petal [illegible]
3. One of the Wings, or ſide petals of the Flower.
4. The two lower Petals, or Keel of the Flower.
5. The Chives, natural ſize.
6. The ſame, magnified.
7. The ſeed-bud, natural ſize.
8. The ſame magnified, [illegible]

No Claſs, amongſt the 24, is more difficult to be [illegible] of New South Wales [illegible]

Platylobium bicornutum

PLATE CCV.

PLATYLOBIUM LANCEOLATUM.

Lance-ſhaped-leaved Flat-pea.

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Chives in two Sets. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX campanulatus, quinquefidus; laciniis duabus ſupremis maximis, obtuſis. Stamina omnia coalita. Legumen pedicellatum, compreſſum, dorſo alatum; polyſpermum.	CUP bell-ſhaped, five-cleft; the two upper ſegments very large and obtuſe. Chives all united. Pod on a footſtalk, compreſſed, winged along the back; many ſeeded.

See Plate CXCI. Vol. III. PLATYLOBIUM SCOLOPENDRUM.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Platylobium foliis glaberrimis, diſtichis, lineari-lanceolatis; floribus ſolitariis, axillaribus; ramis junioribus ſub-compreſſis.	Flat-Pea with very ſmooth leaves pointing oppoſite ways, linear-lance-ſhaped; flowers grow ſolitary from the lower part of the leaves cloſe to the branches; the younger branches are rather flatiſh.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement of the flower.
2. The Standard, or upper petal of the bloſſom.
3. One of the Wings, or ſide petals of the bloſſom.
4. The two lower Petals, or keel of the bloſſom.
5. The Chives, natural ſize.
6. The ſame, magnified.
7. The Seed-bud, natural ſize.
8. The ſame magnified, but rather more mature.

No Claſs, amongſt the 24, is more diſtinct in its natural character than Diadelphia; yet, ſince the diſcovery of New South Wales, no one has preſented more difficulty to the botanist. From the great number of plants of that country, appertaining to this Claſs, and the ſtrong differing characters which moſt of them exhibit, ſuch indeed, as might formerly have been thought of ſufficient moment to conſtitute new Genera; many muſt now bend a little for the eaſe of ſcience; or otherwiſe they will in a ſhort time become doubled in number; a matter of no ſmall moment to weak although willing memories. Our having placed the P. ſcolopendrum of this Volume, Pl. CXCI., and our preſent plant to the Genus Platylobium, is the occaſion of the above prelude; as it may be thought by ſome who have not ſeen the ſeed-veſſel and ſeeds, the principal parts upon which the Genus is founded, that nature is a little outraged in ſo doing; but, without we had ſo joined them, we muſt have given them a new title. This plant was introduced at the ſame time as the P. ſcolopendrum, and the three other ſpecies now in Britain; not one of them, but has baffled all our moſt experienced cultivators to increaſe it, by any other mode than from the ſeed; ſome of which has been procured from the P. formoſum, only. They all require to be kept in the dryeſt part of the green-houſe, as they are impatient of damp. Our drawing was made in November 1801, at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammerſmith, by whom it was firſt raiſed in 1792. The general height of the Platylobiums, is about three feet and a half, at moſt, in this country, and they do not form buſhy ſhrubs. They require a light, ſandy peat ſoil, with rather leſs root room, than is in general neceſſary for plants of equal ſize.

Dracana borealis

PLATE CCVI.

DRACÆNA BOREALIS.

Oval leaved Dracæna.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx nullus.

Corolla. Petala sex, oblonga, erecto-patentia, æqualia, unguibus cohærentia.

Stamina. Filamenta sex, unguibus inserta, subulata, medio crassiora, basi incumbentia, longitudine vix corollæ. Antheræ oblongæ, incumbentes.

Pistillum. Germen ovatum, sexsulcatum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine staminum. Stigma bifidum, obtusum.

Pericarpium. Bacca ovata, sexsulcata, trilocularis.

Semina solitaria, ovato-oblonga, apice incurvata.

Obs. Character fere Asparagi, habitus diversus.

Empalement none.

Blossom. Petals six, oblong, rather upright, equal, coherent by the claws.

Chives. Threads six, inserted into the claws, awl-shaped, thicker about the middle, fatness at the base, almost the length of the blossom. Tops oblong, incumbent.

Pointal. Seed-bud egg-shaped, six-furrowed. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the chives. Summit three-cleft, blunt.

Seed-vessel. Berry egg-shaped, six-furrowed, three-celled.

Seeds solitary, oblong-egg-shaped, turned inward at the end.

Obs. The Character is very near Asparagus, the habit different.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Dracæna, herbacea, subcaulescens, foliis ellipticis.

Dracæna, herbaceous, rather aspiring to a stem, leaves elliptic.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Petal with its chive.
2. A Chive, magnified.
3. The Pointal, magnified.
4. A ripe Berry.
5. The same, cut transversely.

About the year 1776, this plant was first received in England, by Messrs Lee and Kennedy from Montreal, Canada, N. America. It is a native of all the northern parts of that country, as far as New England; propagates itself by the root, and flowers in July. It will not thrive but in a shady border, which should be made of light sandy peat.

Much we revere the name of Solander, and highly rate his merits as a Botanist; yet we cannot forbear stating our dissent from the arrangement of this plant, as a Dracæna, certainly nothing can be more different, in every part, this may be easily proved by comparing our figure and definition, as contrasted with the Generic character. The whole natural habit of the plant points out Convallaria as its genus, to which it is much nearer allied than Dracæna, even in the [illegible] section. However, we only date our opinions, without even thinking of change, as the plant is known as Dracæna, having been figured and described in the Fifth Vol. of the Kew Catalogue, page 454, under the present title.

Dracana borealis

PLATE CCVI.

DRACÆNA BOREALIS.

Oval leaved Dracæna.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus.

COROLLA. Petala ſex, oblonga, erectiuſcula, æqualia, unguibus cohærentia.

STAMINA. Filamenta ſex, unguibus inſerta, ſubulata, medio craſſiora, baſi membranacea, longitudine vix corollæ. Antheræ oblongæ, incumbentes.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum, ſexſtriatum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine ſtaminium. Stigma trifidum, obtuſum.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca ovata, ſexſulcata, trilocularis.

SEMINA ſolitaria, ovato-oblonga, apice incurvata.

OBS. Character fere Aſparagi, habitus diverſus.

EMPALEMENT none.

BLOSSOM. Petals ſix, oblong, rather upright, equal, cohering by the claws.

CHIVES. Threads ſix, inſerted into the claws, awl-ſhaped, thicker about the middle, ſkinny at the baſe, almoſt the length of the bloſſom. Tips oblong, incumbent.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-ſhaped, ſix-ſtreaked. Shaft thread-ſhaped, the length of the chives. Summit three-cleft, obtuſe.

SEED-VESSEL. Berry egg-ſhaped, ſix-furrowed, three-celled.

SEEDS ſolitary, oblong-egg-ſhaped, turned inward at the end.

OBS. The Character is very near Aſparagus, the habit different.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Dracæna, herbacea, ſubcauleſcens, foliis elipticis.

Dracæna, herbaceous, rather aſpiring to a ſtem, leaves eliptic.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Petal with its chive.
2. A Chive, magnified.
3. The Pointal, magnified.
4. A ripe Berry.
5. The ſame, cut tranſverſely.

ABOUT the year 1776, this plant was firſt received in England, by Meſſrs Lee and Kennedy from Montreal, Canada, N. America. It is a native of all the northern parts of that country, as far as New England; propagates itſelf by the root, and flowers in July. It will not thrive but on a ſhady border, which ſhould be made of light ſandy peat.

Much we revere the name of Solander, and highly rate his merit as a Botaniſt; yet we cannot forbear ſtating our diſſent from the arrangement of this plant, as a Dracæna, certainly nothing can be more diſſimilar, in every part; this may be eaſily traced by comparing our figure and diſſections, as connected with the Generic character. The whole natural habit of the plant, points out Convallaria for its genus, to which it is much nearer allied than Dracæna, even in the ſexual characters. However, we only ſtate our opinions, without even thinking of change, as the plant is known as Dracæna, having been figured and deſcribed in the Firſt Vol. of the Kew Catalogue, page 454, under the preſent title.

Mimosa longifolia

PLATE CCVII.

MIMOSA LONGIFOLIA.

Long-leaved Mimosa.

CLASS XXIII. ORDER I.

POLYGAMIA MONOECIA. Various dispositions. Upon one Plant.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Hermaphrod. Calyx 5-dentatus. Cor. 5-fida. Stam. 5 seu plura. Pist. 1. Legumen.
Masculi. Calyx 5-dentatus. Cor. 5-fida. Stam. 5, 10, plura.

Hermaph. Cup five-toothed. Bloss. 5-cleft. Chives 5 or more. Pointal one. A pod.
Male. Cup 5-toothed. Bloss. 5-cleft. Chives 5, 10, or more.
See Mimosa stricta. Pl. LIII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Mimosa foliis integris longissimis, utrinque glabris, obtusis; capituli geminati, racemosi, longissimi, oppositi, lutei, subcernui.

Mimosa with entire, very long leaves, smooth on both sides and blunt; flower heads grow by pairs in very long bunches opposite to each other, yellow and rather nodding.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower, magnified, shewn sideways.
2. The Empalement, magnified.
3. The Blossom, magnified.
4. A Chive, magnified.
5. The Pointal, magnified.

About the year 1792 J. Ord, Esq. of Pursers Cross, Fulham, received the seeds of this Mimosa from New South Wales; the plants were raised, the ensuing year, by Mr. White, who has managed, much to his credit, the select collection of that Gentleman near 20 years, and who obligingly sent us a fine specimen in March 1801, taken from a plant near 18 feet in height. Of the Mimosas now in Britain, we think, this species is likely to exceed them all in height; making a very handsome plant; and most beautiful at the season when covered with its long pendulous bunches of flowers. It is increased by cuttings, but with difficulty; and, as yet, seeds have not been perfected in this country. A light sandy earth is what it thrives in most, but it will grow in almost any soil.

Lasiopetalum ferrugineum

PLATE CCVIII.

LASIOPETALUM FERRUGINEUM.

Rusty Woolly-blossom.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium triphyllum, foliolis subulatis, tomentosis, persistentibus, ferrugineis.

COROLLA monopetala, rotata, lanuginosa, quinquefida; laciniis ovatis, apicibus sacris, inarratis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, brevia, erecta, germinis basi affixa. Antheræ cordatæ, dorsi basibus, apice parti adnatæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum, lanuginosum. Stylus minutus, filiformis, erectus. Stigma obtusum.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula subrotunda, lanuginosa, trilocularis, trivalvis, dissepimentis medio valvularum.

SEMINA numerosa, subrotunda.

CUP-CHARACT. Cup three-leaved, leaflets awl-shaped, downy, permanent, and of a rusty iron colour.

COROLLA, one petal, wheel-shaped, woolly, and five-cleft; segments egg-shaped, sharp pointed and incurved at the point.

CHIVES. Threads five, short, upright, fixed to the base of the seed-bud. Tips upright, two-lobed at the back, and two pores at the point.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-shaped above. Shaft small, thread-shaped, upright. Summit obtuse.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule roundish, above, minutely furrowed, three cells, three valves, partitions from the middle of the valves.

SEEDS numerous, roundish.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Inflorescentia foliis subjacentibus, obtusis, sequaliter fimbriatis, floribus gaberis, subsessilibus; floribus recentibus, albicantibus.

Woolly blossom with nearly linear leaves, blunt, unequally indented, smooth above, woolly beneath; flowers grow to long bunches from the insertion of the leaves into the stem.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Impalement.
2. The Stalkes.
3. The Calyx and Pistil.
4. A Chive, magnified.
5. The Pistil.
6. The Seed magnified.

The singularity of this plant recommends it to [illegible] rather than its beauty. It is a native of New South Wales, near Port Jackson, and is found in [illegible] dry grounds, where its branches are seen to extend many [illegible] embracing all the under shrubs they [illegible] may seldom exceed the size of [illegible] twigs, for our [illegible] specimen. The whole plant, when [illegible] a dull or rusty brown appearance, the leaves [illegible] very small and narrow, although been collected in this country, we have seen the leaves, on [illegible] plants, near an inch in breadth, and three in length. [illegible] Gaertner [illegible] specific titles of this genus we are indebted to Dr. Smith, F.L.S. &c. and we do not claim more [illegible] than our own [illegible]. The giving specific names and characters to plants, where only one has been discovered of the Genus, although a little from Linnæan principles, we must confess [illegible] with an idea, for, although, to compare it necessary to distinguish [illegible] yet, if the [illegible] affinities, and [illegible] of the genus, we must [illegible] first [illegible] place, for the specific character; there is no more danger of confusion, from any additions to the Genus, than [illegible] such observations [illegible] been made; for, what must in future be taken in [illegible] distinction must [illegible] from an [illegible] to the full plant on which the Genus was founded; wherefore we have adopted this measure, from the commencement of the work. This plant was first raised at the Hammersmith Nursery, from seeds received from New South Wales in 1791. It is propagated by cuttings taken from the young tissues, in April; should be planted in very sandy peat earth, and kept very dry in winter. It is in flower nearly the whole year.

PLATE CCVIII.

LASIOPETALUM FERRUGINEUM.

Rusty Woolly-blossom.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium triphyllum, foliolis subulatis, tomentosis, persistentibus, ferruginosis.

COROLLA monopetala, rotata, lanuginosa, quinquefida; laciniis ovatis, apicibus acutis, incurvatis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, brevia, erecta, germinis basi affixa. Antheræ erectæ, dorso bilobæ, apice poris duobus.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum, superum. Stylus minutus, filiformis, erectus. Stigma obsoletum.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula subrotunda, supera, trisulcata, trilocularis, trivalvis, dissepimentis e medio valvularum.

SEMINA numerosa, subrotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Cup three-leaved, leaflets awl-shaped, downy, permanent, and of a rusty iron colour.

BLOSSOM, one petal, wheel-shaped, woolly, and five-cleft; segments egg-shaped, sharp pointed and incurved at the point.

CHIVES. Threads five, short, upright, fixed to the base of the seed-bud. Tips upright, two-lobed at the back, and two pores at the point.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-shaped, above. Shaft small, thread-shaped, upright. Summit obsolete.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule roundish, above, three-furrowed, three cells, three valves, partitions from the middle of the valves.

SEEDS numerous, roundish.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Lasiopetalum foliis sublinearibus, obtusis, inequaliter sinuatis, supra glabris, subtus lanuginosis; floribus racemosis, axillaribus.

Woolly blossom with nearly linear leaves, blunt, unequally indented, smooth above, woolly beneath; flowers grow in long bunches from the insertion of the leaves into the stem.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Blossom.
3. The Chives and Pointal.
4. A Chive, magnified.
5. The Pointal.
6. The same magnified.

THE singularity of this plant recommends it to our notice, rather than its beauty. It is a native of New South Wales, near Port Jackson, and is found in marshy grounds; where its branches are seen to extend many yards, embracing all the under shrubs they meet; they seldom exceed the size of small twine, but are exceeding tough. The whole plant, when old, has a dirty or rusty brown appearance, the leaves becoming very small and narrow; although from culture in this country, we have seen the leaves, on some plants, near an inch in breadth, and three in length. For the Generic and Specific titles of this plant we are indebted to Dr. Smith, P. L. S. &c. and we do not think more appropriate ones could have been invented. The giving specific names and characters to plants, where only one has been discovered of the Genus, although a little from Linnæan principles, we must confess accords with our ideas; for, although, to compare is necessary to distinctive difference; yet, if the most ostensible, and novel appearance of the parts, are taken from the first discovered plant, for the specific character; there is no more danger of confusion, from any addition to the Genus, than if no such observations had been made; for, what must in future be taken as specific distinction must arise from an opposition to the first plant on which the Genus was founded: wherefore we have adopted this manner, from the commencement of the work. This plant was first raised at the Hammersmith Nursery, from seeds received from New South Wales in 1791. It is propagated by cuttings taken from the young shoots, in April; should be planted in very sandy peat earth, and kept very dry in winter. It is in flower nearly the whole year.

Geranium melananthum.

PLATE CCIX.

GERANIUM MELANANTHUM.

Black-flowered Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNIA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus rostratus, postis villosus.	DECAPETALA. Five barrenlets. Fruit terminated with long awns, five dry carpels.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis lobatis integriusque, laciniis obtusis; calycibus unemprivitis, foliolis linearibus; floribus nigricantibus, alveolis; radice tuberosa.	Geranium with lobed, and entire leaves, truncated and obtuse; cups one leaved, segments linear; flowers blackish, with the chives and petals distinct; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, natural size, the tube cut open.
2. The Chives of a male blossom, natural size.
3. The same, cut open and magnified.
4. The abortive Pistil of a male blossom, natural size.
5. The same, magnified.
6. The abortive Chives of a female blossom, natural size.
7. The same, magnified.
8. The Pistil of a female blossom, magnified.

THIS species of Geranium has been given by Professor Jacquin in his Icones, vol. 514, and his Collectanea 4. 188; from him, we find it cultivated by Professor Martyn long ago, see Miller's Dict. under the article Pelargonium, 59. But, as no notice has been taken by Jacquin, of its remarkable a[illegible] Author this species being Diœcious, or with male and female flowers on different plants, we [illegible] fail to suppose, that it has not flowered in Germany, or that the specimens he had [illegible], were from male plants, as he numbers the fertile chives as five, which could not have been discovered from a female specimen. Of five plants we had the good fortune to raise, which were all in flower at the same time, the roots of which had been imported from the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1792, three were male, with five fertile tips, the pointals abortive, and two female, without the least trace of a tip, as other blossoms, or seed. As the tips frequently fail upon the expansion of the flower, in some species, the leaf is the only sure guide whereon to determine this character. It is increased [illegible] from female plants only, which are much more conspicuous than the male, figured from the roots, which, (like so many of the species forming the link of the Geonia) are tuberous, [illegible] small bulbs of unequal size, connected to the main root by finger radicles, and at a little distance [illegible] which, indeed, in the realm we have now adopted the term capsule, or turnip root, [illegible] it is a character which has been applied to those by very also Botanists, yet no [illegible] or from them may not receive and the opportunity of examining them carefully, as we premise, this [illegible] with propriety be given to any root which is composed of more than one body, as are the Turnip, Carrot, Parsnip, Radish, &c. where it applies. It must be planted in light peat earth, and kept [illegible] the dryest part of the green-house, where it will flower about the month of July. Our figure was [illegible] at Chelsea in June, this year, from a male plant in the Hibbertian Collection.

gramen melananthum.

PLATE CCIX.

GERANIUM MELANANTHUM.

Black-flowered Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus rostratus, penta-coccus.	ONE POINTAL. Five Summits. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis lobatis integrisque, hispidis, obtusis; calycibus monophyllis, lacinijs linearibus; floribus nigricantibus, dioicis; radice tuberosa.	Geranium with lobed, and entire leaves, hairy and obtuse; cups one leaved, segments linear; flowers blackish, with the chives and pointals distinct; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, natural size, the tube cut open.
2. The Chives of a male blossom, natural size.
3. The same, cut open and magnified.
4. The abortive Pointal of a male blossom, natural size.
5. The same, magnified.
6. The abortive Chives of a female blossom, natural size.
7. The same, magnified.
8. The Pointal of a female blossom, magnified.

THIS species of Geranium has been given by Professor Jacquin in his Icon: rar. 514, and his Collectanea 4. 188; from him, we find it collated by Professor Martyn into his Edit. of Miller's Dict. under the article Pelargonium, 59. But, as no notice has been taken by Jacquin of so remarkable a circumstance as this species being Dioecious, or with male and female flowers on different plants; we may be led to suppose, that it has not flowered in Germany; or that the specimens he had seen, were from male plants, as he numbers the fertile chives as five, which could not have been discovered from a female specimen. Of five plants we had the good fortune to examine, which were all in flower at the same time, the roots of which had been imported from the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1793; three were male, with five fertile tips, the pointals obsolete; and two female, without the least trace of a tip, in either blossom, or bud. As the tips frequently fall upon the expansion of the flower, in many species, the bud is the only sure situs whence to determine this character. It is increased from seed, procured from female plants only, which are much more unfrequent than the male; likewise from the roots, which, (like to those of most of the species forming this link of the Genus,) are tuberous; forming small bulbs of unequal sizes, connected to the main root by slight radicles, and at a little distance from it: which, indeed, is the reason we have not adopted the term rapaceous, or turnip rooted, although it is a character which has been applied to them by very able Botanists, yet we think unadvisedly, or from their not having had the opportunity of examining them closely; as, we presume, this term cannot with propriety be given to any root which is composed of more than one body, as are the Turnip, Carrot, Parsnip, Radish, &c. where it applies. It must be planted in light peat earth, and kept in the dryest part of the green-house, where it will flower about the month of July. Our figure was taken at Clapham in June, this year, from a male plant in the Hibbertian Collection.

Antholyza Æthiopica

PLATE CCX.

ANTHOLYZA ÆTHIOPICA.

Broad-leaved Antholyza.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Stamens. One Pistil.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla tubulosa, irregularis, incurvata. Capsula infera.	Blossom tubular, irregular, and bent backwards. Capsule beneath. See ANTHOLYZA GENERIC CH. PL. XXIII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Antherarum fila horibusque dilitata; laciniis corollæ ovatis, spathulatis, hirsutis; germen; stylus rigidus, adpressus.	Anthers with the leaves as well as the flowers spreading wide; the upper segments of the corolla ovate, spatulated and hairy at the base; the germen hairy; and pressed to the blossom.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The whole plant, upon a diminished scale.
2. The Empalement.
3. A Blossom cut open, with the chives retained.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits.

This very handsome Antholyza, which is seen so seldom to flower, in this kingdom, has been long an inhabitant of our gardens. So long ago as 1759, it is said to have been cultivated by Miller; and from the firm and hardy character of the root, we should question its having been once the pedigree, like many others of this natural order, lost to us. The unfrequency of its flowering has perhaps, occasioned the intermission, which has generally shown to its cultivation; though most collectors prefer the bulbs, few have seen their flowers. Our figure was taken in the month of July, this year, from a plant in the collection of T. Evans, Esq. Stepney. It is recorded from the roots which should be removed from the pots in July, and replanted the end of October. We have not been able to procure any certain data on which to give directions to culture in flowering; the specimen specified, was planted in a very large pot, the earth was a composed of light peat and peat, half one sea peat, and old horse dung one part. It has been thought by some, that the antholyzas have figured in the Botanist's Repository, Plate XXXI. was the A. Æthiopica of Linnæus; but we have given it as a broad-leaved variety of the A. ringens of that author, to avoid a clashing of the narrow leaved Var. taken from a living plant, in which, as well as in our present figure, it varies; and, we are led to think, accurate enquiry would not be much in error if we should term all a varieties of one species.

PLATE CCX.

ANTHOLYZA ÆTHIOPICA.

Broad-leaved Antholyza.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla tubulosa, irregularis, recurvata. Capsula infera.	Blossom tubular, irregular, and bent backward. Capsule beneath. See Antholyza ringens, Pl. XXXII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Antholyza foliis floribusque distichis; lacinia summa corolla recta, spathulata, basi serrata; spathis rigidis, adpressis.	Antholyza with the leaves as well as the flowers pointing opposite ways; the upper segment of the blossom straight, spathula-shaped, and sawed at the base; sheaths harsh and pressed to the blossoms.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The whole plant, upon a diminished scale.
2. The Empalement.
3. A Blossom cut open, with the chives remaining.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits.

This very handsome Antholyza, which is seen so seldom to flower, in this kingdom, has been long an inhabitant of our gardens. So long ago as 1759, it is said to have been cultivated by Miller; and from the firm and hardy character of the root, we should question its having been since that period, ever, like many others of this natural order, lost to us. The unfrequency of its flowering has, perhaps, occasioned the inattention, which is in general shewn to its cultivation; though most collectors possess the bulbs, few have seen their flowers. Our figure was taken in the month of July, this year, from a plant in the collection of T. Evans, Esq. Stepney. It is increased from the roots, which should be removed from the pots in July, and replanted the end of October. We have not been able to procure any certain data on which to give directions to insure its flowering; but the plant in question, was planted in a very large pot, the earth was a compound of light peat one part, stiff loam one part, and old rotten dung one part. It has been thought by some, that the Antholyza we have figured in the Botanist's Repository, Plate XXXI. was the A. Æthiopica of Linnæus, &c; but, we have given it as a broad-leaved variety of the A ringens of that author, as we have a drawing of the Narrow leaved Var: taken from a living plant, to which, as well as to our present figure, it much affines; and, we are led to think, natural order would not be much violated, if we had treated them all as varieties of one species.

Ixia columnaris
Var. versicolor

PLATE CCXI.

IXIA COLUMNARIS. Lin. syst. veg. 230.

Columnar-leaved Ixia. Campanulo-columnaris. Mill.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pistil.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 6-petals, patent, equalis. Stigmata tria, erectiusculo-patula.	Receptacle 6-petals, bracteas equal. Stamina three, upright, spreading.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Iris filamentis bifidis calycinis, floribus subsessilibus, corollis verticillatis.	Iris with threads united at the base, flowers grow nearly 16 heads, Medium, Orange Blossomed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A blossom opened open.
3. The Seed bud, with the Chives, as they dead open at the time of the blossoming, the petals being cut off, and the Chives as they appear through the tips, the whole magnified.
4. The Threads cut open, magnified.
5. The Seed bud, Male and Female, magnified.

This such beautiful variety, of the Campanulo-chived Iris, was discovered in an wild Mutual, in the year 1799. It flowers about the beginning of June, and continues in bloom a month three weeks. The beautiful manner in which the colour of the flowers, of this variety, are blended, and which appear to change, as regarded from different points of view, is beyond the painter's Art; the best that can be done is but a faint imitation. The seeds of this plant are rather more delicate than the other varieties of this species.

PLATE CCXI.

IXIA COLUMNARIS. *Var. versicolor.*

Columnar-leaved Ixia. *Changeable-coloured var.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 6-petala, patens, equalis. Stigmata tria, erectiuſculo-patula.	Blossom 6-petals, ſpreading, equal. Summits three, upright-ſpreading.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia filamentis baſi cohærentibus; floribus ſubcapitatis; corollis verſicoloribus.	Ixia with threads united at the baſe; flowers grow nearly in heads; bloſſoms changeable-coloured.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Bloſſom ſpread open.
3. The Seed-bud, with the Chives, as they ſtand upon the mouth of the bloſſom; the petals being cut off, and the ſummits as they appear through the tips, the whole magnified.
4. The Threads cut open, magnified.
5. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits, magnified.

This moſt beautiful variety, of the Columnar-chived Ixia, was introduced to us, from Holland, in the year 1799. It flowers about the beginning of June, and continues in bloſſom about three weeks. The beautiful manner in which the colours of the flowers, of this variety, are blended, and which appear to change, as regarded from different points of view, is beyond the painter's ſkill; the beſt that can be done is but a faint imitation. The roots of this plant are rather more delicate than the other varieties of this ſpecies.

Pogonia debilis

PLATE CCXII.

POGONIA DEBILIS.

Slender-stemed Pogonia.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium pentaphyllum persistens: foliolis lanceolatis, erectis, acutis, apicibus reflexis.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis; tubus cylindraceus, longitudine calycis, ore villis clauso; limbus semiquinquefidus, laciniis concavis, acutis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, tubo supra medium inserta. Antheræ erectæ, sagittatæ, intra faucem.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum. Stylus filiformis, apice paulum curvatus, longitudine tubi, persistens. Stigma concavum.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca ovata, compressa, calyce [illegible].

SEMEN. Nux quadrilocularis, putamine [illegible]; nucleis oblongi.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five-parted, permanent; leaflets lance-shaped, upright, pointed, and [illegible] at the ends.

BLOSSOM one petal, funnel-shaped; tube cylindrical, the length of the cup, the mouth closed with soft hairs; border half five-cleft; segments concave and pointed.

CHIVES. Threads five, inserted into the tube above the middle. Tips upright, arrow-shaped, within the mouth.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-shaped. Shaft thread-shaped, a little curved at the end, the length of the tube, remaining. Summit concave.

SEED-VESSEL. An egg-shaped, [illegible] berry, growing [illegible] the cup.

SEED. A four-celled nut, shell very hard, kernels oblong.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pogonia foliis lanceolatis, apicibus [illegible], floribus [illegible] axillaribus, [illegible]; corolla [illegible].

Pogonia with lance-shaped leaves, often slightly [illegible] at the ends, and growing opposite; [illegible] flowers solitary, growing from the [illegible] of the leaves into the stem, and [illegible].

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Flower cut open, with the Chives as they stand in the blossom.
3. A Chive, magnified.
4. The Pointal.
5. Seed-bud, with part of the Shaft, magnified.
6. The Cup, with the ripe berry, the Shaft remaining, and the cup a little enlarged.
7. A Berry cut transversely, to shew the situation of the Kernels in the cells.

THE Pogonia here figured, is the only one of the genus, as at present known. It is a native of Port Jackson, New South Wales, and was first introduced to England by Col. Paterson, in the year [illegible]. It is a [illegible] plant, [illegible] the bark being covered with small [illegible] and the [illegible] length, with [illegible]. Although [illegible] the lovely colour of the flowers, [illegible] from April till September, [illegible]. It is propagated from the seeds, [illegible]. Our figure was taken at the [illegible] Nursery, [illegible]. The name, Pogonia, is derived from the appearance of the mouth of the flower, which is bearded; [illegible], Pogonion, signifying a little beard.

PLATE CCXII.

POGONIA DEBILIS.

Slender-ſtemed Pogonia.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium pentaphyllum perſiſtens; foliolis lanceolatis, erectis, acutis, apicibus reflexis.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis, tubus cylindricus, longitudine calycis, ore villis clauſo; limbus ſemiquinquefidus, laciniis concavis, acutis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, tubo ſupra medium inſerta. Antheræ erectæ, ſagittatæ, intra faucem.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum. Stylus filiformis, apice parum curvatus, longitudine tubi, perſiſtens. Stigma concavum.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca ovata, compreſſa, calyci accreta.

SEMEN. Nux quadrilocularis, putamine duriſſimo; nuclei oblongi.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five-leaved, permanent; leaflets lance-ſhaped, upright, pointed, and reflexed at the ends.

BLOSSOM one petal, funnel-ſhaped, tube cylindrical, the length of the cup, the mouth cloſed with ſoft hairs; border half five-cleft; ſegments concave and pointed.

CHIVES. Threads five, inſerted into the tube above the middle. Tips upright, arrow-ſhaped, within the mouth.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-ſhaped. Shaft thread-ſhaped, a little curved at the end, the length of the tube, remaining. Summit concave.

SEED-VESSEL. An egg-ſhaped, flattened berry, growing to the cup.

SEED. A four-celled nut, ſhell very hard; kernels oblong.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pogonia foliis lanceolatis, apicibus ſæpe ſerrulatis, diſtichis; floribus ſolitariis, axillaribus, cæruleis; cortice ſcabroſa.

Pogonia with lance-ſhaped leaves, often ſlightly ſawed at the ends, and pointing oppoſite ways; flowers ſolitary, growing from the inſertion of the leaves into the ſtem, and blue; bark rough.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Flower cut open, with the Chives as they ſtand in the bloſſom.
3. A Chive, magnified.
4. The Pointal.
5. Summit, with part of the Shaft, magnified.
6. The Cup, with the ripe Berry, the ſhaft remaining, and the cup a little enlarged.
7. A Berry cut tranſverſly, to ſhew the ſituation of the kernels in the cells.

THE Pogonia here figured, is the only one of the genus we at preſent poſſeſs; it is a native of Port Jackſon, New South Wales, and was firſt tranſmitted to England, by Col. Paterſon, in the year 1793. It is a climbing plant, the branches acquiring a conſiderable length, the bark being covered with ſmall tubercles, like glands, and the younger branches covered, their whole length, with bloſſoms. Although this is not to be reckoned amongſt the handſomeſt of the productions of that country, yet, from the lively colour of the flowers, the profuſion of them which the plant produces, and their continued ſucceſſion, from April, till September, it muſt be conſidered as a valuable addition to the ſmall number of ſcandent plants, as yet in our green-houſes; more particularly at the preſent juncture, when, from faſhion, a trellis has become a neceſſary appendage to them. It is propagated from the ſeeds, which ripen in this country; as well as from cuttings, which ſhould be made in May, and kept in the heat of a cucumber-frame, or hot-houſe, till they are rooted. It is grown beſt in ſandy peat. Our figure was taken at the Hammerſmith Nurſery, where it was firſt raiſed in this kingdom. The name, Pogonia, is derived from the appearance of the mouth of the flower which is bearded; Πωγωνιον, *Pogonion*, ſignifying a little beard.

Ixia columnaris
Var latifolia

PLATE CCXIII

IXIA COLUMNARIS

Columnar-chived Ixia

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pistil.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 6-petala, patens, æqualis. Stigmata tria, erectiusculo petala.	Bracteæ 6-petalæ, [illegible] tres, [illegible]

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia filamentis basi coalescentibus; floribus subcapitatis; corollis pallide cæruleis; foliis lanceolatis, falcatis.	Ixia with united [illegible] grass-leaved [illegible] leaves lanceolate, [illegible]

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Embryo-seat.
2. A Blossom cut open, with the chives [illegible]
3. The Tube of a blossom, with the chives, [illegible]
4. The ferule, cut open and magnified.
5. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits, the [illegible] and magnified.

The variety here given, was introduced to England, with the [illegible] from Holland. It is the stronger marked variety of the six we [illegible] petals of this variety are remarkably thick at the insertion [illegible] shown on the outside, when the flower is closed, which [illegible] of the blue [illegible], which gives them a small [illegible] [illegible] to be necessary to this plant, more than what is necessary to all the [illegible]

PLATE CCXIII.

IXIA COLUMNARIS. *Var. latifolia.*

Columnar-chived Ixia. *Broad-leaved var.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 6-petala, patens, equalis. Stigmata tria, erectiuſculo-patula.	Blossom 6-petals, ſpreading, equal. Summits three, upright-ſpreading.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia filamentis baſi cohærentibus; floribus ſubcapitatis; corollis pallide cæruleis; foliis latioribus, falcatis.	Ixia with threads cohering at the baſe; flowers grow nearly in heads; bloſſoms pale-blue; leaves broader, ſcymitar ſhaped.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Bloſſom cut open, with the chives remaining attached.
3. The Tube of a bloſſom, with the chives, the petals cut off.
4. The ſame, cut open and magnified.
5. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits; the ſummits detached and magnified.

The variety here given, was introduced to England, with the changeable-flowered variety, in 1799, from Holland. It is the ſtrongeſt marked variety of the ſix we poſſeſs; it flowers in May. The petals of this variety are remarkably thick at the inſertion into the tube, and have a ſoft, beautiful brown on the outſide, when the flower is cloſed, which ſtill is never ſo fully ſo, but a ſmall margin of the blue appears; which gives them a moſt beautiful appearance in that ſtate. No particular regime is neceſſary to this plant, more than what is neceſſary to all the common ſpecies.

Westeringia rosmarinacea

PLATE CCCV.

WESTERINGIA ROSMARINICA

Rosemary-like Westeringia.

CLASS II. ORDER I.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Tri-Class, Dec. Hexandria.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx. Perianthium monophyllum, sub-cylindricum, erectum, persistens, quinquedentatum, æquale; bracteis binis fulfultum.

Corolla tetropetala; petalum tubulatum calyce paulo longius, fimbriis patens, quinque-partitum, sub-æqualis, lacinia duabus superioribus emarginatis.

Stamina. Filamenta quatuor, filiformia, fauci tubi inserta, quorum duo superiora longiora, fertiles; duo breviora sterilia. Antheræ locellis oblongis, duæ superiores approximatæ; duæ inferiores remotiores, sagittatæ, æqualiformes.

Pistillum. Germen tetragonum. Stylus filiformis, parum curvatus, longitudine staminum. Stigma bifidum, reflexum.

Pericarpium nullum. Calyx in fauce semen continens.

Semen solitum, ovatum.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Westeringia foliis verticillatis, sub-linearibus, acutis, subtus tomentosis, floribus axillaribus, solitariis.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

1. The Empalement, with the [illegible]
2. A Flower spread open, with the [illegible]
3. The Pistil, natural size.
4. The same magnified.

The present plate was introduced to our gardens [illegible] Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith. It was [illegible] judge, it might, without much [illegible] [illegible] which we find always give way, when the [illegible] by whom it has been thought to [illegible] genus, under the title it now bears. It is [illegible] branches standing out usual horizontally, in a [illegible] to the Rosemary. It is propagated by cuttings [illegible] species stuff of light loamy peat, and is in [illegible] [illegible].

PLATE CCXIV.

WESTERINGIA ROSMARINACEA.

Rosemary-like Westeringia.

CLASS II. ORDER I.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Two Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, sub-cylindricum, erectum, persistens, quinquedentatum, æquale; bracteis binis suffultum.

COROLLA monopetala; petalum tubulatum calyce paulo longius; limbus patens, quinquepartitus, sub æqualis; laciniis duabus superioribus emarginatis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quatuor, filiformia, fauci tubi inserta, quorum duo superiora longiora, fertilia; duo breviora sterilia. Antheræ loculis oblongis, duæ superiores dependentes; duæ inferiores erectæ, sagittatæ, squamiformes.

PISTILLUM. Germen tetragonum. Stylus filiformis, parum curvatus, longitudine tubi. Stigma bifidum, reflexum.

PERICARPIUM nullum. Calyx in fundo semina continens.

SEMINA quatuor, ovalia.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one-leaf, nearly cylindrical, upright, remaining, five-toothed, equal; supported by two leaflets.

BLOSSOM one petal; petal tubular, rather longer than the cup; border spreading, five-divided, nearly equal; the two upper segments notched at the end.

CHIVES. Four threads, thread-shaped, inserted into the mouth of the tube, of which the two upper ones are longer, and fertile; two shorter, and sterile. Tips with oblong cells, the two upper ones hang down; the two lower are upright, arrow-shaped, and like thin scales.

POINTAL. Seed-bud four-sided. Shaft thread-shaped, a little curved, the length of the tube. Summit two-cleft, reflexed.

SEED-VESSEL none. Cup containing the seeds at the bottom.

SEEDS four, oval.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Westeringia foliis verticillatis, sub-linearibus, acutis, subtus sericeis; floribus axillaribus, spicatis.

Westeringia with leaves growing in whorls, nearly linear, pointed and silky underneath; flowers grow from the base of the leaves close to the stem, in spikes.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, with the two props attached to the base.
2. A Flower spread open, with the chives in their place, magnified.
3. The Pointal, natural size.
4. The same magnified.

THE present plant was introduced to our gardens, in the year 1791, from New South Wales, by Messr. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith. It was first named Cunila verticillata, and, from what we can judge, it might, without much forcing of the characters of the genus, have been so continued; but our opinions shall always give way, when the decision is past from such superior talents as those of Dr. Smith; by whom it has been thought to possess a sufficiency of distinctive character, on which to form a new genus, under the title it here bears. It is a bushy shrub, grows to the height of three feet, the branches standing out almost horizontally, in whorls, and the whole plant bearing a great resemblance to the Rosemary. It is propagated by cuttings made in March from the end of the small branches; approves most of light sandy peat, and is in flower from March till November. The whole plant is scentless.

Embothrium salignum

PLATE CCXV.

EMBOTHRIUM SALIGNUM.

Willow-like Embothrium.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pistil.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx nullus. Cor. tetrapetala. Stamina limbo petalorum inserta. Folliculus polyspermus. Sem. alata.

Empalement none. Blossom four-petalled. Chives inserted into the limb of the petals. One-celled pod, many seeded. Seeds winged.

See Embothrium sericeum, Pl. C. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Embothrium foliis lanceolatis, subnervis, utrinque glaberrimis; umbellis axillaribus, corollis tubulosis.

Embothrium with lance-shaped leaves, one nerved, very smooth on both sides; the small umbels of flowers grow from the insertion of the leaves into the stem; blossoms tubular.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower complete, with the footstalk relieved from the petals, magnified.
2. The flower with the footstalk yet relieved by the petals.
3. One petal with the tip, magnified.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and summit, magnified.

This Genus, if we may judge from what we already possess, consisting of 6 species, promises to be one of no small fruit for Botanists; for we have no doubt, but the species are as numerous as of any genus in New Holland. The Willow-like Embothrium makes a very handsome [illegible] when the leaves are not subject to decay, and the tree acquires the height of 3 or 4 feet. It flowers in May, and from the manner in which the leaves rather fall downwards, from their [illegible] the bunches of flowers hide themselves, at their base, it has a very picturesque [illegible] plant is sometimes covered with shadows. It throws forth in lively post [illegible] cuttings made about March, or April, and placed in the heat of the [illegible] Our figure was taken at the Hammersmith Nursery, where it was first raised [illegible] 1791.

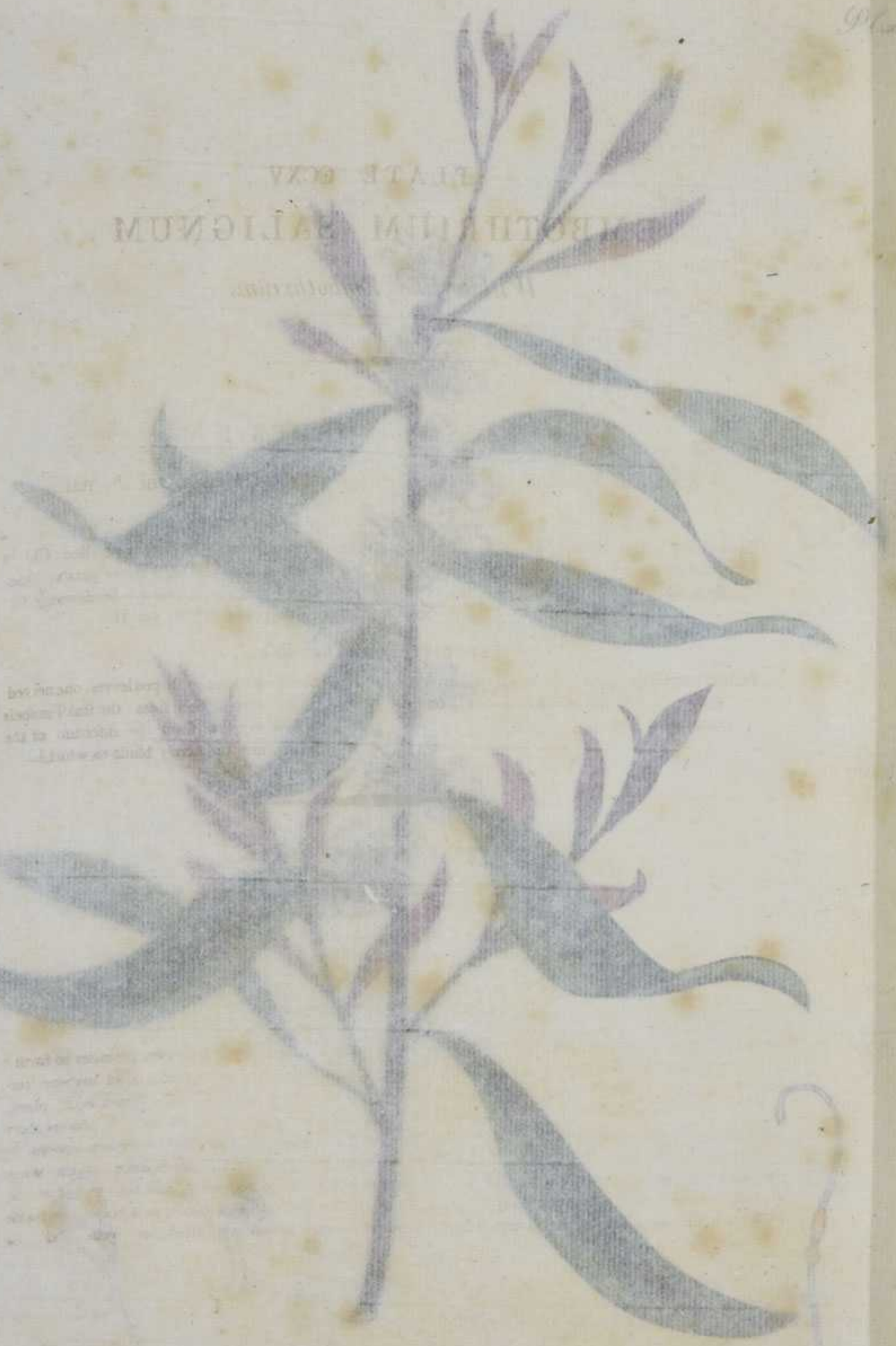

PLATE CCXV.

EMBOTHRIUM SALIGNUM.

Willow-like Embothrium.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx nullus. Cor. tetrapetala. Stamina limbo petalorum inſerta. Folliculus polyſpermus. Sem. alata.	Empalement none. Bloſſ. four-petalled. Chives inſerted into the limb of the petals. One-celled-pod, many ſeeded. Seeds winged.

See Embothrium sericeum, Pl. C. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Embothrium foliis lanceolatis, uninervis, utrinque glaberrimis; umbellulis axillaribus; corollis ſubalbidis.	Embothrium with lance-ſhaped leaves, one nerved, very ſmooth on both ſides; the ſmall umbels of flowers grow from the inſertion of the leaves into the ſtem; bloſſoms whitiſh.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower complete, with the ſummit relieved from the petals, magnified.
2. The ſame with the ſummit yet reſtraiued by the petals.
3. One petal with the tip, magnified.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit, magnified.

This Genus, if we may judge from what we already poſſeſs, amounting to 6 ſpecies, promiſes to furniſh an ample feaſt for Botaniſts; for we have no doubt, but the ſpecies are as numerous as of any one from New Holland. The Willow-like Embothrium makes a very handſome buſhy green-houſe plant; the leaves are not ſubject to damp, and the ſtem acquires the height of 5 or 6 feet. It flowers about May, and from the manner in which the leaves rather fall downwards, from their inſertion, leaving the bunches of flowers fully expoſed, at their baſe, it has a very pictureſque appearance, as the whole plant is ſometimes covered with bloſſoms. It thrives beſt in ſandy peat earth, and is increaſed by cuttings, made about March, or April, and placed in the heat of the Hot-houſe, or a cucumber frame. Our figure was taken at the Hammerſmith Nurſery; where, it was firſt raiſed from ſeeds, in the year 1791.

Epidendrum sinensis.

PLATE [illegible]

EMBOTHRIUM [illegible]

Willow-like [illegible]

CLASS IV. [illegible]

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. [illegible]

ESSENTIAL [illegible]

Calyx nullus. Cor. [illegible] [illegible] Folliculus [illegible] Sem. alata. | [illegible]

[illegible]

SPECIFIC [illegible]

Embothrium [illegible] [illegible]

EXPLANATION [illegible]

1. [illegible] magnified.
2. The same [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. The Seed-bud, [illegible] magnified.

This Genus, [illegible] New Holland. [illegible] May, [illegible] bunches of flowers [illegible] plant [illegible] tings, made about March, or April [illegible] Our figure was taken [illegible] 179[illegible]

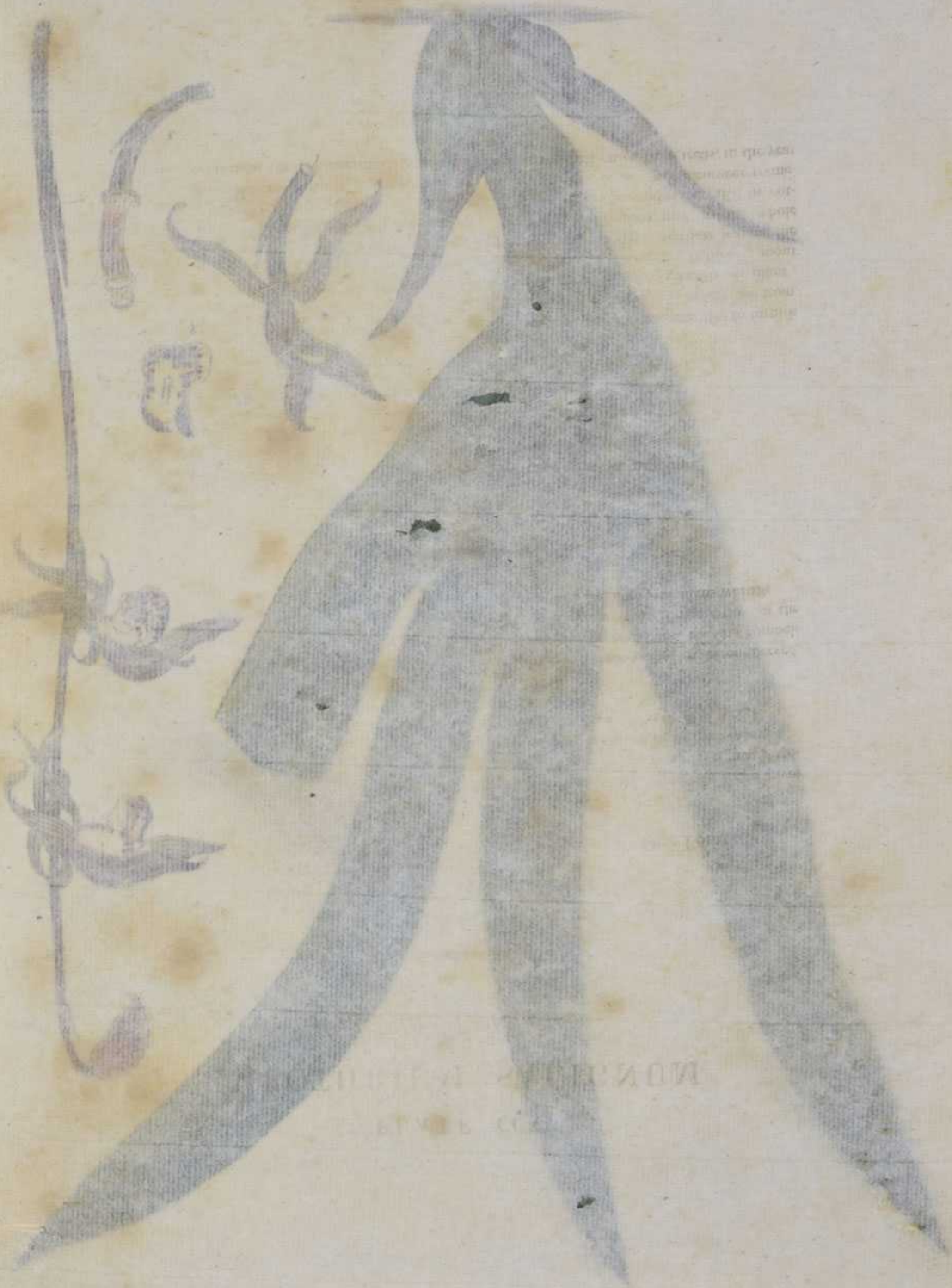

PLATE CCXV.

EMBOTHRIUM SALIGNUM.

Willow-like Embothrium.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus. Cor. tetrapetala. Stamina limbo petalorum inſerta. Folliculus polyſpermus. Sem. alata.

Empalement none. Bloſſ. four-petalled. Chives inſerted into the limb of the petals. One-celled-pod, many ſeeded. Seeds winged.

See EMBOTHRIUM SERICEUM, Pl. C. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Embothrium foliis lanceolatis, uninervis, utrinque glaberrimis; umbellulis axillaribus; corollis ſubalbidis.

Embothrium with lance-ſhaped leaves, one nerved, very ſmooth on both ſides; the ſmall umbels of flowers grow from the inſertion of the leaves into the ſtem; bloſſoms whitiſh.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower complete, with the ſummit relieved from the petals, magnified.
2. The ſame with the ſummit yet reſtrained by the petals.
3. One petal with the tip, magnified.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit, magnified.

THIS Genus, if we may judge from what we already poſſeſs, amounting to 6 ſpecies, promiſes to furniſh an ample feaſt for Botaniſts; for we have no doubt, but the ſpecies are as numerous as of any one from New Holland. The Willow-like Embothrium makes a very handſome buſhy green-houſe plant; the leaves are not ſubject to damp, and the ſtem acquires the height of 5 or 6 feet. It flowers about May, and from the manner in which the leaves rather fall downwards, from their inſertion, leaving the bunches of flowers fully expoſed, at their baſe, it has a very pictureſque appearance, as the whole plant is ſometimes covered with bloſſoms. It thrives beſt in ſandy peat earth, and is increaſed by cuttings, made about March, or April, and placed in the heat of the Hot-houſe, or a cucumber frame. Our figure was taken at the Hammerſmith Nurſery; where, it was firſt raiſed from ſeeds, in the year 1791.

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171, Sp. Ch. lin. 2, longiore, lege, *longior*.
175, Sp. Ch. lin. 2, enerviis, lege, *enervis*.
Ref. lin. 1, for, one which, read, *one of which*.
184, Gen. Ch. Nect. lin. 1, exterium, lege, *exterius*. Lin. 4, interium, lege, *interius*.
188, Sp. Ch. lin. 2, longior, lege, *longiore*.
189, Sp. Ch. lin. 1, for, without, read, *with*.
191, Gen. Ch. Stam. lin. 3, assurentia, lege *assurgentia*.
197, Gen. Ch. Corol. lin. 1, quindecem, lege, *quindecim*.
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202, Gen. Ch. Stam. lin. 2, octodecem, lege, *octodecim*.
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207, Sp. Ch. lin. 1, post, integris, inf. (,)
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