# Vol. IV.

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.

PLATE CCVII.

# PASSIFLORA MALIFORMIS.

*Apple-fruited Paſſion-Flower.*

## CLASS XX. ORDER IV.

*GYNANDRIA PENTANDRIA.* Chives on the Pointal. Five Chives.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium quinquepartitum, planum, coloratum, petalis conforme.

COROLLA. Petala quinque, ſemi-lanceolata, plana, obtuſa, magnitudine et figura calycis. *Nectarium* corona triplex; exterior longior, intra petala ſtylum cingens, ſuperne magis coarctata.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, ſubulata, ad baſin germinis columnæ annexa, patentia. Antheræ incumbentes, oblongæ, obtuſæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ſubrotundum, apici columnæ cylindraceæ, rectæ inſidens. Styli tres, ſuperne craſſiores, patuli. Stigmata capitata.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca carnoſa, ſubovata, unilocularis, pedicellata.

SEMINA plurima, ovata, arillata. *Receptaculum* ſeminum triplex, cortici pericarpii longitudinaliter adnatum.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five-parted, flat, coloured, like the petals.

BLOSSOM. Petals five, half lance-ſhaped, flat, blunt, of the ſize and ſhape of the cup. *Honey-cup*, a triple crown; the outer longer, encircling the ſhaft within the petals, more contracted above.

CHIVES. Five threads, awl-ſhaped, fixed to the baſe of the column of the ſeed-bud, ſpreading. Tips fixed by their backs, oblong, obtuſe.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundiſh, ſalling into the end of a cylindrical, upright column. Three ſhafts, thicker above. ſpreading. Summits headed.

SEED-VESSEL. A fleſhy berry, nearly egg-ſhaped, one-celled, pedicelled.

SEEDS many, egg-ſhaped, covered by a ſeed-coat. *Receptacle* of the ſeeds triple, fixed longitudinally to the rind of the berry.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Paſſiflora foliis indiviſis, cordato-oblongis, integerrimis; petiolis biglandulofis; involucro triphyllo, flore majore; fructu maliformi.

Paſſion-Flower with undivided leaves; heart-ſhape-oblong, quite entire; foot-ſtalks with two glands, ſence three-leaved, larger than the flower; fruit like an apple.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A ripe fruit.
2. A Flower cut perpendicularly through the middle, to ſhew its interior ſtructure, with the parts of fructification complete.

THIS ſpecies of Paſſion-Flower is ſaid to be a ſojourner with us ſince the year 1731, and to have been then cultivated by Miller. It is likewiſe ſaid to be a native of Dominica, but it is found in all the Weſt India iſlands. It rarely flowers in this climate; and we ſhould not now have been able to gratify our friends with this figure, but for the particular ingenuity, in the treatment of hot-houſe plants, by Mr. Anderſon, ſuperintendant of the rich collection of plants in the gardens of J. Vere, Eſq. Kenſington Gore, who by a long experience in cultivation, added to a particular love for the profeſſion, has placed his knowledge in the treatment of exotics, in particular, much beyond moſt cultivators of the preſent day. Our figure was taken from a plant which continued in flower from July till November; it was planted in a border of rich earth, cloſe to the tan-pit, and trailed along the front rafter of the houſe; the only method, we preſume, by which it can be induced to flower, as we have never ſeen it elſewhere. It is propagated with eaſe by cuttings.

Much contention has ariſen among Botaniſts, ſince the days of Linnæus, where to place this tribe of plants. Swartz placed it to Monadelphia, who is lately followed by Willdenow. Schreber, Thunberg, &c. have thrown it to Pentandria. But our antiquated notions of the capability of that great man, in claſſifying to his own ſyſtem, thoſe plants which came under his actual review, has occaſioned our retaining it, under its old claſs, juſt as he left it.

PLATE CCVII.

# PASSIFLORA MALIFORMIS.

*Apple-fruited Paſſion-Flower.*

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### GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium quinquepartitum, planum, coloratum, petalis conforme.

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STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, ſubulata, ad baſin germinis columnæ annexa, patentia. Antheræ incumbentes, oblongæ, obtuſæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ſubrotundum, apici columnæ cylindraceæ, rectæ inſidens. Styli tres, ſuperne craſſiores, patuli. Stigmata capitata.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca carnoſa, ſubovata, unilocularis, pedicellata.

SEMINA plurima, ovata, arillata. *Receptaculum* ſeminum triplex, cortici pericarpii longitudinaliter adnatum.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five-parted, flat, coloured, like the petals.

BLOSSOM. Petals five, half lance-ſhaped, flat, blunt, of the ſize and ſhape of the cup. *Honey-cup*, a triple crown; the outer longer, encircling the ſhaft within the petals, more contracted above.

CHIVES. Five threads, awl-ſhaped, fixed to the baſe of the column of the ſeed-bud, ſpreading. Tips fixed by their backs, oblong, obtuſe.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundiſh, falling into the end of a cylindrical, upright column. Three ſhafts, thicker above, ſpreading. Summits headed.

SEED-VESSEL. A fleſhy berry, nearly egg-ſhaped, one-celled, pedicelled.

SEEDS many, egg-ſhaped, covered by a ſeed-coat. *Receptacle* of the ſeeds triple, fixed longitudinally to the rind of the berry.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Paſſiflora foliis indiviſis, cordato-oblongis, integerrimis; petiolis biglandulofis; involucro triphyllo, flore majore; fructu maliformi.

Paſſion-Flower with undivided leaves; heart-ſhape-oblong, quite entire; foot-ſtalks with two glands, fence three-leaved, larger than the flower; fruit like an apple.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

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Much contention has ariſen among Botaniſts, ſince the days of Linnæus, where to place this tribe of plants. Swartz placed it to Monadelphia, who is lately followed by Willdenow. Schreber, Thunberg, &c. have thrown it to Pentandria. But our antiquated notions of the capability of that great man, in claſſifying to his own ſyſtem, thoſe plants which came under his actual review, has occaſioned our retaining it, under its old claſs, juſt as he left it.

Passiflora maliformis


*Embothrium buxifolium*

PLATE CCXVIII.

# EMBOTHRIUM BUXIFOLIUM.

*Box-leaved Embothrium.*

## CLASS IV. ORDER I.

*TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Four Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla tetrapetala. Stamina limbo inserta. Folliculus polyspermus. Semina alata.

Flower four-petall. Chives inserted into the limb. One cofled pod, many feeded. Seeds winged.

See Embothrium sericeum, P. C. Vol. II.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Embothrium foliis ellipticis, integerrimis, margine revolutis, pubescentibus; umbellis terminalibus; folliculo villoso.

Embothrium with elliptical, entire leaves, rolled back at the edge, and downy; umbels terminal; feed-pod hairy.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower, magnified, the petals yet attached to each other.
2. The same, the petals disengaged.
3. The Pointal, magnified.
4. A Seed-vessel, natural size.
5. A ripe Seed, natural size.

This we believe is amongst the most rare of the plants, hitherto introduced, from New Holland. It has been figured in the third Number of New Holland Botany, published by Dr. Smith in 1793: it is there said not to have been, at that time, in England; but, as it had not then flowered, the plant was not known, although in the collection of Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, three years precedent to that publication, and where it first flowered in 1798. Our figure was taken in September 1789 from a plant (the first the only one at present in this kingdom) in the Hibbertian collection. It has not yet been propagated with us, and the seeds do not mature. The plant is nearly four feet high, and forms a handsome bushy shrub, continuing in flower nearly the whole summer. Over the whole plant there is a brown, or rusty-like appearance, which takes much from its beauty. It flourishes in peat earth.

PLATE CCXVIII.

# EMBOTHRIUM BUXIFOLIUM.

*Box-leaved Embothrium.*

## CLASS IV. ORDER I.

*TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Four Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA tetrapetala. Stamina limbo inferta. Folliculus polyſpermus. Semina alata.

BLOSSOM four-petals. Chives inſerted into the limbs. One-celled pod, many ſeeded. Seeds winged.

See EMBOTHRIUM SERICEUM, Pl. C. Vol. II.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Embothrium foliis ellipticis, integerrimis, margine revolutis, pubeſcentibus; umbellis terminalibus; folliculo villoſo.

Embothrium with elliptical, entire leaves, rolled back at the edge, and downy; umbels terminal; ſeed-pod hairy.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower, magnified, the petals yet attached to each other.
2. The ſame, the petals diſengaged.
3. The Pointal, magnified.
4. A Seed-veſſel, natural ſize.
5. A ripe Seed, natural ſize.

THIS we believe is amongſt the moſt rare of the plants, hitherto introduced, from New Holland. It has been figured in the third Number of New Holland Botany, publiſhed by Dr. Smith in 1793: it is there ſaid not to have been, at that time, in England; but, as it had not then flowered, the plant was not known, although in the collection of Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, three years precedent to that publication; and where, it firſt flowered in 1795. Our figure was taken in September 1789 from a plant (we fear the only one at preſent in this kingdom) in the Hibbertian collection. It has not yet been propagated with us, and the ſeeds do not mature. The plant is nearly four feet high, and forms a handſome, buſhy ſhrub, continuing in flower nearly the whole ſummer. Over the whole plant there is a brown, or ruſty-like appearance, which takes much from its beauty. It flouriſhes in peat earth.


*Gladiolus cuspidatus* Var petalis crispis

Drawn at the Bot. Garden
by W. Andrews & Knight

# PLATE CCXIX.

# GLADIOLUS CUSPIDATUS. *Var. petalis criſpis.*

## *Spear-ſpotted Gladiolus.* *Var. with criſped petals.*

## 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 [illegible], Plate XX. Vol. I.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

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

Gladiolus with [illegible] blossoms whitish.

### REFERENCE TO THE ENGRAVING.

1. The two valves of the Empalement.
2. The Bloſsom cut open, with the Chives.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit, [illegible] magnified.

Although this ſpecies of Gladiolus is as old in our gardens as [illegible] much known, from the unfrequency of its flowering, [illegible] to aſſiſt it with a vigorous growth, is to place it [illegible] of the hot-houſe, the pot being kept in a pan, with water. With this [illegible] it may be made to flower, ſometimes about the end of May. It is a very hardy bulb, [illegible] preſervation. Our figure was made in May, 1800, from a plant [illegible] in the above manner, at the Hammerſmith nurſery.

PLATE CCXIX.

# GLADIOLUS CUSPIDATUS. *Var. petalis crispis.*

## *Spear-spotted Gladiolus.* *Var. with crisped petals.*

## CLASS III. ORDER I.

## *TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Three Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| COROLLA sex-partita, ringens. | BLOSSOM six divisions, gaping. |
| STAMINA adscendentia. | CHIVES ascending. |

See GLADIOLUS ROSEUS, Plate XI. Vol. I.

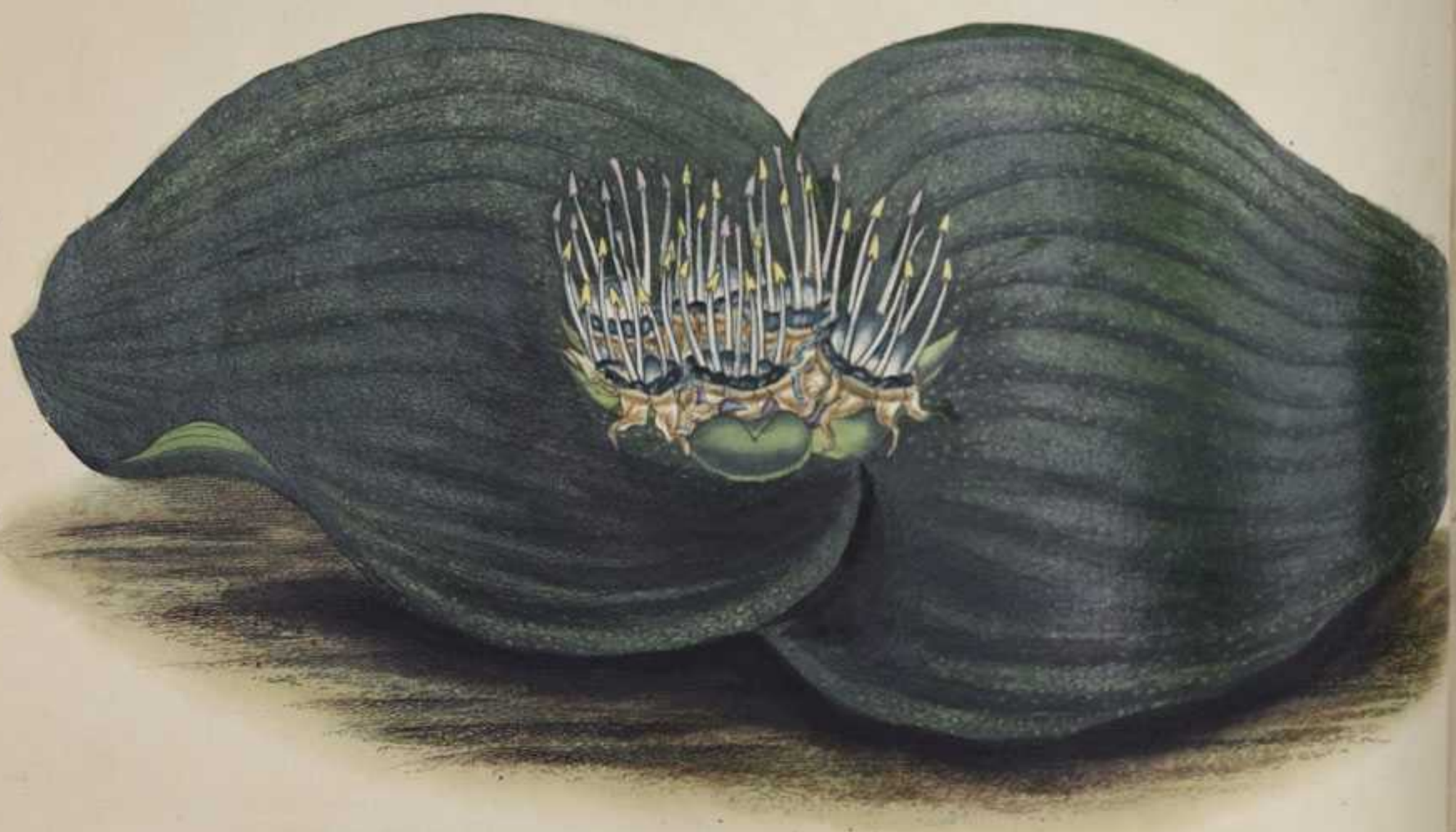
### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

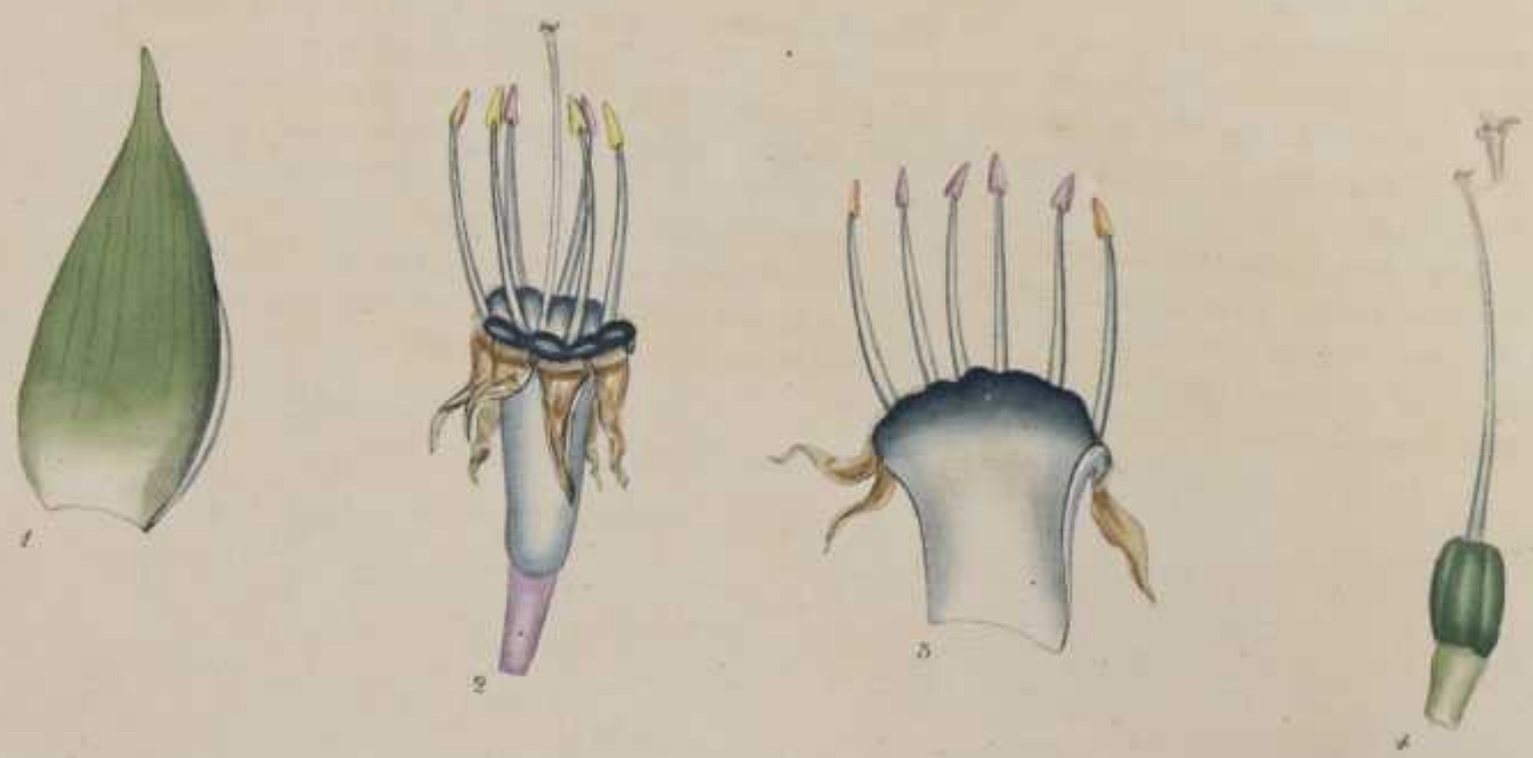
| | |
|---|---|
| Gladiolus foliis lineari-ensiformibus, glabris; corolla ringente; laciniis longissimis, acuminatis, crispatis, subæqualibus, tribus inferioribus in medio macula oblonga notatis; corollis albicantibus. | Gladiolus with linear-sword-shaped smooth leaves; blossom gaping, segments very long, tapered to the point, crisped and nearly equal, the three lower ones in the middle have an oblong spot; blossoms whitish. |

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two valves of the Empalement.
2. The Blossom cut open, with the chives.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit, one division of the summit magnified.

ALTHOUGH this species of Gladiolus is as old in our gardens as, almost any, we have; yet, it is not much known, from the unfrequency of its flowering, of which there is no certainty. The best method to assist it with a vigorous growth, is to place it in a considerable degree of warmth, such as the heat of the hot-house, the pot being kept in a pan, with water. With this assistance, it may be made to flower, sometimes, about the end of May. It is a very hardy bulb, in what regards the root, and its preservation. Our figure was made in May, 1800, from a plant which had been treated in the above manner, at the Hammersmith nursery.






*Massonia scabra*

Pub. as the Act Directs 1st April
by M. Anderson & Daughters

PLATE CCXX.

# MASSONIA SCABRA.

*Rough-leaved Massonia.*

## CLASS VI. ORDER I.

*HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Six Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla none. Nectar 6-partite. Filaments [illegible] 6-partite. Capsule 3-celled, 3 lo[illegible], 3-seeded, polyspermous.

Receptacle beneath, border 6-divided. Tube placed on the neck of the tube. Capsule 3-winged, 3-celled, many-seeded.

See MASSONIA VIOLACEA, Pl. 40. Vol. I.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Massonia with [illegible] cordate-orbiculate, [illegible] scabrous, [illegible] corolla reflexis.

Massonia with leaves between heart-shaped and round, rough on the upper side; the segments of the blossom reflexed.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A bulbous sheath, one being attached to each flower, at the lower part of the flower-stalk.
2. A flower complete.
3. The Blossom cut open, to shew the insertion of the chives into the mouth, just within the honey-cups.
4. The Seed-bud, style and summit.

The rough-leaved Massonia is, as well as all the hitherto discovered species of the genus, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced to Britain, in the year 1796, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, in whose nursery, our figure was taken in the year 1800; where, it had then flowered for the first time, in this kingdom. It is a hardy greenhouse bulb; propagates from the root, and perfects its seeds; flowers in February and March, and loses its leaves in June. It stands quite distinct from M. latifolia, both in the character of the leaves and blossoms; though, at first sight, it has much the appearance of that species. A loamy soil lightened by a small mixture of sandy peat is that it seems approves. The roots should not be taken from the pots after the decay of the leaves, but kept rather dry till the leaves begin to re-appear.

Which will contribute to the illustration of science, to find our present figure, when copied into a certain magazine at some future period, (and of which we have no doubt,) specifically denominated, smooth-leaved; as unfortunately, the other species figured by us, Pl. 46. Vol. I. with obovate, blunt-ended, or spatheola-shaped leaves, has been, by a certain hocus-pocus-magician, and our very good friend, converted into sword shaped! *risum teneatis.*

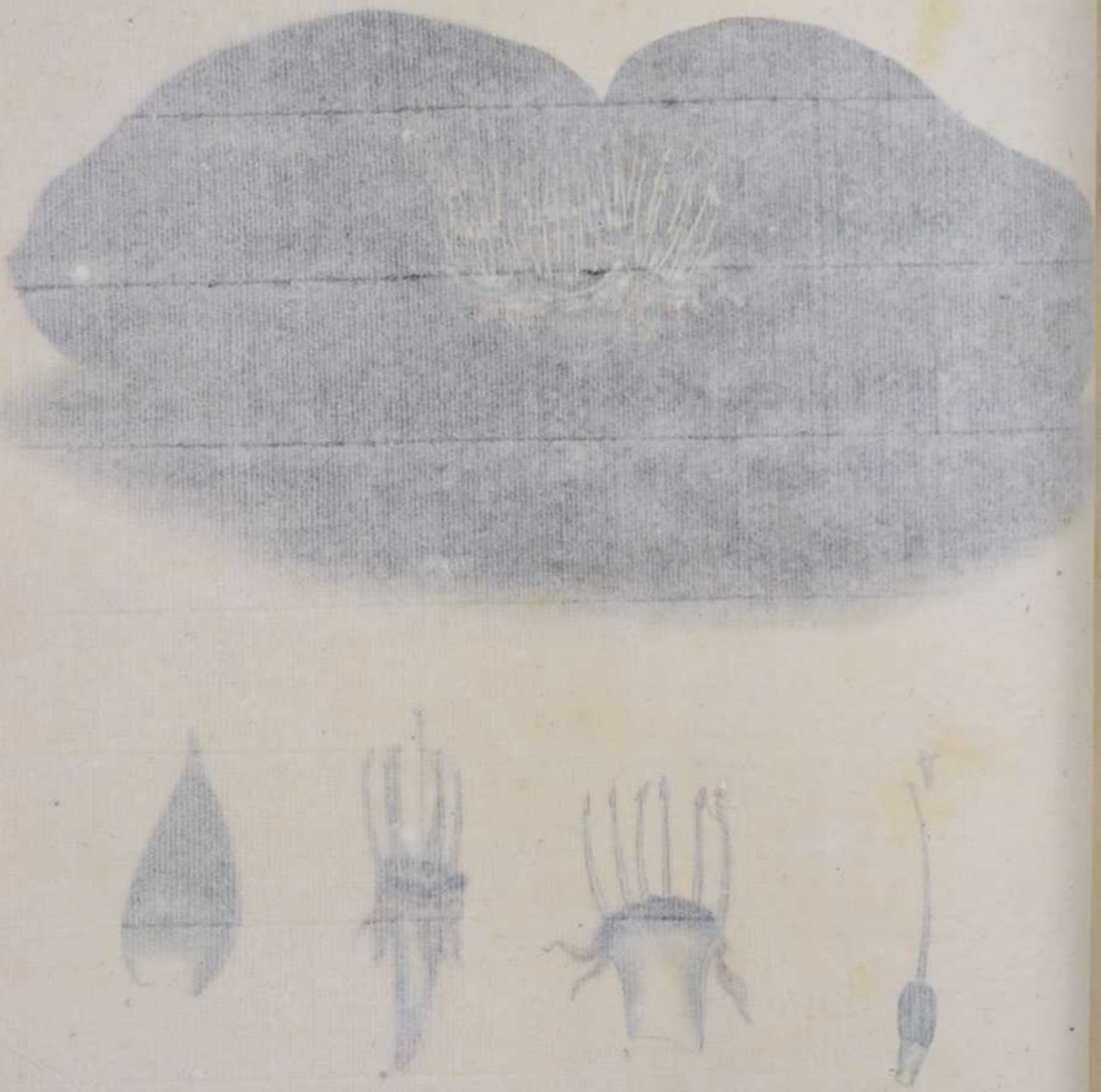


PLATE CCXX.

# MASSONIA SCABRA.

*Rough-leaved Maſſonia.*

## CLASS VI. ORDER I.

*HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Six Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corolla infera, limbo 6-partito. Filamenta collo tubi impoſita. Capſula 3-alata, 3-locularis, polyſperma. | Blossom beneath, border 6-divided. Threads placed on the neck of the tube. Capſule 3-winged, 3-celled, many-ſeeded. |

See Massonia violacea, Pl. 46. Vol. I.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Maſſonia foliis cordato-orbiculatis, ſupra ſcabroſis; laciniis corollæ reflexis. | Maſſonia with leaves between heart-ſhaped and round, rough on the upper ſide; the ſegments of the bloſſom reflexed. |

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A ſkinny ſheath, one being attached to each flower, at the lower part of the foot-ſtalk.
2. A Flower complete.
3. The Bloſſom cut open, to ſhew the inſertion of the chives into the mouth, juſt within the honey-cups.
4. The Seed-bud, ſhaft and ſummit.

The rough-leaved Maſſonia is, as well as all the hitherto diſcovered ſpecies of the genus, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced to Britain, in the year 1796, by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy; at whoſe nurſery, our figure was taken in the year 1800; where, it had then flowered for the firſt time, in this kingdom. It is a hardy greenhouſe bulb; propagates from the root, and perfects its ſeeds; flowers in February and March, and loſes its leaves in June. It ſtands quite diſtinct from M. latifolia, both in the character of the leaves and bloſſoms; though, at firſt ſight, it has much the appearance of that ſpecies. A loamy ſoil lightened by a ſmall mixture of ſandy peat is that it moſt approves. The roots ſhould not be taken from the pots after the decay of the leaves, but kept rather dry till the leaves begin to re-appear.

Much will it contribute to the illuſtration of ſcience, to find our preſent figure, when copied into a certain magazine at ſome future period, (and of which we have no doubt,) ſpecifically denominated, ſmooth-leaved; as unfortunately, the other ſpecies figured by us, Pl. 46. Vol. I. with obovate, blunt-ended, or ſpathula-ſhaped leaves, has been, by a certain hocus-pocus conjuror, and *our very good friend*, converted into ſword-ſhaped! *riſum teneatis.*

*Warmbea capensis*
*Var β*

Drawn at the Botanic Garden
by R. Sweet & Engraved

PLATE CCXXI.

# WURMBEA CAPENSIS. *Var. β.*

*Cape Wurmbea.* 2. *Var.:*

## CLASS VI. ORDER III.

*HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.* Six Chives. Three Pointals.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CALYX nullus. | EMPALEMENT none. |
| COROLLA monopetala, ſexfida, infera; laciniis lanceolatis, acutis, erectis. | BLOSSOM one petal, ſix-cleft, beneath; ſegments lance-ſhaped, pointed and upright. |
| STAMINA. Filamenta ſex, filiformia, erecta, fauci corollæ inſertæ. Antheræ erectæ, didymæ. | CHIVES. Threads ſix, thread-ſhaped, upright, inſerted into the mouth of the bloſſom. Tips upright, double. |
| PISTILLA. Germen triquetrum, apice tripartitum, glabrum, ſuperum. Styli tres, triquetri, ſubulati, incurvi, longitudine ſtaminum. Stigmata obſoleta. | POINTALS. Seed-bud three-ſided, three-divided at the top, ſmooth and above. Shafts three, three-ſided, awl-ſhaped, turned inwards, the length of the Chives. Summits obſolete. |
| PERICARPIUM. Capſula oblonga, triquetra, triſulca, trilocularis, a medio tripartita. | SEED-VESSEL. Capſule oblong, three-ſided, three-furrowed, three-celled, three-divided from the middle. |
| SEMINA plurima, rotunda. | SEEDS many, round. |

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wurmbea foliis cucullatis, lanceolatis; ſpica multiflora; floribus ſeſſilibus, atro-purpureis. | Wurmbea with hooded, lance-ſhaped leaves; ſpike many-flowered; flowers ſitting cloſe to the ſtem and dark-purple. |

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Bloſſom cut and ſpread open, with the Chives in their place.
2. The Pointals, natural ſize.
3. The ſame, magnified.

THIS genus was firſt formed by Thunberg as diſtinct from Melanthium, in his *Diſſertatio Nova Genera Plantarum*, under the title Wurmbea, from the conſtruction of the bloſſom; which in this, is formed of one petal, but in that, is compoſed of ſix; a diſtinction which has always been conſidered as momentous, in determining the limits of the different genera of this claſs; ſince which, however, it has been abandoned by him, and thrown to Melanthium; although Schreber, in his Genera Plantarum, G. 617. p. 239. Vol. I. made no ſcruple in adopting it. Willdenow has, in his Species Plantarum, G. 703. p. 265. T. 11. P. 1. we think with propriety, renewed its claims to particular diſtinction, under the firſt title; but with this difference, that out of the four varieties given by Thunberg, all under the ſpecific name of capenſis, he has made three ſpecies; reſerving his opinion on the fourth, our preſent plant, and the ſecond Var. of Thunberg, for want, as he obſerves, of proper documents. Now, as our ideas run not exactly with Willdenow, in this alteration; but thinking with Thunberg, who muſt have ſeen the plants alive, and thence, of courſe, the beſt judge; we have the rather followed him; as we poſſeſs drawings of two more of the varieties quoted by him, taken from living ſpecimens, and whoſe trifling difference of character does not warrant them to be treated as ſpecifically different, but as mere varieties of each other.

The roots of this ſpecies, with the others, of which we have drawings, were received by G. Hibbert, Eſq. in the year 1800, from the Cape of Good Hope. The bulbs are ſolid like thoſe of Ixia, &c. but of a moſt ſingular form, having an appendage at the baſe like the pat of a mole. None of the varieties we have ſeen produce more than three leaves, which ſheath the flower-ſtem one above the other, and are rather longer than it. It flouriſhes in ſandy peat earth, and flowers in May or June; but has, certainly, more to recommend it to our notice from its ſingularity, as forming a ſeparate genus; than from its beauty. Our figure was taken from the Clapham collection.


*Geranium radiatum*

PLATE CCXXII.

# GERANIUM RADIATUM.

*Rayed-leaved Geranium.*

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

*MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.* Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] quinque. Fructus rostratus, pluri-carpus. | One Pistil. Five summits. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Geranium foliis fub-obovatis, crassiusculis, integerrimis, radiatis, humi adpressis; calycibus monophyllis, laciniis erectis; floribus pentandris, maximis, luteis; radice tuberosa. | Geranium with leaves nearly obovate, thickish, quite entire, placed in a ray about the plant, and lying on the ground; cups of one leaf; the segments erect; flowers with five fertile chives, very large and yellow; root tuberous. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup laid 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.
4. The Pointal, magnified.

The only plants of this species of Geranium are to be found in the Clapham collection; they were [illegible] last, received by Mr. [illegible] from the Cape, in 1801. To affix any particular period as the exact season of its flowering, would be premature; as, the plant from which our figure was taken, in the month of August, [illegible] had been kept constantly in the green-house; and, we must presume, as the root arrived nearly dry, the regular season of its flowering must have been materially altered. It appears to thrive [illegible] hardy soil. The propagation must be from the seeds, or from the root.

PLATE CCXXII.

# GERANIUM RADIATUM.

*Rayed-leaved 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 ſub-obovatis, craſſiuſculis, integerrimis, radiatis, humi adpreſſis; calycibus monophyllis, laciniis erectis; floribus pentandris, maximis, luteis; radice tuberoſa.

Geranium with leaves nearly obovate, thickiſh, quite entire, placed in a ray about the ſtem, and lying on the ground; cups of one leaf, the ſegments erect; flowers with five fertile chives, very large and yellow; root tuberous.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup laid 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.
4. The Pointal, magnified.

THE only plants of this ſpecies of Geranium are to be found in the Clapham collection; they were among the laſt, received by Mr. Hibbert from the Cape, in 1801. To affix any particular period as the exact ſeaſon of its flowering, would be premature; as, the plant from which our figure was taken, in the month of Auguſt, laſt year, had been kept conſtantly in the green-houſe; and, we muſt preſume, as the root arrived nearly dry, the regular ſeaſon of its flowering muſt have been materially altered. It appears to flouriſh in a light ſandy ſoil. The propagation muſt be from the ſeeds, or from the root.


*Clusia flava*

Pl.

PLATE CCXXIII.

# CLUSIA FLAVA.

*Yellow-flowered Balsam-Tree.*

## CLASS XXIII. ORDER I.

*POLYGAMIA MONOECIA.* Various dispositions. Upon one plant.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx. Involucrum imbricatum; foliolis concavis, plurimis, exterioribus gradatim minoribus.

Corolla. Petala 4, 5, 6, subrotunda concava, crassa, persistentia.

Stamina. Filamenta plura, simplicia, corolla longiora. Antheræ simplices, apicis lateri adnatæ.

Pistillum. Germen ovato-oblongum. Stylus crassus. Stigma stellatum, planum, obtusum, persistens.

Pericarpium. Capsula ovata, sulcis exarata, bivalvis, valvis cum radiatim dehiscentibus.

Semen. Solitarium, ovata, pulpa obtecta, affixa longitudinaliter columnari, angulosa.

Obs. Hæc in parte fructus differt a quinque ac hodierna proportione observata in figura, valvulis, loculis, &c. Flores alii a parte masculina, alii a feminina steriles sunt.

Essential character. Cup tiled; leaflets concave, remaining, the outer ones gradually smaller.

Blossom. Petals 4, 5, 6, roundish, concave, thick and shell-like.

Chives. Threads many, simple, shorter than the blossom. Tops simple, growing to the side of the point.

Pointal. Seed-bud oblong egg-shaped. Shaft none. Summit flattened, flat, simple, remaining.

Seed-vessel. Capsule egg-shaped, lengthwise furrowed, reflect the valves opening like a flowed seed.

Seed. Solitary, egg-shaped, covered with pulp, fastened lengthwise to a column, angular.

Obs. This differs in some fruits from the five-celled one, according to the proportion observed in figure, valvules, loculi, &c. Flowers all a part male, all a female sterile fruit.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Trees with aerial roots; corollis tetrapetalis, lateris.

Branches very short, leaves, blossoms with four petals, side-ways.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower complete.
2. A petal shewn from the inside.
3. A petal shewn sideways.
4. The Pointal and Chives, one Chive detached, magnified.
5. The Pointal cleared of the Chives, the Seed-bud and Summit detached and magnified.

The Yellow Tree is a native of all the West India Islands, and has been described by Plumier, Sloane, Brown, Browne, &c., but no good figure of the plant, according with our ideas, has hitherto been given. The C. rosea, C. alba, and C. flava of Linnæus, the three various species, are said to grow at different heights, in the different islands, which we are led to think, are but varieties of the same plant. Linnæus has taken them up as species, upon his authority; although Jacquin himself allows, that the one be denominated flava, varies in its blossoms to red and white. This plant does not grow to above the height of eight or nine feet, in this country, and seldom flowers. Our figure was taken last year in September (1811), from a plant in the Royal Collection. Miller says it was cultivated by him in 1739, and had been introduced to Mr. Fairchild's, at Clapham, in Surrey, from Barbadoes. It is readily propagated from cuttings, and it does not thrive in a boggy earth. A slight mistake occurs, in the quotation from Browne, in Martyn's Edition of the Dictionary; where, the petals are described as screw-shaped; Browne has it, "cochleata," or shell-shaped, a much expressive term for the shape of these petals.

Olivia flora

PLATE CCXXIII.

# CLUSIA FLAVA.

*Yellow-flowered Balſam-Tree.*

## CLASS XXIII. ORDER I.

*POLYGAMIA MONOECIA.* Various diſpoſitions. Upon one plant.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium imbricatum; foliolis concavis, perſiſtentibus, exterioribus gradatim minoribus.

COROLLA. Petala 4, 5, 6, ſubrotunda concava, craſſa, cochleata.

STAMINA. Filamenta plura, ſimplicia, corolla breviora. Antheræ ſimplices, apicis lateri adnatæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovato-oblongum. Stylus nullus. Stigma stellatum, planum, obtuſum, perſiſtens.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ovata, ſulcis exerata, locularis, valvis tum radiatim dehiſcentibus.

SEMINA numeroſa, ovata, pulpa obtecta, affixa receptaculo columnari, anguloſo.
*Obs.* Numerus in parte fructus differt a quatuor ad duodecim proportione obſervata in ſtigmate, valvulis, loculis, &c. Flores alii a parte maſculina, alii a feminina ſteriles ſunt.

EMPALEMENT. Cup tiled; leaflets concave, remaining, the outer ones gradually ſmaller.

BLOSSOM. Petals 4, 5, 6, roundiſh, concave, thick and ſhell-like.

CHIVES. Threads many, ſimple, ſhorter than the bloſſom. Tips ſimple, growing to the ſide of the point.

POINTAL. Seed-bud oblong-egg-ſhaped. Shaft none. Summit ſtarred, flat, obtuſe, remaining.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule egg-ſhaped, ſtrongly furrowed, celled, the valves burſting into a ſtarred form.

SEEDS numerous, egg-ſhaped, covered with pulp, fixed to an angular, columnar receptacle.
*Obs.* The number in the parts of the fruit differs from four to twelve, according to the proportion obſerved in the ſummit, valves, cells, &c. Some of the flowers are ſterile with reſpect to the male organs, and others with reſpect to the female ones.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cluſia foliis aveniis; corollis tetrapetalis, luteis.

Balſam Tree with veinleſs leaves; bloſſoms with four petals, and yellow.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower complete.
2. A petal ſhewn from the inſide.
3. A petal ſhewn ſideways.
4. The Pointal and Chives, one Chive detached, magnified.
5. The Pointal cleared of the Chives, the Seed-bud and Summit detached and magnified.

THE Balſam Tree is a native of all the Weſt India Iſlands, and has been deſcribed by Plumier, Sloan, Jacquin, Browne, &c.; but no good figure of the plant, according with our ideas, has hitherto been given of it. The C. roſea, C. alba, and C. flava of Jacquin, the three various ſpecies, are ſaid to grow to different heights, in the different Iſlands; which we are led to think, are but varieties of the ſame plant. Linnæus has taken them up as ſpecies, upon his authority; although Jacquin himſelf allows, that the one he denominates *flava*, varies in its bloſſoms to red and white. This plant does not grow to above the height of eight or nine feet, in this country, and ſeldom flowers. Our figure was taken laſt year in September 1801, from a plant in the Stepney Collection. Miller ſays it was cultivated by him in 1759; and had been introduced by Mr. Parker, of Croydon, in Surrey, from Barbadoes. It is readily propagated from cuttings, and thrives in rich, dungy earth. A ſlight miſtake occurs, in the quotation from Browne, in Martyn's Edition of the Dictionary; where, the petals are deſcribed as ſcrew-ſhaped; Browne has it, "*cochleata*," or ſhell-ſhaped, a moſt expreſſive term for the ſhape of these petals.

*Geranium reflexum*

PLATE CCXXIV.

# GERANIUM REFLEXUM.

*Reflexed-leaved Geranium.*

---

## CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

*MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.* Cloves united. Ten Chives.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Monadelphia. Stigmata quinque. Frons nulla. Capsulæ [illegible] Semina, 5-cocca. | Corolla [illegible]. Calyx [illegible]. Fruit furnished with long [illegible] like beaks.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Decandria monogynia, pedunculis bifloris, foliis [illegible] palmato-incisis, [illegible] florum [illegible] pentandria; thecis [illegible] superioribus diagonalibus reflexis; radice [illegible]. | Geranium with leaves that have five [illegible] and three lobes. Leaves [illegible] reflexed back. [illegible] five fertile stamens, with the two upper shorter and the [illegible] reflexed, root tuberous.

---

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The [illegible]
2. [illegible] Petal.
3. The chives [illegible] unexpanded.
4. The [illegible] unexpanded.

---

This pretty Geranium, from the Cape of Good Hope, is another of those which were introduced by Mr. Hibbert, first in the year 1800, [illegible] the [illegible] Nurse. The root being tuberous, as [illegible] that genus, divides at the further extremity, it is to be so [illegible]. From the reflexed [illegible] leaves the whole plant, [illegible] parts of fructification, &c. we have adopted our specific [illegible] the [illegible] other [illegible] species of this genus. Our figure was taken at the [illegible] the [illegible] of July [illegible].

PLATE CCXXIV.

# GERANIUM REFLEXUM.

*Reflexed-leaved Geranium.*

## CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

*MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.* Chives united. Ten Chives.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

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

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

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis longe petiolatis, trifoliatis; foliolis lobato-inciſis, recurvis; floribus umbellatis, pentandris; ſtaminibus duobus ſuperioribus ſtigmatibuſque reflexis; radice tuberoſa.

Geranium with leaves that have long foot-ſtalks, and three leaflets; leaflets gaſh-lobed, and rolled back; flowers grow in umbels, have five fertile chives, with the two upper chives and the ſummits reflexed; root tuberous.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Chives and Pointal.
3. The Chives ſpread open, magnified.
4. The Pointal, magnified.

THIS pretty Geranium, from the Cape of Good Hope, is another of thoſe which were introduced by G. Hibbert, Eſq. in the year 1800, through the medium of Mr. Niven. The root being tuberous, we judge that from a diviſion of the ſmaller lobes it is to be increaſed. From the reflexed character, which pervades the whole plant, petals, leaves, parts of fructification, &c. we have adopted our ſpecific title. The cultivation is the ſame, as for the other tuberous ſpecies of this genus. Our figure was made at Clapham in the month of July 1801.

*Gnidia oppositifolia*

PLATE CCXXV.

# GNIDIA OPPOSITIFOLIA.

*Opposite-leaved Gnidia.*

---

## CLASS VIII. ORDER 1.

*OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Eight Stamens. One Pistil.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Calyx [illegible] Petals [illegible] Stamens [illegible] | Embryo [illegible] funnel-shaped, four-cleft. Corolla [illegible] inserted into the [illegible]. One seed, berry-like. See Gnidia pinifolia, Pl. LII. Vol. I. |

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ramus foliis ovatis, oppositis, concavis, tomentosis; floribus terminalibus, tomentosis. | Gnidia, with egg-shaped, opposite, concave, downy leaves; flowers terminate the branches, and are downy. |

---

### REFERENCES TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower complete.
2. The flower spread open, with the Gnidia in their place.
3. The same, separated.
4. The seed-bud, shaft and stigma.

---

This Opposite-leaved Gnidia is from the Cape of Good Hope, and must be treated as a tender green-house or dry-stove plant, [illegible] in light [illegible] in [illegible] to Fahrenheit's scale, if it be exposed to [illegible] Mr. Ker Gawler mentions this species as being [illegible] The plant [illegible] to the height of three feet, with a very [illegible] of its leaves to a considerable length from the stem, which gives it [illegible] the lower part. A mixture of two-thirds loam, [illegible] It is increased by cuttings, made in the month of [illegible] in July, from a plant in the little stove [illegible]

PLATE CCXXV.

# GNIDIA OPPOSITIFOLIA.

*Oppofite-leaved Gnidia.*

## CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

*OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Eight Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX infundibuliformis, quadrifidus. Petala quatuor, calyci inferta. Semen unicum, fubbaccatum.

EMPALEMENT funnel-fhaped, four-cleft. Petals four inferted into the empalement. One feed, berry-like.

See GNIDIA PINIFOLIA, Pl. LII. Vol. I.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Gnidia foliis ovatis, oppofitis, concavis, tomentofis; floribus terminalibus, tomentofis.

Gnidia with egg fhaped, oppofite, concave, downy leaves; flowers terminate the branches, and are downy.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower complete.
2. The Bloffom fpread open, with the Chives in their place.
3. The fame, magnified.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit.

THE Oppofite-leaved Gnidia is from the Cape of Good Hope, and muft be treated as a tender greenhoufe or dry ftove plant; as, but a little exceefs of wet, in the winter, is fure to deftroy it; even in fummer, much rain, if it is expofed to it for a few days. will overwhelm it. The Kew Catalogue mentions this fpecies to have been introduced in the year 1788, by Mr. F. Maffon. The plant grows to the height of three feet, with a very flender ftem, and, often, lofes moft of its leaves to a confiderable height from the earth, which gives it rather a difagreeable appearance towards the lower part. A mixture of two-thirds loam, and one of fandy peat, is a foil it moft approves. It is increafed by cuttings, made in the month of April, from the tender fhoots. Our figure was taken in July, from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection.


*Magnolia pumila*

PLATE CCXXVI.

# MAGNOLIA PUMILA.

*Dwarf Magnolia.*

CLASS XIII. ORDER VII.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA. Magnolias. Magnolias.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Flower. Perianthium double, the outer one of three leaves, persistent.

Stamens. Filaments subulate, shorter than the anthers, but unequal.

Pistils. Germens numerous, ovate, acute, compact, imbricated, in a conical or cylindrical spike, which becomes much longer than the stamens. Stigmas sessile, obtuse, reflexed, persistent.

Pericarp. Capsules numerous, ovate, compressed, imbricated, one-seeded, opening on the back, and hanging by a long thread, which is the prolongation of the seed-vessel.

Seed. Nut ovate, compressed, with a fleshy coat, and a hard shell, which is marked with a single longitudinal furrow.

Receptacle. Common receptacle, cylindrical, tuberculated, persistent, with the pistils and stamens.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Magnolia pumila, acuminata, foliis subtus, albis, petiolis scabris.

Magnolia with a dwarf stem, and spreading branches, with ovate, pointed leaves, white underneath, and rough petioles.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. One of the outer petals.
2. An inner petal.
3. The Chives and Pistils, on the receptacle.
4. The outside of one of the Chives.
5. The inside of it.
6. The germen, magnified.
7. The Pistils.

[illegible] generally, all plants upon their first appearance [illegible] by which means, a continued [illegible] is by nature decidedly [illegible] to bear the exposure of the open ground [illegible] to bloom about September or later, and [illegible] of their densities. To the late [illegible] of these rich crimp leaves [illegible] One figure was taken [illegible] the greenhouse with its [illegible] the plants [illegible] are now [illegible] the [illegible] or four [illegible] with the [illegible] Chinese, as the [illegible] [illegible] as being [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] part of [illegible]

PLATE CCXXVI.

# MAGNOLIA PUMILA.

*Dwarf Magnolia.*

## CLASS XIII. ORDER VII.

*POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.* Many Chives. Many Pointals.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium triphyllum; foliolis ovatis, concavis, petaliformibus, deciduis.

COROLLA. Petala novem, oblonga, concava, obtusa, basi angustiora.

STAMINA. Filamenta numerosa, brevia, acuminata, compressa, receptaculo communi pistillorum infra germina inserta. Antheræ lineares, margini filamentorum utrinque adnatæ.

PISTILLA. Germina numerosa, ovato-oblonga, bilocularia, receptaculum clavatum tegentia. Styli recurvi, contorti, brevissimi. Stigmata longitudinalia styli, villosa.

PERICARPIUM. Strobilus ovatus, tectus capsulis compressis, subrotundis, vix imbricatis, confertis, acutis, unilocularibus, bivalvibus, sessilibus, extrorsum dehiscentibus, persistentibus.

SEMINA bina seu solitaria, subrotunda, baccata, filo pendentia ex sinu singulæ squamæ strobili.

EMPALEMENT. Cup three-leaved; leaflets egg-shaped, concave, the form of the petals, falling off.

BLOSSOM. Nine petals, oblong, concave, obtuse, narrower at the base.

CHIVES. Threads numerous, short, tapered, flattened, inserted below the seed-buds into the common receptacle of the Pointals. Tips linear, fixed on side to the margin of the threads.

POINTALS. Seed-buds numerous, oblong-egg-shaped, two-celled, covering a club-shaped receptacle. Shafts turned backward, twisted, very short. Summits grow out of the shafts longitudinally, hairy.

SEED-VESSEL. Cone egg-shaped covered with capsules which are flattened, roundish, scarcely tiled, crowded, pointed, one-celled, two-valved, fitting close to the receptacle, splitting from the outside and remaining.

SEEDS by twos or solitary, roundish, like berries, hanging by a thread from the inside of each scale of the cone.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Magnolia foliis elipticis, undulatis, acuminatis, subglaucis; floribus nutantibus, albis; petalis carnosis, obovatis, concavis.

Magnolia with eliptic, waved leaves, tapered to a point, rather glaucous; flowers hanging down and white; petals thick, inversely egg-shaped and concave.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. One of the outer petals.
2. An inner petal.
3. The Chives and Pointals, on the receptacle.
4. The outside of one of the Chives.
5. The inside of the same.
6. The same, magnified.
7. The Pointals.

THE Magnolia pumila, (as are, generally, all plants upon their first arrival from China,) has been hitherto treated as a hothouse plant; by which means, a continued foliage has been preserved: but, from every appearance of the plant, it is by nature deciduous, and, certainly hardy enough to be preserved in the greenhouse, if not to bear the exposure of the open ground. It grows to the height of about two feet, flowers in the hot-house about September or later, and is propagated by cuttings. The blossoms are very fragrant, but of short duration. To the late J. Slater, Esq. of Laytonstone, we owe this plant; which was one of that rich cargo brought home in the Carnatic, for him, by Captain Connor, in the year 1793. Our figure was taken at the Hammersmith nursery. The accession to this magnificent Genus has been considerable within a very few years: to the species formerly cultivated in Britain, viz. the *grandiflora* with its four varieties, the *glauca* and its two varieties, the *acuminata* and *tripetala*, are now added; the *auriculata* and *maxima*, from America; the *pumila*, *fuscata* and *tomentosa* or *Yow-lang*, from China; making in all, with the varieties, fifteen. The short acquaintance we have with the three last from China, or the knowledge of what part of that extensive country they are natives, does not enable us to decide, whether they will endure our winters; although we may on the two from America, as being hardy plants, or at least equally hardy with the *grandiflora*, being from the same part of America.


*Gladiolus ringens Vir.*

# PLATE CCXXVII.

## GLADIOLUS RINGENS. *Var. melliflorus.*

## *Gaping Gladiolus.* [illegible] flowered *Var.*

---

## CLASS III. ORDER I.

*TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Three Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corolla sex-partita, ringens.<br>Stamina adscendentia. | Blossom six-divided, gaping.<br>Chives ascending.<br>See Gladiolus [illegible], Plate XI. Vol. I. |

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gladiolus foliis sub-linearibus, sulcatis; floribus ringentibus, distichis, adscendentibus; corolla melliflora. | Gladiolus with nearly line-shaped leaves furrowed; flowers gaping, two-ranked, and ascending; blossom honey-scented. |

---

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two-valved Sheath.
2. A Blossom, with the chives in their place, spread open.
3. The Pointal cut [illegible].

---

This is a fine variety of the Gladiolus ringens, given on Plate [illegible] Vol. [illegible] of this work; the only specimen we have ever seen of it, is in the [illegible] collection, [illegible] whence our figure was taken, this year, 1801, in the month of May. [illegible] the difference it exhibits, from our first figure, [illegible]. The bulbs were received at Clapham, in the [illegible] of [illegible], from the Cape of Good Hope; they are rather delicate, and the treatment must be [illegible] for the former variety of this species.

PLATE CCXXVII.

# GLADIOLUS RINGENS. *Var. multiflorus.*

## *Gaping Gladiolus.* *Many-flowered Var.*

## CLASS III. ORDER I.

### *TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| COROLLA ſex-partita, ringens. | BLOSSOM ſix-divided, gaping. |
| STAMINA adſcendentia. | CHIVES aſcending. |
| | See GLADIOLUS ROSEUS, Plate XI. Vol. I. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gladiolus foliis ſub-linearibus, coſtatis; floribus ringentibus cineriis, odoratiſſimis; ſcapo multifloro. | Gladiolus with nearly linear-ribbed leaves; bloſſoms gaping, aſh-coloured, and very ſweet ſcented; ſtem many flowered. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two-valved Sheath.
2. A Bloſſom, with the chives in their place, ſpread open.
3. The Pointal complete.

THIS is a fine variety of the Gladiolus ringens, given on Plate XXVII. Vol. I. of this work; the only ſpecimen we have ever ſeen of it, is in the Hibbertian collection, from whence our figure was taken, laſt year, 1801, in the month of May. It is a ſtrong variety, but we cannot conſider the difference it exhibits, from our firſt figure, of ſufficient prominence to warrant a ſpecific diſtinction. The bulbs were received at Clapham, in the autumn of 1800, from the Cape of Good Hope; they are rather delicate, and the treatment muſt be ſuch as directed for the former variety of this ſpecies.

*Hibiscus mutabilis*
*Var flore pleno*

# PLATE CCXXVIII.

# HIBISCUS MUTABILIS. *Var. flore pleno.*

## *Changeable-Roſe Hibiſcus.* *Double-flowered Var.*

## CLASS XVI. ORDER VI.

## *MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.* Threads united. Many Chives.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx. Perianthium duplex:

*Exterius* [illegible] foliolis linearibus, [illegible] multifidum.

*Interius* [illegible], semi-[illegible], [illegible] quinquedentatum, [illegible].

Corolla. Petala [illegible] oblonga, [illegible] patentia, [illegible].

Stamina. [illegible] coalita [illegible] apice [illegible]. Antheræ reniformes.

Pistillum. Germen subrotundum. Stylus [illegible] staminibus longior, [illegible] quinquefidus. Stigmata capitata.

Pericarpium. Capſula quinquelocularis, quinquevalvis; Diſſepimentis contrariis, duplicatis.

Semina. [illegible] ſive plura, [illegible].

*Obs.* [illegible] aliis ovata, aliis longa; calyx [illegible] phyllus.

Empalement. Cup double.

*The outer* many-leaved, permanent; leaflets linear, [illegible] many-cleft.

*The inner* one-leaved, cup-ſhaped, half five-cleft, [illegible] and permanent.

Blossom. Petals five, [illegible] heart-ſhaped, [illegible] ſpreading, [illegible].

Chives. [illegible] divided and bent. [illegible].

Pointal. Seed-bud roundiſh. Shaft [illegible] longer than the chives, at top five-cleft. Summits knobbed.

Seed-vessel. Capſule five-celled, five-valved; partitions contrary and double.

Seeds. Solitary or many, [illegible].

*Obs.* The [illegible] of ſome ſpecies is [illegible] ſhaped, of ſome long; [illegible].

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hibiſcus foliis cordatis, angulatis, quinquelobis, acuminatis, dentatis; calyce exteriore octophyllo, [illegible] capſula villoſis; caule arboreo; floribus [illegible].

Hibiſcus with heart-ſhaped, angled, five-lobed, pointed and notched leaves; outer cup eight-leaved; capſule hairy; ſtem growing to a tree; flowers [illegible].

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement with the Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits in their place.
2. The Petals [illegible] and ſpread open, with thoſe which are perfect and have [illegible] remaining; [illegible] plant the double-flowered character being cut away; one tip detached and magnified.
3. The Seed-veſſel cut tranſverſely to ſhew the perfect ſeeds in their cells.

To [illegible] Dickinſon, Eſq. of Monks-Houſe, near Deviſes, Wilts, we believe [illegible] the [illegible] in Britain, of this fine variety of Hibiſcus mutabilis. The plants were produced in [illegible] ſeeds, which were ſown at Bowden, another adjoining ſeat of this gentleman, and [illegible] flowered for ſeveral years. Although the flowers are double, [illegible] perfect, which is common to moſt plants of this natural order, ſuch as Althea Roſea, &c. the [illegible] being, we think, formed from ſome of the chives becoming petals, many nevertheleſs remaining perfect; which in theſe plants ſtand particularly diſtinct from the petals, being ſeated in the [illegible] of the tube, formed by the connection of the lower part of the [illegible], leaving the [illegible] as perfect as in a ſingle flower. It is alſo propagated by cutting, and thrives in rich earth. It may be conſidered rather a tree, than ſhrub, as even in this country, it acquires the height of from 12 to 20 feet. It is a native of Japan, China, and the Eaſt Indies, where it is much eſteemed for the extreme beauty of its flowers, as well as in our Weſt India iſlands, where it is alſo cultivated. The ſingle-flowered has been known in England above a century, having, ſays the Kew Catalogue, been introduced by Mr. Bentinck in the year 1690. The ſpecific title is aſſumed on the ſingular change of the flower, from white to Roſe colour, before its decay, as ſhewn in our figure; which was taken from a fine branch received in a [illegible] from Bowden in the month of November 1801, and obligingly communicated, [illegible] by Mrs. Dickinſon.

PLATE CCXXVIII.

# HIBISCUS MUTABILIS. *Var. flore pleno.*

## *Changeable-Rose Hibiscus.* *Double-flowered Var.*

CLASS XVI. ORDER VI.

*MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.* Threads united. Many Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium duplex.
*Exterius* polyphyllum, persistens; foliolis linearibus, rarius monophyllum, multifidum.
*Interius* monophyllum, cyathiforme, semiquinquefidum, persistens; seu quinquedentatum, deciduum.

COROLLA. Petala quinque, subrotundo-oblonga, basi angustiora, patentia, tubo staminum inferne adnata.

STAMINA. Filamenta plurima, inferne coalita in tubum, superne (in hujus apice et superficie) divisa et laxa. Antheræ reniformes.

PISTILLUM. Germen subrotundum. Stylus filiformis, staminibus longior, superne quinquefidus. Stigmata capitata.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula quinquelocularis, quinquevalvis; dissepimentis contrariis, duplicatis.

SEMINA solitaria seu plura, ovato-reniformia.

*Obs.* Capsula aliis ovata, aliis longa; calyx exterior 3-12-phyllus.

EMPALEMENT. Cup double.
*The outer* many leaved, permanent; leaflets linear, more rarely one-leaved, many-cleft.
*The inner* one-leaved, cup-shaped, half five-cleft, permanent; or five toothed, and deciduous.

BLOSSOM. Petals five, roundish-oblong, narrower at the base, spreading, fastened at bottom to the tube of the chives.

CHIVES. Threads numerous, united at the base into a tube, at top (in its apex and surface) divided and loose. Tips kidney-shaped.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish. Shaft thread-shaped, longer than the chives, at top five-cleft. Summits headed.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule five-celled, five-valved; partitions contrary, doubled.

SEEDS solitary, or many, between egg and kidney-shaped.

*Obs.* The capsule of some species is egg-shaped, of some long; the outer cup, 3-12-leaved.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hibiscus foliis cordatis, angulatis, quinquelobis, acuminatis, dentatis; calyce exteriore octophyllo; capsula villosa; caule arboreo; floribus plenis.

Hibiscus with heart-shaped leaves, angled, five-lobed, pointed and toothed; outer cup eight-leaved; capsule hairy; stem growing to a tree; flowers double.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The double cup with the Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits in their place.
2. The Threads cut and spread open, with those which are perfect and have the tips, remaining; those which give the plant the double-flowered character being cut away; one tip detached and magnified.
3. The Seed-bud, cut transversely to shew the perfect seeds in their cells.

BARNARD DICKINSON, Esq. of Monks-House, near Devises, Wilts, we believe to be, at present, the only possessor, in Britain, of this fine variety of Hibiscus mutabilis. The plants were produced in 1788, from some Jamaica seeds, which were sown at Bowden, another adjoining seat of that gentleman, and where they have flowered for several years. Although the flowers are double; yet good seeds are produced, which is common to most plants of this natural order, such as Alcea Malva, &c. the fullness of the blossoms being, as usual, formed from some of the chives becoming petals, many nevertheless remaining perfect; which in these plants stand particularly distinct from the pointal, being seated on the upper part of the tube, formed by the connection of the lower part of the threads, leaving the pointal as perfect as in a single flower. It is also propagated by cutting, and thrives in rich earth. It may be considered rather a tree, than shrub, as even in this country, it acquires the height of from 15 to 20 feet. It is a native of Japan, China, and the East Indies; where it is much esteemed for the extreme beauty of its flowers, as well as in our West India islands, where it is also cultivated. The Single-flowered has been known in England above a century, having, says the Kew Catalogue, been introduced by Mr. Bentinck in the year 1690. The specific title is assumed on the singular change of the flower, from white to flesh colour, before its decay, as shewn in our figure; which was taken from a fine branch received in a perfect state from Bowden in the month of November 1801, and obligingly communicated, to the author, by Mrs. Dickinson.

*Magnolia fuscata*

PLATE CCXIX.

# MAGNOLIA FUSCATA.

*Brown-leaved Magnolia.*

CLASS XIII. ORDER VII. *Many Seeds and Many Pistils.*

*POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.* Many Chives. Many Pistils.

ESSENTIAL SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Petals 6-12. Capsules [illegible]. Seminal bracts, pendule. | Cut 3-leaved. Petals 6-12. Capsules [illegible] tiled. Seeds, bracts, pendulous. See MAGNOLIA FOETIDA, Pl. 220. Vol. IV. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Magnolia [illegible] glauca, [illegible] coarsely, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. | Magnolia with elliptical leaves, the old one; branch, the younger as well as the fruit branches, are downy, and brownish; petals whitish within, the margins elegantly coloured. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The sixth leaf of the flower, which falls off before the flower expands.
2. Accurate petal of the blossom.
3. A Chive, with the parts complete, before the pollen has been emitted, a little magnified.
4. The same flown from the orifice.
5. A Chive flown from the orifice with the tips burst, magnified.
6. The Calyx and Pistals, natural size.
7. The Pistals, as they are placed on the columnar shaft, the Chives being removed, [illegible] &c.

---

[illegible] the vegetables with which we are as yet acquainted, this species is the most elegant, whether the growth of the plant, the brilliancy of the foliage, or the extreme delicacy, fragrance, and [illegible] the flowers. It is a native of China, from whence it was first introduced to us, in the year 1789, by T. Evans, Esq. of Stepney; from a plant in whose collection, our figure was taken. Flowering first in the month of February, the general fashion of its flowering in this climate is [illegible] the late heats, to which station it has, as yet, been doomed, although, from the general character of the genus, we should be led to treat it more hardily. It is increased by cuttings, and layers, [illegible] the last method, as, in the latter mode the branches do not take root under two years. The plant from which our drawing was made, did not exceed a foot and a half in height, [illegible] it never becomes a large shrub, even in China. It thrives in leaf mould, and [illegible]. We believe the plant has not hitherto come under the review of any botanical author.

PLATE CCXXIX.

# MAGNOLIA FUSCATA.

*Brown-ſtemed Magnolia.*

## CLASS XIII. ORDER VII. *of Schreb. Gen. Plant.*

## *POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.* Many Chives. Many Pointals.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 3-phyllus. Petala 6-12. Capſulæ 2-valves, imbricatæ. Semina baccata, pendula.

CUP 3-leaved. Petals 6-12. Capſules 2-valved, tiled. Seeds, berries, pendulous.
See MAGNOLIA PUMILA, Pl. 226. Vol. IV.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Magnolia foliis elipticis, ſenioribus glabris, junioribus ramuliſque tomentoſis, fuſcatis; petalis interne ſubalbidis, marginibus elegantiſſime coloratis.

Magnolia with eliptical leaves, the old ones ſmooth, the younger as well as the ſmall branches are downy, and browned; petals whitiſh within, the margins elegantly coloured.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The outer fence of the flower, which falls off before the flower expands.
2. An outer petal of the bloſſom.
3. A Chive, with the parts complete, before the pollen has been emitted, a little magnified.
4. The ſame ſhewn from the outſide.
5. A Chive ſhewn from the inſide with the tips burſt, magnified.
6. The Chives and Pointals, natural ſize.
7. The Pointals, as they are placed on the columnar ſhaft, the Chives being removed, natural ſize.

OF all the Magnolias with which we are as yet acquainted, this ſpecies is the moſt elegant; whether for the growth of the plant, the brilliancy of the foliage, or the extreme delicacy, fragrance, and beauty of the flowers. It is a native of China; from whence it was firſt introduced to us, in the year 1796, by T. Evans, Eſq. of Stepney; from a plant in whoſe collection, our figure was taken, this year, 1802, in the month of February, the general ſeaſon of its flowering in this climate if kept in the hot-houſe; to which ſtation it has, as yet, been doomed, although, from the general character of the Genus, we ſhould be led to treat it more hardily. It is increaſed by cuttings, and layers; but the firſt is the beſt method, as, in the latter mode the branches do not take root under two years. The plant from which our drawing was made, did not exceed a foot and a half in height, which leads us to ſuppoſe it never becomes a large ſhrub, even in China. It thrives in leaf mould, and light loam. We believe this plant has not hitherto come under the review of any botanical author.


*Dodonæa triquetra*

PLATE CCXXX.

# DODONÆA TRIQUETRA.

*Three-Winged Dodonæa.*

## CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] triquetrum, longifolia [illegible] orientalis, trifolcata, cre[illegible] [illegible]fidum sensitivum.

[illegible] trifulca, inflata, trilo[illegible] [illegible]ccis, magnis.

[illegible]

EMPALEMENT. Cup four-leaved, flat; leaflets egg-shaped, obtuse, concave, falling off.

BLOSSOM, none.

CHIVES. Eight threads, very short. Tips oblong, curved, approaching, the length of the cup.

POINTAL. Seed-bud three-sided, the length of the cup. Shaft cylindrical, three-furrowed, upright. Summit nearly three-cleft rather pointed.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule three-furrowed, swelled out, three cells, angles skinny, large.

SEEDS by twos, nearly round.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] utrinque attenuata, [illegible] ramulis triquetris; floribus [illegible]

Dodonæa with lance-shaped leaves, tapered to both ends, very smooth; the small branches three-sided; flowers with chives and pointals distinct.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

*Male Flower.*

1. The Empalement, magnified.
2. The Empalement and Chives, before the bursting of the tips, magnified.
3. The same, when the tips have emitted the pollen, magnified.

*Female Flower.*

1. The Empalement, magnified.
2. The Empalement, seed-bud, shaft and summit, magnified.
3. A ripe capsule, natural size.
4. One of the divisions of the capsule.
5. A ripe seed, natural size.

[illegible] was figured of Dodonæa is from New Holland; where, Forster says he found it, as we [illegible] with the chives and pointals distinct; but, that the same species was hermaphrodite, [illegible] in New Zealand, which may perhaps be the fact, though we should suspect, from [illegible] they were different species. Martyn in his Ed. of Miller's Dict. mentions this [illegible] as to the broad-leaved species found in the tropical climates of America and Asia, [illegible] in his Sp. Plant. Tom. 11. P. 1. p. 345, has made it a species, without any observation on [illegible] Hermaphrodite, which leads us to suppose, he had not seen flowering specimens. It is as [illegible] greenhouse plant we possess, but will not resist the severity of our frosts; is easily propagated [illegible], and thrives in almost any earth. It is so very common in New Holland, that, [illegible] of seeds has arrived from thence, but has contained some of the seeds. The two figures [illegible] from two plants at the nursery Hammersmith.

PLATE CCXXX.

# DODONÆA TRIQUETRA.

*Three-ſided Dodonæa.*

## CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

*OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Eight Chives. One Pointal.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium tetraphyllum, planum; foliolis ovatis, obtuſis, concavis, deciduis.
COROLLA nulla.
STAMINA. Filamenta octo, breviſſima. Antheræ oblongæ, arcuatæ, conniventes, longitudine calycis.
PISTILLUM. Germen triquetrum, longitudine calycis. Stylus cylindricus, triſulcatus, erectus. Stigma ſubtrifidum acutiuſculum.
PERICARPIUM. Capſula triſulca, inflata, trilocularis; angulis membranaceis, magnis.
SEMINA bina, ſubrotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Cup four-leaved, flat; leaflets egg-ſhaped, obtuſe, concave, falling off.
BLOSSOM, none.
CHIVES. Eight threads, very ſhort. Tips oblong, curved, approaching, the length of the cup.
POINTAL. Seed-bud three-ſided, the length of the cup. Shaft cylindrical, three-furrowed, upright. Summit nearly three-cleft rather pointed.
SEED-VESSEL. Capſule three-furrowed, ſwelled out, three cells, angles skinny, large.
SEEDS by twos, nearly round.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Dodonæa foliis lanceolatis, utrinque attenuatis, glaberrimis; ramulis triquetris; floribus dioicis.

Dodonæa with lance-ſhaped leaves, tapered to both ends, very ſmooth; the ſmall branches three-ſided; flowers with chives and pointals diſtinct.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

*Male Flower.*

1. The Empalement, magnified.
2. The Empalement and Chives, before the burſting of the tips, magnified.
3. The ſame, when the tips have emitted the pollen, magnified.

*Female Flower.*

1. The Empalement, magnified.
2. The Empalement, ſeed-bud, ſhaft and ſummit, magnified.
3. A ripe capſule, natural ſize.
4. One of the diviſions of the capſule.
5. A ripe ſeed, natural ſize.

THE ſpecies here figured of Dodonæa is from New Holland; where, Forſter ſays he found it, as we have given it, with the chives and pointals diſtinct; but, that the ſame ſpecies was hermaphrodite, when growing in New Zealand, which may perhaps be the fact, though we ſhould ſuſpect, from ſuch circumſtance, they were different ſpecies. Martyn in his Ed. of Miller's Dict. mentions this plant, and throws it to the broad-leaved ſpecies found in the tropical climates of America and Aſia. Willdenow, in his Sp. Plant. Tom. 11. P. 1. p. 345, has made it a ſpecies, without any obſervation on its parts of fructification; which leads us to ſuppoſe, he had not ſeen flowering ſpecimens. It is as hardy as any greenhouſe plant we poſſeſs, but will not reſiſt the ſeverity of our froſts; is eaſily propagated by cuttings, and thrives in almoſt any earth. It is ſo very common in New Holland that, ſcarce a parcel of ſeeds has arrived from thence, but has contained ſome of the ſeeds. The two figures were taken from two plants at the nurſery Hammerſmith.


*Cerbera Mhouai*

PLATE CCXXXI.

# CERBERA AHOUAI.

*Oval-leaved Cerbera.*

## CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] Corolla in [illegible]

Flowers contorted. Pulpy seed-vessel, one-celled. Bloffom funnel-shaped.
*See Plate 130, Cerbera undulata, Vol. II.*

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] Leaves [illegible] segments [illegible] bloffom [illegible]

Cerbera with egg-shaped, pointed leaves; segments of the bloffom waved; leaflets of the cup reflexed.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

[illegible] the Chives in their place.
[illegible] Stoff and Summit, with the Summit detached, magnified.

The [illegible] of the continent of South America, in Brazil and the other provinces [illegible] must be treated as a tender hothouse plant. It is increased by [illegible] a rich foil, and flowers in July, or August. It is faid to acquire the height [illegible] time, but, with us, it feldom attains to three; becoming a handfome, bushy [illegible] have a faint smell, to have most of this natural order; the whole plant is replete [illegible] of a most deleterious quality; and the wood when rubbed emits a disagreeable [illegible] considered by the Indians as a deadly poison against which there is no antidote. [illegible] from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection, Clapham. Introduced to England, [illegible] (at that period) says the Kew Catalogue, by Mr. Miller, in the year 1739.

Berberis Aquifolium

PLATE CCXXXI.

# CERBERA AHOUAI.

*Oval-leaved Cerbera.*

## CLASS V. ORDER I.

## *PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Five Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CONTORTA. Drupa monosperma. Corolla infundibuliformis.

FLOWERS contorted. Pulpy seed-vessel, one-seeded. Blossom funnel-shaped.
*See Plate* 130, *Cerbera undulata, Vol. II.*

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cerbera foliis ovatis, acutis, laciniis corollæ undulatis; calycis foliolis reflexis.

Cerbera with egg-shaped, pointed leaves; segments of the blossom waved; leaflets of the cup reflexed.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Blossom cut open, the Chives in their place.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit; with the summit detached, magnified.

THE oval-leaved Cerbera is a native of the continent of South America, in Brazil and the other provinces within the tropics; therefore, must be treated as a tender hothouse plant. It is increased by cuttings, delights most in a rich soil, and flowers in July, or August. It is said to acquire the height of ten feet, in its native clime, but, with us, it seldom attains to three; becoming a handsome, bushy shrub. The flowers have a faint smell, as have most of this natural order; the whole plant is replete with a whitish juice, of a most deleterious quality; and the wood when rubbed emits a disagreeable odour. The fruit is considered by the indians as a deadly poison against which there is no antidote. Our figure was taken from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection, Clapham. Introduced to England, (or rather cultivated about that period) says the Kew Catalogue, by Mr. Miller, in the year 1739.


*Ixia capitata*
*Var stellata*

PLATE CCXXXII.

# IXIA CAPITATA. *Var. Stellata.*

## *Bunch-flowering Ixia.* *Var. Star-flowered.*

### CLASS III. ORDER I.

*TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Three Chives. One Pointal.

#### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corolla 6 partita, patens, æqualis. Stigmata tria, erectiuſculo-patula. | Blossom 6 diviſions, ſpreading, equal. Summits three, between upright and ſpreading. See Ixia reflexa, Plate XIV. Vol. I. |

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ixia foliolis enſiformibus, erectis, ſcapo brevioribus; floribus capitatis, confertis, pallide carneis; petalis baſi ſtellatis. | Ixia with ſword-ſhaped leaves, upright ſhorter than the ſtem; flowers grow in heads, crowded, of a pale fleſh-colour; petals ſtarred at the baſe. |

#### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two valves of the ſheath.
2. A flower cut open, the Chives remaining.
3. The Pointal.

As we cannot think this plant poſſeſſes ſufficient diſtinctive character, to entitle it to a particular ſpecific title, we have placed it as above; although we muſt confeſs that the root, in this plant, is very diſſimilar from moſt of the bunch-flowering ſpecies. It is a very hardy bulb, and in no ways liable to rot, increaſing very abundantly, and flowering, without any aſſiſtance from heat, about the end of May. Our figure was taken at the Hammerſmith nurſery in 1799; to which it had been introduced, about four years previous.


*Melanthium virde*

PLATE XXXIII.

MELANTHIUM VIRIDE.

PLATE CCXXXIII.

# MELANTHIUM VIRIDE.

*Green-flowered Melanthium.*

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## CLASS VI. ORDER I.

## *HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Six Chives. One Pointal.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus.

COROLLA. Petala ſex, ovato-oblonga, patentia, unguibus linearibus longioribus, perſiſtentia.

STAMINA. Filamenta ſex, filiformia, erecta, longitudine corollæ, cui inſerta ſupra ungues. Antheræ globoſæ.

PISTILLA. Germen conicum, ſtriatum. Styli tres, diſtincti, curvi. Stigmata obtuſa.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ovata, trigona, triſulca, trilocularis, ex capſulis tribus, introrſum unitis.

SEMINA plurima, compreſſa, ſemiovata.

EMPALEMENT, none.

BLOSSOM. Six petals, oblong egg-ſhaped, ſpreading, with linear longer claws remaining.

CHIVES. Threads ſix, thread-ſhaped, upright, the length of the bloſſom into which they are inſerted above the claws. Tips globular.

POINTALS. Seed-bud conical, ſtreaked. Shafts three, diſtinct, curved. Summits blunt.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule egg-ſhaped, three-ſided, three-furrowed, three-celled, formed of three capſules united within.

SEEDS numerous, flattened, half egg-ſhaped.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Melanthium foliis ovato-lanceolatis, ſcapo vaginantibus, erectis; corollis viridi-purpureis, reflexis.

Melanthium with leaves between lance and egg-ſhaped, ſheathing the ſtem and upright; bloſſoms greeniſh-purple, reflexed.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Petal with its Chive attached, magnified.
2. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summits, magnified.
3. The Seed-bud cut tranſversely, magnified.

---

THE Green-flowered Melanthium was introduced to the Kew collection, by Mr. F. Maſſon, in the year 1788, as we are informed by the catalogue of that garden, from the Cape of Good Hope. The plant from which our figure was taken, had been ſent to the Clapham collection amongſt other bulbs which were received from Mr. Niven in the year 1800; it flowered the ſucceeding year, when our drawing was made. We believe, at preſent, it is in no other collection than that of Mr. Hibbert; nor do we think, without a freſh ſupply, it will be long ſeen in this country, as it has been often introduced, and as often loſt; nor does it increaſe with us by the root, and the ſeeds have not, as yet, matured in this country; it appears to grow luxuriantly in ſandy peat earth, and flowers in July.


*Protea spicata*

PLATE CCXXIV.

# PROTEA SPICATA.

*Spike-flowered Protea.*

---

## CLASS IV. ORDER I.

*TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Four Chives. One Pistil.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 4-lobed [illegible] Calyx [illegible] prius nullus. [illegible]

[illegible] Type [illegible] Vol. I.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible]

---

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

The inflorescence.

One of the small heads of flowers, not yet expanded.

The same, with the flowers open.

A flower taken from the general cup, with one of the petals detached, magnified.

The pistil, the anther detached, magnified.

---

[illegible] flower was taken, in the Hibbertian collection, [illegible] figure was taken. It is one [illegible] in his *Differtatio de Proteis*, [illegible] and in his [illegible], under [illegible] which is certainly, very appropriate. [illegible] flowers [illegible] the first time it has flowered in Britain, was that, at Pentland, [illegible] raised by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy in the year 1799. It is a hardy [illegible] or vistings, and thrives in a sandy loam with a small portion of dandy [illegible] Lord Hope.

PLATE CCXXXIV.

# PROTEA SPICATA.

*Spike-flowered Protea.*

## CLASS IV. ORDER I.

*TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Four Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

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

Blossom 4-cleft or 4-petalled. Tips linear, inſerted into the petals below the point. Proper cup none. Seeds ſolitary.
See Protea formosa, Plate XVII. Vol. I.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis bipinnatis, ſubfiliformibus, pinnulæ canaliculatæ, apice glanduloſæ; capitula ſpicata, quadriflora.

Protea with twice-divided leaves nearly thread-ſhaped, ſmall diviſions channelled and glandular at the end; ſmall heads in ſpikes and four-flowered.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. One of the ſmall heads of flowers, not yet expanded.
3. The ſame, with the flowers open.
4. A flower taken from the general cup, with one of the petals detached, magnified.
5. The Pointal, the Summit detached, magnified.

From a plant now in flower, May 1802, in the Hibbertian collection, our figure was taken. It is one of thoſe deſcribed by Thunberg in his Diſſertatio de Protea, n. 11, and in his Prodromus 25, under the title we have given it; and which is, certainly, very appropriate; although many have the flowers growing in ſpikes. We believe this is the firſt time it has flowered in Britain, and that, at preſent, it is very ſcarce; having been introduced by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy in the year 1790. It is a hardy greenhouſe plant, is increaſed by cuttings, and thrives in a ſandy loam with a ſmall portion of ſandy peat earth. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

*Mimosa discolor*

# PLATE CCXXXV.

# MIMOSA DISCOLOR.

*Two-coloured leaved Mimosa.*

## CLASS XXIII. ORDER I.

*POLYGAMIA MONOECIA.* [illegible]

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

[illegible]

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Mimosa inermis; [illegible] coloribus, pinnis [illegible] [illegible] capitulis [illegible] [illegible] pinnis.

[illegible]

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The [illegible]
2. The [illegible]
3. A Flower.
4. A Chive, magnified.
5. The Pointal [illegible]
6. The same, magnified.

In the year 1786 the feeds of this plant were [illegible] and were raised, the same year, by [illegible] derives its specific [illegible] three years of its growth, it is extremely [illegible] It is extremely difficult to propagate [illegible] feeds in England. It grows to the height of six or seven feet [illegible] Our figure was made from [illegible] Hon. W. H. [illegible], in September 1801, from his elegant collection [illegible] near Windsor, [illegible]

PLATE CCXXXV.

# MIMOSA DISCOLOR.

*Two-coloured leaved Mimosa.*

## CLASS XXIII. ORDER I.

*POLYGAMIA MONOECIA.* Various disposition: Upon one plant.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

HERMAPH. Calyx 5-dentatus. Cor. 5-fida.
STAMINA 5 seu plura. Pist. 1. Legumen.
MASC. Calyx 5-dentatus. Cor. 5-fida.
STAMINA 5, 10, plura.

HERMAPH. Cup 5-toothed. Blossom 5-cleft.
CHIVES 5 or more. Pointal 1. A pod.
MALE. Calyx 5-toothed. Blossom 5-cleft.
CHIVES 5, 10, or more.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Mimosa inermis; foliis bipinnatis, sexjugis, bicoloribus; pinnis acutis, æqualibus; spicis axillaribus; capitulis globosis; siliquis latissimis, planis.

Mimosa without spines; leaves doubly winged, in six pairs, and two coloured; wings sharp pointed and equal; spikes grow from the insertion of the leaves; small heads globular; pods very broad and flat.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, natural size.
2. The same, magnified.
3. A Blossom.
4. A Chive, magnified.
5. The Pointal natural size, from an hermaphrodite flower.
6. The same, magnified.

IN the year 1788 the seeds of this plant were received, from New South Wales, by a number of persons; and were raised, the same year, by most of those who sowed the seeds. The character of the plant from whence it derives its specific title is much lost in its advanced state; but in the first two or three years of its growth, it is extremely powerful; the under part of the young leaves being of a bright purple. It is extremely difficult to propagate from cuttings; and it has not, as yet, perfected its seeds in England. It grows to the height of six or seven feet; is a hardy green-house plant; and thrives most in sandy peat earth. Our figure was made from a very fine specimen, communicated by the Hon. W. H. Irby, in September 1801, from his elegant collection at the Parsonage, Farnham Royal, near Windsor, Bucks.

Hypoxis stellata Var. flore alto

PLATE CCXXXVI.

# HYPOXIS STELLATA. *Var. flore albo.*

*Star-flowered Hypoxis.* *White Var.*

---

## CLASS VI. ORDER I.

*HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Six Chives. One Pistil.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corolla [illegible], superior. Capsule half inferior. Spathes 2-valved. | Blossom [illegible], revolving above. Capsule narrowed at the base. Sheath two-valved. *See Hypoxis hirsuta. Pl. 101. Vol. II.* |

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hypoxis [illegible]; foliis [illegible], laxis, striatis; petalis [illegible]; corolla [illegible]. | Hypoxis with but one blossom on the flower-stem; leaves nearly linear, flexible and furrowed; the petals spotted at the base; blossom white within. |

---

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Petal of the Blossom, shewn from the outside.
2. The Chives and Pistil.
3. One of the Chives.
4. The Pistil, cleared of the chives.

---

THIS most brilliant variety of Hypoxis stellata, is as old an inhabitant of our gardens as the other Var. figured in the 2d Vol. of the Repository, Pl. 101; it was likewise introduced by Mr. F. Mellico. The roots of this plant are rather more tender, or delicate, than those of the yellow variety; which makes it scarcer, and much less known. The nursery, Hammersmith, is the only place at which we have seen it; and, we believe, they have it not in Holland. The root from which our figure was taken, had been imported, from the Cape, in 1801. It flowers in April, and increases by the root; should be planted in very light sandy peat earth, and removed from the pot soon after the flowers are decayed.

PLATE CCXXXVI.

# HYPOXIS STELLATA. *Var. flore albo.*

## *Star-flowered Hypoxis.* *White Var.*

---

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

*HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| COROLLA ſexpartita, perſiſtens, ſupera. Capſula baſi anguſtior. Spatha 2-valvis. | BLOSSOM ſixparted, remaining, above. Capſule narrower at the baſe. Sheath two valves. *See Hypoxis ſtellata. Pl.* 101. *Vol. II.* |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hypoxis ſcapo unifloro; foliis ſublinearibus, laxis, ſtriatis; petalis baſi maculatis; corolla intus alba. | Hypoxis with but one bloſſom on the flower-ſtem; leaves nearly linear, flexible and ſcored; the petals ſpotted at the baſe; bloſſom white within. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Petal of the Bloſſom, ſhewn from the outſide.
2. The Chives and Pointal.
3. One of the Chives.
4. The Pointal, cleared of the chives.

---

THIS moſt brilliant variety of Hypoxis ſtellata, is as old an inhabitant of our gardens as the other Var. figured in the 2d Vol. of the Repoſitory, Pl. 101; it was likewiſe introduced by Mr. F. Maſſon. The roots of this plant are rather more tender, or delicate, than thoſe of the yellow variety; which makes it ſcarcer, and much leſs known. The nurſery, Hammerſmith, is the only place at which we have ſeen it; and, we believe, they have it not in Holland. The root from which our figure was taken, had been imported, from the Cape, in 1801. It flowers in April, and increaſes by the root; ſhould be planted in very light ſandy peat earth, and removed from the pot ſoon after the flowers are decayed.

Cytisus tomentosus

PLATE CCXXXVII.

# CYTISUS TOMENTOSUS.

*Downy-leaved Cytisus.*

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

*DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.* Threads in two sets. Ten Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx. [illegible] inferiore trifido [illegible]

Corolla papilionaceous.

*Vexillum* [illegible] reflexum.

*Alæ* longiusculæ [illegible] obtusæ.

*Carina* [illegible]

Stamina. Filamenta decem, [illegible] simplex et nervosum [illegible] simplices.

Pistillum. Germen oblongum, [illegible] simplex, [illegible]

Pericarpium. [illegible] in [illegible] bilocularem [illegible]

Semina nonnulla, [illegible] reniformia.

Calyx. Perianthium monophyllum, campanulatum, [illegible] bifidum, [illegible] inferiore trifido.

Corolla papilionacea.

*Vexillum* [illegible] reflexum.

*Alæ* longiusculæ [illegible] obtusæ.

*Carina* [illegible]

Stamina. Filamenta decem, [illegible] simplex et nervosum [illegible] simplices.

Pistillum. Germen oblongum, [illegible] simplex, [illegible]

Pericarpium. [illegible] in [illegible] bilocularem [illegible]

Semina nonnulla, [illegible] reniformia.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cytisus caule [illegible] villosis, foliis [illegible] ternis, [illegible]

Empalement. Cup one-leaved, bell-shaped, short, blunt at the base; mouth two-lipped; upper lip two-cleft, tapered; lower lip three-cleft.

Blossom butterfly-shaped.

*Standard* egg-shaped, rising upwards, turned back at the sides.

*Wings* the length of the standard, straight, blunt.

*Keel* a little bellied, [illegible]

Chives. Threads in two sets, nine simple, the other nine-cleft, turned upwards. Top simple.

Pistil. Seed-bud oblong. Shaft simple, turned upwards. Summit [illegible]

Seed-vessel. Pod oblong, [illegible] narrowed at the base, [illegible]

Seeds a few, kidney-shape, flattened.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cytisus with the branches of leaves growing from the sides of the branches, which are round and flexible; leaves egg-shaped and downy. Flowers a little [illegible] blue [illegible]

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Calyx and Pistil, a little magnified.

[illegible] magnified.

[illegible]

[illegible] expose the fingers of the Seed.

[illegible] Cytisus, or [illegible] the year 1548. [illegible] half, and now [illegible] these Cytisus, but [illegible]

[illegible] and Gerard was raised from Seeds of the Hermandinah [illegible] and made growing thrive, attaining the height of a [illegible] to a light soil, and is propagated with out [illegible] of the plant much resembles Cytisus [illegible] Stems [illegible] as abundant as the Genus.

PLATE CCXXXVII.

# CYTISUS TOMENTOSUS.

*Downy-leaved Cytiſus.*

## CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

*DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.* Threads in two ſets. Ten Chives.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, campanulatum, breve, baſi obtuſum; ore bilabiato; labio ſuperiore bifido, acuminato; inferiore tridentato.

COROLLA papillionacea.

*Vexillum* ovatum, aſſurgens, laterioribus reflexis.

*Alæ* longitudine vexilli, rectæ, obtuſæ.

*Carina* ventriculoſa, acuminata.

STAMINA. Filamenta diadelpha (ſimplex et novemfidum) aſſurgentia. Antheræ ſimplices.

PISTILLUM. Germen oblongum. Stylus ſimplex, aſſurgens. Stigma obtuſum.

PERICARPIUM. Legumen oblongum, obtuſum, baſi attenuatum, rigidum.

SEMINA nonnulla, reniformia, compreſſa.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one-leaved, bell-ſhaped, ſhort, blunt at the baſe; mouth two-lipped; upper lip two-cleft, tapered; lower tip three-cleft.

BLOSSOM butterfly-ſhaped.

*Standard* egg-ſhaped, riſing upwards, turned back at the ſides.

*Wings* the length of the ſtandard, ſtraight, blunt.

*Keel* a little bellied, tapered.

CHIVES. Threads in two ſets (one ſingle, the other nine-cleft) turned upwards. Tips ſimple.

POINTAL. Seed-bud oblong. Shaft ſimple, turned upwards. Summit obtuſe.

SEED-VESSEL. Pod oblong, obtuſe, tapered at the baſe, ſtiff.

SEEDS a few, kidney-ſhape, flattened.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cytiſus racemis lateralibus, erectis; ramis teretibus, divaricatis; foliolis ovatis, tomentoſis; vexillo crenulato; corollis luteis.

Cytiſus with the bunches of flowers growing from the ſides of the branches, which are round and ſtraddle; leaflets egg-ſhaped and downy; ſtandard a little ſcolloped; bloſſoms yellow.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The ſtandard.
3. One of the Wings.
4. The Keel.
5. The Empalement, Chives, and Pointal, a little magnified.
6. The Seed-bud, magnified.
7. A ripe Pod.
8. The ſame, ſplit open, to expoſe the ſituation of the ſeeds.

THIS pretty Cytiſus, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, was raiſed from ſeeds at the Hammerſmith nurſery, in the year 1798. It is rather a weak, and looſe growing ſhrub, attaining the height of a foot and a half, and flowering about Auguſt. It delights in a light ſoil, and is propagated with eaſe by cuttings; it likewiſe perfects its ſeeds. The whole habit of the plant much more reſembles Crotolaria than Cytiſus; but the ſeed-veſſel and empalement preclude its admiſſion to that Genus.


*Roella decurrens*

PLATE CCXXXVIII.

# ROËLLA DECURRENS.

*Decurrent-leaved Roella.*

## CLASS V. ORDER I.

*PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Five Chives. One Pointal.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx. Perianthium monophyllum, turbinatum, [illegible], persistens; laciniis lanceolatis, acutis, erectis, magnis.

Corolla monopetala, tubulosa, infundibuliformis, decidua; tubus calyce paulo brevior; limbus [illegible], quinquepartitus, calyce longior.

Nectarium [illegible] filamentis quinque, connivente [illegible] corolla.

Stamina. Filamenta quinque, subulata, [illegible]. Antheræ subulatæ, conniventes, longitudine filamentorum, altitudine [illegible].

Pistillum. Germen oblongum, interum. Stylus [illegible], longitudine filamentorum. Stigmata duo, oblonga, deflexa, patentia.

Pericarpium. Capsula cylindracea, calyce breviore, [illegible] calyce patente, [illegible] facto, [illegible].

Semina [illegible], angulata.

Obs. [illegible] affinis.

Receptaculum. Cup one leaf, top-shaped, five-divided, revolute; segments lance-shaped, pointed, toothed, large.

Blossom one petal, funnel-shaped, deciduous; tube a little thicker than the cup; border between upright and spreading, five-divided, longer than the cup.

*Honey-cup* formed of five scales, approaching, at the bottom of the blossom.

Chives. Five threads, awl-shaped, placed upon the honey-cup. Tips awl-shaped, approaching the length of the thread, the height of the cup.

Pointal. Seed-bud oblong, beneath. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the chives. Summits two, oblong, flattened, spreading.

Seed-vessel. Capsule cylindrical, longer than the cup, crowned with the spreading cup which has become larger, [illegible].

Seeds many, angled.

Obs. This Genus is very nigh allied to [illegible] Ipomopsis.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] Roella with lance-shaped leaves, fringed, quite entire, decurrent; flowers solitary, foot-stalks very long, growing from the base of the leaves close to the stem.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

[illegible] Chives, and Pointal, the blossom removed.

[illegible] one side, and spread open.

[illegible] Scales of the Honey cup, with its Chive magnified.

[illegible] Pistil, detached of the other parts of fructification.

---

[illegible] beautiful male plant, but, although the seeds have been received several [illegible] Hope, where it is [illegible] and left at the Royal Gardens, Kew, in [illegible] it [illegible] been in the second year's flowering, we suppose to [illegible] change. Perhaps future seeds, by different treatment, [illegible]

The figure was taken at the Clapham Gardens, in August [illegible] [illegible] its growth perfection; but unfortunately, no seeds [illegible] [illegible] of the plant in Britain. It appears to delight in [illegible] [illegible] to be hardier season.

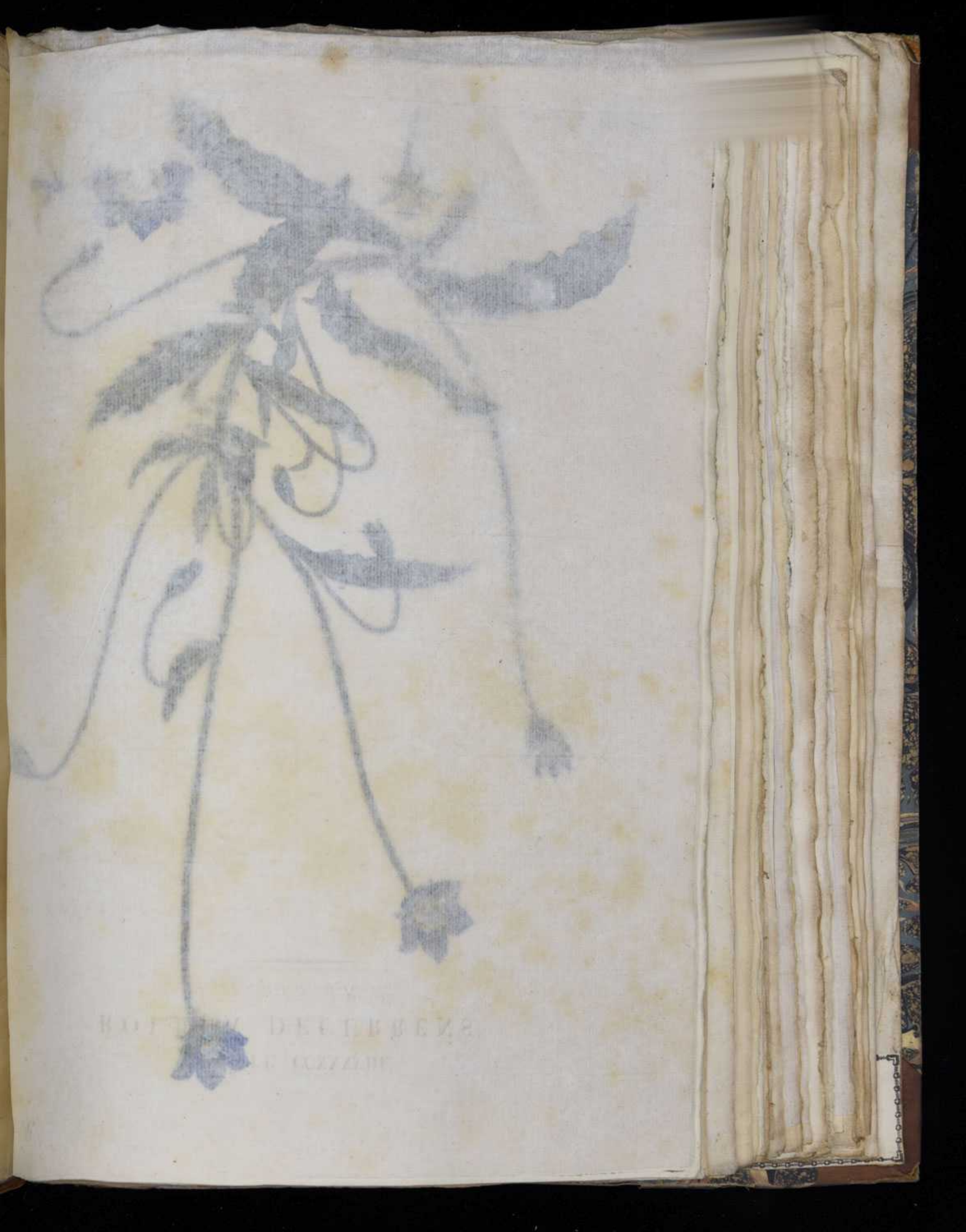

PLATE CCXXXVIII.

# ROËLLA DECURRENS.

*Decurrent-leaved Roella.*

## CLASS V. ORDER I.

*PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Five Chives. One Pointal.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, turbinatum, quinquepartitum, persistens; laciniis lanceolatis, acutis, dentatis, magnis.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis, decidua; tubus calyce paulo brevior; limbus erecto-patens, quinquepartitus, calyce longior.

*Nectarium* e squamis quinque, conniventibus, in fundo corollæ.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, subulata, nectario insidentia. Antheræ subulatæ, conniventes, longitudine filamentorum, altitudine calycis.

PISTILLUM. Germen oblongum, inferum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine staminum. Stigmata duo, oblonga, depressa, patentia.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula cylindracea, calyce brevior, coronata calyce patenti majoreque facto, bilocularis.

SEMINA plurima, angulata.

Obs. Campanulæ valde affinis.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, top-shaped, five-divided, remaining; segments lance-shaped, pointed, toothed, large.

BLOSSOM one petal, funnel-shaped, deciduous, tube a little shorter than the cup; border between upright and spreading, five-divided, longer than the cup.

*Honey-cup* formed of five scales, approaching, at the bottom of the blossom.

CHIVES. Five threads, awl-shaped, placed upon the honey-cup. Tips awl-shaped, approaching the length of the threads, the height of the cup.

POINTAL. Seed-bud oblong, beneath. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the chives. Summits two, oblong, flattened, spreading.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule cylindrical, shorter than the cup, crowned with the spreading cup which has become larger, two celled.

SEEDS many, angled.

Obs. This Genus is very nigh affined to campanula.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Roëlla foliis lanceolatis, ciliatis, integerrimis, decurrentibus; floribus solitariis, pedunculis longissimis, axillaribus.

Roella with lance-shaped leaves, fringed, quite entire, decurrent; flowers solitary, footstalks very long, growing from the base of the leaves close to the stem.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, Chives, and Pointal, the blossom removed.
2. A Blossom cut on one side, and spread open.
3. One of the scales of the Honey cup, with its Chive magnified.
4. The Pointal, cleared of the other parts of fructification.

As an annual, this is a most beautiful little plant; but, although the seeds have been received several times, from the Cape of Good Hope, where it is native; and first at the Royal Gardens, Kew, in 1787, sent by Mr. F. Masson; yet, has it never been seen the second year; owing, we suppose, to the impracticability of procuring ripe seeds in our climate. Perhaps future trials, by different treatment, may meet with a happier issue. The figure was taken at the Clapham Garden, in August 1800; when the plant had apparently attained its greatest perfection; but unfortunately, no seeds ripened; and at present, we believe, there is no vestige of the plant in Britain. It appears to delight in sandy peat, and to be kept under cover, even in the summer season.


Peucedanum selinum

Pl. 23 as the Act directs by Mr Hudson 1 Temple

PLATE CCXXXIX.

# GERANIUM SELINUM.

*Rock-Parſley-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. Vol. 1. Pl. XII. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Geranium foliis pinnatis, foliolis alternis, laciniatis, hirſutis; petala bina ſuperiora refracta, 3 inferiora concava, conniventia, recta; ſtaminibus 5 fertilibus; radice tuberoſa. | Geranium with winged leaves; leaflets alternate, ragged, and hairy; the two upper petals appearing broke back, the 3 lower concave, approaching and ſtraight; five fertile chives; root tuberous. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

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

GERANIUM ſelinum claims the priority of introduction, with us, to any of that numerous diviſion, in this large family, which are tuberous rooted and ſtemleſs, not including the G. triſte, G. lobatum, or G. prolificum; and of which, although we have given many figures, we ſtill poſſeſs drawings of 18 handſome ſpecies, beſides numberleſs varieties. It was introduced in 1788 by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy; is a hardy greenhouſe plant, being leſs ſubject to rot, after the decay of the leaves, than any of its congeners; flowers freely about June, and is propagated by the root; the ſeed (ſometimes) ripens likewiſe. Our figure was taken from a plant, whoſe root had been received at the Clapham Garden, in 1800. As all the plants figured in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory, are titled with the commonly accepted names, if any, in England; and, as many have been given under different names, in ſome other publications, whence much confuſion; we ſhall defer all attempt at ſynonim, till the end of this Volume, when a copious *Index Synonimorum* will be publiſhed, of all the plants figured in the work, for the uſe of thoſe who wiſh for ſuch authorities.

Gladiolus carneus

PLATE XII.

GLADIOLUS CARNEUS.

CLASS III. ORDER I.

MONADELPHIA MONANDRIA. Linn. Syst. Veg.

PLATE CCXL.

# GLADIOLUS CARNEUS.

*Flesh-coloured Gladiolus.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

*TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| COROLLA sexpartita, ringens.<br>STAMINA adscendentia. | BLOSSOM six divisions, gaping.<br>CHIVES ascending.<br>See GLADIOLUS ROSEUS, Pl. 11. Vol. I. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gladiolus foliis ensiformibus, costatis, glabris; floribus secundis, cernuis, carneis; petalis tribus superioribus divergentibus, inferioribus supra medium punctatis. | Gladiolus with sword-shaped leaves, ribbed, and smooth; flowers pointing one way, nodding and flesh-coloured; the three upper petals diverge, the three lower are dotted upon the middle. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two valves of the sheath.
2. The Blossom spread open, with the Chives in their place.
3. The Pointal, complete.

OUR present plant has a nigh affinity with G. communis, and indeed might, perhaps, be considered as a variety of it; but, as upon a close examination this will be found to differ, in many respects, we have adopted the name, quoted by Willdenow, from Jacquin, De la Roche, Burman, &c. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and introduced, from thence, to us, in 1800. Our figure was made at the Hammersmith Nursery, this year, being the first of its flowering in this country. It is a very hardy bulb, and increases freely. Flowers in May.


Gladiolus orchidiflorus

PLATE CXXI.

# GLADIOLUS ORCHIDIFLORUS.

*Orchis-like flowered Gladiolus.*

---

CLASS-III. ORDER I.

*TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Three Stamens. One Pistil.

---

PLATE CCXLI.

# GLADIOLUS ORCHIDIFLORUS.

*Orchis-like-flowered Gladiolus.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

*TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| COROLLA ſexpartita, ringens.<br>STAMINA adſcendentia. | BLOSSOM ſix diviſions, gaping.<br>CHIVES aſcending.<br>See GLADIOLUS ROSEUS, Pl. II. Vol. I. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gladiolus foliis linearibus; ſcapo polyſtachio; floribus ſpicatis, ſecundis; laciniis binis lateralibus corollæ latiſſimis, ſumma erecta, tribus inferioribus dependentibus, maculatis. | Gladiolus with linear leaves; flower-ſtem branched; flowers grow in ſpikes, all from one ſide; the two ſide ſegments of the bloſſom are very broad, the top one upright, the three lower hang down, and are ſpotted. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two valves of the ſheath.
2. A Bloſſom ſpread open, with the Chives in their place.
3. The Pointal, one of the diviſions of the ſummit magnified.

As a ſingularity among its fellows, this Gladiolus ſtands prominently diſtinct; and the uncommon and curious formation of its flowers will, undoubtedly, counterbalance, in the eye of the botaniſt, what they want in brilliancy of colour. It is a hardy bulb, and appears to require only the uſual treatment of the hardier ſpecies of the genus. The Clapham collection is, we believe, the only one in which it is to be found in England; to which it was introduced, by Mr. Niven, in the ſpring of the year 1801, and where our drawing was made, this preſent year, in the month of March 1802.

*Xeranthemum fasciculatum*

PLATE CCXLII.

# XERANTHEMUM FASCICULATUM.

*Bundled-leaved Everlasting-flower.*

## CLASS XIX. ORDER II.

*SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.* Tips united. Superfluous Pointals.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Receptaculum paleaceum. Pappus setaceus. Calyx imbricatus, radiatus; radio colorato.

Receptacle chaffy. Feather briſtly. Cup tiled, rayed; the ray colored.

See XERANTHEMUM SPECIOCISSIMUM, Pl. LI. Vol. I.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Xeranthemum foliis caulinis linearibus subteretibus, fasciculatis, longissimis; floribus solitariis; squamis calycinis lanceolatis, pallide-luteis.

Everlasting-flower, with the stem leaves linear, roundish, bundled, very long; flowers solitary; the scales of the cup lance-shaped, and pale yellow.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A scale of the cup.
2. An hermaphrodite floret, with its seed, magnified.
3. A female floret, with its seed, magnified.
4. The Pointal of a female floret, magnified.

AMONGST the number of very beautiful plants introduced by Mr. Niven, and which now enrich that fund of botanical rarity, the Clapham collection, this species of Xeranthemum does not stand the least conspicuous. Twelve years since we possessed but four species of this genus, viz. X. fulgidum, X. retortum, X. vestitum, and X. speciocissimum; now they extend to fourteen. The others, as well as the foregoing, are all (but one, the X. lucidum of Port Jackson, New South Wales) from the Cape of Good Hope, and introduced to us from thence, by various hands, in the following order; X. proliferum, through Holland, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy; X. formosum and X. candicans by the same, from Cape seeds; X. sesamoides by Mrs. Gostling, of Hounslow; X. filiforme by Mr. Donn, of Cambridge; X. fasciculatum and X. truncatum by G. Hibbert, Esq. X. argenteum and X. spirale by Montague Burgoyne, Esq. of Mark Hall, Essex. They are very subject to damp in the leaves, from a confined air; therefore, should be kept in the window, or most airy part of the greenhouse. The most sandy peat that can be procured is the best for their growth. They may be all, thus, propagated by cuttings, taken off in the early part of the month of June; put these into a pot filled with sand, and covered by a bell-glass the size of the pot; plunge it in a north or east border, and let the whole be covered with a hand glass, which must be kept quite close till the cuttings are rooted; then the inner glass must be removed, and in about a week the pot may be taken from under the outer one, when the plants may be removed into small pots in about a fortnight. Our present plant seldom grows higher than two feet, of which, at least, one is the foot-stalks of the flowers; it continues in flower from March till September.

Protea? Lagopus

PLATE CCXLIII.

# PROTEA LAGOPUS.

*Woolly-leaved Protea.*

## CLASS IV. ORDER I.

*TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Four Chives. One Pistil.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 4-fida seu 4-petala. Anthers lineares, inserta petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius nullus. Semina solitaria.

Flower 4-cleft or 4-petalled. Tips linear, inserted into the petals below the point. Proper Cup none. Seeds solitary.

See PROTEA FORMOSA, Pl. XVII. Vol. I.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Foliis bipinnatis, filiformibus; capitulis spicatis, aggregatis, quadrifloris; corollis intus purpureis.

Protea with doubly winged leaves, thread-shaped; small heads grow in spikes close together, four flowers in each, blossoms purple within.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The scales of the cup of one of the small heads.
2. A small head of flowers, one of the flowers open, the rest not yet expanded.
3. A floret, with the petals expanded.
4. A petal, with its chive, magnified.
5. A Pistil, natural size, with the summit detached and magnified.

The Lagopus Protea we owe to Mr. B. Williams, of Turnham-green, nurseryman, who raised it by seeds received from the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1797. It is one of the handsomest we yet possess of the winged-leaved kind of Proteas, of which division, in this large family, there are now in the Hibernian collection eighteen distinct species. This plant grows to the height of three feet, makes a very bushy head, and, when in flower, has a handsome appearance, as there are sometimes twenty heads of flowers open at one time. It is propagated by cuttings, thrives in sandy loam, and flowers in June; in which month this year, 1803, our drawing was made at Clapham.

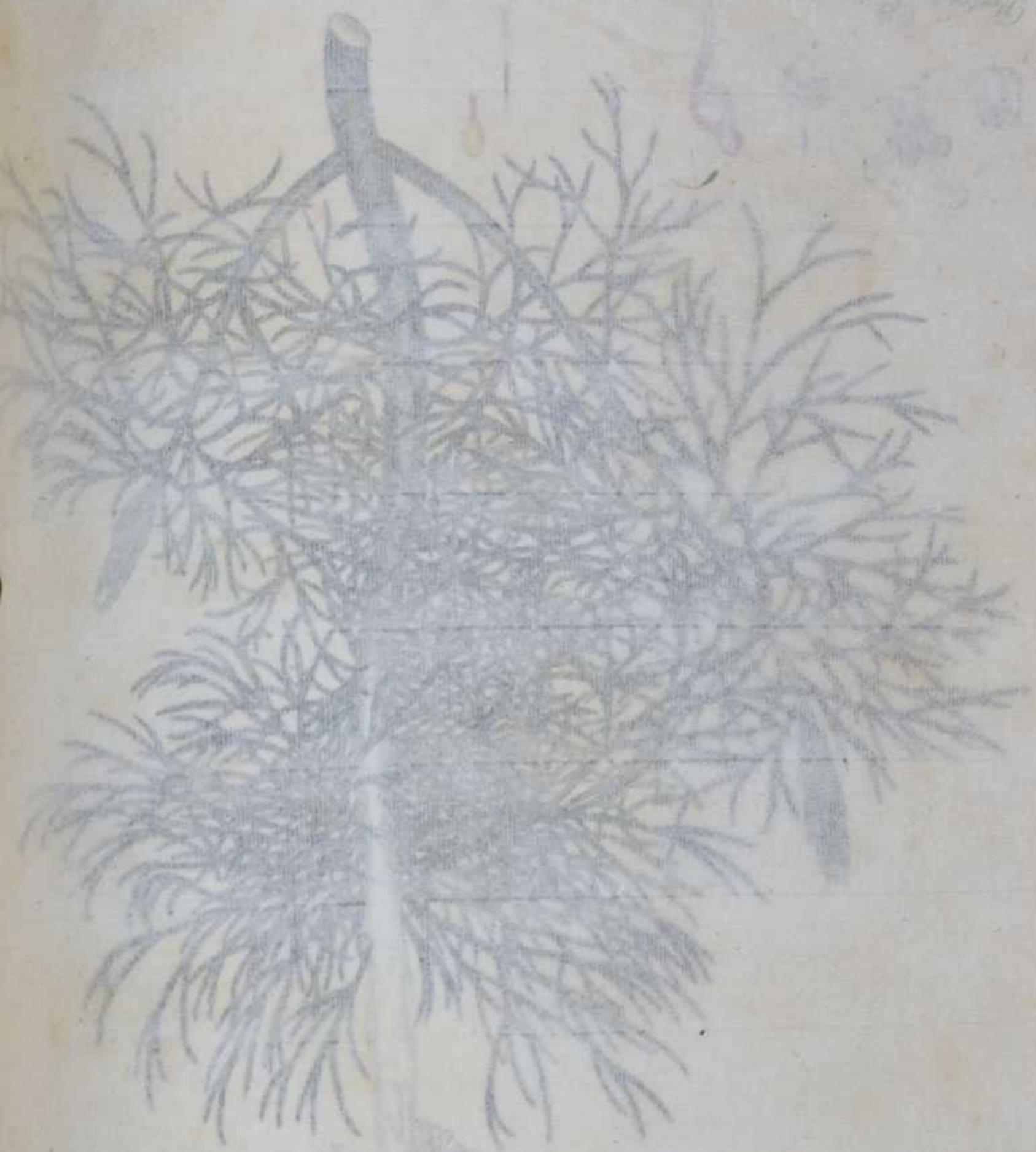

PLATE CCXLIII.

# PROTEA LAGOPUS.

*Woolly-leaved Protea.*

## CLASS IV. ORDER I.

*TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Four Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

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

BLOSSOM 4-cleft or 4-petalled. Tips linear, inſerted into the petals below the point. Proper Cup none. Seeds ſolitary.

See PROTEA FORMOSA, Pl. XVII. Vol. I.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis bipinnatis, filiformibus; capitulis ſpicatis, aggregatis, quadrifloris; corollis intus purpureis.

Protea with doubly winged leaves, thread-ſhaped; ſmall heads grow in ſpikes cloſe together, four flowers in each; bloſſoms purple within.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The ſcales of the cup of one of the ſmall heads.
2. A ſmall head of flowers, one of the flowers open, the reſt not yet expanded.
3. A floret, with the petals expanded.
4. A petal, with its chive, magnified.
5. A Pointal, natural ſize, with the ſummit detached and magnified.

THIS handſome Protea we owe to Mr. R. Williams, of Turnham-green, nurſeryman, who raiſed it by ſeeds received from the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1797. It is one of the handſomeſt we yet poſſeſs of the winged-leaved kind of Proteas; of which diviſion, in this large family, there are now in the Hibbertian collection eighteen diſtinct ſpecies. This plant grows to the height of three feet, makes a very buſhy head, and, when in flower, has a handſome appearance; as there are ſometimes twenty ſpikes of flowers on it at one time. It is propagated by cuttings, thrives in ſandy loam, and flowers in June; in which month this year, 1802, our drawing was made at Clapham.


*Hemerocallis graminea.*

Peint par Mme Ade Brandis
gravé par Mr Laurent à Bruxelles

PLATE CCXLIV.

# HEMEROCALLIS GRAMINEA.

*Grass-leaved Day-Lily.*

---

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

*HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Six Chives. One Pistil.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corolla campanulate, with cylindrical tube; the calyx. | Flower bell-shaped; tube cylindrical. Calyx declining. See HEMEROCALLIS GRAMINEA, Pl. VI. Vol. I. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hemerocallis foliis linearibus, scapis gramineis; petalis exterioribus minoribus, antheris intus lanceolatis, extus brunneis. | Hemerocallis with linear leaves, keeled and grassy; the three inner petals larger, waved, the outer smaller, brown on the outside. |

---

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A single leaf of an Hyacinth, drawn from the outside.
2. The stigma and pistil.
3. The Pistil and the [illegible] stamen of the chives.

---

[illegible] Rose [illegible] that [illegible] is the species of Day-Lily known in Lancashire. Since the days of Gerarde and Clusius, [illegible] inhabitant of a small inland valley of the Yellow Day-Lily; although [illegible] many habitats in the country. It is one amongst the many plants introduced by the late [illegible] of the northern parts of Europe, it is as hardy [illegible] although, we [illegible] not have done, it [illegible] one specific title. The flowers of this plant last, in [illegible] before they [illegible] formed, and is larger in those of the Florida. [illegible] easily be [illegible] the roots, and thrives in almost any soil.

Mademoiselle Gouvernante

PLATE CCXLIV.

# HEMEROCALLIS GRAMINEA.

*Grafs-leaved Day-Lily.*

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

*HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| COROLLA campanulata; tubo cylindrico. STAMINA declinata. | BLOSSOM bell-fhaped; tube cylindrical. CHIVES declining. See HEMEROCALLIS CÆRULEA, Pl. VI. Vol. I. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hemerocallis foliis linearibus, carinatis, graminei; petalis tribus interioribus majoribus undulatis, exterioribus minoribus, extus bruneis. | Hemerocallis with linear leaves, keeled and grafly; the three inner petals larger, waved, the outer fmaller, brown on the outfide. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. An outer leaf of the Bloffom, fhewn from the outfide.
2. The Chives and Pointal.
3. The Pointal and Seed-bud, cleared of the chives.

WE have little doubt but that this is the fpecies of Day-Lily known to botanifts, fince the days of Parkinfon and Gerarde, under the character of a fmall leaved variety of the Yellow Day-Lily, although it has been many years loft to the country. It is one amongft the many plants introduced by the late Dr. Sibthorpe, to the Oxford botanic garden. As a native of the northern parts of Europe, it is as hardy as either the H. flava or H. fulva, to both which fpecies it bears ftrong affinity; although, we conceive, fufficiently diftinct from either, to conftitute a fpecies; which however we fhould not have done, but that the plant is now known in our gardens, under our fpecific title. The flowers of this plant laft, in general, two or three days before they decay, are very fweet fcented, and as large as thofe of the H. fulva. It is increafed as eafily as any of the genus, by parting the roots, and thrives in almoft any foil.


*Ixia pusilla*

PLATE CCXLV.

# IXIA PUSILLA.

*Dwarf blue Ixia.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

*TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corolla 6-partita, patens, æqualis. Stigmata tria, corolluiculo-petala. | Blossom 6-divided, spreading, equal. Summits three, between upright and spreading. See Ixia speciosa, Pl. XIV. Vol. I. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ixia foliis subbinarius, coriaceis, crassis; scapo bifloro, longitudine foliorum; floribus distantibus, carulcis. | Ixia with nearly linear leaves, ribbed, thick; flower stem two-flowered, the length of the leaves; flowers grow distant, and are blue. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two valves of the sheath.
2. A Flower cut open, with the Chives in their place.
3. The Pointal, one of the Summits detached and magnified.

This pretty little Ixia is quite new to our gardens, never having, as far as we can learn, been seen to flower before this year. It is the most delicate in shape and character of any we have as yet examined; and as we could not trace it as described in any author, we have given it the trivial name it here bears. The figure exhibits a large specimen of the whole plant, which is too weak to support itself, although the leaves are thick and stiff. Our drawing was made in the month of April, from a plant in the Chelsea collection, where only it is to be found; the roots having been sent from the Cape of Good Hope in the autumn of the preceding year. It appears to flourish with the treatment Mr. Allen has once in a dry situation, planted in very sandy peat. From the construction of the root, which has a root fibrous tail, we should be led to think its increase will not be very abundant.

6

PLATE CCXLV.

# IXIA PUSILLA.

*Dwarf blue Ixia.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

*TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corolla 6 partita, patens, æqualis. Stigmata tria, erectiuſculo-patula. | Blossom 6-divided, ſpreading, equal. Summits three, between upright and ſpreading. See Ixia reflexa, Pl. XIV. Vol. I. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ixia foliis ſublinearibus, coſtatis, craſſis; ſcapo bifloro, longitudine, foliorum; floribus diſtantibus, cæruleis. | Ixia with nearly linear leaves, ribbed, thick; flower-ſtem two-flowered, the length of the leaves; flowers grow diſtant, and are blue. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two valves of the ſheath.
2. A Flower cut open, with the Chives in their place.
3. The Pointal, one of the ſummits detached and magnified.

This pretty little Ixia is quite new to our gardens, never having, as far as we can learn, been ſeen to flower before this year. It is the moſt delicate in ſhape and character of any we have as yet examined; and as we could not trace it as deſcribed in any author, we have given it the trivial name it here bears. The figure exhibits a large ſpecimen of the whole plant, which is too weak to ſupport itſelf, although the leaves are thick and ſtiff. Our drawing was made in the month of April, from a plant in the Clapham collection, where only it is to be found; the roots having been ſent from the Cape of Good Hope in the autumn of the preceding year. It appears to flouriſh with the treatment Mr. Allen has given it, a dry ſituation, planted in very ſandy peat. From the conſtruction of the root, which has a hard ſmooth ſkin, we ſhould be led to think its increaſe will not be very abundant.

*Geranium incrassatum*

Drawn on the Spot by
E. Lodge & Knight

PLATE CCXLVI.

# GERANIUM INCRASSATUM.

*Fleshy-leaved Geranium.*

CLASS. XVI. ORDER IV.

*MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.* Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | One Pointal. Five Summits. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries. See Geranium grandiflorum, Pl. XII. Vol. I. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | Geranium with fleshy leaves, unequally winged or lobed; segments three-toothed, blunt; blossoms of a deep red, and streaked; flowers with five fertile tips; root tuberous. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The [illegible] shewing its tubular fracture.
2. The [illegible]
3. The [illegible] with the [illegible] detached, magnified.

[illegible] species of tuberous Geranium, was taken [illegible] nursery, King's Road, Chelsea, and where it [illegible] We have every reason to believe, from all the [illegible] Flowered in Europe. It forms a very [illegible] we suspect the roots will not [illegible] the hand manner with the rest of the [illegible] subject to rot, if much watered. Appears [illegible]

PLATE CCXLVI.

# GERANIUM INCRASSATUM.

*Fleſhy-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 carnoſis, inequaliter pinnatis ſeu lobatis, laciniis tridentatis, obtuſis; corollis ſaturate rubris, ſtriatis; floribus pentandris; radice tuberoſa. | Geranium with fleſhy leaves, unequally winged or lobed, ſegments three-toothed, blunt; bloſſoms of a deep red, and ſtreaked; flowers with five fertile tips; root tuberous. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement cut open, to ſhew its tubular ſtructure.
2. The Chives ſpread open.
3. The Pointal, natural ſize, with the ſummits detached, magnified.

OUR figure, which exhibits a ſmall plant, of this ſuperb ſpecies of tuberous Geranium, was taken in the month of June, this year, 1802, at Meſſrs. Colville's nurſery, King's Road, Chelſea, and where it is ſtill in high perfection, this preſent month of July. We have every reaſon to believe, from all the authorities we are maſters of, that this plant has not, till now, flowered in Europe. It forms a very large tuberous root, by the dividing of which it is to be propagated; as we ſuſpect the ſeeds will not ripen on this ſpecies more than moſt of its congeners. It has the ſame manner with the reſt of the tuberous ſpecies, loſing its leaves in winter, when they are ſubject to rot, if much watered. Appears to flouriſh in ſandy peat, with a ſmall portion of rotten dung.


*Geranium ciliatum*

PLATE CCXLVII.

# GERANIUM CILIATUM.

*Fringed-leaved Geranium.*

---

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

[illegible] *DECANDRIA.* Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | CALYX PERSISTENT. Five segments. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries. See GERANIUM CANABINUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | Geranium with quite entire leaves, concave, large-flamed, and fringed at the edge; flowers with five fertile chives; root tuberous. |

---

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

[illegible]
[illegible] natural size, magnified.
[illegible] magnified.

---

[illegible] Leaves of this plant (which [illegible] very large, concave, thickish, [illegible] at the edge, constitute the most essential specific difference [illegible] which [illegible] many of its followers. It is from the Cape of [illegible] Colville, nurseryman, at the King's Road, Chelsea; who [illegible] this the Geranium lacinifolium, of our list. For the cultivation [illegible] of the tuberous kind of Geranium.

PLATE CCXLVII.

# GERANIUM CILIATUM.

*Fringed-leaved Geranium.*

---

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

*MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.* Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus roſtratus, pentacoccus. | ONE POINTAL. Five ſummits. Fruit furniſhed with long awns, five dry berries. See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Geranium foliis intigerrimis, concavis, lanceotis, marginibus ciliatis; floribus pentandris; radice tuberoſa. | Geranium with quite entire leaves, concave, lance-ſhaped, and fringed at the edge; flowers with five fertile chives; root tuberous. |

---

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Chives ſpread open, magnified.
3. The Pointal, magnified.

---

THE ſingular ſhape and number of the leaves of this plant, which are but two, large, concave, thickiſh, between lance and egg-ſhaped, and fringed at the edge, conſtitute the moſt eſſential ſpecific difference it poſſeſſes; the flowers, and other parts, much reſemble many of its fellows. It is from the Cape of Good Hope, and introduced to us by Meſſrs. Colvills, nurſerymen, of the King's Road, Chelſea; who received it, from thence, at the ſame time with the Geranium incraſſatum, of our laſt. For the treatment, and increaſe, we muſt refer to any other of the tuberous kind of Geranium.


*Protea umbellata.*

## PLATE CCXLVIII.

# PROTEA UMBELLATA.

*Umbelled Protea.*

## CLASS IV. ORDER I.

*TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Four Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

[illegible]

See Protea formosa, Pl. XVII. Vol. I.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible] heads of flowers terminating the branches; floral leaves [illegible] flowers yellow.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. [illegible]
2. A Flower, [illegible]
3. [illegible] the Scales, or floral leaves.
4. The Chives and [illegible] of the Pointal, magnified.

The [illegible] since the year 17[illegible], at which date it was first [illegible] Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith, [illegible] It is a very hardy plant, and [illegible] in the leaves [illegible] in the [illegible] of May, and treated as [illegible] The plant [illegible] grows higher than three feet, and does not make [illegible] both leaves and flow[illegible] [illegible] n. 34, and [illegible] 25. [illegible]

PLATE CCXLVIII.

# PROTEA UMBELLATA.

*Umbellated Protea.*

## CLASS IV. ORDER I.

*TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Four Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

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

BLOSSOM 4 cleft or 4-petals. Tips linear, inſerted into the petals below the point. Cup proper none. Seeds ſolitary.

See PROTEA FORMOSA, Pl. XVII. Vol. I.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis lineari-ſpathulatis, glabris; capitulis terminalibus; bracteis multifidis; floribus luteis.

Protea with linearly-ſpathulate leaves, ſmooth; heads of flowers terminate the branches; floral leaves many cleft; flowers yellow.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. One of the floral leaves or ſcales of the general empalement, magnified.
2. A flower, magnified.
3. One of the heads of flowers, diveſted of the ſcales, or floral leaves.
4. The Pointal and ſeed bud, of one of the florets, magnified.

THE Protea umbellata has been cultivated in England ſince the year 1777, at which time it was firſt raiſed from ſeeds; received from the Cape of Good Hope by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammerſmith, at whoſe nurſery our figure was taken in the month of Auguſt 1800. It is a very hardy plant, and not at all ſubject to the very common fate of its congeners; that is, to damp in the leaves, or rot at the root in winter; is propagated by cuttings, to be made in the month of April or May, and treated as directed for the other Proteas. The plant ſeldom grows higher than three feet, and does not make many branches; but is of a lively green colour, both leaves and ſtem. We have, as uſual, adopted the name this plant is generally known by, it having been ſo named by the younger Linnæus in his Suppl. Plant. 118, and by Thunberg in his Diſſertatio de Protea, n. 34, and his Prodromus 26. But why or how a ſmall, cloſe head of flowers may be denominated an umbel we muſt confeſs our ignorance in this application of terms.


*Pitcairnia sulphurea*

Pub. as the Act Directs Sept. 1 1824 by W. Hooker & Baxter

PLATE CCXLIX.

# PITCAIRNIA SULPHUREA.

*Sulphur-coloured Pitcairnia.*

---

## CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pistil.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx. Perianthium mono-phyllum, tri-sepalum, tri-partitum, sub corticosum, persistens, laciniis lanceolatis, erectis.

Corolla. Tubulata, calice duplo longior, marcescens, vix ulla, demum tripetala; laciniis lineari-oblongis, coherentibus.

Stamina. Filamenta sex, filiformia, antheris oblongis, mutis.

Pistillum. Germen superum, prismaticum. Stylus filiformis longitudine staminum. Stigmata tria, contorta.

Pericarpium. Capsula ovata, obsoleè trigona, trilocularis; loculis tri-cylindricis, tri-dehiscentibus.

Semina numerosa, alata, linearia.

Receptacle. Cup one leaved, half superior adhesive, swelling at the base, three-cleft; segments lance-shaped, erect.

Corolla. Tubular, twice the length of the cup, withering, three-cleft, or but three petalled; segments linearly-oblong, nearly upright.

Chives. Threads six, thread-shaped. Tips oblong, small.

Pistil. Seed-bud above, inversely egg-shaped. Shaft thread-shaped the length of the chives, spirally curved, twisted.

Seed-vessel. Capsule egg-shaped, heavily three cornered, three valved, cells nearly cylindrical, not very distinct.

Seeds numerous, winged, linear.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pitcairnia foliis non spinosis, linearibus, longissimis; corolla sulphurea.

Pitcairnia with leaves without spines, very much and very long; blossoms sulphur coloured.

---

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATES.

1. The Bracteatent and floral leaf.
2. One of the Petals drawn from the inside to expose the Honey-cup at its base.
3. The Chives and Pistil.
4. The Pistil and Seed-bud, the three cancelli detached and untwisted.
5. The Seed, with its cut seeds.

---

This species of Pitcairnia was sent in the year 1798, from the Island of St. Vincent, by Mr. Anderson, to T. Evans, Esq. Surgeon, in whose garden the plant has flowered, for the first time, in England this year, in the month of April, and at which time our figure was taken. The Pitcairnias are all natives of West India Islands, and stand, as the link, between the Bromelia or Pine apple plant, and the Tillandsia, in either of which Genera, at first sight of the flower, only, would certain flowers be placed, and we do not doubt, but the species (as in sometimes, as shall of Tillandsia. The cultivation of all the species is perfectly easy, as they require no particular soil, or management, if kept in the pot-house, where they grow luxuriantly and throw out, from the root, abundance of suckers, which should be taken off, to encourage the flowering of the central shoot.

PLATE CCXLIX.

# PITCAIRNIA SULPHUREA.

*Sulphur-coloured Pitcairnia.*

## CLASS VI. ORDER I.

*HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Six Chives. One Pointal.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, ſemi-ſuperum, tubuloſum, baſi ventricoſum, trifidum, perſiſtens; laciniis lanceolatis, erectis.

COROLLA tubulata, calyce duplo longior, marceſſens, trifida, demum tripetala; laciniæ lineari-oblongæ, ſuberectæ.

STAMINA. Filamenta ſex, filiformia. Antheræ oblongæ, erectæ.

PISTILLUM Germen ſuperum, ovato-triquetrum. Stylus filiformis longitudine ſtaminum. Stigmata tria, contorta.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ovatis, obtuſe triquetra, trilocularis; loculis ſub-cylindraceis, ſub-diſtinctis.

SEMINA numeroſa, alata, linearia.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leafed, half ſuperior, tubular, ſwelling at the baſe, three-cleft; ſegments lance-ſhaped, erect.

BLOSSOM tubular, twice the length of the cup, withering, three-cleft, at laſt three petalled; ſegments linearly-oblong, nearly upright.

CHIVES. Threads ſix, thread-ſhaped. Tips oblong, erect.

POINTAL. Seed-bud above, three-ſided-egg-ſhaped. Shaft thread-ſhaped the length of the chives. Summits three, twiſted.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule egg-ſhaped, bluntly three cornered, three valved; cells nearly cylindrical, not very diſtinct.

SEEDS numerous, winged, linear.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pitcairnia foliis non ſpinoſis, flaccidis, longiſſimis; corollis ſulphureis.

Pitcairnia with leaves without ſpines, weak and very long; bloſſoms ſulphur coloured.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement and floral leaf.
2. One of the Petals ſhewn from the inſide to expoſe the Honey-cup at its baſe.
3. The Chives and Pointal.
4. The Pointal and Seed-bud, the three ſummits detached and untwiſted.
5. The Seed-veſſel cut acroſs.

THIS ſpecies of Pitcairnia was ſent in the year 1799, from the iſland of St. Vincent, by Mr. Anderſon, to T. Evans, Eſq. Stepney; at whoſe gardens the plant has flowered, for the firſt time, in England this year, in the month of April, and at which time our figure was taken. The Pitcairnias are all natives of Weſt India Iſlands, and ſtand, as the link, between the Bromelia or Pine-apple plant, and the Tillandſia; to either of which Genera the firſt ſight of the leaves, only, would conſign them. Five ſpecies are now in Britain, and we do not doubt, but the ſpecies are as numerous, as thoſe of Tillandſia. The cultivation of all the ſpecies is perfectly eaſy, as they require no particular ſoil, or management, if kept in the hot-houſe; where they grow luxuriantly and throw out, from the roots, abundance of ſuckers; which ſhould be taken off, to encourage the flowering of the central ſhoot.


Iria Columnaris
Var. grandiflora

# PLATE [illegible]

## [illegible] *Pro pendiflora.*

*Lady-[illegible]-headed Lily.* *Large flowered Var.*

---

CLASS III. ORDER I.

*Hexandria Monogynia.* Three Chives. One Pistil.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | Blossom six petals, spreading, equal. Summits three, upright-spreading. |

See Linn. [illegible] Gen. 77. XIV. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] with threads pointed at the tops; flowers [illegible] purple violet, [illegible] large. |

---

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

A. [illegible] in bloom.

B. [illegible] of [illegible] the tube only, which is extended nearly to the end of [illegible]

C. The [illegible] magnified.

D. The [illegible] regular size of the Summits detached and magnified.

E. The [illegible] of the Pistil.

---

[illegible] the Columbat-school late than what has been [illegible], that it was latitudinal from Holland with the change- [illegible] flowers the end of January in which month our drawing was [illegible]

PLATE CCL.

# IXIA COLUMNARIS. *Var. grandiflora.*

## *Columnar-chived Ixia.* *Large flowered Var.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

*TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corolla ſex-petala, patens, æqualis. Stigmata tria, erectiuſculo-patula. | Blossom ſix petals, ſpreading, equal. Summits three, upright-ſpreading. See Ixia reflexa, Pl. XIV. Vol. I. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ixia filamentis baſi cohærentibus; floribus ſubcapitatis corollis purpureo-violaceis, maximis. | Ixia with threads united at the baſe; flowers grow nearly headed; bloſſoms purple violet, very large. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two valves of the ſheath.
2. An intire flower cut open in the tube only, which is extended nearly to the end of the threads.
3. The Chives cut open, magnified.
4. The Pointal complete, one of the Summits detached and magnified.
5. The Seed-veſſel cut acroſs.

We have nothing farther to ſay upon this fine variety of the Columnar-chived Ixia than what has been ſaid on the other varieties of this ſpecies; but, that it was introduced from Holland with the changeable coloured variety in 1799; and that it flowers the end of June; in which month our drawing was made, this year, at the Hammerſmith Nurſery.


*Lachenalia purpureo-caerulea.*

PLATE CCLI

# LACHENALIA PURPUREO-CAERULEO.

*Sweet violet-colour'd Lachenalia.*

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Claves. One Pistillum.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla [illegible] double [illegible]

Stamina [illegible] Sectina [illegible]

Germen superior, [illegible] three [illegible] angular.

Corona [illegible] Capitulo [illegible] three [illegible] angular. Seeds globular.

See LACHENALIA [illegible] N. XLI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Lachenalia [illegible] with the [illegible] leaf shaped, and [illegible] with [illegible] purple shade and ruled back; [illegible] longer than the bottom; [illegible] flowers of a purplish blue [illegible]

PLATE CCLI.

# LACHENALIA PURPUREO-CÆRULEO.

*Sweet violet-colour'd Lachenalia.*

## CLASS VI. ORDER I.

*HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Six Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, infera; petalis tribus interioribus longioribus.
STAMINA erecta. Capſula ſubovata, trialata. Semina globoſa.

BLOSSOM 6-petals, beneath; the three inner petals the longeſt.
CHIVES erect. Capſule nearly egg-ſhaped, three winged. Seeds globular.
See LACHENALIA PENDULA. Pl. XLI. Vol. I.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Lachenalia corollis campanulatis, pedunculatis; petalis obtuſis, revolutis; ſtaminibus corolla longioribus; foliis lanceolatis; floribus purpureo-cæruleis, odoratiſſimis.

Lachenalia with the bloſſoms bell-ſhaped, and with foot-ſtalks; petals obtuſe and rolled back; chives longer than the bloſſom; leaves lance-ſhaped; flowers of a purpliſh blue colour, and very ſweet-ſcented.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower ſhewn from the outſide.
2. The ſame ſhewn from the inſide.
3. The Pointal and ſeed-bud.

THIS very fine ſpecies of Lachenalia, with its variety, have been figured by Prof. Jacquin in his Icones, and Collectanea; but whether from dried ſpecimens or not we cannot determine. As yet there is no figure, of either, in any Britiſh publication. Mr. Williams, of Turnham Green, nurſeryman, was the firſt who had it to flower in this kingdom, and to his kindneſs in ſending us a fine ſpecimen, this year, in April, we are indebted for our preſent figure. It is equally hardy with the reſt of the ſpecies of the Genus, and propagates abundantly by the root; delights moſt in a ſandy peat ſoil.


*Hebenstreitia aurea*

PLATE CCIII.

# HEBENSTREITIA AUREA.

*Golden-flowered Hebenstreitia.*

## CLASS XIV. ORDER II.

*DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.* Two Chives longer. Seeds covered.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx. Perianthium monophyllum, unidentatum, membranaceum, [illegible] in lobum longitudinaliter dehiscens.

Corolla. [illegible] unilabiata, tubo cylindrico, [illegible] Nectria [illegible] alternans, [illegible] tubo clausa.

Stamina. Filamenta quatuor, longa, duo prioribus longiora, [illegible] inferiora, [illegible] in fasciculum [illegible] Antherae binae, [illegible].

Pistillum. Germen [illegible] Stylus [illegible] simplex, [illegible].

Pericarpium. Capsula oblonga, [illegible], bivalvis.

Semina. [illegible], oblonga, [illegible] [illegible].

Receptacle. Cup one-leaved, tubular, membranous, [illegible] at the end, splitting lengthways from [illegible].

Blossom one-petalled, one-lipped; tube cylindric, longer than the cup, spreading from the lower, the half with a border cut-lipped, [illegible], [illegible], four-cleft, the [illegible] [illegible].

Chives. Filaments four, of which the upper pair is inserted into the edge of the blossom under the chives, dividing into the lower extreme pair is bent back to the sides. Tips [illegible], [illegible], appearing cut off at the [illegible].

Pistil. Seed-bud [illegible] small. Style [illegible], [illegible] through the [illegible] of the [illegible]. Stigma simple.

Seed-vessel. Capsule oblong, one-celled, compressed.

Seeds two, oblong, convex on one side, three-[illegible] and flat on the other.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hebenstreitia [illegible] Linnæi. Linnæus. [illegible] [illegible], entire, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible].

Hebenstreitia with linear leaves entire, roundish, [illegible], smooth: flowers grow crowded together in long branches, of a gold colour.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower.
2. The Impalement magnified.
3. A flower and [illegible] the chives remaining attached, magnified.
4. The [illegible] [illegible].
5. The [illegible] magnified.

The [illegible] only all in [illegible] rather [illegible] plants [illegible] flowering, they must be [illegible] every [illegible] a [illegible], which is a matter of no [illegible] — as, if cuttings of any of the [illegible] [illegible] pots, and kept from the sun by a hand-glass, for about [illegible], they will become flowering plants by November, if the cuttings are made in May. This [illegible] was introduced [illegible] by Messrs. [illegible] and Kennedy, Hammersmith, in whose nursery the flowering [illegible] this year in the month of March. They readily flower in forcing, and generally the flowers [illegible] any fragrant [illegible] [illegible] the Cape of Good Hope.

PLATE CCLII.

# HEBENSTREITIA AUREA.

*Golden-flowered Hebenſtreitia.*

## CLASS XIV. ORDER II.

*DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.* Two Chives longer. Seeds covered.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, tubuloſum, membranaceum, emarginatum, ſubtus longitudinaliter dehiſcens.

COROLLA monopetala, unilabiata; tubus cylindricus, calyce longior, latere inferiore ad dimidium dehiſcens; limbus unilabiatus, adſcendens, planiuſculus, quadrifidus, ſubæqualis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quatuor, horum duo priora ſub fauce margini corollæ inſerta, extantia; duo ſeriora, interiora, inferiora, reflexa ad latera. Antheræ lunares, compreſſæ, extrorſum truncatæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen minimum. Stylus filiformis, per fiſſuram corollæ reflexus. Stigma ſimplex.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula oblonga, unilocularis, bivalvis.

SEMINA duo, oblonga, hinc convexa, triſulca, inde plana.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one-leafed, tubular, membranaceous, notched at the end, ſplitting lengthways from beneath.

BLOSSOM one-petalled, one-lipped; tube cylindric, longer than the cup, ſplitting from the lower ſide half way; border one-lipped, aſcending, flattiſh, four-cleft, the clefts nearly equal.

CHIVES. Threads four, of which the upper pair is inſerted into the edge of the bloſſom under the throat, ſtanding out; the lower anterior pair is bent back to the ſides. Tips creſcent-ſhaped, flattiſh, appearing cut off on the outſide.

POINTAL. Seed-bud very ſmall. Shaft thread-ſhaped, bent back through the fiſſure of the bloſſom. Summit ſimple.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule oblong, one-celled, two-valved.

SEEDS two, oblong, convex on one ſide, three-furrowed and flat on the other.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hebenſtreitia foliis linearibus, integris, ſub-teretibus, obtuſis, glabris; floribus congeſtis, racemoſis, aurantiis.

Hebenſtreitia with linear leaves entire, roundiſh, blunt, ſmooth; flowers grow crowed together in long bunches, of a gold colour.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower.
2. The Empalement magnified.
3. A Bloſſom cut open with the chives remaining attached, magnified.
4. The Pointal natural ſize.
5. The ſame, magnified.

THE Hebenſtreitias may all be reckoned as rather biennial plants than perennial ſhrubs; they muſt be increaſed every year to keep up a ſucceſſion, which is a matter of no difficulty; as, if cuttings of any of the ſpecies are put into ſeparate ſmall pots, and kept from the air by a hand-glaſs, for about a month, they will become flowering plants by September, if the cuttings are made in May. Our preſent plant was introduced in 1796 by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammerſmith, at whoſe nurſery the drawing was made this year in the month of March. They moſtly flower in ſpring, and autumn; the flowers are very fragrant at night. They are natives of the Cape of Good Hope.


*Talinum patens*

# PLATE CLIII.

# TALINUM PATENS.

*Purslane spreading.*

---

CLASS [illegible]

ORDER [illegible]

GENERIC CHARACTER. [illegible]

Calyx. [illegible]

Corolla. [illegible]

Stamens. [illegible]

Pistil. [illegible]

Pericarpium. [illegible]

Seeds [illegible]

---

Calyx [illegible]

[illegible]

---

SPECIFIC CHARACTER. [illegible]

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

6. [illegible]

---

NOW exhibit a plant which [illegible] that of Portulaca. [illegible] Linnæus, [illegible] Talinum, [illegible] Portulaca, to vary in small [illegible] to number [illegible] to the certain genus, [illegible] as an annual, [illegible] Linnæus. In [illegible] whole plant clear, [illegible] the flower there. It [illegible] so much from a plant in the [illegible] Green, where it [illegible] to the highest perfection. [illegible]

PLATE CCLIII.

# TALINUM PATENS.

*Panicled Purſlane.*

## CLASS XI. ORDER I.

*DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Twelve Chives. One Pointal.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium diphyllum, parvum, ſuperum, apice compreſſum, perſiſtens.

COROLLA. Petala quinque, plana, erecta, obtuſa, calyce majora.

STAMINA. Filamenta multa, capillaria, corolla dimidio breviore. Antheræ ſimplices.

PISTILLUM. Germen ſubrotundum. Stylus ſimplex, brevis. Stigmata quinque, oblonga, longitudine ſtyli.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula tecta, ovata, trivalvis. Receptaculum liberum.

SEMINA plurima, parva.

EMPALEMENT. Cup two-leaved, ſmall, above, compreſſed at the tip, remaining.

BLOSSOM. Five petals, flat, ſmooth, upright, blunt, larger than the empalement.

CHIVES. Threads many, hair-like, ſhorter by half than the bloſſom. Tips ſimple.

POINTAL. Germ roundiſh. Shaft ſimple, ſhort. Summits five, oblong, the length of the ſhaft.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule covered, egg-ſhaped, three-valved. Receptacle free.

SEEDS numerous, ſmall.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Talinum foliis lanceolato-ovatis, ſeſſilibus, planis; panicula ramoſa, terminali; floribus rubris.

Purſlane with leaves between lance and egg-ſhaped, without foot-ſtalks, flat; panicle branching and terminal; flowers red.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement and Pointal.
2. A Chive, magnified,
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit.
4. The Seed-veſſel nearly ripe, and the cup.
5. A ripe Capſule, cut tranſverſely.
6. A Seed, magnified.

WE now exhibit a plant which may, perhaps, be known by many, under the name of Portulaca, rather than that of Talinum. But, as the adoption of this new formed genus, upon a diviſion of the ſpecies which have capſules of a different conſtruction, from the old generic character of Portulaca, ſeems generally to obtain, amongſt modern botaniſts; ſuch as Juſſieu, Cavanilles, Willdenow, &c. we ſhall not diſſent; although we, at the ſame time, take the liberty to ſay, from the particular tendency of the old genus Portulaca, to vary in moſt parts of the flower, both as to number and character, we have taken up the preſent genus, but reluctantly. This plant is a native of the Weſt Indies, and is, by ſome, conſidered as an annual; whilſt by others it is treated of as a ſhrub; but, indeed, it partakes of both characters, in ſome meaſure; for the ſtem generally decays down, near to the earth, and often the whole plant dies, after flowering. It grows to the height of two feet, half of which is formed of the flower-ſtem. It makes a very gay appearance about Auguſt, and ſeeds abundantly. Our figure was taken from a plant in the collection of J. Vere, Eſq. Kenſington Gore; where it flowers, annually, in the higheſt perfection. Introduced, ſays the Kew Catalogue, by Chevalier Murray, in the year 1776.

*Geranium procumbens*

Drawn at the Kew Garden 1804
by W. Anderson & Engraved

PLATE CCLIV.

# GERANIUM PROCUMBENS.

*Procumbent Geranium.*

---

## CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

*MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.* Threads united. Ten Chives.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Male flowers. Stigmata spiralia. Filaments united. Anthers. 5-coccia.

Ovaria polysperma. Flos fœminis. Fruit furnished with long awns, fleshy berries.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium caule fibrososo, procumbente, ramosissimo, foliatis, erectis-decidiis, reniformibus, palmatifidis, floribus secundis, corollis irregularibus.

Geranium with the stem rather fleshy, and procumbent; leaves heart-shaped, lobed, between scolloped and toothed; cups with five leaves; flowers with four fertile chives; blossoms irregular.

---

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Engravement.
2. The Chives (pressed open, and magnified.
3. The Pistils, and Seed-boxes, magnified.

---

This pretty Geranium is rather a delicate plant, and must be kept very dry in the winter; as, from the nature of its branches, which are pressed to the earth, and rather fleshy, they will be very apt to rot, if not otherwise protected, or placed in a dry part of the green house. It was introduced in the original year, by Mr. Hibbert. The 3d month cotyledons, only, we have as yet seen it. Mr. Allen informs us, that it may be propagated as well by cuttings, as from the seeds, which it does not produce abundantly. It has the appearance, if we may judge by nursing, to be but a biennial, and not an annual plant. It flowers in April and May, and should be planted in light rich earth.

Thus we have a beautiful instance the botanist who have adopted the new arrangement of this very [illegible] in fact, for in this one plate are united some of the most essential characters of the three [illegible] which, quite, formed but divisions of Linnæus's original genus; agreeing with Geranium, the Erodium in the anther-bearing cups; with Pelargonium in the blossoms and seed; and differing from Erodium, in having four fertile chives, with six abortive ones. A fact ascertained by the examination of many fully flowers, taken from four different plants.

PLATE CCLIV.

# GERANIUM PROCUMBENS.

*Procumbent Geranium.*

## CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

*MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.* Threads united. Ten Chives.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

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

ONE POINTAL. Five ſummits. Fruit furniſhed with long awns, five dry berries.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium caule ſubcarnoſo, proſtrato; foliis cordatis, lobatis, crenato-dentatis; calycibus pentaphyllis; floribus tetrandris, corollis irregularibus.

Geranium with the ſtem rather fleſhy, and proſtrate; leaves heart-ſhaped, lobed, between ſcolloped and toothed; cups with five leaves; flowers with four fertile chives; bloſſoms irregular.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Chives ſpread open, and magnified.
3. The Pointal, and Seed-buds, magnified.

THIS pretty Geranium is rather a delicate plant, and muſt be kept very dry in the winter; as, from the ſituation of its branches, which are preſſed to the earth, and rather fleſhy, they will be very apt to rot, if too often watered, or placed in a damp part of the green houſe. It was introduced in the the year 1781, by G. Hibbert, Eſq. in whoſe collection, only, we have as yet ſeen it. Mr. Allen informs us, that it is to be propagated as well by cuttings, as from the ſeeds, which it does not produce plentifully. It has the appearance, if we may judge by analogy, to be but a biennial, and not an abiding plant. It flowers in April and May, and ſhould be planted in light rich earth.

Here we have a botanical treat for the learned, who have adopted the new arrangement of this very vagarious tribe; for in this one plant are united ſome of the moſt eſſential characters of the three L'Heritierian Genera, which, juſtly, formed but diviſions of Linnæus's original genus; agreeing with Geranium and Erodium in the nectariferous cup; with Pelargonium in the bloſſom and ſeed; but differing from all three, in having but four fertile chives, with ſix abortive ones. A fact aſcertained by the examination of above fifty flowers, taken from four different plants.


*Morea Northiana*

PLATE CCLV.

# MORÆA NORTHIANA.

*Northian Moræa.*

## CLASS III. ORDER I.

*TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Three Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla hexapetala; petala tria interiora patentia, anguſtiora. Stigma trifidum.

Blossom ſix petals; the three inner petals ſpreading, narrower. Summit three-cleft.
See Moræa tricolor. Pl. LXXXIII. Vol. II.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Moræa ſcapo foliiſque falcatis, glaberrimis, diſtichis; floribus terminalibus; petalis tribus exterioribus ovatis, concavis, pendulis, tribus interioribus ſub-erectis, medio retrofractis, apicibus revolutis.

Moræa with the flower-ſtem and leaves ſcymitar-ſhaped, very ſmooth, pointing different ways; flowers terminal; the three outer petals egg-ſhaped, concave, hanging down, the three inner ones nearly erect, broke back about the middle, and rolled back at the ends.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The whole plant in miniature.
2. The outer valve of the ſheath.
3. The inner valve of the ſheath.
4. The Seed-bud, Chives, and Pointal, as they ſtand in the flower.
5. The Pointal only, the Chives being removed.

About the year 1789 this very fine ſpecies of Moræa was introduced to our gardens by the late, elegantly taſted Mrs. North, lady to the Right Hon. the Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter; to whoſe fervor and liberality in botanical purſuits we owe much of the preſent prevailing taſte for the ſcience. The plant was brought to England by the Hon. Mr. F. North, on his return from Portugal; the only remnant of a number, which he had procured from the gardens of the late Queen of Portugal; immediately on its arrival it was conſigned, in a very ſickly ſtate, to the care of Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammerſmith, who had the good fortune to recover it.

It is a native of the Brazils, flowers about July or Auguſt, propagates itſelf by ſuckers, which it makes from the root, ſhould be planted in light rich earth, and ſhould be treated as a tender hot-houſe plant. The leaves grow frequently to the length of two feet, or more; forming the appearance of a large fan; the flower-ſtem proceeding from nearly the centre. The flowers ſurpaſs, in delicacy and beauty of pencilling, any of this very handſome tribe, and are as tranſitory as beautiful, their duration being but of ſix hours, at moſt. It ſeldom happens that more than one flower is open at a time; but the plant from which our drawing was made, in 1797, at the Right Hon. the Marquis of Blandford's, then reſident at Bill Hill, Berks, was in the higheſt perfection we have ever hitherto ſeen it.


*Ixia maculata*
*Var. minor flore purpureo*

PLATE CCLVI.

# IXIA MACULATA. [illegible]

*Spotted-flowered Ixia.* [illegible]

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## CLASS III. ORDER I.

*TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Three Stamens. One Pistil.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 6-partita, patens, æqualis. Stigmata, crassiusculo-petala.

Expansion six divisions, spreading, equal. Stamens three, between upright and spreading.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia foliis ensiformibus, glabris, scapo duplo brevioribus, floribus circiter sibi-ipsis, minoribus, paryireis; petalis sub unguibus, ovatis, extrorsus stigmatibus bifidis.

Ixia with sword-shaped leaves, smooth, twice as short as the flower-stem. Flowers alternate, rather spread, smaller, with purple petals dark at the base, egg-shaped, concave, summits two-cleft.

---

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Supplement.
2. A Petal cut and spread open.
3. The Seed-vessel. Calyx, the stamens, and pistil magnified.

---

This variety of Ixia blossoms about June; and, like the rest of the genus, continues in flower near a month. It is one of the hardiest, and certainly handsomest, amongst the whole genus, and propagates freely; no particular treatment is necessary for it, but what has been already recommended for the management of these plants.

PLATE CCLVI.

# IXIA MACULATA. *Var. minor, flore purpureo.*

## *Spotted-flowered Ixia.* *Small Var. with a purple flower.*

CLASS III. ORDER I.

*TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Three Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

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

BLOSSOM ſix diviſions, ſpreading, equal. Summits three, between upright and ſpreading.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ixia foliis enſiformibus, glabris, ſcapo duplo brevioribus; floribus alternis, ſub-ſpicatis, minoribus, purpureis; petalis baſi obſcuris, ovatis, concavis; ſtigmatibus bifidis.

Ixia with ſword-ſhaped leaves, ſmooth, twice as ſhort as the flower-ſtem; flowers alternate, rather ſpiked, ſmaller, and purple; petals dark at the baſe, egg-ſhaped, concave; ſummits two-cleft.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Flower cut and ſpread open.
3. The Seed-bud, Chives, and Summits, one ſummit magnified.

THIS variety of Ixia bloſſoms about June; and, like the reſt of this ſpecies, continues in flower near a month. It is one of the hardieſt, and certaineſt blowers, amongst the whole genus, and propagates freely; no particular treatment is neceſſary for it, but what has been often repeated for the management of theſe plants.

*Falkia repens*

Pub. as the Act directs by H. Sweet 23 Paul's Church Yard

PLATE CCCVII.

# FALKIA REPENS.

*Creeping Falkia.*

## CLASS V. ORDER II.

*PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.* Five Chives. Two Pistils.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, sub-inflatum, corolla duplo brevius, quinque-dentatum, quinque-partitum, angulis mutis dilatatis, compressis extantibus, laciniis ovatis, acutis.

COROLLA monopetala, campanulata, octento-decemve-partita; limbo patente.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, filiformia, tubo corollæ inserta, erecta, inæqualia, corolla brevioria. Antheræ ovatæ, compressæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen quinque, figura, glabra. Styli duo, capillares, divaricati, longitudine corollæ. Stigmata articulata, lunata.

PERICARPIUM nullum.

SEMINA quinque, globosa, arillata, in fundo calycis.

TUBERCULUM. [illegible] thickly [illegible] scaly, five pointed, [illegible] the outside [illegible] [illegible]

RECEPTACULUM [illegible] hollow, [illegible]

CALYX. [illegible] the tube of the [illegible] fluctuating [illegible] [illegible]

POINTALS. Small [illegible] Shafts two, [illegible] of the medium. [illegible]

SEED-VESSEL none.

SEEDS four, globular, covered by a [illegible] at the bottom of the cup.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

FALKIA foliis cordatis, petiolis longissimis, caule repente.

Falkia with heart-shaped leaves, and very long foot-stalks; creeping stem.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup.
2. A Blossom forced open, with the chives in their place.
3. A Chive magnified.
4. The Pointals, natural size.
5. The fruit, magnified.

This pretty little plant was first found by Masson and Thunberg, when on their journey together in the interior of the country of the Cape of Good Hope, and was named by Linnæus after Linnæus's Falk of Petersburgh. It was introduced to the Kew gardens in the year [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] considers it still has a greater affinity to Nolana in all its relations [illegible] of the flower, and the situation and character of the fruit. Although the [illegible] stems which are woody, do not die down in winter, but take root, it [illegible] successful by parting the roots in May, should be planted in [illegible] where it will blossom in July or August. Our figure is from a [illegible] of J. Vere, Esq. Kensington Gore.

It is rather singular that the indefatigable, and generally [illegible] named this plant in our fifth class, when he had such authority [illegible] in the Catalogue of the Kew Gardens (where it is [illegible] the [illegible], the fifth. It is true, he had reason to [illegible] were [illegible] without a due examination of the plant, [illegible] that, as Thunberg had discovered and named it, his authority was [illegible] than any other. But, unfortunately, in this instance, [illegible] taken, and has led his followers into error. Indeed, the whole [illegible] little affinity to any hexandrous genus. Thus, although Thunberg [illegible] over a whole plant, a hole flowers had six chives. (a circumstance [illegible] upon an examination of the flowers from the different plants [illegible] [illegible] he seems to evident a decision. And [illegible] the genus [illegible] would confirm [illegible] [illegible]

PLATE CCLVII.

# FALKIA REPENS.

*Creeping Falkia.*

## CLASS V. ORDER II.

*PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.* Five Chives. Two Pointals.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, ſub-inflatum, corolla duplo brevius, quinquangulatum, quinquepartitum; angulis medio dilatatis, compreſſis extantibus; laciniis ovatis, acutis.

COROLLA monopetala, campanulata, crenato-decem-partita; limbo patente.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, filiformia, tubo corollæ inferta, erecta, inæqualia, corolla breviora. Antheræ ovatæ, compreſſæ.

PISTILLA. Germen quatuor, ſupera, glabra. Styli duo, capillares, divaricati, longitudine corollæ. Stigmata orbiculata, lanata.

PERICARPIUM nullum.

SEMINA quatuor, globoſa, arillata, in fundo calycis.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, a little inflated, ſhorter by half than the bloſſom, five-cornered, five-parted; the angles widened in the middle, flattened, ſtanding out; ſegments egg-ſhaped, pointed.

BLOSSOM one-petal, bell-ſhaped, ten-parted by ſcollops; border ſpreading.

CHIVES. Threads five, hair-like, inſerted into the tube of the bloſſom, erect, unequal, ſhorter than the bloſſom. Tips egg-ſhaped, flattened.

POINTALS. Seed-buds four, above, ſmooth. Shafts two, hair-like, ſtraddling, the length of the bloſſom. Summits orbicular, woolly.

SEED-VESSEL none.

SEEDS four, globular, covered by a coat, at the bottom of the cup.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Falkia foliis cordatis, petiolis longiſſimis; caule repente.

Falkia with heart-ſhaped leaves, and very long foot-ſtalks; creeping ſtem.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup.
2. A Bloſſom ſpread open, with the chives in their place.
3. A Chive magnified.
4. The Pointals, natural ſize.
5. The ſame, magnified.

THIS pretty little plant was firſt found by Maſſon and Thunberg, when on their journey together in the interior of the country of the Cape of Good Hope, and was named by Thunberg after Profeſſor Falk of Peterſburgh. It was introduced to the Kew gardens in the year 1774. Much as it reſembles Convolvulus, it ſtill has a greater affinity to Nolana in all its outward parts, but eſpecially in the cup of the flower, and the ſituation and character of the ſeeds. Although the plant is not ſhrubby, the ſtems, which are wiry, do not die down in winter, but take root, if laid cloſe to the earth. It is encreaſed by parting the roots in May; ſhould be planted in ſandy loam, and kept in the green-houſe, where it will bloſſom in July or Auguſt. Our figure is from a plant which flowered in the collection of J. Vere, Eſq. Kenſington Gore.

It is rather ſingular that the indefatigable, and generally accurate, Willdenow, ſhould have continued this plant in the ſixth claſs, when he had ſuch authority, as may be found, page 325, Vol. I, in the Catalogue of the Kew Garden (where it unqueſtionably has flowered) for the removal of it to its proper one, the fifth. It is true, he had reaſon to ſuppoſe, that no man would be raſh enough to form a new Genus, without a due examination of the plant, on which he grounds his authority; and that, as Thunberg had diſcovered and named it, his authority was ſufficient, and of greater weight than any other. But, unfortunately, in this inſtance, for the tranſcriber, the deſcriber has been miſtaken, and has led his followers into error. Indeed, the whole plant in its habit and character has ſo little affinity to any hexandrous genus, that, although Thunberg might have found a ſingle flower, or even a whole plant, whoſe flowers had ſix chives (a circumſtance we have not been able to diſcover, upon an examination of the flowers from four different plants), in ſuch a caſe, as a botaniſt, he ought to have looked farther, before he made ſo violent a deciſion; and Willdenow ought to have taken it for granted the alteration would not have been made, but upon due conſideration.


*Banksia prænossa.*

PLATE CCLVIII.

# BANKSIA PRÆMORSA.

*Bitten-ended-leaved Banksia.*

---

## CLASS IV. ORDER I.

*TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Four Chives. One Pistil.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Receptaculum commune elongatum, fructiferum. Corolla tetra-petala. Semina lanata inferta. Capsulæ binidulæ, dilapsæ, interjecto seminibus dilapidatis nudis. Semina alata.

Common Receptacle elongated, fruitful. Blossom of four petals. Chives inserted into the limb of the blossom. Capsules two-celled, two seeded, and a succession of them in them. Seeds winged.

See Hortus Kewensis, Vol. I. p. 17.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Banksia foliis cuneatis pinnatifidis, ferreis, subtus albo-pouceanis; superi glabri; floribus extorsum purpureis.

Bracts with wedge-shaped leaves, impressing, lower of the stem, woody, dotted and white on the under part; smooth on the upper; flowers purple on the outside.

---

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower not yet expanded, with the germ at the base.
2. The same open, the extremities of one of the petals magnified, to shew the situation of the Chives in its place.
3. The Pistil complete, the summit magnified.

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The first plants which were seen of this plant in England, were raised from seeds, in the Royal Gardens, Kew, in 1788. It is a handsome growing shrub, and the plant from which our figure was made had grown to the height of seven feet; it having been planted in the conservatory of the Clapham collection, where it flowered, for the first time, this year, in July, extending its lofty beauty near two months. It is a plant of most difficult increase, rarely that it is to be propagated by cuttings; and the wood rots, if laid into the earth. A light soil, of sandy peat, and a small portion of sandy loam, appears most congenial to its growth. There are hopes, from the genial state of the coast, that ripe seeds may be procured in this country.

PLATE CCLVIII.

# BANKSIA PRÆMORSA.

*Bitten-ended-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 two valves, two ſeeds, and a moveable partition between them. Seeds winged.

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

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Bankſia foliis cuneatis præmorſis, ſerratis, ſubtus albo-punctatis, ſupra glabris; floribus externè purpureis.

Bankſia with wedge-ſhaped leaves, appearing bitten at the ends, ſawed, dotted with white on the under part, ſmooth on the upper; flowers purple on the outſide.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower not yet expanded, with the germ at the baſe.
2. The ſame open, the extremities of one of the petals magnified, to ſhew the ſituation of the Chive in its place.
3. The Pointal complete, the ſummit magnified.

THE firſt plants which were ſeen of this plant in England, were raiſed from ſeeds, at the Royal Gardens, Kew, in 1788. It is a handſome growing ſhrub, and the plant from which our figure was made had grown to the height of ſeven feet; it having been planted in the conſervatory of the Clapham collection, where it flowered, for the firſt time, this year, in July, continuing in high beauty near two months. It is a plant of moſt difficult increaſe, rarely that it is to be propagated by cuttings; and the wood rots, if laid into the earth. A light ſoil, of ſandy peat, and a ſmall portion of ſandy loam, appears moſt congenial to its growth. There are hopes, from the perfect ſtate of the cones, that ripe ſeeds may be procured in this country.

*Geranium pilosum*

PLATE CCLIX.

# GERANIUM PILOSUM.

*Hairy Geranium.*

---

## CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

*MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.* Threads united. Ten Chives.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| MONOGYNIA. Segmata 5. Fructus rostratus, 5-coccus. | ONE POINTAL. Five Summits. Fruit furnished with long horns, five dry berries. See GERANIUM MEADOWSIANUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I. |

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Geranium foliis pilosis, pinnatis; foliolis profunde incisis, acutis; umbellis 4-5 floris; pedunculis calycibusque pilosis; floribus pentandris; indice tricornis. | Geranium with hairy winged leaves; leaflets deeply cut, and sharp pointed; umbel from 4 to 6 flowers; footstalks of the flowers and cups hairy; flowers with five stamens; root tuberous. |

---

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement cut open, to shew its tubular character.
2. The Chives and Pointal.
3. The Chives cut open, and magnified.
4. The Pointal, with the five Glands, or Honey-cups, at the base.
5. The same, magnified.

---

THIS very pretty Geranium was introduced to the Clapham collection, in the year 1801, by Mr. Niven, from the Cape of Good Hope. It is as hardy as any of the species which have tuberous roots; and may be increased by cutting a portion off the old root, in spring, and putting it [illegible] pots, at this season of the year. It rarely produces ripe seeds in our climate. After the decease of the collection, and he recommends the planting of it in sandy peat earth.

PLATE CCLIX.

# GERANIUM PILOSUM.

*Hairy Geranium.*

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

*MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.* Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| MONOGYNA. Stigmata 5. Fructus roſtratus, 5-coccus. | ONE POINTAL. Five ſummits. Fruit furniſhed with long awns, five dry berries. See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM. Pl. XII. Vol. I. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Geranium foliis piloſis, pinnatis; foliolis profundè laciniatis, acutis; umbella 4-6 flora; pedunculis calycibuſque piloſis; floribus pentandris; radice tuberoſa. | Geranium with hairy winged leaves; leaflets deeply torn, and ſharp pointed; umbel from 4 to 6 flowers; foot-ſtalks of the flowers and cups hairy; flowers with five fertile chives; root tuberous. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement cut open, to ſhew its tubular character.
2. The Chives and Pointal.
3. The Chives cut open, and magnified.
4. The Pointal, with the five Glands, or Honey-cups, at the baſe.
5. The ſame, magnified.

THIS very pretty Geranium was introduced to the Clapham collection, in the year 1801, by Mr. Niven, from the Cape of Good Hope. It is as hardy as any of the family, which have tuberous roots; may be increaſed by cutting a portion off the old root, in ſpring, and giving it the heat of the hot-houſe, at that ſeaſon of the year. It rarely produces ripe ſeed; ſo ſays Mr. Allen the manager of the collection; and he recommends the planting of it in ſandy peat earth.


*Ornithogalum odoratum*

# PLATE CCX.

# ORNITHOGALUM ODORATUM.

*Sweet-scented Star of Bethlehem.*

## CLASS VI. ORDER I.

## *HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Six Chives. One Pointal.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

[illegible]

[illegible] ... pedis, [illegible] persistentia, [illegible]

[illegible] Filamenta sex, [illegible]

[illegible] angulatum, [illegible] Stigma obtusum.

[illegible] Capsula subrotunda, [illegible]

[illegible] in aliis [illegible]

[illegible] none.

[illegible] upright, [illegible] taking their colour.

[illegible] Threads upright, [illegible] Tips simple.

[illegible] Seed-vessel. Capsule roundish, [illegible]

Seeds many, roundish.

[illegible] The thread, [illegible] upright, [illegible] segments opposing the [illegible] the [illegible] tips simple.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible]

[illegible] lengthened, [illegible] lance-shape, [illegible] and turned upwards at [illegible] and smooth.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower open.
2. The Chives and Pointal, the petals being removed.
3. The Pointal.
4. The Seed-vessel.

This species of Star of Bethlehem, from the Cape of Good Hope, [illegible] species, [illegible] been fond of the greatest [illegible] the first [illegible] flowers, [illegible]

[illegible] has been figured by Professor Jacquin [illegible]

PLATE CCLX.

# ORNITHOGALUM ODORATUM.

*Sweet-ſcented Star of Bethlehem.*

## CLASS VI. ORDER I.

*HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Six Chives. One Pointal.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus.

COROLLA. Petala ſex, lanceolata, infra medium erecta, ſupra medium patentia, perſiſtentia, colorem demittentia.

STAMINA. Filamenta ſex, erecta, alterna baſi dilatata, corolla breviora. Antheræ ſimplices.

PISTILLUM. Germen angulatum. Stylus ſubulatus, perſiſtens. Stigma obtuſum.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ſubrotunda, angulata, trilocularis, trivalvis.

SEMINA plura, ſubrotunda.

OBS. Filamenta in aliis plana, erecta, alterna apice trifido, media lacinia antherarum ſuſtinente; in aliis alterna, ſimplicia.

EMPALEMENT none.

BLOSSOM. Petals ſix, lance-ſhaped, below the middle upright, above the middle ſpreading, remaining, loſing their colour.

CHIVES. Six threads upright, each alternate one widening at the baſe, ſhorter than the bloſſom. Tips ſimple.

POINTAL. Seed-bud angular. Shaft awl-ſhaped, remaining. Summit blunt.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule roundiſh, angular, three-celled, three-valved.

SEEDS many, roundiſh.

OBS. The threads in ſome are flat and upright, the alternate ones trifid at top, the middle ſegment ſupporting the tip; in others the alternate ones are ſimple.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ornithogalum racemo elongato; filamentis ſubulatis; petalis lanceolatis, obtuſis, apice calloſo-inflexis; foliis depreſſis, linearibus, planis.

Star of Bethlehem with the bunch of flowers lengthened; threads awl-ſhaped; petals lance-ſhaped, blunt, thick, and turned inwards at the point; leaves bent downward, linear, and ſmooth.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower prop.
2. The Chives and Pointal, the petals being removed.
3. The Pointal.
4. The ſame, magnified.

THIS ſpecies of Star of Bethlehem, from the Cape of Good Hope, is a rival in fragrance to the great-flowered, or Arabian ſpecies, to which it is much affined in every part but the colour of the bloſſom; which, in this, is yellowiſh, and in that, it is white with a dark eye. It is rather a delicate bulb; and to make it flower, ſhould be kept in the hot-houſe, where, it will bloſſom about May or June. Our drawing was made from a plant which had been received, from the Cape, by Mr. Hibbert, the preceding year, 1800; and we much fear, what has been ſaid of the great-flowered ſpecies, may be conſidered as referential alſo to this; viz. that the bulbs never flower, but the firſt year after importation. We have not been able to trace the appearance of a flower, from any of the bulbs, this year, which has led us to this conjecture; indeed, many of the ſpecies of this genus have this character; more particularly, thoſe from Africa.

It has flowered at Vienna, and has been figured by Profeſſor Jacquin in his Ic. Plant. rar. vol. ii. tab. 432.


Camararia latifolia

Drawn on the Spot Decembr. 1818
by Th. Andrews & Engraved by

## PLATE CCLXI.

# CAMERARIA LATIFOLIA.

*Baſtard Mangeneel.*

## CLASS V. ORDER I.

*PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Five Chives. One Pointal.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx. Perianthium quinquepartitum, acutum, connivens, minimum.

Corolla monopetala, infundibuliformis, tubus cylindricus, longus, baſi apiceque ventricoſus; limbus quinquepartitus, planus; laciniis lanceolatis, obliquis.

Stamina. Filamenta quinque, minima, a medio tubi. Antheræ conniventes, filo longo terminatæ.

Pistillum. Germina duo, cum appendicibus ad latera. Stylus cylindricus. Stigma capitatum, apice acutum, bifidum.

Pericarpium. Folliculi duo horizontaliter reflexi, oblongi, juxta latera baſeos [illegible] uniloculares, univalves.

Semina numeroſa, ovata, membranæ majori ovatæ ad baſin inſerta, imbricata.

Empalement. Cup five-cleft, pointed, converging, very ſmall.

Bloſſom one-petal, funnel-ſhaped; tube cylindrical, long, bellied out at the baſe and top, border five-parted, flat; ſegments lance-ſhaped, oblique.

Chives. Threads five, very ſmall from the middle of the tube. Tips converging, terminated by a long thread.

Pointal. Seed-buds two, with lateral appendages. Shaft cylindrical. Summit headed, pointed at top, and two-cleft.

Seed-veſſel. Seed-pods two, horizontally reflexed, oblong, ſending forth a lobe each way near the ſides of the baſe, one-celled, one-valved.

Seeds numerous, egg-ſhaped, inſerted on the larger egg-ſhaped membrane at the baſe, tiled.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cameraria foliis ovatis, nitidis, acuminatis, parallelo-ſtriatis; floribus corymboſis, terminalibus.

Baſtard Mangeneel with egg-ſhaped leaves, ſhining, tapered, and ribbed tranſverſely; flowers grow in broad-topped ſpikes, terminal.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower cut open, magnified, with the Chives in their place.
2. The Cup, magnified.
3. The Pointal and Cup, the former magnified.
4. One of the Seed-pods, natural ſize.

This genus Cameraria, ſeems to have been rather haſtily taken up by Plumier, as a diſtinct genus from Nerium; for certainly, the ſmall difference in the ſhape of the Seed-pod, in which conſiſts the whole diſtinctive character of this genus, can hardly be thought of ſufficient moment to [illegible]. As we have found it, we leave it; but could not refrain from the foregoing remark. It appears [illegible] that amongſt ſo many who have publiſhed the plant, not one ſhould have diſcovered the ſtanding nectary, or honeycup, to the mouth of the bloſſom, and the long thread at the end of the tips, two ſuch very remarkable features, which diſtinguiſh, with Nerium, from all the reſt of this natural order.

It is a native of Jamaica, Cuba, and Domingo; grows to the height of thirty feet, and is conſidered as a timber tree in thoſe iſlands. The whole plant is full of a milky juice, ſimilar to what is found in moſt plants of this natural order. In England, it muſt be treated as a hot-houſe plant; may be propagated by cuttings; flowers in Auguſt, and ſhould be planted in [illegible].

Our figure was taken from a plant in the Stepney collection, belonging to Thos. Evans, Eſq.

# PLATE CCLXI.

# CAMERARIA LATIFOLIA.

## *Baſtard Mangeneel.*

## CLASS V. ORDER I.

## *PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Five Chives. One Pointal.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium quinquefidum, acutum, connivens, minimum.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis; tubus cylindricus, longus, baſi apiceque ventricoſus; limbus quinquepartitus, planus; laciniis lanceolatis, obliquis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, minima, e medio tubi. Antheræ conniventes, filo longo terminatæ.

PISTILLUM. Germina duo, cum appendicibus ad latera. Stylus cylindricus. Stigma capitatum, apice acutum, bifidum.

PERICARPIUM. Folliculi duo, horizontaliter reflexi, oblongi, juxta latera baſeos utrinque lobum emittentes, uniloculares, univalves.

SEMINA numeroſa, ovata, membranæ majori ovatæ ad baſin inſertæ, imbricata.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five-cleft, pointed, converging, very ſmall.

BLOSSOM one-petal, funnel-ſhaped; tube cylindrical, long, bellied out at the baſe and top, border five-parted, flat; ſegments lance-ſhaped, oblique.

CHIVES. Threads five, very ſmall from the middle of the tube. Tips converging, terminated by a long thread.

POINTAL. Seed-buds two, with lateral appendages. Shaft cylindrical. Summit headed, pointed at top, and two-cleft.

SEED-VESSEL. Seed-pods two, horizontally reflexed, oblong, ſending forth a lobe each way near the ſide of the baſe, one-celled, one-valved.

SEEDS numerous, egg-ſhaped, inſerted on the larger egg-ſhaped membrane at the baſe, tiled.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cameraria foliis ovatis, nitidis, acuminatis, parallelo-coſtatis; floribus corymboſis, terminalibus.

Baſtard Mangeneel with egg-ſhaped leaves, ſhining, tapered, and ribbed tranſverſely; flowers grow in broad-topped ſpikes, terminal.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower cut open, magnified, with the Chives in their place.
2. The Cup, magnified.
3. The Pointal and Cup, the ſummit magnified.
4. One of the Seed-pods, natural ſize.

THE genus Cameraria, ſeems to have been rather haſtily taken up by Plumier, as a diſtinct genus from Nerium; for certainly, the ſmall difference in the ſhape of the ſeed-pod, in which conſiſts the whole diſtinctive character of this genus, can hardly be thought of ſufficient moment to that end. As we have found it, we leave it; but could not refrain from the foregoing remark, as it appears ſo ſingular, that amongſt ſo many who have publiſhed the plant, not one ſhould have diſcovered the ſurrounding nectary, or honey-cup, to the mouth of the bloſſom, and the long threads at the end of the tips; two ſuch very powerful features, which diſtinguiſh Nerium, from all the reſt of this natural order.

It is a native of Jamaica, Cuba, and Domingo; grows to the height of thirty feet, and is conſidered as a timber tree in thoſe iſlands. The whole plant is full of a milky juice, ſimilar to what is found in moſt plants of this natural order. In England, it muſt be treated as a hot-houſe plant; may be increaſed by cuttings; flowers in Auguſt, and ſhould be planted in rich earth.

Our figure was taken from a plant in the Stepney collection, belonging to Thos. Evans, Eſq.

*Xeranthemum spirale*

# PLATE CCLXII.

## XERANTHEMUM SPIRALE.

*Spiral-leaved Everlasting Flower.*

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## CLASS XIX. ORDER II.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. Tyrnanthes, Superfluous Bracted.

[illegible]

[illegible]

PLATE CCLXII.

# XERANTHEMUM SPIRALE.

*Spiral-leaved Everlasting-Flower.*

CLASS XIX. ORDER II.

*SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.* Tips united. Superfluous Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receptaculum paleacem. Pappus setaceus. Calyx imbricatus, radiatus; radio colorato. | Receptacle chaffy. Feather bristly. Empalement tiled, rayed; the ray coloured. See XERANTHEMUM SPECIOCISSIMUM, Vol. I. Pl. LI. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Xeranthemum foliis spiraliter-imbricatis, carinatis, sub-obliquis; floribus solitariis, maximis. | Everlasting Flower with spirally-tiled leaves, keeled, rather oblique; flowers solitary, very large. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. An outer scale of the Empalement.
2. An Hermaphrodite Floret, with the Feather of the Seed.
3. A Female Floret, a little magnified.
4. The Pointal, magnified.

THIS species of Everlasting Flower is very common near Cape Town; yet, 'till the year 1800, it has never been introduced to Britain. Montague Burgoyne, Esq. of Mark Hall, Essex, was the first to procure seeds of it, and it has flowered with him, this year 1802. Our drawing was made in July, but the flower lasts near three months; it is the largest of the genus we have as yet seen, and certainly one of the most beautiful. All the species, from the Cape, are very liable to rot from damps, in the winter; they should be kept on an airy, dry shelf, as near the glass as possible, during the foggy months. They, in general, ripen seeds with us, but are with difficulty increased by cuttings; which should be made early in spring, planted in pots of sand, and kept quite dry for some time after they are planted. The grown plants thrive best in a very sandy peat earth.

*Vaccinium staminium*

PLATE CCLXIII.

# VACCINIUM STAMINIUM.

*Green-wooded Whortle-berry.*

---

## CLASS VIII.—ORDER I.

*OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Eight Chives. One Pistil.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX superior. Corolla monopetala. Filamenta octandrica inclusa. Pericarpium [illegible] polyspermum.

Germen superior. Stamens [illegible] petal. Threads fixed to the receptacle. A berry with four cells and many seeds.

[illegible] Vol. I. PLANT

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Vacillans [illegible] anthers [illegible] decem.

[illegible] with alternate leaves, petiolated, [illegible] solitary, ten chives.

---

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A flower complete.
2. The Calyx and Pistil.
3. The Chives, Pistil, and [illegible] separated.

---

The species here engraved is Whortle-berry, according to the Flora Canadensis, was collected, first, from North America, in the 50th Mile Tree, in the year [illegible]. It is a hardy shrub, [illegible] grows to the height of three feet; very bushy, with the flowers but thinly scattered over it; they are white, and drooping out on the branches, which is rather unusual as found. It is increased by layers; the berries [illegible] ripening in England. A light, sandy peat soil, with a small portion of loam, is the fittest for its growth; and it requires a [illegible] of shade, which is [illegible] from the scorching rays of the sun, in summer. The seeds are [illegible] in June, [illegible] at the nursery of Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, from a plant which had been imported in February, the same year, from Pennsylvania, North America.

PLATE CCLXIII.

# VACCINIUM STAMINIUM.

*Green-wooded 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 of one petal. Threads fixed to the receptacle. A berry with four cells and many ſeeds. |

See VACCINIUM ARETOSTAPHYLLOS, Vol. I. Pl. XXX.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vaccinium foliis oblongo-ovatis, acutis, integerrimis, ſubtus ſubglaucis; pedunculis nudis; antheris exſertis; floribus ſolitariis; ſtamina decem. | Whortle-berry with oblong-oval leaves, pointed, quite entire, and rather ſea-green underneath; fruit ſtalks naked; tips without the bloſſom; flowers ſolitary; ten chives. |

---

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower complete.
2. The Chives and Pointal.
3. The Chives, Pointal, and Seed-bud, magnified.

---

THE ſpecies here figured of Whortle-berry, according to the Kew catalogue, was introduced, firſt, from North America, to us, by Mr. William Young, in the year 1770. It is a hardy, deciduous ſhrub; grows to the height of three feet; very buſhy, with the flowers but thinly ſcattered over it; they are white, and deeply cut in the border, which is rather inclined to ſpread. It is increaſed by layers; the berries ſeldom ripening in England. A light, ſandy peat ſoil, with a ſmall portion of loam, is the fitteſt for its growth; and it acquires a higher degree of beauty, when ſheltered from the ſcorching rays of the ſun, in ſummer. Our figure was taken in June, 1801, at the nurſery of Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, from a plant which had been imported in February, the ſame year, from Pennſylvania, North America.


*Protea glomerata*

Drawn at the Botanic Garden Kew 1810
by A. Andrews & Englehart sculp.

PLATE CCLXIV.

# PROTEA GLOMERATA.

*Woolly-headed Protea.*

## CLASS IV. ORDER I.

*TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Four Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 4-fida seu 4-petala. Antheræ lineares, inferiores petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius nullus. Semina solitaria.

Blossom 4-cleft or 4 petals. Tips linear, inserted into the petals below the point. Cup proper, none. Seeds solitary.

See Protea vulgaris, Vol. I. Pl. XVII.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis bipinnatis, filiformibus; pedunculo communi elongato, nudo, pedicellis capitulis longioribus; corollis extus lanatis.

Protea with doubly winged leaves, thread-shaped; common foot-stalk lengthened, naked, partial foot-stalks longer than the heads of flowers; blossoms woolly without.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Floret, natural size.
2. The Blossom, magnified.
3. The Pointal, natural size, with the summit detached, magnified.
4. A Cone, after the flowers have all fallen off.

In the year 1789, this species of Protea was first raised from seeds received at the Hammersmith nursery from Vienna, they having been collected for the Emperor's gardens at Schœnbrun, and from thence transmitted to Messrs. Lee and Kennedy. Many plants have since been raised, in different collections; and our present figure was made, from a fine specimen, in the Hibbertian collection. It is rather delicate when young, but not easily destroyed when grown to a foot in height. It will attain to five or six feet, and makes a very pretty appearance, when in full flower. It may be propagated by cuttings, but with difficulty, and must be planted in light yellow loam.

PLATE CCLXIV.

# PROTEA GLOMERATA.

*Woolly-headed Protea.*

## CLASS IV. ORDER I.

*TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Four Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

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

BLOSSOM 4-cleft or 4 petals. Tips linear, inſerted into the petals below the point. Cup proper, none. Seeds ſolitary.

See PROTEA FORMOSA, Vol. I. Pl. XVII.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis bipinnatis, filiformibus; pedunculo communi elongato, nudo, pedicellis capitulis longioribus; corollis extus lanatis.

Protea with doubly winged leaves, thread-ſhaped; common foot-ſtalk lengthened, naked, partial foot-ſtalks longer than the heads of flowers; bloſſoms woolly without.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Floret, natural ſize.
2. The Bloſſom, magnified.
3. The Pointal, natural ſize, with the ſummit detached, magnified.
4. A Cone, after the flowers have all fallen off.

IN the year 1789, this ſpecies of Protea was firſt raiſed from ſeeds; received at the Hammerſmith nurſery from Vienna; they having been collected for the Emperor's gardens at Schonbrun, and from thence tranſmitted to Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy. Many plants have ſince been raiſed, in different collections; and our preſent figure was made, from a fine ſpecimen, in the Hibbertian collection. It is rather delicate when young, but not eaſily deſtroyed when grown to a foot in height. It will attain to five or ſix feet, and makes a very pretty appearance, when in full flower. It may be propagated by cuttings, but with difficulty, and muſt be planted in light yellow loam.


*Cyrtanthus obliquus*

PLATE CCLXV.

# CYRTANTHUS OBLIQUUS.

*Oblique-leaved Cyrtanthus.*

## CLASS VI. ORDER I.

*HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Six Chives. One Pointal.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Involucrum polyphyllum; foliolis lanceolatis, perſiſtentibus.

COROLLA monopetala, clavata, curva, apice ſexfida; laciniis ovato-oblongis, incurvis, concavis, tribus alternis apice glanduloſis.

STAMINA. Filamenta ſex, tubo corollæ inſerta, erecta, ſubulata, corolla dimidio breviora. Antheræ ſagitatæ, erectæ, incluſæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen inferum, obtuſe-trigonum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine floris. Stigma obſolete-trifidum.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ſubovata, trilocularis, trivalvis.

SEMINA plura, plana, oblonga, incumbentia.

EMPALEMENT. Fence many-leaved; leaflets lance-ſhaped, remaining.

BLOSSOM one petal, club-ſhaped, bent, ſix-cleft at top; ſegments oblong egg-ſhaped, turned inwards and concave, the three outer ones glandular at the end.

CHIVES. Six threads inſerted into the tube of the bloſſom, upright, awl-ſhaped, half the length of the bloſſom. Tips arrow-ſhaped, upright, within the bloſſom.

POINTAL. Seed-bud beneath, obtuſely three-cornered. Shaft thread-ſhaped, the length of the flower. Summit obſcurely three-cleft.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule nearly egg-ſhaped, three-celled, three-valved.

SEEDS many, flat, oblong, lying upon one another.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cyrtanthus foliis linearibus, obtuſis planis, oblique flexis, floribus pendulis, tricoloratis.

Cyrtanthus with linear, obtuſe leaves, flat, and bent obliquely; flowers hanging down and three-coloured.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Part of the Bulb, and the leaves of the plant in miniature.
2. A Flower, cut and ſpread open, with the Chives in their place.
3. The Pointal and Seed-bud, natural ſize, Summit magnified.

THIS moſt beautiful, and rare plant, together with C. anguſtifolius, (the other ſpecies) were introduced, in the year 1774, to the Kew Gardens, by Mr. F. Maſſon, from the Cape of Good Hope. Monſ. L'Heritier, when in England, procured drawings of both ſpecies, and figured them in his Sertum Anglicum, tab. 15 and 16, under the names of Amaryllis cylindracea, and A. umbrella: but, as we have had formerly occaſion to mention our objections, in following that gentleman in his alterations of accepted Genera, in this country; we have, in the preſent inſtance, choſe rather the authority of Martyn, Curtis, Willdenow, &c. in preference; who all have followed the Kew Catalogue in the name of this Genus. It is true, Thunberg, in his Prodromus Plantarum Capenſium, P. 1. p. 59, has it ſtill under the Genus, Crinum; and, as Crinum pendulum, our preſent ſubject, was known for many years. It is a very ſcarce plant, and is to be found but in few collections; the increaſe being only from the root, and the importation of the bulbs has been but ſeldom. The ſeeds do not come to maturity with us, of this ſpecies; although thoſe of the C. anguſtifolius are conſtantly perfected. It muſt be treated as a dry ſtove plant, or kept on a ſhelf in the hot-houſe; ſhould be planted in ſandy loam, and have plenty of room in the pot. Flowers in July and Auguſt.

From the choice collection of Joſeph Cowper, Eſq. of Clapton, we were obligingly favoured with the plant, from which this figure was taken.

*Platylobium ovatum*

PLATE CCLXXI.

# PLATYLOBIUM OVATUM.

*Oval-leaved Flat-Pea.*

---

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

*MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.* Chives in two Sets. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Calyx [illegible] quinquepartita, [illegible] [illegible] Stamina [illegible] Legumen [illegible] [illegible] abortum, polyspermum. | Cup bell-shaped, five-cleft; the two upper segments very large and coloured. The Chives all united. Pod on a foot-stalk, compressed, winged along the back, many seeded. |

See Plantæ Rariores, p. [illegible] Tab. CXCIX. Vol. III.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | Flat-Pea with egg-shaped leaves, very [illegible] and pointing upwards [illegible]. Flowers grow [illegible] from the [illegible] of the [illegible]; branches cylinder-shaped. |

---

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Superior Petal of the Flower.
2. The Standard, or upper petal of the blossom.
3. [illegible] Stamens of the same.
4. The [illegible] Petals, or Keel of the blossom.
5. The Calyx magnified.
6. The Seed-Vessel magnified.

---

The Species of Flat-Pea was brought from New South Wales, at the same time as P. Scolopendrium, [illegible], to which [illegible] a very close affinity; but, we think, possesses a sufficient number of [illegible] to constitute a distinct species. It has not as yet been increased, we believe, in [illegible], to that end, [illegible] from which it emulates the plants [illegible] and are to be found in our collections. The same treatment is preferred, and [illegible] Sandiberg is required for this, as for the other species. Our Drawing was made in [illegible] Nursery of Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith, who first introduced it.

PLATE CCLXVI.

# PLATYLOBIUM OVATUM.

*Oval-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 pedicillatum, compreſſum, dorſo alatum, polyſpermum. | CUP bell-ſhaped, five-cleft; the two upper ſegments very large and obtuſe. The Chives all united. Pod on a foot-ſtalk, compreſſed, winged along the back, many ſeeded. See PLATYLOBIUM SCOLOPENDRUM. Pl. CXCI. Vol. III. |

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Platylobium foliis ovatis, glaberrimis, diſtichis; floribus ſolitariis, axillaribus; ramis teretibus. | Flat-Pea with egg-ſhaped leaves, very ſmooth and pointing oppoſite ways; flowers grow ſolitary from the inſertion of the leaves; branches cylinder-ſhaped. |

### 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 ſame.
4. The two lower Petals, or Keel of the bloſſom.
5. The Chives, magnified.
6. The Seed-bud, magnified.

THIS ſpecies of Flat-Pea was brought from New South Wales, at the ſame time as P. ſcolopendrum, and P. lanceolatum, to which laſt it has much affinity; but, we think, poſſeſſes a ſufficient number of differing characters to conſtitute a diſtinct ſpecies. It has not as yet been increaſed, we believe, in Britain; any attempt, to that end, has hitherto proved abortive; from which circumſtance the plants are at preſent ſcarce, and are to be found in few collections. The ſame treatment to preſerve, and render the plant flouriſhing, is required for this, as for the other ſpecies. Our Drawing was made in 1801, at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammerſmith, who firſt introduced it.


*Jatropha pandurafolia*

PLATE CCLXVII.

# JATROPHA PANDURÆFOLIA.

*Fiddle-leaved Physic-Nut.*

## CLASS XXI. ORDER VIII.

*MONOECIA MONADELPHIA.* Chives and Pointals separate. Threads united.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Male flower.*

CALYX. Perianthium vix manifestum.

COROLLA monopetala infundibuliformis; tubus brevissimus; limbus quinquepartitus. laciniis subrotundis, patentibus, convexis, subtus concavis.

STAMINA. Filamenta decem, tubulata, in medio approximata, quinque alterna, breviora, erecta, basi connexa. Antheræ oblongæ, versatiles.

PISTILLUM. Rudimentum debile in fundo floris latet.

*Female flower* in eadem umbella cum Masculis.

CALYX nullus.

COROLLA pentapetala, rotatea.

PISTILLUM. Germen subrotundum, trilocularem. Styli tres, bifidi. Stigmata simplicia.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula subrotunda, trilocularis, trisquamata, bivalvis.

SEMINA solitaria, subrotunda.

*Male flower.*

EMPALEMENT. Cup scarcely perceptible.

COROLLA one petal, funnel-shaped; tube very short; border five-parted; segments roundish, spreading, convex, concave beneath.

CHIVES. Ten threads awl-shaped, cleave together in the middle; the five alternate ones shorter, upright, connected at the base. Tips roundish, versatile.

POINTAL. A weak rudiment lies hid in the bottom of the flower.

*Female flower* in the same umbel with the males.

EMPALEMENT none.

COROLLA a five-petalled, rotatious.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish, three furrowed. Three styles, two-cleft. Summits simple.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule roundish, three-celled, three collied, with two valves.

SEEDS solitary, roundish.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Jatropha calyculata; foliis panduræformibus, apice acutis, basi inæqualiter acuto-lobatis; floribus atro-coccineis.

Physic-Nut with a flower cup; fiddle-shaped leaves, sharp-pointed at the end, and unequally sharp-lobed at the base; flowers deep crimson.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup and Pointal of a female flower.
2. The Cup and Chives of a male flower.
3. The Pointal and Seed-bud of a female flower, without the cup.

This plant, a native of the Island of Cuba, was imported from thence, by Mr. J. Fraser, King's Head, Chelsea, in the year 1801. It is, unquestionably, as handsome a plant as any at present cultivated in our hot-houses, and its continuing to produce its profusion of flowers, during so dull nine months of the year, renders it, perhaps, the most desirable. It grows to the height of seven or three feet, producing but few branches. The leaves are extremely irregular in their form, and, when the plant is in a sickly state, the older ones are subject to be slightly blotched, on the under side. Few tropical plants that thrive with so little heat, as this, nevertheless, we have not any hopes, of its ever becoming a present subject for the green-houses; but as yet our experience on that point will not permit us to decide upon it. It should be planted in a mixture of leaf mould, rotten dung, and loam, and may be propagated by cuttings. From a plant at the Hammersmith nursery, two seeds have been produced this year; they have the exact appearance of the seeds of the lesser Palma Christi, but rather smaller in size and have the same oily character. Indeed, there is so little difference between some species of the Genus Ricinus, and Jatropha, that botanists have been puzzled where to place them. Our drawing was made from a plant in the collection of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Beauford, White Knights, Berkshire.

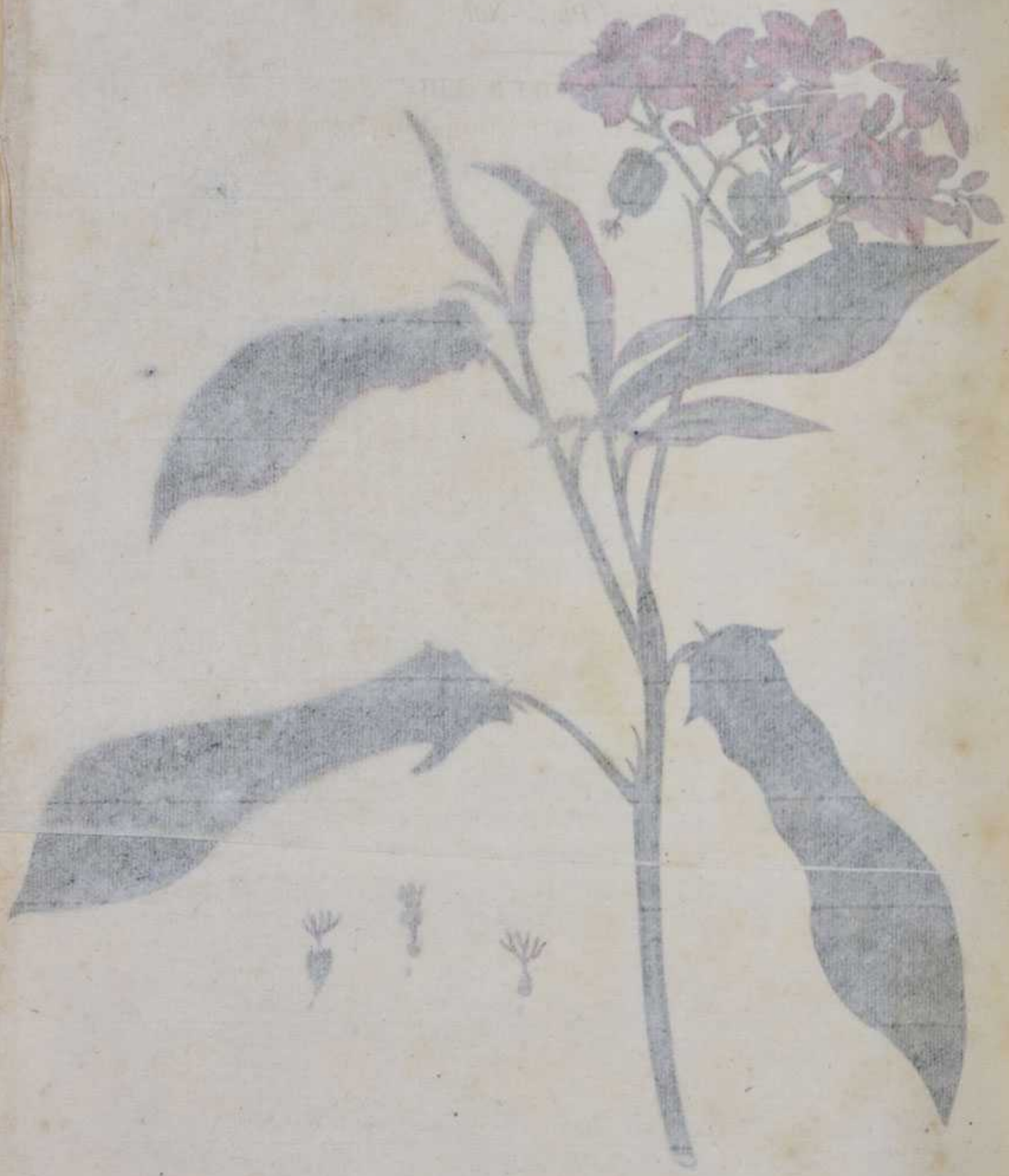

PLATE CCLXVII.

# JATROPHA PANDURÆFOLIA.

*Fiddle-leaved Physic-Nut.*

## CLASS XXI. ORDER VIII.

*MONOECIA MONADELPHIA.* Chives and Pointals separate. Threads united.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Masculi flores.*

CALYX. Perianthium vix manifestum.

COROLLA monopetala infundibuliformis; tubus brevissimus; limbus quinquepartitus, laciniis subrotundis, patentibus, convexis, subtus concavis.

STAMINA. Filamenta decem, subulata, in medio approximata, quinque alterna breviora, erecta, basi connexa. Antheræ subrotundæ, versatiles.

PISTILLUM. Rudimentum debile in fundo floris latet.

*Feminei flores* in eadem umbella cum Masculis.

CALYX nullus.

COROLLA pentapetala, rosacea.

PISTILLUM. Germen subrotundum, trisulcatum. Styli tres, bifidi. Stigmata simplicia.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula subrotunda, tricocca, trilocularis; loculis bivalvibus.

SEMINA solitaria, subrotunda.

*Male flowers.*

EMPALEMENT. Cup scarcely perceptible.

BLOSSOM one petal, funnel-shaped; tube very short; border five-parted; segments roundish, spreading, convex, concave beneath.

CHIVES. Ten threads awl-shaped, close together in the middle, the five alternate ones shorter, upright, connected at the base. Tips roundish, versatile.

POINTAL. A weak rudiment lies hid in the bottom of the flower.

*Female flowers* in the same umbel with the males.

EMPALEMENT none.

BLOSSOM five-petalled, rosaceous.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish, three furrowed. Three shafts, two-cleft. Summits simple.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule roundish, three-seeded, three celled; cells with two valves.

SEEDS solitary, roundish.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Jatropha calyculata; foliis pandurræformibus, apice acutis, basi inequaliter acutè-lobatis; floribus atro-coccineis.

Physic-Nut with a flower cup; fiddle-shaped leaves, sharp-pointed at the end, and unequally sharp-lobed at the base; flowers deep crimson.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup and Pointal of a female flower.
2. The Cup and Chives of a male flower.
3. The Pointal and Seed-bud of a female flower, without the cup.

THIS plant, a native of the Island of Cuba, was imported from thence, by Mr. J. Fraser, King's Road, Chelsea, in the year 1801. It is, unquestionably, as handsome a plant as any at present cultivated in our hot-houses, and its continuing to produce fresh umbels of flowers, during at least nine months of the year, renders it, perhaps, the most desirable. It grows to the height of near three feet, producing but few branches. The leaves are extremely irregular in their form, and, when the plant is in a sickly state, the older ones are subject to be slightly blotched, on the under side. Few tropical plants that thrive with so little heat, or care; nevertheless, we have not any hopes, of its ever becoming a proper subject for the green-house; but as yet our experience on that point will not permit us to decide upon it. It should be planted in a mixture of leaf mould, rotten dung, and loam; and may be propagated by cuttings. From a plant at the Hammersmith nursery, ripe seeds have been procured this year; they have the exact appearance of the seeds of the lesser Palma Christi, but rather smaller in size and have the same oily character. Indeed, there is so little difference between some species of the Genus Ricinus, and Jatropha, that botanists have been puzzled where to place them. Our drawing was made from a plant in the collection of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Blandford, White Knights, Berkshire.

Gladiolus plicatus

PLATE CCLXVIII.

# GLADIOLUS PLICATUS.

*Plaited-leaved Gladiolus.*

---

## CLASS III. ORDER I.

*TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Three Chives. One Pistil.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corolla superior, regular. Stamens adhaerentes | Blossom bedivided, gaping. Chives ascending. See GLADIOLUS SOLENUS, Pl. XI. Vol. I. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gladiolus foliis enviformibus, plicatis, villosis, corollis regularibus; capite bifariali. | Gladiolus with sword-shaped leaves, plaited and hairy: blossoms regular; flowth three-sided; flowers from lateral. |

---

EXPLANATION TO THE PLATE.

1. The three-valved flowth.
2. A flower upon stem, to show the situation and direction of Tips.
3. The Pistil, and Seed-bearer of the flowers magnified.

---

This rather remarkably conspicuous species of Gladiolus, was exhibited in October, [illegible] which we were not [illegible] of this excessive season. Already, we have drawings of 22, and more more [illegible] Sorts are, even in this Kingdom, but we shall [illegible] with figures [illegible] of the most curious. One of the [illegible] when it was raised by Mr. Miller from [illegible] from Holland, on [illegible] and Rosemary, [illegible] one of the hardiest, and most flowering varieties [illegible] Are there any [illegible] freely. The bulbs should be planted [illegible] about October, and either [illegible] or placed on a hot-bed, in January, [illegible] a rapid and early growth [illegible] frequently induced to [illegible] Sorts otherwise, often prove abortive. The [illegible] from the [illegible] somewhat changed.

[illegible] Gladiolus [illegible] Gladiolus, Hill. de Gladiolo, p. 54: Jac. Ic. Rar. 2. [illegible] of the Kew Cat. Vol. [illegible] Miller, art. Gladiolus 5. and of Willdenow's Spec. Plant. [illegible] with the late Mr. Curtis that it appears [illegible] Gladiolus [illegible] the Bot. Mag. but a variety of this [illegible] changes in its [illegible] with a [illegible] in this instance, to rectify this part of the Specific [illegible] of the [illegible] Linnæus.

PLATE CCLXVIII.

# GLADIOLUS PLICATUS.

*Plaited-leaved Gladiolus.*

## CLASS III. ORDER I.

*TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Three Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| COROLLA ſexpartita, ringens. Stamina adſcendentia. | Bloſſom ſixdivided, gaping. Chives aſcending. See GLADIOLUS ROSEUS, Pl. XI. Vol. I. |

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gladiolus foliis enſiformibus, plicatis, villoſis; corollis regularibus; ſpatha trivalvi; ſcapo laterali. | Gladiolus with ſword-ſhaped leaves, plaited and hairy; bloſſoms regular; ſheath three-valved; flower-ſtem lateral. |

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The three-valved Sheath.
2. A Bloſſom ſpread open, to ſhew the ſituation and direction of Tips.
3. The Pointal, and Seed-bud, one of the Summits magnified.

THE varieties, generally comprehended as ſuch, of this ſpecies of Gladiolus, are extended, in number, beyond any others with which we are, as yet, acquainted, of this extenſive genus. Already, we have drawings of 22; and many more, certainly, there are, even in this kingdom; but we ſhall content ourſelves with figuring, in the Bot. Rep. 3 or 4, of the moſt curious. One of the varieties of this plant, has been in cultivation with us ſince the year 1757, when it was raiſed by Mr. Miller from Cape ſeeds. The one repreſented in our preſent figure, was received, from Holland, in the year 1794, by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammerſmith; it is one of the hardieſt, and ſureſt flowering varieties of the ſpecies; for there are but few of them which bloſſom freely. The bulbs ſhould be planted in ſandy peat, about October, and taken into the hot-houſe, or placed on a hot-bed, in January, to encourage a rapid and early growth; by which means, they are more frequently induced to throw out their flower-ſtems the beginning of April, which otherwiſe, often prove abortive. The roots ſhould not be removed from the pots, till the leaves are ſomewhat decayed.

This is the Glad. plicatus of Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 53; Thunb. Diſſ. de Glad. n. 24; Jac. Ic. Rar. 2. t. 237; of the Kew Cat. Vol. I. p. 63; Martyn's Miller, art. Glad. 5. and of Willdenow's Spe. Plant. T. 1. p. 220; yet, we cannot refrain from joining in opinion with the late Mr. Curtis that it approaches as near Ixia, as Gladiolus; for the Ixia rubro-cyanea of the Bot. Mag. is but a variety of this ſpecies. But we cannot ſo readily *baboonify* our ſenſes, with trifling changes, as to think, with a modern reforming author, that a new genus was neceſſary, in this inſtance, to rectify this part of the Species Plantarum, of the *incompetent! Linnæus.*

*Geranium laciniatum* Var. bicolor

Drawn on the Isle Dromedary
by Mr Anderson S. Surgeon

PLATE [illegible]

# GERANIUM LACINIATUM

*Rugose-leaved Geranium.*

[illegible]

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Filaments, united [illegible]

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

[illegible]

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

[illegible]

PLATE CCLXIX.

# GERANIUM LACINIATUM.

*Var. bicolor.*

## *Ragged-leaved Geranium.*

*Two coloured-flower Var.*

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

*MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.* Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus roſtratus; pentacoccus. | ONE POINTAL. Five Summits. FRUIT furniſhed with long awns; five dry berries. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Geranium foliis radicalibus integris laciniatiſque; laciniis acutis; petiolis filiformibus; calycibus monophyllis; ſtaminibus quinque fertilibus; radice tuberoſa; floribus bicoloribus. | Geranium with the leaves growing from the root entire and jagged; ſegments pointed; foot ſtalks thread-ſhaped; cups one-leaved; five fertile chives; root tuberous; flowers two-coloured. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, a little magnified.
2. Chives, natural ſize.
3. The ſame, magnified and ſpread open.
4. The Pointal and ſeed-bud, magnified.

THIS very handſome variety of the ragged-leaved geranium, is but little different from the purple-flowered Var. figured No. CCIV. of this work, Vol. III, except in the colour of the flowers, and that the leaves are rather more cut. It was introduced the ſame year to the Hibbertian collection, flowers in the ſame month and requires the ſame treatment, as the above variety.


*Protea pulchella*

PLATE CCLXX.

# PROTEA PULCHELLA.

*Waved-leaved Protea.*

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

*TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corolla 4-fida ſeu 4-petala. Antheræ lineares, inſertæ petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius nullus. Semina ſolitaria. | Blossom 4-cleft or four petalled. Tips linear, inſerted into the petals below the point. Cup proper, none. Seeds ſolitary. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Protea foliis lanceolatis, undulatis, rubro marginatis, pilofis; ſquamis calycis tricoloratis; capitulo erecto, terminali. | Protea with lance-ſhaped leaves, waved, margined with red and hairy; ſcales of the cup three-coloured; flower head upright, and terminal. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Floret complete with the ſeed-bud.
2. The four Petals of the ſame, with the Tips ſhewn at their ends.
3. Pointal and Seed-bud.

This Protea, from the Cape of Good Hope, merits the attention of thoſe who wiih to beautify their collections, with diſtinguiſhed objects; as, it flowers the third year from the ſeed, and is equally handſome with Protea mellifera. The cone for two months before it opens is extremely beautiful, and it is in flower nearly one more; and this, at a time when the plant has, ſcarcely, attained a foot in height. It is not inclined to branch till it has flowered, but from the lower part of the cone the branches begin to extend. The leaves from their hairineſs have a whitiſh appearance, are finely edged with a light pink, and are ſlightly waved. It is propagated by cuttings, ſhould be planted in light ſandy loam, and flowers in September. Our drawing was made from a plant in the Hibbertian collection; to which it was introduced by Mr. Niven, in the year 1799, amongſt the firſt ſeeds which were ſent, by him, from the Cape.


*Asclepias gigantea*

PLATE CCLXXI.

# ASCLEPIAS GIGANTEA.

*Gigantic Swallow-wort, or Auricula tree.*

CLASS V. *PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.* ORDER II. Five Chives. Two Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium quinquefidum, acutum, parvum, persistens.

COROLLA. Monopetala, plana vel reflexa, quinquepartita, laciniis ovato-acuminatis, leviter cum sole flexis.

*Nectaria* quinque, tubo filamentorum infra antheras adnata, carnosa seu cucullata, e fundo corniculum acutum introrsum flexum exserentia.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, in tubum, basi ventricosum, connata. Antheræ oblongæ, erectæ, biloculares, membrana inflexa, stigmati incumbente terminatæ, utrinque ala reversa deorsum latescente. Pollen connatus in corpuscula decem, obverse-lanceolata, plana, in loculis antheræ dependentia e filis brevibus, sæpe flexuosis; quæ per paria annexa sunt tuberculis quinque, cartilagineis, didymis, angulis stigmatis, inter antheras, adhærentibus.

PISTILLA. Germina duo, oblonga, acuminata. Styli duo, subulati. Stigma utrisque commune, magnum, crassum, pentagonum, supra apicibus antherarum tectum, medio umbilicatum.

PERICARPIUM. Folliculi duo, magni, oblongi, acuminati, ventricosi, uniloculares, univalves.

SEMINA numerosa, imbricata, pappo coronata. Receptaculum membranaceum, liberum.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five-cleft, sharp, small, remaining.

BLOSSOM one petal flat or reflexed, five-parted; divisions pointedly egg-shaped, slightly bending with the sun.

*Honey-cups* five, growing to the tube of the threads below the tips, fleshy or hooded, protruding a sharp horn from the bottom which bends inwards.

CHIVES. Five threads collected into a tube swelling at the base. Tips oblong, upright, two-celled, terminated by an inflex membrane laying on the summit, having a reversed wing on each side, growing broader downwards. The pollen is collected into ten small bodies inversely lance-shaped, flat, hanging down into the cells of the tips by short threads, often flexible, which are fixed by pairs to five skinny twin tubercules, adhering to the angles of the summit, between the tips.

POINTALS. Seed-buds two, oblong, tapered. Shafts two, awl-shaped. Summit common to both, large, thick, five-cornered, covered at top by the ends of the tips, umbilicate in the middle.

SEED-VESSEL. Two pods, large, oblong, tapered, bellied, one celled, one valved.

SEEDS numerous, tiled, crowned with a feather. Receptacle skinny, free.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Asclepias foliis candidis, obovato-oblongis; petiolis brevissimis; laciniis corollæ reflexis.

Swallow-wort with whitened leaves, between inversely egg-shaped and oblong; foot-stalks very short; segments of the blossom reflexed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Chives and Pointal, natural size.
3. The Chives and Pointal, without the five outer scales or honey-cups, magnified.
4. One of the outer scales, magnified.
5. One of the inner, upright scales, which surround the seed-buds, magnified.
6. The Seed-buds, Shafts and Summit, with the chives attached to the summit, magnified.

THE Gigantic Swallow-wort, a native of the East Indies, is a very tender hot-house plant; is very subject to lose its leaves in winter, and requires the assistance of the bark-bed to keep it in perfection. In the Kew Catalogue, it is said to have been cultivated so long ago as the year 1690, at the Royal Gardens, Hampton Court. To render it vigorous and flourishing, it should be planted in rich earth; composed of, one half rotten dung, and the other leaf mould and loam; and watered but sparingly in winter. It is seldom propagated but from seeds, which are frequently procured from the East, and as often from the West Indies. In the island of Jamaica, it is known by the name of the Auricula tree, where it attains to the height of six or seven feet. Our drawing was taken from a most magnificent specimen, obligingly sent us by Mrs. Methuen, (of which our figure represents but a small side bunch), measuring above a foot in diameter. The plant, we believe the finest in England, is in the collection of Paul Methuen, Esq. Corsham, Wilts.

Much as we are inclined to tread in the beaten path of our predecessors, and, more particularly, that of the greatest luminary of this intricate science, Linnæus, yet can we, but with regret, forbear an alteration we think so necessary, in the classification of this genus. That the class Gynandria may, or ought to be excluded from the twenty-four, we shall not be forward to give our suffrage, in conjunction with some modern reformers; and, as they term themselves, improvers upon the Linnæan system; but, whilst it is retained, this genus has stronger claims, in our opinion, upon it, than any which has hitherto been thrown to it. Indeed we had so classed it, upon such grounds had formed its generic character; and had hopes, no one would have disputed our position as just, upon an inspection of the dissections annexed to the figure. Yet fearing, by some, it might be considered as a perplexing innovation; for innovation in all cases is certainly more or less so, the genus having passed the scrutinising ordeal of so many botanists; we have, reluctantly, for the present, given up what, nevertheless, we shall consider as necessary for some bolder hand than ourselves to undertake.


*Embothrium lineare*

Pub.d as the Act Directs Jan.y 1.st 1809 by J.s Andrews & Co.y Piccadilly

PLATE MLXXII.

# EMBOTHRIUM LINEARE.

*Narrow-leaved Embothrium.*

CLASS 10. ORDER 1.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Nat. Order. Dryadeæ.

PLATE CCLXXII.

# EMBOTHRIUM LINEARE.

*Narrow-leaved Embothrium.*

## CLASS IV. ORDER I.

*TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Four Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus. Corolla tetrapetala. Stamina limbo petalorum inserta. Folliculus polyspermus. Semina alata.

EMPALEMENT none. Blossom four-petalled. Chives inserted into the limb of the petals. A one-celled pod many seeded. Seeds winged.

See EMBOTHRIUM SERICEUM, Pl. C. Vol. II.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Embothrium foliis linearibus, subtomentosis, uninerviis; florum racemis axillaribus; corollis albis. Semina nuda.

Embothrium with linear leaves rather downy, one-nerved; the small heads of flowers grow from the insertion of the leaves; the blossoms white. Seeds naked.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower, complete.
2. One of the petals, with the chive at the end.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit, magnified.
4. A ripe Seed-pod burst and empty.
5. A ripe Seed.

THIS species of Embothrium was introduced to Britain at the same time as the Silky Embothrium, of our second volume, plate 100; and has been considered but as a third variety of it, by Dr. Smith, in his First Number of New Holland Botany, page 23. But the total difference in the habit of the plant, except in the shape of the flowers, has induced us to give it a specific title. It grows to the height of five or six feet, not very bushy; abounding through the whole year in a succession of flowers, which proceed from the young branches; ripe seed being produced upon the plant at the same time. It should be planted in light sandy peat, and kept in a dry part of the green-house, as the younger branches are apt to suffer from damps in the months of December and January. Our drawing was made at the Hammersmith nursury, in the year 1800, about the month of July.


*Lobelia pinifolia*

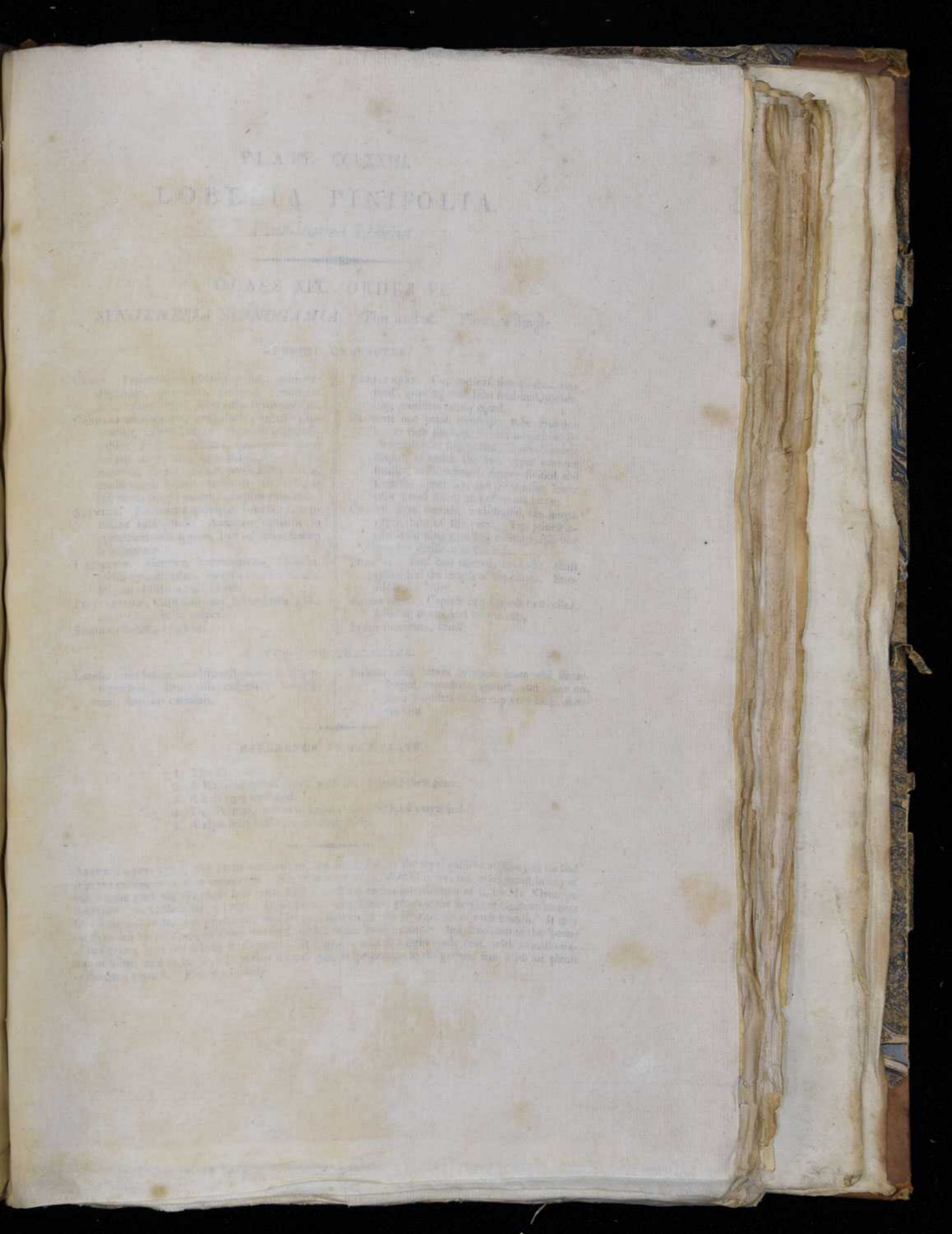

PLATE CCLXXIII.

# LOBELIA PINIFOLIA.

*Pine-leaved Lobelia.*

## CLASS XIX. ORDER VI.

*SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.* Tips united. Flowers ſimple.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quinquedentatum, mininum, germini circumnatum, marceſcens; denticulis ſubæqualibus.

COROLLA monopetala, irregularis; tubus cylindraceus, calyce longior, ſuperne longitudinaliter diviſus; limbus quinquepartitus; laciniis lanceolatis, quarum ſuperiores duæ minores, magis reflexæ, profundius diviſæ, conſtituentis labium ſuperius; tres reliquæ inferiores magis patentes, ſæpius majores.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, ſubulata, longitudine tubi petali. Antheræ connatæ in cylindrum oblongum, baſi quinquefariam dehiſcentem.

PISTILLUM. Germen acuminatum, inferum. Stylus cylindraceus, longitudine ſtaminum. Stigma obtuſum, hiſpidum.

PERICARPIUM. Capſula ovata, bilocularis, apice dehiſcens, cincta calyce.

SEMINA plurima, minima.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, five-toothed, very ſmall, growing round the feed-bud, withering; toothlets nearly equal.

BLOSSOM one petal, irregular; tube cylindric longer than the cup, divided longitudinally above; border five-parted; ſegments lance-ſhaped, of which the two upper ones are ſmaller, more reflexed, deeper divided and form the upper lip; the three other lower ones ſpread more, and often are larger.

CHIVES. Five threads, awl-ſhaped, the length of the tube of the petal. Tips joined together forming an oblong cylinder, ſplitting into five diviſions at the baſe.

POINTAL. Seed-bud tapered, beneath. Shaft cylindrical the length of the chives. Summit blunt, hairy.

SEED-VESSEL. Capſule egg-ſhaped, two-celled, ſplitting at top, girt by the cup.

SEEDS numerous, ſmall.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Lobelia foliis lanceolato-linearibus, confertis, integerrimis; denticulis calycinis longiſſimis; floribus cæruleis.

Lobelia with leaves between lance and linear-ſhaped, crowded together, and quite entire; toothlets of the cup very long; flowers blue.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Bloſſom ſpread open, with the chives in their place.
3. A half ripe ſeed-pod.
4. The Pointal, with the ſummit detached and magnified.
5. A ripe ſeed veſſel, cut tranſverſely.

ABOUT the year 1786, this plant was ſent by Mr. F. Maſſon, to the royal gardens at Kew; as we find it in the catalogue of that collection. Nevertheleſs a ſingle plant of it was not to be found in any of our botanic gardens, for theſe few years back; until the recent introduction of it, by Mr. Niven, to the Hibbertian Collection in 1789. It is a very delicate ſhrub; grows to the height of eighteen inches; branching but little, and producing moſtly two flowers at the termination of each branch. It may be increaſed by cuttings, or from the ſeed, which ripens in this country; but, like moſt of the ſpecies of this genus, it is not a long lived plant. It approves moſt of a light ſandy peat, with a ſmall mixture of loam; and to be kept in rather a ſmall pot, in proportion to the general ſize uſed for plants of the ſame bigneſs. Flowers in July.


*Ornithogalum lacteum*

PLATE CCLXX.

# ORNITHOGALUM [illegible]

*Large White-flowered Star of Bethlehem.*

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

*HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Six Claves. One Pistil.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 6-petals, [illegible] Stamens [illegible] Capsule 3-lobed [illegible] Seeds [illegible] pods.

Blossom 6-petals, [illegible] the base. Capsule [illegible] 3-lobed, many.

See Gaertner's [illegible] Vol. IV.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ornithogalum [illegible] Scape [illegible] Leaves [illegible] Flowers [illegible] Stamens [illegible] Capsule [illegible]

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

1. One of the [illegible]
2. The Calyx [illegible] the pistil [illegible]
3. The Seed [illegible]

This fine species of Star of Bethlehem, from the Cape of Good Hope, was first [illegible] Lady Miller, of Picklebury Place near Alton, Hampshire, in the year [illegible] Mr. Mills, but does not flower every year, in this country. It [illegible] from the favourite foods in winter. Should it be planted in [illegible] the leaves and only resorted from its pot in severe weather. It propagates by the [illegible] July. The drawing was made from a plant which had been received from the Cape, in the Hillingdon Collection.

PLATE CCLXXIV.

# ORNITHOGALUM LACTEUM.

*Large White-flowered Star of Bethlehem.*

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

*HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corolla 6-petala, erecta, persistens, supra medium patens. Filamenta basi dilatata. Capsula 3-locularis. Semina subrotunda, nuda. | Blossom 6-petals, upright, remaining, spreading above the middle. Threads widened at the base. Capsule 3-celled. Seeds roundish, naked. See Ornithogalum odoratum. Pl. CCLX. Vol. IV. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ornithogalum racemo longo; filamentis subulatis, alternis sub-lanceolatis; bracteis membranaceis, ovatis, pedunculo duplo brevioribus; foliis lanceolatis, acutis, ad oras villosis; floribus albidis. | Star of Bethlehem with a long flower spike; threads awl-shaped, alternate ones nearly lance-shaped; flower props skinny, egg-shaped, twice as short as the fruit-stalk; leaves lance-shaped, acute, finely haired at the edges; flowers white. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. One of the Flower-props.
2. The Chives and pointal, the petals being removed.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit.

This fine species of Star of Bethlehem, from the Cape of Good Hope, was first introduced to Britain, from thence by Lady Miller, of Froyle Place near Alton, Hampshire, in the year 1796. It is a very hardy bulb, but does not flower every year, in this country. It will live with a very slight protection from the severest frosts in winter; should be planted in sandy loam; kept rather dry after the decay of the leaves; and only removed from its pot to renew the earth. It propagates by the root, and flowers in July. Our drawing was made from a plant which had been received from the Cape, in the Hibbertian Collection.


*Gladiolus ringens*
*Var. undulatus*

PLATE CCLXXV.

# GLADIOLUS RINGENS.

*Var. undulatus.*

## *Gaping-flowered Gladiolus.*

*Waved-flowered Var.*

---

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, coſtatis; floribus ringentibus, cineriis; petalis undulatis. | Gladiolus with linear leaves, ribbed; flowers gaping, aſh coloured; petals waved. |

---

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two valves of the Empalement.
2. A Bloſſom ſpread open, with the chives in their place.
3. The Pointal, one of the diviſions of the ſummit magnified.

---

The Clapham collection we believe to be the only one which, at preſent, poſſeſſes this handſome variety of the Gaping Gladiolus. It was introduced, from the Cape, by Mr. Niven in 1800. Our drawing was made in Auguſt of the above year, but its natural ſeaſon of flowering, if we may judge by analogy, ſhould be about May or June, at lateſt. It increaſes by the root, and ſhould be treated as a tender Gladiolus. The flower is without ſmell.


*Monsonia filia*

PLATE CCLXXVI.

# MONSONIA FILIA.

*Hairy-leaved Monsonia.*

CLASS XVIII. ORDER II.

POLYADELPHIA DODECANDRIA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx. Perianthium pentaphyllum, erectum, persistens, decorum, sub apice nonnunquam appendiculatum, verticillatum.

Corolla. Petala quinque, obovata, æqualia, patentia, [illegible] quadridentata.

Stamina. Filamenta quindecim, erecta, connata in quinque corpora, e a singulo. Antheræ oblongæ, versatiles.

Pistillum. Germen pentagonum, brevis. Stylus [illegible]. Stigmata quinque, recurva, [illegible].

Pericarpium polyspermum. Pericarpia [illegible], pentacocca.

Semina solitaria, oblonga, striata, longitudine dorsum versus.

Nectarium. Cup five leaved, placed on the base of the [illegible] chapel, [illegible] and remaining.

Bursson. Five [illegible] coral, [illegible] the margin.

Calyx. Fifteen [illegible], upright, formed into five bodies, three in each. Tips oblong, versatile.

Pistillus. Seed-bud five-lobed, [illegible] columnar. Five summits, [illegible] oblong.

Seed-vessel none. Fruit formed with five cells, five dry berries.

Seeds solitary, in a seed-coat with a very long [illegible], becoming spiral.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Monsonia foliis lanceolato-obtusis, hirsutis; foliis [illegible] [illegible].

Monsonia with deeply-cut leaves, hairy; leaves [illegible] [illegible].

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Bursson.
2. A Petal of the flower, shewn from the backside.
3. A Petal of the flower, shewn from the inside.
4. The Chives and Pistil stripped of the petals.
5. The Chives spread open, to show the number of filaments in the [illegible] which they are divided.
6. The Seed-bud, Style, and Summits.
7. A Seed-bud cut transversely.
8. One of the berries, when [illegible] its coat, while advancing to maturity.

The Genus Monsonia was formed by Linnæus, in honour of the Right Hon. Lady Ann Monson, whose enthusiasm in pursuing the study of natural history, knew no bounds; and whose [illegible] hand contributed more, perhaps, than any of her contemporaries, by her encouragement and example, to the then fashionable, but now to prevailing passion for the study of botany.

The Monsonias are all natives of the Cape of Good Hope, are rather herbaceous plants than shrubs, at least, they are generally denominated herbs; although the Geranium (pinnatum) has been given to this genus, we have our doubts whether it ought not to remain with Geraniums. They are hardy green-house plants, flower, in the months of July and August; are propagated by the cutting from portions from the roots; and should be planted in a mixture of loamy peat and loam. This species was introduced by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, in the year 1788. Our drawing was made from a plant in the Hammersmith collection.

It is rather strange that Thunberg, in the second part of his Prod. Plant. Cap. published in 1800, and Willdenow, in his great Herb. volume the third, part 1, published the same year, should both, to the mortification of this genus rather with regard to its class, as Linnæus and Cavanilles had done before them, class it, in their works, under the old one title where it was originally placed, by the founder of the genus, or take it upon the authority of the catalogue of the plants of the new gardens, whom, unquestionably, any species, as Mr. Lee, had flowered prior to the publication of that work. But indeed both of them, [illegible] the different synonyms which they [illegible] to the same species [illegible] the names of Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], and Mr. [illegible] that [illegible] the different [illegible] under the characteristic [illegible]. As for Thunberg, he has thrown them all to Geranium, under new specific names; and, as he [illegible] the alterations, [illegible] he has changed the class, and altered the specific character [illegible] that which is our Mr. [illegible] has been obliged to give the name of Geranium to our native plant, and place the specific name as given by Linnæus to this genus, under the authority of Cavanilles [illegible] had [illegible] [illegible] we have had this tribe of plants; or attempt to throw any further light upon [illegible] short of it is, a complete puzzle to two such eminent botanists; but [illegible] that we think these plants were sufficiently well arranged under the [illegible] readily to be known by their specific [illegible].

PLATE

MONSONIA

# PLATE CCLXXVI.

# MONSONIA FILIA.

*Hairy-leaved Monſonia.*

## CLASS XVIII. ORDER II.

*POLYADELPHIA DODECANDRIA.* Threads in many Sets. Twelve Chives.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium pentaphyllum erectum; foliolis lanceolatis, ſub apice mucronatis, æqualibus, perſiſtentibus.

COROLLA. Petala quinque, obovata æqualia, flaccida, plicata, margine inequaliter dentata.

STAMINA. Filamenta quindecim, erecta, connata in quinque corpora, e 3 ſingula. Antheræ oblongæ, verſatiles.

PISTILLUM. Germen pentagonum, breve. Stylus columnaris. Stigmata quinque, recurva, oblonga.

PERICARPIUM nullum. Fructus roſtratus, pentacoccus.

SEMINA ſolitaria, arillata; ariſta longiſſima demum ſpirali.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five-leaved upright; leaflets lance-ſhaped, pointed at the end, equal, and remaining.

BLOSSOM. Five petals, inverſely egg-ſhaped, equal, flaccid, plaited, unequally toothed at the margin.

CHIVES. Fifteen threads, upright, formed into five bodies, three to each. Tips oblong, verſatile.

POINTAL. Seed-bud five-ſided, ſhort. Shaft columnar. Five ſummits, recurved and oblong.

SEED-VESSEL none. Fruit furniſhed with long awns, five dry berries.

SEEDS ſolitary, in a ſeed-coat with a very long awn, becoming ſpiral.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Monſonia foliis inciſo-lobatis, hirſutis; lobis inequaliter dentatis.

Monſonia with deeply-cut lobes, hairy; lobes unequally toothed.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. A Petal of the flower, ſhewn from the backſide.
3. A Petal of the flower, ſhewn from the inſide.
4. The Chives and Pointal diveſted of the petals.
5. The Chives ſpread open, to ſhew the number of diſtinct bodies into which they are divided.
6. The Seed bud, Shaft, and Summits.
7. A Seed-bud cut tranſverſely.
8. One of the berries, taken from its coat, a little advanced to maturity.

THE Genus Monſonia was formed by Linnæus, in honour of the Right Hon. Lady Ann Monſon, whoſe enthuſiaſm, in purſuing the ſtudy of natural hiſtory, knew no bounds; and whoſe liberal and foſtering hand contributed more, perhaps, than any of her cotemporaries, by her encouragement and example, to the then incipient, but now ſo prevailing taſte for the ſtudy of Botany.

The Monſonias are all natives of the Cape of Good Hope; are rather herbaceous plants than ſhrubs, at leaſt, thoſe generally denominated ſuch; for although the Geranium ſpinoſum has been given to this genus, we have our doubts whether it ought not to remain with Geranium. They are hardy green-houſe plants, flower in the months of July and Auguſt; are propagated by the cutting ſmall portions from the roots; and ſhould be planted in a mixture of ſandy peat and loam. This ſpecies was introduced by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy in the year 1788. Our drawing was made from a plant in the Hibbertian collection.

It is rather ſtrange that Thunberg in the ſecond part of his Prod. Plant. Cap. publiſhed in 1800; and Wildenow in his Spec. Plant. volume the third, part 1, publiſhed the ſame year, ſhould both, in the claſſification of this genus rather wiſh to alter its claſs, as Schreber and Cavanilles had done before them, than give it, in their works, under the claſs and title where it was originally placed, by the founder of the genus; or take it up on the authority of the catalogue of the plants in the Kew gardens; where, unqueſtionably, two ſpecies, at leaſt, had flowered antecedent to the publication of that work. But indeed both of them, have ſo jumbled the different ſynonims which they have adapted to the three ſpecies known at preſent in our gardens under the names of M. ſpecioſa, M. lobata, and M. filia, that it is nearly impoſſible to recognize in either publication the different plants under the charactered titles they bear with us. As for Thunberg, he has thrown them all to Geranium, under new ſpecific names: and thus, has made his alteration complete. Wildenow indeed has but changed the claſs, and altered one ſpecific title; but by new naming that which is our M. ſpecioſa he has been obliged to give the name of ſpecioſa to our preſent plant, and place the ſpecific *filia*, as given by Linnæus to this, as a ſynonim to M. lobata, upon the authority of Cavanilles; who, we muſt preſume, had never ſeen more than dried ſpecimens of any ſpecies of this genus. But however, we ſhall not pretend to clear up the bewildered ſtate, in which we there find this tribe of plants; or attempt to throw any farther light on a ſubject that ſeems to have been, ſhort as it is, a complete puzzle to two ſuch eminent botaniſts; but merely ſtate our ideas, that we think theſe plants were ſufficiently well arranged under the firſt aſſumed claſs, and equally readily to be known by their old ſpecific titles.


*Protea speciosa* Var foliis glabris

PLATE [illegible]

# PROTEA SPECIOSA.

[illegible]

## *Smooth-leaved Showy Protea.*

---

## CLASS IV. ORDER I.

## *TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Four Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

C[illegible] 4-fida [illegible] [illegible] petalis [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Empalement [illegible] 4 parts. Tips [illegible] fixed into the petals below the point. Cup [illegible]. See Protea [illegible] [illegible].

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis lanceolatis, glabris; [illegible] calycinis [illegible] barbatis, apice incurvatis [illegible].

Protea with lance-shaped smooth leaves; the inner scales of the empalement are bearded, turned inward at the point and brown.

---

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The [illegible] and [illegible].
2. A Flower spread open, with the tip to each [illegible].

---

This fine variety of the Showy Protea [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by Mr. Williams, Nurseryman, of Turnham Green. The only [illegible] Protea, [illegible] [illegible], it is perfect in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] every year, and [illegible] flower-cup [illegible] [illegible] handsome growing Plants, requiring little attention [illegible] the ground [illegible] grow about [illegible] feet high, very bushy, and [illegible] [illegible].

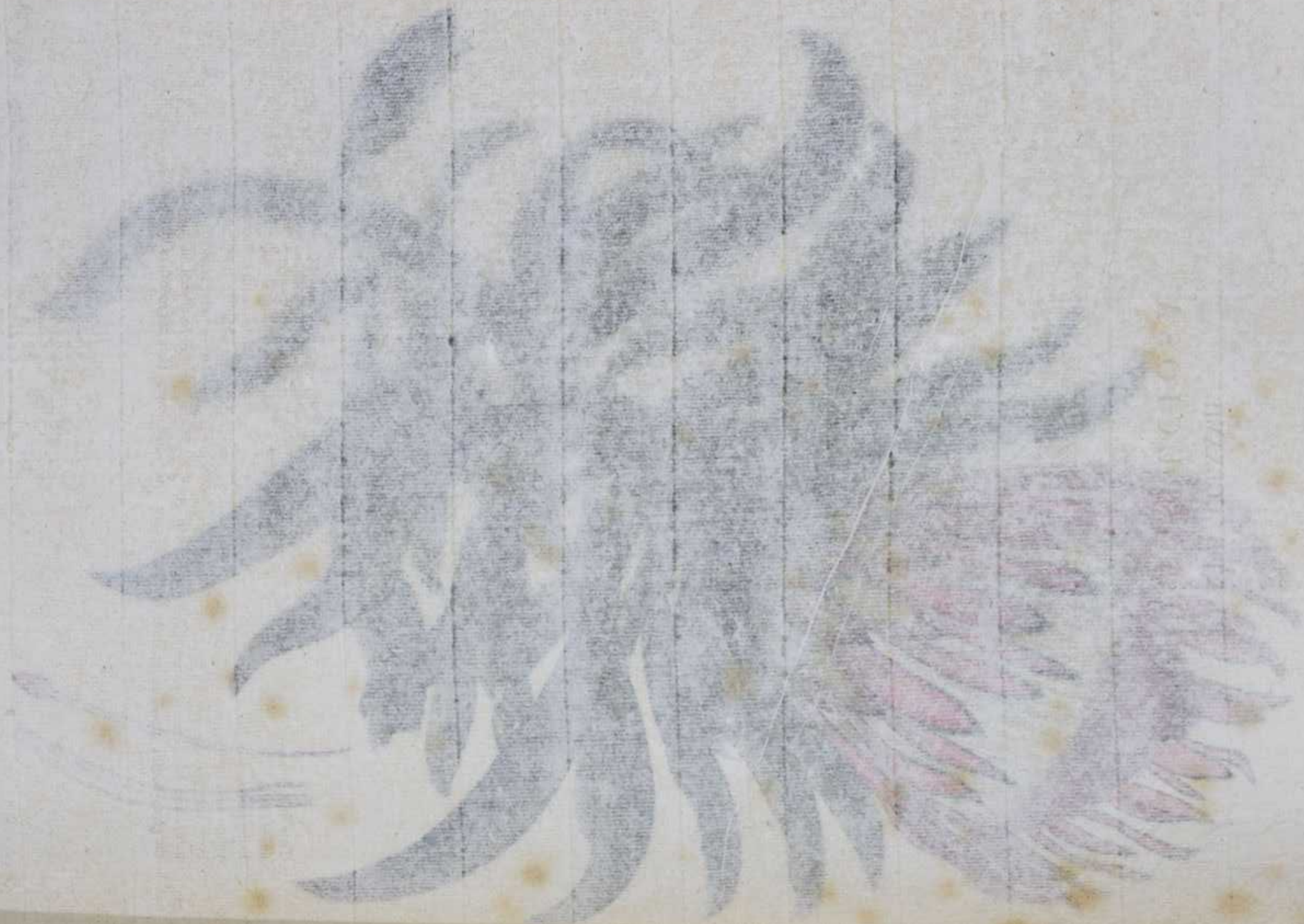

PLATE CCLXXVII.

# PROTEA SPECIOSA.

*Var. foliis glabris.*

*Smooth-leaved Shewy Protea.*

## CLASS IV. ORDER I.

*TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Four Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla 4-fida ſeu 4-petala. Antheræ lineares, inſerta petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius nullus. Semina ſolitaria.

Blossom 4-cleft or 4 petals. Tips linear, inſerted into the petals below the point. Cup proper none. Seeds ſolitary.

See Protea formosa, Pl. XVII. Vol. I.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis lanceolatis, glabris; ſquamæ calycinæ interiores barbatæ, apice incurvatæ, fuſcæ.

Protea with lance-ſhaped ſmooth leaves; the inner ſcales of the empalement are bearded, turned inward at the point and brown.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Seed-bud and Pointal.
2. A Flower ſpread open, with the tips in their places.

This fine variety of the Shewy Protea might, indeed, almoſt paſs for a diſtinct ſpecies. It was introduced, to Britain, in the year 1794, by Mr. Williams, Nurſeryman, of Turnham Green. The only living ſpecimen in Britain, we believe, of this plant, is at preſent in the Hammerſmith collection. As yet no increaſe has been produced from it, either by cuttings, or ſeeds; for although the plant flowers every year, and the ſeeds in the cone, or rather flower-cup, ſeem perfect, they never vegetate. It is a hardy, and handſome growing Protea, requiring little attention, and may be placed in any part of the green-houſe; grows about three feet high, very buſhy, and flowers near the month of October.

*Melaleuca coronata*

Drawn at the Botanic Garden
by H. Thomas & Sons

# PLATE CCLXXVIII.

# MELALEUCA CORONATA.

## *Flax-leaved Melaleuca.*

## CLASS XVIII. ORDER IV.

*POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.* Threads in many Sets. Many Chives.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx quinquefidus, semi-superus. Petala quinque. Filamenta multa longissima, connata in quinque corpora. Pistillum unum. Capsula 3-locularis.

Cup five-cleft, half above the germ. [illegible] Threads numerous, very long, united at five bodies. Pointal one. Capsule 3-celled.

See Melaleuca [illegible], Plate [illegible] Vol. [illegible]

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Melaleuca foliis oppositis, lanceolatis, convexis, glaberrimis; floribus lateralibus, ad basin interiorum connectis, filamentis plumosis, incurvatis, purpureis.

Melaleuca with opposite, lance-shaped, [illegible] very smooth leaves; flowers [illegible] threads feathered, [illegible] curved inward, and purple.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement and Seed-bud.
2. The Same, shewn in a front view.
3. A Petal.
4. One of the five bundles of Chives, magnified.
5. The Seed-bud with the Pointal remaining, the cup cut off.

This singularly delicate little plant, a native of Botany Bay, was first raised from seed in this country by Mr. J. Fairbairn of the Physic Garden, Chelsea, in the year [illegible]. It is, like most [illegible] most of the plants we have, [illegible] from flowering, [illegible] kept in [illegible] the green-house [illegible] in the winter. It grows to the height of [illegible] feet; rarely perfects its seeds, and may be increased by cuttings; should be planted in very fine peat earth, and kept in a small pot proportionably to its size. Our figure was taken from the branch of a plant in the conservatory, at the Hammersmith Nursery, in the month of August, 1803.

PLATE CCLXXVIII.

# MELALEUCA CORONATA.

*Flax-leaved Melaleuca.*

## CLASS XVIII. ORDER IV.

*POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.* Threads in many Sets. Many Chives.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Calyx quinquefidus, ſemiſuperus. Petala quinque. Filamenta multa longiſſima, connata in quinque corpora. Piſtillum unum. Capſula 3-locularis. | Cup five-cleft, half above. Petals five. Threads numerous, very long, united into five bodies. Pointal 1. Capſule 3-celled. See Melaleuca ericæfolia, Pl. 175. Vol. III. |

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Melaleuca foliis oppoſitis, lanceolatis, enerviis, glaberrimis; floribus ſeſſilibus, ad baſin ramulorum confertis; filamentis pinnatis, incurvatis, purpureis. | Melaleuca with oppoſite, lance-ſhaped leaves, without nerves and very ſmooth; flowers grow cloſe to the branches, and crowded together at their baſe; threads winged, turned inward, and purple. |

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement and Seed-bud.
2. The ſame, ſhewn in a front view.
3. A Petal.
4. One of the five bundles of Chives, magnified.
5. The Seed-bud with the ſhaft remaining, the cup cut off.

This ſingularly delicate little plant, a native of Botany Bay, was firſt raiſed from ſeeds in this country by Mr. I. Fairbairne of the Phyſic Gardens, Chelſea, in the year 1792. It is rather more tender than moſt of the plants we have, as yet, received from thence; requires to be kept in a dry and airy part of the green-houſe and watered but ſeldom, in the winter. It grows to the height of about two feet, perfects its ſeeds, and may be increaſed by cuttings; ſhould be planted in very ſandy peat earth, and kept in a ſmall pot proportionally to its ſize. Our figure was taken from the branch of a plant, in the conſervatory, at the Hammerſmith Nurſery, in the month of Auguſt, 1800.


*Xeranthemum fasciculatum* Var. flore albo

# PLATE CCLXXIX.

# XERANTHEMUM FASCICULATUM,

*Var. flore albo.*

## *Bundle-leaved Everlasting-flower,*

*White Var.*

## CLASS XIX. ORDER II.

*SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.* Tips united. Superfluous Pointals.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receptaculum paleaceum. Pappus setaceus. Calyx imbricatus, radiatus; radio colorato. | Receptacle chaffy. Feather bristly. Empalement tiled, with a ray; the ray coloured. |

See Xeranthemum speciosissimum, Pl. 14. Vol. I.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Xeranthemum foliis confertis linearibus, [illegible] [illegible], longissimis; floribus solitariis; squamis calycis lanceolatis, albis. | Everlasting-flower with the leaves [illegible] [illegible] bundled, very long; flowers solitary; scales of the cup lance-shaped and white. |

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. An Hermaphrodite Floret, with its seed, magnified.
2. A Female Floret, with its seed, magnified.
3. The Pointal from a Female Floret, magnified.

As a fine variety of the Bundle-leaved Everlasting-flower, figured in this work, Pl. 248 of this Vol. we now present this plant to our friends. 'Tis true, it may be thought by some, at first sight, there is so considerable a degree of similitude in the plants [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; but, upon a [illegible] investigation, it will be found there exists a stronger [illegible] difference in the general habit of the plant, [illegible] [illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] to constitute a specific [illegible] [illegible] a distinct variety. The flower-stems of this grow more [illegible], and the leaves [illegible] are more dispersed on the upper part of the plant, as the former [illegible] [illegible]. We have our figure from the Clapham Collection, to which the plants were [illegible] from thence, and through the same channel as the above cited species; seeds of both having been sent from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. Niven, in the year 1799. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] we must refer our readers to the figure [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] flowering, and [illegible] [illegible].

PLATE CCLXXIX.

# XERANTHEMUM FASCICULATUM.

*Var. flore albo.*

## *Bundle-leaved Everlasting-flower.*

*White Var.*

CLASS XIX. ORDER II.

*SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.* Tips united. Superfluous Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| RECEPTACULUM paleaceum. Pappus setaceus. Calyx imbricatus, radiatus; radio colorato. | RECEPTACLE chaffy. Feather briſtly. Cup-tiled, with a ray; the ray coloured. See XERANTHEMUM SPECIOSISSIMUM, Pl. LI. Vol. I. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Xeranthemum foliis caulinis linearibus, subteretibus, fasciculatis, longissimis; floribus solitariis; squamis calycis lanceolatis, albis. | Everlasting-flower with the stem-leaves linear, roundish, bundled, very long; flowers solitary; scales of the cup lance-shaped and white. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. An Hermaphrodite Floret, with its seed, magnified.
2. A Female Floret, with its seed, magnified.
3. The Pointal from a Female Floret, magnified.

As a fine variety of the Bundle-leaved Everlasting-flower, figured in this work, Pl. 242 of this Vol.; we now present this plant to our friends. Tis true, it may be thought by some, at first sight, there is too considerable a degree of similitude in the plants to deserve a particular plate for each; but, upon a nigh investigation, it will be found there exists a stronger marked difference, in the growth of the plants, than, at first, meets the eye; not certainly enough to constitute a specific difference, but undoubtedly a strong variety. The flower-stems, in this, grow more straddling; and the long stem-leaves are more dispersed on the upper part of the plant; at the base they nearly resemble each other. We have our figure from the Clapham Collection, to which the plants were introduced at the same time, and through the same channel as the above cited species; seeds of both having been sent from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. Niven, in the year 1799. For all that relates to the management of this, we must refer our readers to the figure just alluded to; as its habits, time of flowering, &c. in nothing differ.


*Persoonia latifolia*

Drawn at the Bot. Garden Sydney
by W. Rodwell & Langsdorf

PLATE CCLXXX.

# PERSOONIA LATIFOLIA.

*Broad-leaved Persoonia.*

CLASS IV, ORDER I.

*TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Four Chives. One Pistil.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx nullus. Petala 4, basi intus squamulifera. Glandula 4 ad basin germinis. Stigma obtusum. Drupa monosperma.

Involucrum nullum. Petals four, supporting the chives near the base. Four glands at the base of the seed-bud. Summit blunt. A pulpy berry with one seed.

See Persoonia lanceolata, Pl. LXXIV. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Persoonia foliis subovatis, utrinque glabris, semiadcrescentibus; petiolis brevissimis, ovatis.

Persoonia with leaves approaching to inversely egg-shaped, smooth on both sides, thickish, semi-adcrescent; foot-stalks short and very broad.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower.
2. One of the Petals, with its Chive.
3. The Pistil and Seed-bud.
4. The latter, magnified.
5. The receptacle, with the four glands at the base of the Seed-bud, magnified.

The very exact representation of the flower in this, when compared with the other two species of the genus, already figured in this work, is a circumstance not to be hoped for, in all cases where the whole habit is so totally different in each species, as we have find it. This plant, until it flowered, was considered as a species of *Conchium*, (one of the Genera made by Dr. Smith from Linnæus,) as nearest in appearance to some species of that Genus. It has flowered, for the first time in England, in the month of October, 1802. The plant being set in the conservatory at the Hammersmith Nursery, the flowers have continued to succeed each other, progressively, upon the young branches, without intermission, as the shoot grows, from the axils of each leaf. It is with great difficulty, or not at all, to continue it, but upon every appearance, seed will be procured in this country, as the first-seen have already become pretty large, and seeds of the other species have matured with us. It was first raised from seed, communicated by Colonel Paterson, from Port Jackson, New South Wales, in the year 1795. Sandy peat, or a mixture of sandy peat and loam, is the soil it most approves.

PLATE CCLXXX.

# PERSOONIA LATIFOLIA.

*Broad-leaved Perſoonia.*

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

*TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus. Petala 4, baſin verſus ſtaminifera. Glandulæ 4 ad baſin germinis. Stigma obtuſum. Drupa monoſperma.

EMPALEMENT none. Petals four, ſupporting the chives near the baſe. Four glands at the baſe of the ſeed-bud. Summit blunt. A pulpy berry with one ſeed.

See PERSOONIA LANCEOLATA, Pl. LXXIV. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Perſoonia foliis ſubovatis, utrinque glabris, craſſiuſculis, uninerviis; petiolis brevibus, tortis.

Perſoonia with leaves approaching to inverſely-egg-ſhaped, ſmooth on both ſides, thickiſh, one-nerved; foot-ſtalks ſhort and twiſted.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower.
2. One of the Petals, with its Chive.
3. The Pointal and Seed-bud.
4. The ſame, magnified.
5. The receptacle, with the four glands at the baſe of the Seed-bud, magnified.

THE very exact conformation of the flower in this, when compared with the other two ſpecies of the genus, already figured in this work; is a circumſtance but ſeldom to be found, in plants, where the whole habit is ſo totally different in each ſpecies, as we here find it. This plant, until it flowered, was conſidered as a ſpecies of *Conchium*, (one of the Genera made by Dr. Smith from Bankſia,) as nigheſt in appearance to ſome ſpecies of that Genus. It has flowered, for the firſt time in England, in the month of October, 1802. The plant being ſet in the conſervatory at the Hammerſmith-Nurſery, the flowers have continued to ſucceed each other, progreſſively, upon the young branches, without intermiſſion, as the ſhoot grows, from the baſe of each leaf. It is with great difficulty raiſed by cuttings; but, from every appearance, ſeed will be procured in this country; as the ſeed-buds have already become pretty large, and ſeeds of the other ſpecies have matured with us. It was firſt raiſed from ſeed, communicated by Colonel Paterson, from Port Jackſon, New South Wales, in the year 1795. Sandy loam, or a mixture of ſandy peat and loam, is the ſoil it moſt approves.

*Melrosidora hirsuta*

PLATE CCLXXXI.

# METROSIDERA HIRSUTA.

*Hairy Metrosidera.*

CLASS XII. ORDER I.

*ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.*

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Calyx. Perianthium monophyllum, quinquefidum, fructiferum.

Corolla. Petala quinque, cuneata, [illegible], decidua.

Stamina. Filamenta filiform, fibrosa, [illegible]. Antheræ [illegible].

Pistillum. Germen turbinatum, [illegible] stigmatibus. Stylus [illegible], crassus, [illegible] simplex.

Pericarpium. Capsula cuspidata, [illegible] bilocularis, 2–3[illegible] valvis.

Semina [illegible] rotundato-angulata.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Metrosidera [illegible] hirsuta, hirsuta [illegible] pedunculis [illegible] obtusiusculis [illegible].

---

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

1. The [illegible] Calyx, divested of the [illegible].
2. One of the fragments of the Calyx, [illegible].
3. A Chive magnified.
4. A Seed-vessel [illegible].

---

Although [illegible] in favour of the [illegible] of this [illegible] attention, as [illegible] from all its congeners [illegible] this tree, at which [illegible] it produces [illegible] year 1787 at the garden of the late Dr. Fothergill [illegible] which owes much of its propagation [illegible] the best of a hot-house, [illegible], early in the month of [illegible] grows here a plant when old, but rather delicate when young. The Rubberian collection, which flowered in the month of August [illegible] the Hortus Kewensis, in November, 1802. A [illegible] retaining the original mode of [illegible] among the [illegible] author at present. The plant is [illegible] of quality [illegible] Light [illegible] well [illegible] in the opinion of [illegible] De Mergui in his edition of Rumphius's Dictionary [illegible] the heart or pith of a tree, and rolling [illegible] a rubber of [illegible]. Have the [illegible] which [illegible] himself [illegible] which [illegible] whence [illegible] well [illegible].

PLATE CCLXXXI.

# METROSIDERA HIRSUTA.

*Hairy Metrosidera.*

CLASS XII. ORDER I.

*ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Twenty Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, quinquefidum, femifuperum.

COROLLA. Petala quinque, concava, fubfeffilia, decidua.

STAMINA longiffima, libera, filiformia. Antheræ incumbentes.

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

PERICARPIUM. Capfula campanulata, 3 feu 4 locularis, 3 feu 4 valvis.

SEMINA plurima, rotundato-angulata.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one-leaved, five-cleft, half above.

BLOSSOM. Five petals, concave, nearly feffile, falling off.

CHIVES very long, free, thread-fhaped. Tips lying on the threads.

POINTAL. Seed-bud top-fhaped, growing to the bottom of the cup. Shaft thread-fhaped, upright. Summit fimple.

SEED-VESSEL. Capfule bell-fhaped, 3 or 4 celled, 3 or 4 valved.

SEEDS many, roundedly-angular.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Metrofidera foliis oppofitis, bafi cordatis, amplexicaulibus; ramulis, pedunculis, calycibufque pilis rubro-fufcis tectis.

Metrofidera with oppofite leaves, heart-fhaped at the bafe and embracing the ftem; fmall branches, flower-ftems, and flower-cups covered with reddifh-brown hairs.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Seed-bud and Cup, divefted of the Petals and Chives.
2. One of the fegments of the Cup, fhewn from the under fide.
3. A Chive magnified.
4. A Seed-bud cut tranfverfely.

ALTHOUGH little can be faid in favour of the flowers of this plant, yet the fingularity of its foliage excites our attention, as very diftinct from all its congeners. It grows with us to the height of fix or feven feet; at which fize, it produces its bloffoms. The firft plants were raifed from feeds in the year 1787 at the garden of the late Dr. Pitcairne at Iflington. It is increafed by cuttings, after the ufual mode made ufe of for propagating Botany Bay plants; that is to fay, by placing the cuttings in the heat of a hot-houfe, or hot-bed, early in the month of March, till they are rooted. It is a hardy green-houfe plant when old, but rather delicate when young. Our figure was began from a plant in the Hibbertian collection, which flowered in the month of Auguft, 1800; and finifhed from one at the Hammerfmith Nurfery, in November, 1802. A fhort apology may be thought neceffary for our retaining the original mode of terminating the name of this Genus, rather than as it is given by moft authors at present. Our plea is that only of priority, and the name under which the plants have been known, in our gardens, thefe 30 years; fince, indeed, Sir J. Banks's return from the South Seas. A flight miftake we wifh likewife to notice, in the etymology of the word Metrofideros, as given by Dr. Martyn in his edition of Miller's Dictionary; it is there faid to be thus derived, Μηδρα, medulla, the heart or pith of a tree, and σιδηρος iron; fuppofing the heart of the trees to poffefs the hardnefs, or colour of iron. Now the true idea on which the name of the Genus was founded, is the fhape and hardnefs of the feed-veffel, thus; Μετρον a meafure, and σιδηρος iron, as the appearance of the capfule, when ripe, will fully juftify.

*Geranium spathulatum* Var. carneflorum

PLATE CCLXXXII.

# GERANIUM SPATHULATUM.

*Var. curviflorum.*

## *Spatula-leaved Geranium.*

*Curled-flowered Var.*

---

## 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 integerrimis, spathulatis, subciliatis; calycibus monophyllis; petalis recurvatis; staminibus quinque fertilibus; radice tuberosa. | Geranium with quite entire leaves, spatula-shaped, slightly fringed; cups one-leaved; petals recurved; five fertile chives, root tuberous. |

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement magnified.
2. The Chives spread open.
3. The Pointal natural size.
4. The same magnified.

THIS fine variety of the Spatula-leaved Geranium is, as yet, only to be found, in the Hibbertian collection. Its date in Britain is the same as the G. spathulatum, of this work, plate 152, Vol. III. We should not have considered the curved character of the petals, alone, a sufficient groundwork to constitute, even a variety; but the slight fringe which may be discovered on the leaves of our present plant, and not in the smallest degree to be traced in the other, determined this to be, in our opinion, deserving notice, at least as a variety. For the treatment and culture of the plant, see G. punctatum of the Botanist's Repository, plate 60, Vol. I. which may well serve for this.

*Pogonia glabra*

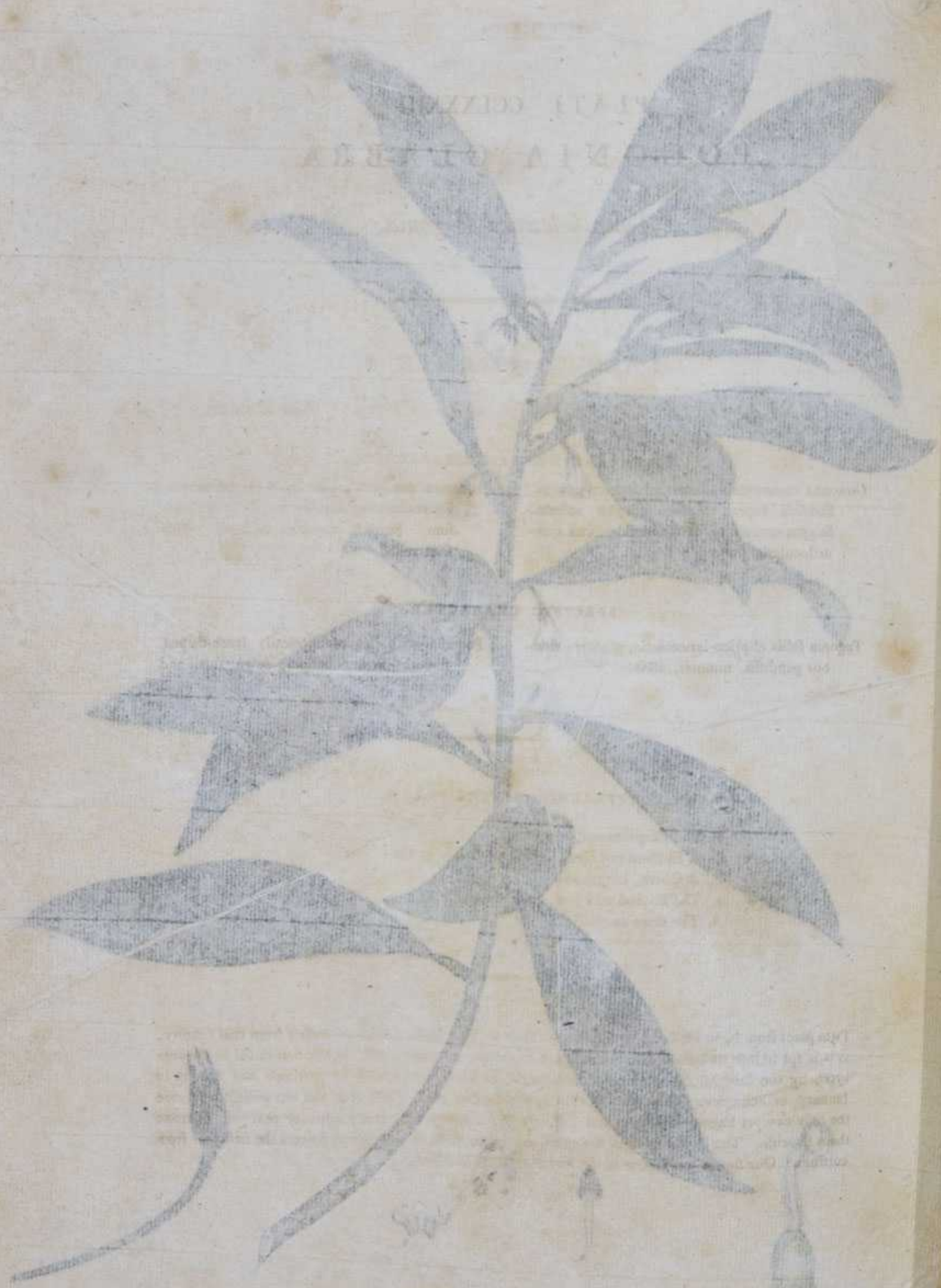

PLATE CCLXXXIII.

# POGONIA GLABRA.

*Smooth-leaved Pogonia.*

## CLASS V. ORDER I.

*PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Two Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA monopetala; tubus ad faucem pilosus. Stamina supra medium corollæ inserta. Stigma concavum, declinatum. Nux quadrilocularis.

BLOSSOM one petal; tube hairy at the mouth. Chives inserted into the middle of the blossom. Summit concave, declined. Nut four-celled.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pogonia foliis eliptico-lanceolatis, glabris; floribus pendulis, minutis, albis.

Pogonia with leaves eliptically lance-shaped, smooth; flowers hanging down, small and white.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, magnified.
2. A Blossom cut open, with the Chives in their place.
3. A Chive, magnified.
4. The Pointal and Seed-bud, natural size.
5. The same magnified.

THIS plant from New Holland, is rather more delicate than most of those we possess from that country; as it is apt to lose its leaves if exposed either to damps, or much cold. It was first raised in the year 1790, by the late Mr. Robertson, of Stockwell; is easily propagated by cuttings, and flowers in January, or February. The other species figured in this work, Plate 212, and our present plant, are the only two yet known of this genus. They require a very light sandy loam, or peat soil, to make them flourish. The P. glabra does not grow more than three feet high and flowers the first year from cuttings. Our figure was taken at the Hammersmith Nursery.

*Chiococca racemosa*

Pub. as the Act Directs March [illegible] by Sir Newport & Hughes [illegible]

PLATE [illegible]

# CHIOCOCCA [illegible]

*Opposite-leaved [illegible]*

---

CLASS V. ORDER [illegible]

*PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* [illegible]

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

CALYX. Perianthium quinquefidum, superum, persistens.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis; tubus longus, patens; limbus quinquepartitus, laciniis aequalibus, acutis, reflexis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, filiformia, longitudine corollae. Antherae oblongae, erectae.

PISTILLUM. Germen inferum, subrotundum, compressum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine staminum. Stigma simplex, obtusum.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca subrotunda, compressa, coronata calyce, bilocularis.

SEMINA duo, subrotunda, compressa, distincta.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

Calycum foliis oppositis, ovatis, acuminatis; caulis hexagonalibus; floribus racemosis.

---

REFERENCE TO THE [illegible]

1. The Emphoneur, natural size.
2. The Seed, [illegible]
3. A Flower.
4. The Calyx and Pistil, [illegible]
5. The same magnified.

---

The Coccoloba-tree is a native of Jamaica, and [illegible] of the [illegible] impossible of the botanists to procure its growth [illegible] sufficient to support itself, until [illegible] 1782. We are indebted to Miller's Dictionary, [illegible] it in the year 1778, by Mr. Wanner, of Lancashire, [illegible] Botanic at Kew, about that time. The root of [illegible] large, with [illegible] It is a very fine flowering plant, [illegible] the seven positions in line which bordes [illegible] whence its generic title. [illegible] made [illegible] specimen.

PLATE CCLXXXIV.

# CHIOCOCCA RACEMOSA.

*Oppofite-leaved Snowberry-tree.*

## CLASS V. ORDER I.

*PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Five Chives. One Pointal.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium quinquedentatum, fuperum, perfiftens.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis; tubus longus, patens; limbus quinquepartitus; laciniis æqualibus, acutis, reflexis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, filiformia, longitudine corollæ. Antheræ oblongæ, erectæ.

PISTILLUM. Germen inferum, fubrotundum, compreffum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine ftaminum. Stigma fimplex, obtufum.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca fubrotunda, compreffa, coronata calyce, bilocularis.

SEMINA duo, fubrotunda, compreffa, diftantia.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five-toothed, above and remaining.

BLOSSOM one petal, funnel-fhaped; tube long, fpreading; border five-divided; fegments equal, pointed and reflexed.

CHIVES. Five threads, hair-like, the length of the bloffom. Tips oblong, upright.

POINTAL. Seed-bud beneath, roundifh, flattened. Shaft thread-fhaped, the length of the chives. Summit fimple, blunt.

SEED-VESSEL. A roundifh berry, flattened, crowned with the permanent cup, two-celled.

SEEDS two, roundifh, flattened, and at a diftance from each other.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Chiococca foliis oppofitis, ovatis, acuminatis; ramis horizontalibus; floribus racemofis, pendulis.

Snowberry-tree with oppofite leaves, egg-fhaped, tapered; branches grow horizontal; flowers grow in bunches hanging down.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, natural fize.
2. The fame, magnified.
3. A Flower.
4. The Chives and Pointal, natural fize.
5. The fame magnified.

THE Snowberry-tree is a native of Jamaica, and fome of the other Weft India iflands; requiring the temperature of the hothoufe to preferve it; growing to the height of four or five feet; but the ftem being too weak to fupport itfelf, muft be affifted. It is propagated by cuttings, and delights in a rich foil. We are informed in Miller's Dictionary, treating of this plant, that it was introduced to us, in the year 1729, by Mr. Warner, of London; and that it was cultivated, in the garden of Mr. Sherard, at Eltham, about that time. The root of this plant is ufed medicinally, and has a very bitter, acrid tafte. It is a very free blowing plant, flowering the firft year from the cuttings; but but never produces its fine white berries in this country, which conftitute its greateft beauty, and whence its generic title. Our figure was made from a plant in the Hammerfmith Collection. Flowers in September.


Pl. 225
Scraria viridiflora

PLATE DCLXXIV.

# FERRARIA VIRIDIFLORA

*Green-flowered Ferraria.*

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## CLASS XVI. ORDER I.

*MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA.* Three-cleft style. Three stigmas.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Spathes coniferæ.
Petals six, undulato-crispate. Stigmata excisa. Capsule 3-locularis, intera.

Corm Fibrous. Stem [illegible]
Leaves [illegible] ensiform.
Seeds [illegible]

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ferraria foliis distichis, vaginantibus, costatis; petalis succedaneis æqualibus, inarticulatis, [illegible] vitreformibus.

Spathes [illegible]
Scape [illegible]
Stigmas [illegible]

---

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Seed-bud, Chives and Pistil.
2. One of the Chives, a little magnified, as [illegible]
3. Two false Seeds from the outside.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Stigmata, the Chives removed.
5. One of the Stigmata magnified.

---

This figure represents the Mexican Ferraria of Jacquin [illegible] Ferraria is good, and difficult [illegible] have thrown their plants in Mexico. At [illegible] affection found it to vary [illegible] The specific character of this, and the other Cape Ferrarias [illegible] flowers about July, the [illegible] of the F. pavonia, that is to say, the duration of [illegible] in the Hortorian Collection, which flowered in the month of July [illegible] by the cold, and should be planted in family pots [illegible]

PLATE CCLXXXV.

# FERRARIA VIRIDIFLORA.

*Green-flowered Ferraria.*

## CLASS XVI. ORDER I.

*MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA.* Threads united. Three Chives.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Spathæ unifloræ.
PETALA ſex, undulato-criſpata. Stigmata cucullata. Capſula 3-locularis, infera.

ONE POINTAL. Sheaths one-flowered.
PETALS ſix, waved and criſped. Summits cowled. Capſule three-celled beneath.
See FERRARIA PAVONIA, Pl. CLXXVIII. Vol. III.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ferraria foliis diſtichis, vaginantibus, coſtatis; petalis lanceolatis æqualibus, interioribus immaculatis, anguſtioribus, vireſcentibus.

Ferraria with leaves pointing oppoſite ways ſheathing the ſtem and ribbed; petals lance-ſhaped, equal, the inner ones without ſpots, narrower and greeniſh.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Seed-bud, Chives and Pointal.
2. One of the Chives, a little magnified, as ſeen from the inſide.
3. The ſame ſeen from the outſide.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summits, the Chives removed.
5. One of the Summits magnified.

OUR figure repreſents the Moræa Ferrariola of Jacquin's Collectanea 4. p. 141; but, as we conceive Ferraria a good, and diſtinct genus, we have not followed either him, or Thunberg, who has likewiſe thrown theſe plants to Moræa. At firſt ſight we did not think this plant poſſeſſed of ſufficient diſtinctive character to be treated as a different ſpecies from the F. undulata; but upon cloſer inſpection found it to vary nearly in every part; in the ſhape of the flower, the leaves and the root. The ſingular character of this, and the other Cape Ferrarias, of making but one growth in two, and ſometimes three years; is hardly to be traced in any other plants, but conſtantly ſo in theſe. They produce their flowers about July, the ſeaſon of their flowering; the flowers are as tranſitory as thoſe of the F. pavonia; that is to ſay, the duration of about ſix hours. Our figure was taken from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection, which flowered in the month of July 1802. The Ferrarias all propagate by the root; and ſhould be planted in ſandy peat mixed with a ſmall portion of loam.


*Hibiscus Patersonius*

PLATE CXCVII.

# HIBISCUS PATERSONIUS

*Norfolk Island Hibiscus.*

---

CLASS XVI. ORDER II.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. Monadelphous Many-Stamen.

GENERICAL ESSENTIAL CHARACTER.

Calyx simple, cylindrical, coloured, [illegible] Petals [illegible] Stamens [illegible] Stigma [illegible] Capsule [illegible] Seeds [illegible]

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Calyx [illegible] Petals [illegible] Stamens [illegible] Stigma [illegible] Capsule [illegible] Seeds [illegible]

---

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

[illegible]

---

[illegible]

PLATE CCLXXXVI.

# HIBISCUS PATERSONIUS.

*Norfolk Iſland Hibiſcus.*

CLASS XVI. ORDER VI.

*MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.* Threads united. Many Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CALYX duplex; exterior polyphyllus. Stigmata 5. Capſula 5-locularis, polyſperma. | EMPALEMENT double; *outer* one many-leaved. Five Summits. Capſule five-celled, many-feeded. See HIBISCUS MUTABILIS, Pl. CCXXVIII. Vol. IV. |

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hibiſcus foliis acuminato-lanceolatis, coriaceis, ſupra punctatis, ſubtus tomentoſis; floribus axillaribus; calycibus monophyllis, quinquedentatis. | Hibiſcus with tapering lance-ſhaped leaves, leathery, dotted above and downy underneath; flowers grow from the inſertion of the leaves; cups one-leaved, five-toothed. |

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup with its foot-ſtalk.
2. The columnar part of the Chives cut open, the pointal taken away.
3. The Pointal.
4. A ſkinny membrane, which ſurrounds the ſeed-bud at the baſe.
5. A ripe capſule, with the enlarged cup attached.
6. The ſame, cut through the middle horizontally.
7. A ripe ſeed.

THE Norfolk Iſland Hibiſcus is a tender greenhouſe plant; was introduced to Britain, in the year 1792, having been raiſed from ſeeds communicated by Col. Paterſon, then ſtationed on that Iſland. It attains the height of 12 feet, or more, becoming a ſmall tree; may be increaſed readily from cuttings, and ſhould be planted in a mixture of loam and ſandy peat. Our figure is from a ſpecimen received from the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Courtenay, in whoſe collection at Powderham, near Exeter, it flowered for the firſt time in the year 1800; and where alſo the ſeeds ripened.

We have no doubt but this plant belongs to the Genus Lagunæa, of Schreber; but as he propoſes himſelf, and as L'Heritier as juſtly obſerves, the ſimplicity of the cup is not a ſufficient ground, on which to found a new genus; ſo we have rather given our preſent ſubject, the name under which it is in general known, than adopt a title for it which is acknowledged by the author, as rather unwarrantable.


*Styphelia parviflora*

PLATE CCLXXXVII.

# STYPHELIA PARVIFLORA.

*Small-flowered Styphelia.*

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## CLASS V. ORDER I.

*PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Five Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX imbricatus. Corolla tubulosa. STAMINA fauci inserta. Drupa quinquelocularis. Semina bina.

EMPALEMENT tiled. Blossom tubular. CHIVES inserted into the mouth of the blossom. A five celled berry. Seeds by twos. See STYPHELIA TRIFLORA, Pl. LXXII. Vol. I.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Styphelia foliis lanceolatis, oppositis; floribus capitatis terminalibus; corollis minutis, albis.

Styphelia with lance-shaped, opposite leaves; flowers terminate the branches in heads; blossom small and white.

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### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement magnified.
2. A Flower, natural size.
3. The same, magnified.
4. A Blossom, cut open, with the Chives attached.
5. The Pointal, natural size.
6. The same, magnified.

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THIS Styphelia, as are all the known species of the genus, is a native of New Holland, and was amongst the first plants which were raised from seeds from that country. It is a hardy greenhouse plant; grows very bushy, handsome in its foliage, and seldom exceeds two feet in height. It is propagated by cuttings, made from the tender shoots, about the month of April; and treated as directed for other plants natives of the same clime. Should be planted in sandy peat earth.

Our figure was taken from a specimen communicated by Mr. Cuff, from his select collection at Teddington, Middlesex; where it flowered, we believe, for the first time in England, last year, in the month of August, 1802.


*Protea cynaroides*

# PLATE CCLXXXVIII.

# PROTEA CYNAROIDES.

*Artichoke-like-flowered Protea.*

## CLASS IV. ORDER I.

*TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Four Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

Corolla quadrifida seu quadripartita. Antheræ lineares, insertæ petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius nullus.

[illegible]

Blossom four-cleft or four petals. Tips linear, inserted into the petals below the point. Empalement proper none.

[illegible]

See Protea formosa, Pl. XVII. Vol. I.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis [illegible], glabris [illegible], petiolis longissimis; squamis calycinis lanceolatis, apice coloratis.

Leaves with nearly orbicular [illegible], and very smooth, furnished with very long [illegible]. Scales of the cup lance-shaped, coloured at the point.

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower spread open, with the Chives in their places.
2. The Pointal and Seed-bud.

By the Right Hon. the Earl of Coventry [illegible] flowered in his Lordship's [illegible] February, 1803, for the first time, in England [illegible] many days.

The magnificence of this species of Protea [illegible] of our publication; we have, nevertheless, [illegible] considerable part of the [illegible] of the flower is [illegible] [illegible] beauty of the [illegible] a ground wood for the [illegible]

The Protea cynaroides is a [illegible] Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith, [illegible] [illegible] the lower part of the plant [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] seldom grows higher than 18 inches [illegible]

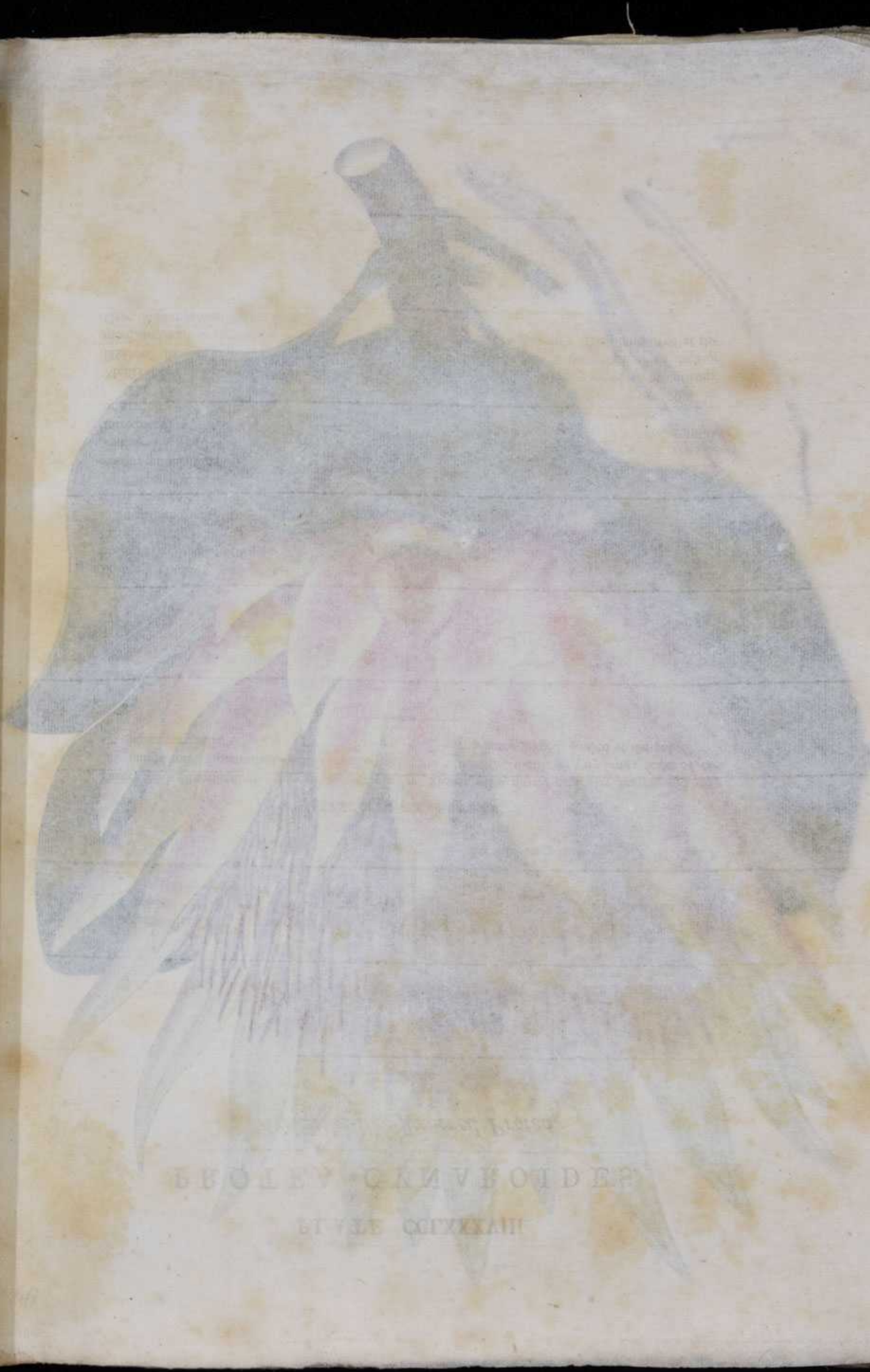

PLATE CCLXXXVIII.

# PROTEA CYNAROIDES.

*Artichoke-like-flowered Protea.*

## CLASS IV. ORDER I.

*TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.* Four Chives. One Pointal.

### ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| COROLLA quadrifida ſeu quadripetala. Antheræ lineares, inſertæ petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius nullus. | BLOSSOM four-cleft or four petals. Tips linear, inſerted into the petals below the point. Empalement proper none. |
| SEMINA ſolitaria. | SEEDS ſolitary. |

See PROTEA FORMOSA, Pl. XVII. Vol. I.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Protea foliis ſuborbiculatis, glaberrimis; petiolis longiſſimis; ſquamulis calycinis lanceolatis, apice carinatis. | Protea with nearly orbicular leaves, and very ſmooth; footſtalks very long; ſcales of the cup lance-ſhaped, keeled at the point. |

### REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Floret ſpread open, with the Chives in their places.
2. The Pointal and Seed-bud.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Coventry we are indebted for the figure of this ſuperb plant; it having flowered in his Lordſhip's rich, and extenſive collection at Croome, Worceſterſhire, this preſent February, 1803, for the firſt time, in England; his Lordſhip did us the favour to order the flower to be cut, and ſent to London; where it arrived, without the leaſt injury, and continued in perfection many days.

The magnificence of this ſpecies of Protea, can be but poorly expreſſed within the limited bounds of our publication; we have, nevertheleſs, endeavoured to do it all the juſtice within our graſp. A conſiderable part of the luſtre of the flower is loſt, from the ſmall portion of the leaves which could be introduced; as the contraſted beauty of the fine broad ſhining leaves, which form, as it were, a nidus, or ground wood for the bloſſom, contribute, ſo much, to heighten the beauty of the whole.

The Protea cynaroides is a hardy greenhouſe plant, was introduced to Britain, in 1792, by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammerſmith, from the Cape of Good Hope. May be increaſed by cuttings, taken off the lower part of the plant; where they ſhoot out in cluſters to the length of an inch or more, and muſt be treated as has already been directed for Proteas in general. The plant, even at the Cape, ſeldom grows higher than 18 inches, or two feet.

# INDEX

## TO THE PLANTS CONTAINED IN VOL. IV.

## ERRATA.

Plate 217, Paſſiflora maliformis. For Plate CCVII, put, CCXVII.
218, To No. 1 and 2 of the reference to the plate, add, *magnified.*
226, Gen. Char. Chives, line 4, for, fixed on ſide, read, *fixed on each ſide.*
233, For, Order I, read, Order III, for monygynia, read, *trigynia*, and for One Pointal, read, Three Pointals. Bloſſom, after claws put a comma.
235, Engliſh name. For, two coloured leaved, read, *two-coloured-leaved.*
245, Char. Spec. line 2, dele (,) poſt *longitudine.*
257, Gen. Char. Piſt. Pro Germen, lege, *Germina.*
270, Specific Char. line 3, for flower head, read, *flower-head.*
276, Gen. Char. Corolla. Poſt obovata pone comma.
282, Geranium ſpathulatum, for, Plate CCLXX, put, CCLXXXII.