

CURRIS'S  
BOTANICAL  
MAGAZINE

5-6

1792

RARE BOOK COLLECTION

THE LIBRARIES



The University  
of Georgia

T H E  
**BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;**  
 O R,  
**Flower-Garden Displayed :**

I N W H I C H

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

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,  
 Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH  
 THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

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

By **WILLIAM CURTIS,**  
 Author of the *FLORA LONDINENSIS.*

V O L. V. - 6

“ the garden yields  
 “ A soft amusement, an humane delight.  
 “ To raise th' insipid nature of the ground,  
 “ Or tame its savage genius to the grace  
 “ Of careless sweet rusticity, that seems  
 “ The amiable result of happy chance,  
 “ Is to create, and give a god-like joy,  
 “ Which ev'ry year improves.”

ARMSTRONG.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY STEPHEN COUCHMAN,  
 For W. CURTIS, N<sup>o</sup> 3, *St. George's-Crescent*, Black-Friars-Road ;  
 And Sold by the principal Bookfellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

M DCC XCII.



MONARDA FISTULOSA, var. CRIMSON  
MONARDA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* inæqualis: labio superiore lineari filamenta involvente.  
*Semina* 4.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MONARDA *fistulosa* capitulis terminalibus, caule obtusangulo. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 68. ed. 14. *Murr. Hort. Kew.* v. 1. p. 36.

ORIGANUM fistulosum Canadense. *Corn. Canad.* 13. t. 14.

The *Monarda fistulosa*, a hardy herbaceous plant, growing spontaneously in Canada, and other parts of North-America, has long been cultivated in the English gardens, to which it recommends itself as much by the fragrance of its foliage, as the beauty of its flowers; of this species the plant here figured is an uncommonly beautiful variety, its blossoms far surpassing those of the original in size, as well as brilliancy of colour, the floral leaves also are highly coloured; we have represented a single blossom of the common *Monarda fistulosa*, that the difference of the two may be rendered obvious.

This variety has been very lately introduced from Holland, by Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kensington; it flowers from June to September, and is propagated by parting its roots in spring or autumn.



Pub. Feb 1 1791 by W. Curtis S. Georgeo Sculpent.

Del. T. Edmonson.



HYPERICUM CALYGINUM. LARGE-  
FLOWER'D ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 5-partitus. *Petala* 5. *Filamenta* multa, in 5 phalanges  
basi connata. *Capsula*.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HYPERICUM *calycinum* floribus pentagynis solitariis terminalibus, caule tetragono fruticoso, foliis oblongo-ovatis coriaceis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.*  
*p.* 700. *Mant.* 106. *Hort. Kew.* v. 3. 103.

ASCYRUM magno flore. *Baub. Pin.* 280. *Prodr.* 130.

ANDROSÆMUM Constantinopolitanum flore maximo.  
*Wheler's Journey into Greece*, p. 205. cum  
*fig.*

This species of St. John's-Wort, particularly distinguished by the largeness of its flowers, has very generally been considered as the *Ascyron* of LINNÆUS, owing to his giving to that plant the synonyms which properly belong to the present one: in his *Mantissa*, this species is called *calycinum*, which name is adopted in the 14th edition of the *Systema Vegetabilium*, and also in the *Hortus Kewensis*, where the proper synonyms are applied to it, and from which we learn, that it is a native of the country near Constantinople, and was introduced into this country by Sir GEORGE WHELER, Bart. in 1676.

It is a hardy perennial, increasing much by its roots, which are of the creeping kind, and by parting of which in the autumn it is most readily propagated; like the periwinkle, it is a plant well adapted to cover a bank, or bare spots under trees, where other plants will not thrive.

It flowers from July to September.







DAIS COTINIFOLIA. COTINUS-LEAV'D DAIS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Involucrum 4-phyllum. Cor. 4 f. 5-fida. Bacca 1-sperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DAIS *cotinifolia* floribus quinquefidis decandris. *Lim. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 403. Spec. Pl. p. 556.*

DAIS *laurifolia.* *Jacq. ic. collect. 1. p. 46.*

The *Dais cotinifolia* is an ornamental Green-house Shrub, of the deciduous kind, and though it appears from the *Hortus Kewensis* to have been introduced by Mr. JAMES GORDON, of Mile-End, in 1776, is yet a great rarity with us, and only to be found in some of the first collections.

Its scarcity, and consequent very high price, is attributed to the Nursery-men's not having yet discovered the means of propagating it freely.

Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. of Kenfington, have some very fine plants of it, which flower every year in the months of June and July, but as yet have produced no perfect seeds, which they may be expected to do when grown older; such having been known to ripen them in Holland.

It is a native of the Cape, and appears to have been long possessed by the Dutch, as its Generic Character taken from D. V. ROYEN, is printed in the *Genera Plantarum* of LINNÆUS in 1764.

There are only two known species, and they vary in the number of their Stamina, and divisions of the Corolla.



PELARGONIUM BETULINUM. BIRCH-LEAV'D  
CRANE'S-BILL.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus: lacinia suprema deficiente in tubulum capillarem nectariferum, secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filamenta* 10, inæqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) castrata. *Fruetus* 5-coccus, rostratus: rostra spiralia, introrsum barbata. *L' Herit. Geran.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PELARGONIUM *betulinum* umbellis paucifloris, foliis ovatis inæqualiter ferratis lævigatis. *L' Herit. n. 84.*

GERANIUM *betulinum* calycibus monophyllis, foliis ovatis inæqualiter ferratis planis, caule fruticoso. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 946. Burm. Ger. 38.*

GERANIUM fruticosum, betulæ folio, africanum. *Raii Suppl. 513.*

Though long since described, we have been in possession of this species of Crane's-Bill but a few years; it is one of the many new ones introduced by Mr. MASSON from the Cape, and at the same time one of the most desirable, as its blossoms which are ornamental, are freely produced during most of the summer, and the plant itself is readily propagated by cuttings.

The flowers vary considerably, both in size, and colour; its foliage is different from that of most others, and, as its name imports, like that of the Birch-Tree.

It requires the same treatment as most other Green-House Plants.



Edw. Edwards fecit

Edw. Edwards fecit by W. Curtis. S. George's. Cigaret.



ZINNIA MULTIFLORA. MANY-FLOWERED  
ZINNIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept.* paleaceum. *Pappus* aristis 2 erectis. *Cal.* ovato-cylindricus, imbricatus. *Flosculi* radii 5-10, persistentes, integri.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ZINNIA *multiflora* floribus pedunculatis. *Linn. Syst. Veg.* ed. 14. *Murr.* p. 777.

The *Zinnia multiflora*, a native of Louisiana, is a plant of more modern introduction, but requires the same treatment, and flowers at the same time, as the *Tagetes patula*, with which, though far inferior in brilliancy of colour, it contributes to decorate the borders of the flower-garden from June to September.

There is a variety of it with yellow flowers, nearly as common in our gardens as the present plant.

LINNÆUS gave to this genus the name of ZINNIA, in honour of JOH. GOTTFR. ZINN, the pupil of HALLER, and his successor at the University of Gottingen.

The plant we have figured, answers to the name and to the specific description of LINNÆUS'S *multiflora*; having never seen his *pauciflora*, we cannot say whether there be any just cause for suspecting them to be varieties of each other.



Pub. Mar 1 1791 by W. Curtis S. George's Crescent.

W. Edwards fecit





J. E. Edwards del.

Publ. Mar 1 1792 by W. Carter, St. George's Crescent.

TAGETES PATULA. SPREADING TAGETES,  
OR FRENCH MARIGOLD.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Receptaculum nudum. Pappus ariftis 5 erectis. Cal. 1-phyllus, 5-dentatus, tubulofus. Flofculi radii 4-8, perfiftentes.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TAGETES *patula* caule subdivifo patulo. *Lim. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. 228.*

TANACETUM Africanum f Flos Africanus minor. *Baub. Pin. 132.*

FLOS Africanus. *Dod. Pempt. 255.*

The fmall fingle French Marigold. *Park. Par. p. 304.*

For richness and variety of tints few flowers can vie with this fpecies of Tagetes, which forms one of the chief ornaments of our gardens at the clofe of fummer.

Some authors make it a native of Africa, others of America.

Two principal varieties are ufually kept in the gardens, the common fmall fort with a ftrong difagreeable fmell, and a larger one here figured, ufually called fweet-fcented, the former is of more humble growth, its branches more fpreading, its bloffoms fmall than thofe of the latter, the flowers of which have ufually a greater portion of the yellow tint, and the fmell of the other fo modified as to be far lefs difagreeable; fweet-fcented we fear it can fcarcely be called: from the feed of both forts fome flowers will be produced extremely double, and others fingle.

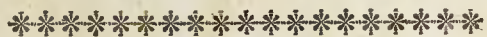
MILLER recommends the feed to be frequently changed, to prevent them from degenerating.

It is one of our tender annuals which require to be raifed on a gentle hot-bed, if we are defirous of having them early; if that be not an object, they may be fown under a common hand-glafs on a warm border the beginning of May, and, when large enough, planted out in the flower-beds, where they are to remain.

DODONÆUS obferves, that the leaves, if held up to the light, appear as if perforated; and he adduces fome instances, which prove the plant to be of a poisonous nature.



LOTUS TETRAGONLOBUS. WINGED  
LOTUS.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Legumen cylindricum strictum. Alæ sursum longitudinaliter  
conniventes. Cal. tubulosus.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LOTUS *tetragonolobus* leguminibus solitariis membranaceo-  
quadrangulis, bractæis ovatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.*  
*p. 691. Ait. Hort. Kew. p. 91.*

LOTUS *ruber* filiqua angulosa. *Bauh. Pin. 332.*

LOTUS *pulcherrima* tetragonolobus. *Comm. Hort. 91. t. 26.*

PISUM *quadratum*, the crimson-blossom'd or square-codded  
Pease. *Park. Parad. p. 338.*

A common annual in our gardens, where it has been long  
cultivated; is a native of Sicily, and flowers in the open  
borders in July and August; requires the same management  
as other hardy annuals.

MILLER observes, that it was formerly cultivated as an  
esculent plant, the green pods being dressed and eaten as  
peas.





EPIDENDRUM COCHLEATUM. TWO-LEAV'D  
EPIDENDRUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Nectarium* turbinatum, obliquum, reflexum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

EPIDENDRUM *cochleatum* foliis oblongis geminis glabris striatis bulbo innatis, scapo multifloro, nectario cordato. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 819. Ait. Hort. Kew. V. 3. p. 303.*  
HELLEBORINE cochleato flore. *Plum. Sp. 9. u. 185. fig. 2.*

Plants which draw their support from other living ones, of which there are numerous instances, are by Botanists termed parasitical, and of this kind are most of the present family; deriving their generic name, which is of Greek extraction, from growing on trees, into the bark of which they fix their roots; some of them are also found to grow on dead wood, as the present plant, which is described by Sir HANS SLOANE, in his history of Jamaica, *V. 1. p. 250. t. 121. f. 2.* as not only growing plentifully on trees, but also on the palifadoes of St. Jago de la Vega.

Instances of these plants flowering in England are very rare; Commodore GARDNER, in the year 1789, presented to the Apothecaries company some roots of this plant, taken up in the woods of Jamaica with great care, and which being successfully treated by Mr. FAIRBAIRN in their garden at Chelsea, one of them threw up a flowering stem last February, from whence our drawing was made.

Mr. FAIRBAIRN planted the roots in pots of earth, composed of rotten wood and decayed leaves, plunging them into the tan-bed of a pit of considerable size.

In its fructification, the Epidendrum obviously agrees with the Orchis tribe, but differs essentially in the œconomy of its roots; in the Orchis the roots spring from the crown of the bulb, which is formed in the earth; in the Epidendrum the bulb, or the part which appears to be analogous to a bulb, though of a green colour, is produced above ground, while the roots or fibres proceed from below it.



Tab April 1791 by W. Curtis S. George's Crescent.





BULBOCODIUM VERNUM. VERNAL  
BULBOCODIUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* infundibuliformis, hexapetala: unguibus angustis  
flaminiferis. *Capsula* supera.

• *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BULBOCODIUM *vernum* foliis lanceolatis. *Linn. Syst. Veg.*  
*ed.* 14. *Murr.* p. 320. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* v. 1.  
p. 421. *Retz. Obs. Bot. Fasc.* 2. t. 1.

COLCHICUM *vernum hispanicum.* *Baub. Pin.* 69.  
Medowe Saffron of the spring. *Park. Parad.* p. 158-159. f. 7.

The excellent and learned CLUSIUS, in the second appendix to his history of rare plants, gives a very good figure of this plant, both in flower and seed, accompanied with its history; our PARKINSON also represents it in his *Parad. terr.* and gives such a minute description of it, as convinces us he must have cultivated it at the time he wrote: Mr. MILLER appears not to have been well acquainted with it, or he would not have described its root to be like that of the Snowdrop; had he said Colchicum, he would not have misled: RETZIUS also in his *Bot. Obs.* gives a figure of it with the flower dissected.

The *Bulbocodium*, of which there is only one species, is a mountainous plant, a native of Spain, and flowers in the open ground at the same time as the Crocus, for a purple variety of which it might easily be mistaken at first sight; but it differs from the Crocus in having six stamina, and from the Colchicum, to which it is very nearly allied, in having one style instead of three.

It is at present a rare plant in our gardens, which we attribute to its bulbs not admitting of much increase, as well as to its being liable to be killed by frost, and hence requiring more care than it may be thought entitled to from its appearance.

It varies in the colour of its flowers.



## SAPONARIA OCYMOIDES. BASIL SOAP-WORT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 1-phyllus, nudus. *Petala* 5 unguiculata. *Caps.* oblonga 1-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SAPONARIA *Ocymoides* calycibus cylindricis villosis, caulibus dichotomis procumbentibus. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. Jacq. Fl. Austr. v. 5. app. t. 23. Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 2. p. 87.*

LYCHNIS vel *Ocymoides* repens montanum. *Baub. Pin. 206.*

The *Saponaria Ocymoides* has been figured in the appendix to the fifth volume of the *Flora Austriaca* in its wild state, as in similar works every plant is expected to be; our figure represents a branch of it only, taken (as all ours in this work professedly are) from a garden specimen which grew on a wall of a particular construction in our garden at Brompton, and of which it was the principal ornament through the months of May, June, and July, during most of which time it was covered with a profusion of bloom\*.

Though it produces blossoms in abundance, it affords but little seed, but may be increased by slips or cuttings.

It is a hardy perennial, a native of France, Italy, Switzerland, and Carinthia, loves a pure air and a dry situation†, grows best among rocks, stones, or out of a wall, and certainly is one of the best plants imaginable for ornamenting of rock-work.

I received seeds of it, and many other rare plants, from my very kind friend Mr. DAVAL, of Orbe, in Switzerland.

\* Pulcherrimos et latissimos in rupibus cespites efficit. *Haller.*

† Delectatur solo duro, arenoso, umbroso sylvarum. *Jacquin.*





OXALIS VERSICOLOR. STRIPED-FLOWER'D  
WOOD-SORREL.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. Petala unguibus connexa. Caps. angulis  
dehiscens, 5-gona.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OXALIS *versicolor* caule erecto hirsuto, pedunculis unifloris,  
foliis ternatis: foliolis linearibus callosis. Linn.  
*Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 114. p. 434. Ait. Hort.  
Kew. v. 2. p. 114.*

OXYS *Africana* foliis tenuissimis, flore amplo versicolore.  
*Pluk. Amaltb. 169. t. 434. f. 5.*

OXYS *Africana* foliis tenuissimis in summitate caulis. *Raii  
Suppl. 598.*

The *Oxalis versicolor* is considered as one of the most beautiful of the many species cultivated in gardens; and, though well known to, and described by several of the older Botanists, has graced our collections but a few years, being introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, from the Cape (where, as well as in Ethiopia, it grows spontaneously) by Mr. MASSON, in the Year 1774.

Many of this genus flower early in the spring, the season in which this species also puts forth its blossoms, but by dexterous management it may be made to flower during most of the year; and this is effected by placing the pea-like tubera or knobs which the root sends forth, and by which the plant is propagated, in pots filled with loam and bog-earth at stated distant periods.

Like most of the Cape plants, it is well adapted to the greenhouse, and succeeds best when placed on a front shelf of the house, where it can have plenty of light and air; some keep it in the stove, but there the plant is drawn up, and the flowers lose a part of their brilliancy: in no situation do they ever expand but when the sun shines on them; this is the less to be regretted, as they are most beautiful when closed.



Publ. May 1 1791 by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> George's Crescent





COREOPSIS VERTICILLATA. WHORLED  
COREOPSIS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

*Generic Character.*

*Receptaculum* paleaceum. *Pappus* bicornis. *Calyx* erectus, polyphyllus, basi radii patentibus cinctus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

COREOPSIS *verticillata* foliis decomposito-linearibus. *Lim.*  
*Syst. Veg.* ed. 14. *Murr.* p. 782.

COREOPSIS foliis verticillatis linearibus multifidis. *Gronov.*  
*Fl. Virgin.* p. 131.

DELPHINII vel mei foliis planta ad nodos positis caule singulari. *Clayt.* n. 308.

---

The *Coreopsis verticillata* is a hardy, perennial, herbaceous plant, a native of North-America; producing its blossoms, which are uncommonly showy, from July to October, and is readily propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

It grows to a great height, and is therefore rather adapted to the shrubbery than the flower-garden.

CLAYTON remarks, that the petals, though of a yellow colour, are used by the inhabitants to dye cloth red.



HYACINTHUS BOTRYOIDES. GRAPE  
HYACINTH.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* campanulata : Pori 3 melliferi germinis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HYACINTHUS *botryoides* corollis globosis uniformibus,  
foliis canaliculato-cylindricis strictis. *Linn.*  
*Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 336. Aiton*  
*Hort. Kew. v. 1. p. 459.*

HYACINTHUS *racemosus* cæruleus major. *Baub. Pin. 42.*

HYACINTHUS *Botroides* cæruleus amœnus.

The skie-coloured grape-flower. *Park. Par. p. 114. p. 113. f. 5.*

The *Hyacinthus botryoides*, a native of Italy, and cultivated in the time of GERARD and PARKINSON, is now become scarce with us, being only to be accidentally met with in long-established gardens; we first saw it in the garden of our very worthy and much valued friend, Mr. JOHN CHORLEY, of Tottenham, to whose lady my collection stands indebted for several rare and valuable plants.

This species increases sufficiently fast by offsets, but in the open border does not very readily produce flowering stems: as both it and the *racemosus* are apt to become troublesome in a garden from their great increase, we would recommend their hulks to be placed in moderately sized pots filled with light earth, and plunged in the borders where they are designed to flower; in the autumn they should be regularly taken out, the offsets thrown away, and about half a dozen of the largest bulbs left, all of which will most probably flower at the usual time, the end of March or beginning of April.

PARKINSON, who most admirably describes this and the *racemosus*, enumerates three varieties, viz. the *white*, the *bluish-coloured*, and the *branched*; the first is frequently imported with other hulks from Holland, the second and third we have not seen; the latter, if we may judge from PARKINSON's *fig.* in his *Parad.* is a most curious plant, and was obtained, as CLUSIUS reports, from seeds of the white variety; whether it now exists is deserving of inquiry.

The *botryoides* differs from the *racemosus*, in having its leaves upright, its bunch of flowers smaller, the flowers themselves larger, rounder, of a paler and brighter blue.



Feb June 1791 by W. Curtis Sculp. G. Kneller del.



HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS. CHINA-ROSE  
HIBISCUS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* duplex, exterior polyphyllus. *Capsula* 5-locularis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HIBISCUS *Rosa Sinensis* foliis ovatis acuminatis ferratis, caule arboreo. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 629. Ait. Hort. Kew. p. 629.*

ALCEA *javanica* arborefcens, flore pleno rubicundo. *Breyn. cent. 121. t. 56.*

HIBISCUS *javanica*. *Mill. Dict. ed. 6. 4to. by whom cultivated in 1731.*



Edwards Pinx.

*Pub. June 1791 by W. Curtis. S. Georges Crofters.*

RUMPHIUS in his *Herbarium Amboinense* gives an excellent account of this beautiful native of the East-Indies, accompanied by a representation of it with double flowers, in which state it is more particularly cultivated in all the gardens in India, as well as China; he informs us that it grows to the full size of our hazel, and that it varies with white flowers.

The inhabitants of India, he observes, are extremely partial to whatever is red, they consider it as a colour which tends to exhilarate; and hence they not only cultivate this plant universally in their gardens, but use its flowers on all occasions of festivity, and even in their sepulchral rites: he mentions also an æconomical purpose to which the flowers are applied, little consistent with their elegance and beauty, that of blacking shoes, whence their name of *Rosæ calceolarie*; the shoes, after the colour is imparted to them, are rubbed with the hand, to give them a gloss, and which thereby receives a blueish tinge, to discharge which they have recourse to lemon juice.

With us it is kept in the stove, where it thrives and flowers readily during most of the summer; the single blossoms last but a short time, yet their superiority arising from the curious and beautiful structure of the interior parts of the flower, compensates for the shortness of their duration.

It is usually increased by cuttings.



N<sup>o</sup> 159



Edwards fecit

Tab June 1 1791 by W<sup>o</sup> Curtis Sculpsit S<sup>o</sup> George's Orange.

ALYSSUM SAXATILE. YELLOW ALYSSUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

*Generic Character.*

*Filamenta* quædam introrsum denticulo notata. *Silicula* emarginata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALYSSUM *saxatile* caulibus frutescentibus paniculatis, foliis lanceolatis mollissimis repandis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 590. Ait. Hort. Kew. p. 381.*

ALYSSUM *Creticum Saxatile*, foliis undulatis incanis. *Tourn. cor. 15.*

THLASPI *luteum leucoji folio.* *Bocc. mus. 79. t. 93.*

As this plant has very generally obtained in gardens and nurseries the name of yellow Alyssum, we have retained it; for though it is not the only one of the genus which produces yellow flowers, it may still be called yellow by way of eminence, such is the extreme brilliancy and profusion of its blossoms.

It is a native of Crete, and was first cultivated in this country by Mr. MILLER, in 1731\*, at Chelsea garden.

It begins to flower about the latter end of April, and continues to blossom through great part of May; and it is not uncommon for it to flower again in autumn.

If it has a pure air and a dry situation, it will grow in almost any soil.

The usual mode of propagating it is by slips, or cuttings.

As it is a small, shewy, hardy plant, and not disposed to over-run others, it is very suitable to embellish rock-work.

\* *Ait. Hort. Kew.*



PULMONARIA VIRGINICA. VIRGINIA  
LUNGWORT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* infundibuliformis fauce pervia. *Calyx* prismatico-pentagonus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PULMONARIA *Virginica* calycibus abbreviatis, foliis lanceolatis obtusifusculis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 187.

PULMONARIA non maculosa, floribus tubulosis longis pulcherrimis cæruleis, in panicula pendula congestis, foliis teneribus glabris latis obtusis, ad margines æqualibus, pediculis dilute purpureis infidentibus, radice crassa instar symphyti. Mountain Cowslip. *Clayt. Gron. Fl. Virg. p.* 25.

MILLER informs us in his Dictionary, that the *Pulmonaria Virginica* grows naturally upon mountains in most parts of North-America, that the seeds were sent many years since by Mr. BANISTER, from Virginia; and some of the plants were raised in the garden of the Bishop of London, at Fulham, where for several years it was growing.

Though a native of Virginia, it ranks with the hardy herbaceous plants of our gardens, and flowers in the open border about the middle of April; the blossoms before their expansion are of a reddish purple colour, when fully blown they become of a light bright blue, the foliage is glaucous, or blueish green; it is said to vary with white and flesh-coloured flowers.

In favourable seasons, the Flower-Garden owes much of its gaiety to this elegant plant, and at a time when ornament is most desirable.

It requires a pure air, and a situation moderately sheltered, as the cold easterly winds which too readily prevail in April, when it is in flower, are apt to deface it.

It is usually propagated by parting its roots in autumn, and is a free grower.





## AMYGDALUS NANA. DWARF ALMOND.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Cal. 5-fidus, inferus. Petala 5. Drupa nuce poris perforata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*AMYGDALUS *nana* foliis basi attenuatis. *Linn. Syst. Veg.*  
*ed. 14. Murr. p. 162. Pallas. Ross. 1. p. 12.*  
*t. 6.*AMYGDALUS *indica nana.* *Pluk. alm. 28. t. 11. f. 3.*ARMENIACA *perficæ* foliis, fructu exsucco. *Amm. Ruth.*  
*273. t. 30.*

The Dwarf Almond, a native of Russia and Tartary, is justly considered as one of our most ornamental shrubs; it rarely rises above the height of three feet, and hence becomes very suitable for the shrubbery of small extent. It flowers about the middle of April, somewhat later than the common Almond.

MILLER observes, that the roots are apt to put out suckers, by which the plant may be increased in plenty; and if those are not annually taken away, they will starve the old plant.

Cultivated in 1683, by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND. *Ait.*  
*Hort. Kew.*





SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. CANADA  
PUCCOON, or BLOODWORT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Cor. 8-petala. Cal. 2-phyllus. Siliqua ovata, 1-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SANGUINARIA *Canadensis*. *Lin. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr.*  
p. 489.

CHELIDONIUM *majus Canadense acaulon*. *Corn. Canad.*  
212.

RANUNCULUS *Virginienfis albus*. *Park. Theat.* 226.

SANGUINARIA *flore simplicis*. *Dill. Elth. t.* 252.



*S.T. Edwards fecit*

*Pub July 1795 by W. Carter S<sup>c</sup> George's College.*

Though the *Sanguinaria* cannot be considered as a handsome showy plant, yet we scarcely know its equal in point of delicacy and singularity; there is something in it to admire, from the time that its leaves emerge from the ground, and embosom the infant blossom, to their full expansion, and the ripening of its seed vessels.

The woods of Canada, as well as of other parts of North-America, produce this plant in abundance; with us it flowers in the beginning of April: its blossoms are fugacious, and fully expand only in fine warm weather. It is a hardy perennial, and is usually propagated by parting its roots in autumn; a situation moderately shady, and a soil having a mixture of bog-earth or rotten leaves in it suits it best.

Its knobby roots, when broken asunder, pour forth a juice of a bright red or orange colour, whence its name of *Sanguinaria*; with this liquid the Indians are said to paint themselves.

DILLENIUS has figured it in his admirable work, the *Hortus Elthamensis*, where three varieties of it are represented, viz. a large one, a small one, and one in which the petals are multiplied, but which can scarcely be called double.

It appears from MORISON\*, that the *Sanguinaria* was cultivated in this country in 1680, the date of his work.

\* Provenit sponte in America occidentali sive in Virginia seu Canada, unde semen ad nos delata, quibus propagata ejus sibi abundanter satis in hortulo suburbano Gul. Walker non longe a palatio Divi Jacobi, fito in vico ejusdem nominis Jacobeo dicto.



PHLOX DIVARICATA. EARLY-FLOWERING  
LYCHNIDEA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* hypocrateriformis. *Filamenta* inæqualia. *Stigma* 3-  
fidum. *Cal.* prismaticus. *Caps.* 3-locularis, 1-sperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PHLOX *divaricata* foliis lato-lanceolatis: superioribus al-  
ternis, caule bifido, pedunculis geminis. *Lim.*  
*Syst. Vegetab.* p. 199. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* p. 206.

LYCHNIDEA *virginiana*, alfine aquaticæ foliis, floribus in  
ramulis divaricatis. *Pluk. Mant.* 121 ?

Most of the plants of this genus are natives of North-  
America, and remarkable for their beauty; they were first  
introduced under the name of *Lychnidea*, which, though a  
Latin term, is now familiarized to the English ear.

Mr. AITON has given to this species the name of early-  
flowering, it coming much sooner into blossom than any of  
the others, beginning to flower in May with the yellow  
Alyssum; its blossoms, however, are not of so long duration,  
nor so ornamental as some others of the same family.

It seldom exceeds a foot in height, and, on this account,  
may be regarded as a suitable rock-plant.

It rarely ripens its seeds with us, but is readily increased  
either by cuttings or layers; succeeds best in a pure air and  
a situation moderately dry.

Like most other American plants, it is of modern intro-  
duction, was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1758, and figured  
in his *Icones*.



*Revised from the original* Pub. Aug 1791 by W. Curtis S<sup>t</sup> Georges Crescent.





Edwards fecit

Sub Aug 1 1791 by W. Curtis S. Georges Crescent.

RANUNCULUS GRAMINEUS. GRASS-LEAVED CROWFOOT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5 intra unguis poro mellifero. *Semina* nuda.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RANUNCULUS *gramineus* foliis lanceolato linearibus indivisis, caule erecto lævissimo paucifloro. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed 14. Murr. p. 515. Ait. Hort. Kew. p. 265.*

RANUNCULUS *gramineo folio bulbosus. Baub. Pin. 181?*

RANUNCULUS *montanus folio gramineo. Baub. Pin. 180.*

RANUNCULUS *gramineus.*

*Grass leaved Crowfoot. Park. Parad. p. 218. 221. f. 1.*

This species of Ranunculus, an inhabitant of the dry pastures of the South of France and Italy, and a hardy herbaceous plant of ready growth, recommends itself by the earliness of its flowering and the delicate glaucous colour of its foliage.

PARKINSON figures it with double flowers, though he describes it with semi-double ones only; we have not observed either of these varieties in the gardens about London, they have most probably fallen victims to the rage for novelty, at the shrine of which many a fair and goodly flower is yearly sacrificed.

It flowers towards the end of April, and is propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

The synonyms of this and other species of Ranunculus described in GERARD'S *Fl. Gallopr.* are very inaccurately quoted in Professor MURRAY'S edition of the *Syst. Vegetab.*



V100



P. Howard fecit

Pub. Aug 1791 by W. Curtis. S. George's Crescent.

PELARGONIUM CORDIFOLIUM. HEART-LEAVED GERANIUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus; lacinia suprema, desinente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, secus pedunculum decurrentem. Cor. 5-petala, irregularis. Filam. 10 inæqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) castrata. Fructus 5-coccus, rostratus: rostra spiralia introrsum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM cordatum umbellis multifloris, foliis cordatis acutis dentatis, petalis inferis linearibus acutis. Ait. Hort. Kew. p. 427.

GERANIUM cordifolium. Caran. Diss. p. 240. t. 117. f. 3.

Our readers are here presented with the figure of another Geranium of modern introduction, not enumerated by LINNEUS or MILLER, and which in point of beauty, duration of flowering, and facility of culture, is equal to most.

It was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774.

There are several varieties of it, but the one here figured is the most beautiful.

It strikes readily from cuttings, by which it is usually propagated.

Requires the same treatment as the more common Geraniums, and flowers from March to July.



CHEIRANTHUS MARITIMUS. MEDITERRANEAN STOCK.

\*\*\*\*\*

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Germen utrinque denticulo glandulato. Cal. clausus: foliolis duobus basi gibbis. Semina plana.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHEIRANTHUS maritimus foliis ellipticis obtusis nudis scabriusculis, caule diffuso scabro. Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 597. Mantiss. p. 568. Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 2. p. 395.

LEUCOJUM minus flore violaceo. Barr. Ic. 1127.

LINNÆUS has described this plant minutely in his Mantissa Plant. so that no doubt remains of its being his maritimus.

With us, it has been customary for Gardeners and Nurserymen to distinguish this species by the name of Virginia Stock, a name highly improper, as it is found to be a native of the Mediterranean coast.

The blossoms which this plant first puts forth are of a lively red, in a few days they become of a blueish purple colour; to this variety of hues the plant owes its chief beauty.

Being of humble growth, and producing a profusion of bloom, which is of long duration, it is frequently used as an edging to borders, and sometimes sown in little patches with other annuals; in whatever way used, it contributes greatly to enliven the borders of the flower-garden.

It is one of those annuals whose seeds should be sown in the autumn, as it thereby comes much forwarder into bloom, and its blossoms are more lively than those arising from seeds sown in the spring; by varying the time of sowing, it may be had to flower in spring, summer, and autumn.

Small pots of it in bloom have a pretty appearance, and may be used to decorate the windows of those who reside in cities or great towns, where the pleasures of the garden are not to be enjoyed.



Pub Sep 3 1792 by W. Curtis S. George's Crescent.



SOPHORA TETRAPTERA. WINGED-PODDED  
SOPHORA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 5-dentatus, superne gibbus. *Cor.* papilionacea: alis  
longitudine vexilli. *Legumen.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SOPHORA *tetraptera* foliis pinnatis foliolis numerosis  
(17—19) lanceolato-oblongis villosiusculis:  
leguminibus membranaceo-quadrangulis, caule  
arboreo. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p. 43.*

SOPHORA *tetraptera.* *Job. Miller ic. tab. 1.*

The magnificent and highly curious species of *Sophora* here represented, is one of the many plants discovered by Sir JOSEPH BANKS at New-Zealand, where it forms a tree of a considerable size.

A finer sight can scarcely be imagined than a tree of this sort, extending to a great breadth on a wall with a western aspect, in the Apothecaries Garden at Chelsea, where it was planted by Mr. FORSYTH about the year 1774, and which at this moment (April 28, 1791) is thickly covered with large pendulous branches of yellow, I had almost said golden flowers; for they have a peculiar richness, which it is impossible to represent in colouring; in the winter care is taken to cover it carefully with mats, lest it should suffer from any extraordinarily severe weather.

It usually produces a few seed vessels of an uncommon form, having four wings, whence its name of *tetraptera*; from some of the seeds which have ripened in this country plants have been raised, and by these the plant is found to be propagated with the most success; it may also be increased by cuttings and layers.



*Enam. 1791*

*Pub. Sep 1 1791 by W. Curtis Sculp. S. George's Crescent.*



176



*Iris pavonia*. Art. Sept. 1765 by W. Clouet. Sculp. Goussier. Crepelle.

IRIS PAVONIA. PEACOCK IRIS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-petala inæqualis, *Petalis* alternis geniculato-patentibus, *Stigmata* petaliformia; cucullato-bilabiata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS *pavonia* imberbis folio lineari glabro, scapo subunifloro. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 92.

We have our doubts whether the plant here figured be the *pavonia* of the *Systema vegetabilium*, as it does not accord so well with the description there given, as we could wish; as such however it has been regarded by some here, and it must be allowed to answer extremely well to the name.

It is a small delicate Iris, about a foot and a half high, with very narrow leaves, bearing on the top of the stalk one or at most two flowers, three of the petals are large and white, with a brilliant blue spot at the base of each, edged on the outer side with deep purple; the delicacy of the flower, and the eye-like spot at the base of three of the petals, render it one of the most striking plants of the genus.

The figure here given was drawn from a plant which flowered with Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. last June, who received it from Holland, and treat it in the same way as their Cape bulbs, of which country it is said to be a native.

It is not mentioned either in Mr. MILLER's *Gardener's Dictionary*, or the *Hortus Kewensis*.



## IXORA COCCINEA. SCARLET IXORA.

\*\*\*\*\*

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, infundibuliformis, longa, supera, Stamina supra  
faucem. Bacca 4-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXORA *coccinea* folijs ovalibus semiamplexicaulibus, floribus  
fasciculatis. Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. Ait.  
Hort. Kew. p. 148.

JASMINUM indicum, lauri folio, inodorum umbellatum,  
floribus coccineis. Pluk. alm. 196. t. 59. f. 2.

CERASUS zeylanica humilis sylvestris, floribus holosericeis  
intense rubris umbellatim congestis, fructibus  
nigris. Mus. Zeyl. p. 15.

FLAMMA SYLVARUM Rumph. Amb. 4. p. 105. t. 46.

It will appear strange, we presume, to most of our readers, when they are informed, that the *Ixora coccinea*, a plant at present in few hands, and which a short time since was sold in some of our nurseries for five guineas, should have been known in this country a hundred years ago; and yet Mr. AITON, who has so laudably exerted himself, in ascertaining the precise period, when most of the exotics cultivated in the royal garden at Kew first made their appearance in Great-Britain, informs us on very respectable authority, that this plant was introduced by Mr. BENTICK in 1690.

There is every reason to suppose, that this splendid exotic did not long survive its introduction; on inquiry, we learn that it was reintroduced about fifteen years ago, by the late Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL, a name, to medicine and botany ever dear, in whose rich and magnificent collection at Upton it was first known to flower; about the same time, the late Mr. THOBURN, Nurseryman at Brompton, raised a few *Ixoras* from foreign seeds, and from these (an accident having happened to the plant which was Dr. FOTHERGILL'S) are said to have arisen the plants at present in this country.

Both





Both RHEEDE and RUMPHIUS describe and figure this plant in their respective works, the *Hortus Malabaricus* and *Herbarium Amboinense*; it is mentioned also by several other authors: from their various accounts we discover, that in different parts of India, where it grows wild, it forms a slender shrub, or tree, about six feet high, rising generally with a single stem; that its clusters of flowers, seen from afar, are so brilliant as to resemble a burning coal, especially in a dark wood, whence its name of *Flamma Sylvarum*; that it grows in the woods, and flowers in September and October, producing a black fruit, the size of small cherries, on which the peacocks are supposed to feed, and from whence they have obtained the name of *Cerasa Pavonina*. The Chinese call it *Santanboa*; with them it produces flowers and fruit the year through, and they hold the blossoms in such veneration, as to use them in the sacrifices they make to their idol IXORA, whence LINNÆUS has taken the name applied by him to this genus. The root is said to possess some acrimony, and to be made use of by the natives in curing the tooth-ach.

It is customary in this country, to treat the *Ixora* as a stove plant; perhaps it may be less tender than we are aware of; it flowers in July and August, but has not been known to produce fruit; is increased from cuttings, without much difficulty.

Our drawing was taken from a small but very healthy plant in the stove of Mr. WHITLEY (late THOBURN and WHITLEY, Brompton).

LINNÆUS describes, and some authors figure this plant with stipulæ, which our plant had not, not being arrived at an age, perhaps, to produce them.



DRABA AIZOIDES. SENGREEN DRABA, or  
WHITLOW-GRASS.



*Class and Order.*

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

*Generic Character.*

*Silicula* integra, ovali-oblonga: valvis planiusculis, dissepimento parallelis. *Stylus* nullus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DRABA *aizoides* scapo nudo simplici, foliis ensiformibus carinatis ciliatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. Murr. p. 372. Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 2. p. 372.*

SEDUM *alpinum hirsutum luteum.* *Baub. Pin. 284.*

LEUCOJUM *luteum aizoides montanum.* *Col. Eclor. 2. p. 62.*

The plant here figured, a native of the German Alps, is one of those whose beauty cannot be shewn in a small detached piece of it; to be admired, it must be seen in a tuft of some considerable size, which it is much disposed to form when growing among rock-work, for which, like many other small Alpine plants, it is well suited; thus elevated above the surface of the ground, the various beauties of this humble race are more distinctly seen, and their curious structure more readily inspected.

This species is the more to be esteemed, as it flowers very early in the spring, in March, and the beginning of April, and continues in blossom about six weeks.

LINNÆUS originally confounded it with a similar plant, the *Draba alpina*, a mistake since rectified in his *Manuscript Plant. p. 91.*



*Ab Orig 11791 by W Curtis S<sup>t</sup> Georges Crestant.*





Edwards Scult

Pub Oct 1 1791 by W Curtis S George's Crescent

IXIA CHINENSIS. CHINESE IXIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, campanulata, regularis. Stigmata 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA chinensis foliis ensiformibus; floribus remotis, panicula dichotoma, floribus pedunculatis. Linn. Sp. Pl. v. 1. p. 52. Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 1. p. 62.

MORÆA chinensis caule compresso, foliis ensiformibus, panicula dichotoma, floribus pedunculatis. Murr. Syst. Vegetab. p. 93.

In that elaborate and inestimable work, the Hortus Malabaricus, we have a good figure of the plant here exhibited, accompanied by a minute description; the author informs us that it grows spontaneously in India, attaining the height even of five or six feet, and affecting a sandy soil; the natives consider it as an antidote to poisons in general, and regard the bruised root as peculiarly efficacious in curing the bite of the serpent, called Cobra de Copella.

We raised plants of it last year from seeds imparted to us by J. IBBETSON, Esq. of the Admiralty; this year, during the months of August and September, many of them have flowered, and capsules are forming which have every appearance of producing perfect seeds; the root of this plant is yellow, and tuberous like that of the Iris, the leaves also greatly resemble those of that tribe, it grows to the height of about three feet, and produces a considerable number of flowers in succession, each of which is of short duration.

The root and radical leaves as represented on the plate are much smaller than in plants which have been long established.

Our plants stood in pots in the open ground through the winter of 1790-1 without injury, but it must be remembered, that the weather during that period was uncommonly mild; it will be safest therefore to consider it as a tender herbaceous plant.

It differs so much in its fructification from many others of the genus, that Prof. MURRAY has considered it as a Moræa; with which, in our humble opinion, it has scarcely any affinity.



LAMIUM ORVALA. BALM-LEAVED  
ARCHANGEL, OR DEAD-NETTLE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMNASPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* labium superius integrum, fornicatum; lab. infer.  
2-lobum; faux utrinque margine dentata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LAMIUM *Orvala* foliis cordatis inæqualiter arguteque serratis, corollis fauce inflata, caulibus coloratis.

*Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 534.*

LAMIUM maximum sylvaticum alterum. *Baub. Pin. 231.*

GALEOPSIS maxima pannonica. *Clus. hist. 2. p. 35.*

Hungary Dead-Nettle, or the Dragon Flower. *Park. Parad. p. 385.*

Few of the plants of this genus have been thought to possess sufficient beauty for the flower-garden, the present one excepted, the magnificence of whose blossoms justly entitles it to rank with the more curious, if not the most beautiful of the vegetable tribes.

Though not common in our gardens, it has long been introduced, having been cultivated and accurately described, though badly figured, by PARKINSON in his *Parad. terr.*

It grows spontaneously in the woods of Italy and Hungary, and flowers with us about the latter end of April, at which time, if cold winds prevail, it is apt to be injured, unless placed in a sheltered part of the garden.

It may be propagated either by seeds, or by parting its roots in autumn, is a hardy plant and grows readily.





AITONIA CAPENSIS. CAPE AITONIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogyna. Cal. 4-partitus. Cor. 4-petala.  
 Bacca ficca, 4-angularis, 1-ocularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AITONIA *Capensis*. Linn. *Suppl. Pl.* p. 303. Linn. *Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. Murr. p. 612.

COTYLEDON foliis linearibus, flore quadrifido, fructu subrotundo. *Burm. Afric.* 53. t. 21. f. 2.



This genus, of which there is only one known species, has been named by the younger LINNÆUS, in honour of Mr. WILLIAM AITON, author of the *Hortus Kewensis*, and Botanic Gardener to his Majesty. The great length of time\*, Mr. AITON has been engaged in the cultivation of plants, the immense numbers which have been the constant objects of his care through every period of their growth, joined to his superior discernment, give him a decided superiority in the *prima facie* knowledge of living plants over most Botanists of the present day; his abilities in the other line of his profession, are displayed in the eulogies of all who have seen the royal collection at Kew, which he has the honour to superintend.

The Aitonia is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON, in the year 1774.

It is a green-house shrub of slow growth, seldom exceeding three feet in height; producing, when of sufficient age, flowers and fruit through most of the year; the fruit is a large dry angular berry, of a fine red colour.

Our drawing was made from a very fine plant, formerly Dr. FOTHERGILL'S, now in the collection of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kenfington.

It is only to be raised from seeds, which are sparingly produced in this country.

\* Mr. A. was a pupil of the celebrated Mr. MILLER.





Edwards Sculp.

Pub Nov 1 1791 by W. Curtis S<sup>r</sup> George's Crescent.

**BUDDLEA GLOBOSA. ROUND-HEADED  
BUDDLEA.**

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-fidus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Stamina* ex incisuris.  
*Capf.* 2-fulca, 2-locularis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BUDDLEA *globosa* foliis lanceolatis, capitulis solitariis. *Ait.*  
*Hort. Kew.* p. 150. V. 1.

BUDLEJA *globosa*. *Hope in Aët. Harlem, V. 20. part. 2. p.*  
*417. t. 11.*

PALQUIN *Feuil. it. 3. p. 51. t. 38.*

Mr. ADAM BUDDLE, in honour of whom the present genus has been originally named by Dr. HOUSTON, was an ingenious English Botanist, cotemporary with, and the friend of PETIVER; his name is often mentioned in the *Synopsis* of Mr. RAY and his *Hortus Siccus*, or dried collection of British plants, preserved in the British Museum, still resorted to in doubtful cases.

The present species not enumerated either by LINNÆUS or MILLER, is a native of Chili, and according to the *Hort. Kew.* was introduced by Messrs. KENNEDY and LEE, in 1774.

It has been customary, in consideration of its native place of growth, to treat it here as a green-house plant, for which situation it soon becomes unfit from its magnitude; some have ventured to plant it in the open borders in warm sheltered situations, where it has been found to succeed very well, producing its beautiful yellow blossoms in abundance; care must be taken, however, to guard it carefully from severe frosts, which are apt to destroy it.

It flowers in May and June, and is usually propagated by cuttings or layers.



KALMIA LATIFOLIA. BROAD-LEAV'D  
KALMIA.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 5-partitus. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis: limbo subtus quinquecorni. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

KALMIA *latifolia* foliis ovato-ellipticis ternis sparsisque, corymbis terminalibus. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 64. ed. 14. *Murr. Ait. Hort. Kew. V. 2.* p. 64.

ANDROMEDA foliis ovatis obtusis, corollis corymbosis infundibuliformis, genitalibus declinatis. *Fl. Virg.* 160.

CHAMÆDAPHNE foliis ternis, floribus bullatis. *Catesb. Car.* 11. t. 98.

CISTUS *chamærhododendros* Mariana *laurifolia*, floribus expansis, summo ramulo in umbellam plurimis. *Pluck. mant.* 49. t. 379. f. 6. The common Laurel, vulgarly called Ivy.

Professor KALM (in honour of whom LINNÆUS, as before has been observed, named this genus of plants) in his travels into North-America, published in English by Mr. FORSTER, relates that he found this species in various provinces of that extensive continent, as Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and New-York, growing most commonly on the sides of hills, sometimes in woods; that it flourished most on the northern sides of the hills, especially where they were intersected by rivulets; he observes, that when all the other trees had lost their ornaments, this enlivened the woods by the verdure of its foliage, and that about the month of May, it was covered with a profusion of blossoms of unrivalled beauty.

The





## CYTISUS LABURNUM. COMMON LABURNUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus:  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Legumen basi attenuatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYTISUS *Laburnum* racemis simplicibus pendulis, foliolis ovato-oblongis. *Linn. Syst. Veg.* p. 666. ed. 14.*Murr. Ait. Hort. Kew.* V. 3. p. 49.LABURNUM arbor trifolia anagyridi fimilis. *Baub. hist.* 2. p. 361.LABURNUM. Beane Trefoile. *Park. Parad.* p. 438.

Of the Laburnum, our nurseries afford two principal varieties, the broad and narrow-leav'd; the latter (which is the one here figured) Mr. MILLER was induced to make a species of under the name of *alpinum*; it certainly differs very materially from the broad-leav'd one, yet is most probably only a seminal variety; the Laburnum figured in its wild state by Professor JACQUIN, in his *Flora Austriaca*, has much broader leaves than ours, no mention is made by him of its being subject to vary.

Both MILLER and HANBURY recommend the Laburnum to be cultivated not only as an ornamental but as a timber tree, the wood having a very close grain, a good colour, and bearing a high polish; \* they urge in its favour, that it is very hardy, a quick grower, and one that will thrive in almost any soil; the latter says, it will become a timber tree of more than a yard in girt: whatever success may attend its cultivation for the more useful purposes, as a hardy, deciduous, ornamental tree, it has long been the pride of our shrubberies and plantations.

It blossoms in May, and is usually very productive of seeds, by which it may be propagated most readily.

Hares and rabbits being fond of its bark, do great damage to plantations of Laburnum, especially in severe weather; I remember somewhere to have read, that these animals will not touch a tree if foot has been placed about it; perhaps, a circle drawn round the base of the tree with the new coal tar, which has a powerful smell of long duration, might keep off these noxious animals.

\* MATTHIOLUS long since noticed the excellence of this wood, and speaks of it as being particularly used for making the best kind of bows: are our modern Toxophilites acquainted with this circumstance?



Publ. Dec. 1791 by W. Curtis, Sculp. et Georges Cröissant.





Pub. Dec. 1791 by W. Curtis St. Georges Crescent

The Professor does not mention the precise height which he had observed these trees to attain in North-America, but it is evident that they acquire a considerable thickness, as the wood of the root as well as the body of the tree is manufactured into various utensils by the natives, and by the Indians into spoons in particular, whence it has obtained the name of the *Spoon Tree*.

The leaves have been found to prove poisonous to kine, horses, and sheep, but the deer are observed to browse on them with impunity.

PETER COLLINSON, Esq. who was highly instrumental in enriching this country with the native plants of North-America, is said to have introduced this elegant species about the year 1734.

With us it succeeds best when planted with a northern aspect, well sheltered, in a soil composed of loam and bog earth, in a situation moderately moist, where the air is perfectly pure.

Being with difficulty propagated by suckers or layers, it is most commonly raised from American seeds.

[ 177 ]

KALMIA GLAUCA. GLAUCOUS KALMIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

KALMIA *glauca* foliis oppositis oblongis lævigatis, subtus glaucis, margine revolutis, corymbis terminalibus, ramulis ancipitibus. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V. 2. p. 64. tab. 8.*

This species (much inferior in size to the *latifolia*, as it rarely exceeds two feet in height) is a native of Newfoundland, where it was discovered by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. and by him introduced to this country in the year 1767.

It is of course not described by Mr. MILLER, nor is it mentioned in the 14th edition of LINNÆUS's *Syst. Vegetab.* by Professor MURRAY; in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, it is both described and figured.

It flowers in April and May, is propagated in the same manner and requires the same treatment as the *latifolia*.



HYPERICUM CORIS. HEATH-LEAV'D  
ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Neet.* 9. *Capsula.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HYPERICUM *Coris* floribus trigynis, calycibus ferrato-glandulosis, foliis subverticillatis. *Lin.*  
*Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 702.*

CORIS lutea. *Bauh. pin. 280.*

CORIS legitima, Ericæ fimilis. *Hon. Belli. ep. 1. ad Clus.*  
*Clus. op. V. 1. p. 299.*

CORIS. *Matthioli 939.*

---

There is an elegance and neatness in most of this tribe, and none possess those qualities in a greater degree than the present species, which is a charming little evergreen, admirably adapted for the greenhouse, as it forms a pretty bush, and flowers during most of the summer.

It grows spontaneously in the South of Europe, and many parts of the Levant; HONORIUS BELLUS, in his epistle to CLUSIUS (*vid. Clus. op.*) describes it as growing on the hilly parts of the island of Crete.

Mr. LEE, of Hammer-smith, received it about four years since from the Crimea.

It is propagated by cuttings.





## FUMARIA GLAUCA. GLAUCCUS FUMITORY.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA HEXANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* diphyllus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filamenta* 2, membranacea, *lingula Antheris* 3.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

FUMARIA *sempervirens* filiquis linearibus paniculatis, caule erecto. *Linn. Sp. Pl. V. 2. p. 984. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 837. Ait. Hort. Kew. V. 3. p. 2. Bastard Fumitory. Mill. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

FUMARIA *filiquosa sempervirens.* *Corn. Canad. 57. t. 57.*

The term *sempervirens* applied to this plant by LINNÆUS, originated in the description given of it by CORNUTUS; (*vid. Syn.*) the impropriety of calling an annual plant (for such it undoubtedly is with us, and must be in Canada, its native place of growth) an *evergreen*, has appeared to us too glaring to be continued; we have thought the promotion of the science required a change in the name, and have therefore altered it to that of *glauca*, as coinciding with the English name of *glaucous*, given it by Mr. AITON in his *Hortus Kewensis*; for to the delicate, pleasing, glaucous hue of its foliage, it owes its beauty, as much as to the lively colours of its blossoms.

It is a hardy annual, coming up spontaneously in the open border where it has once flowered and seeded, and sometimes reaching the height of two feet.

It flowers from June to September.

Mr. AITON informs us of its having been cultivated by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND in the year 1683. Strange! that it should yet be a rarity in our gardens.



*Pub. by W. Curtis sc. Geo. Crepin. Jan. 1. 1792*



AZALEA NUDIFLORA var. COCCINEA.  
SCARLET AZALEA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* campanulata. *Stamina* receptaculo inferta. *Caps.* 1-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

AZALEA nudiflora foliis ovatis, corollis pilosis, staminibus longissimis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 198. Ait. Hort. Kew. V. 1. p. 202.*

CISTUS virginiana, periclymeni flore ampliori minus odorato. *Pluck. Mant. 49.*



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crescent. Lond. 1792

Whether the variety of the Azalea nudiflora here figured, was originally introduced to this country by Mrs. NORMAN of Bromley in Kent, or Mr. BEWICK of Clapham in Surrey (both celebrated for their collections of American plants) we cannot with certainty assert; true it is, the Azalea coccinea was little known here till the sale of Mr. BEWICK'S plants in 1792; a considerable number of these shrubs formed the choicest part of that collection, and sold at high prices, one of them produced twenty guineas: prior to this period, Mr. BEWICK had presented one of the same sort of shrubs to Mr. THOBURN, the fruits of whose skill and assiduous care in the cultivation of American plants are apparent in his late nursery at Brompton, now Mr. WHITLEY'S, and from the produce of which plant our figure was taken.

The original species, found abundantly in the more southern parts of North-America, was introduced, according to Mr. AITON'S account, by PETER COLLINSON, Esq. about the year 1724.

Brilliance of colour and a happy combination of form, unite in rendering the variety here figured, one of the most beautiful plants in nature: yet it wants the fragrance of some of the varieties of the viscosa.

It flowers in June and continues in blossom about three weeks, requires a sheltered but not too shady a situation, rather dry than moist, and a soil composed of loam and bog earth, or rotten leaves.

The usual mode of propagating it is by layers; care must be taken not to remove the offspring too soon from the mother plant.



T H E  
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;  
O. R.,  
Flower-Garden Displayed :  
IN WHICH

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

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,  
Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according  
to the celebrated LINNÆUS ; their Places of Growth, and  
Times of Flowering :

TOGETHER WITH  
THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

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

---

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,  
Author of the *FLORA LONDINENSIS*.

---

V O L. VI.

---

“ nor thou disdain  
To check the lawless riot of the trees,  
To plant the grove, or turn the barren mould.  
O happy he! whom, when his years decline,  
His fortune and his fame by worthy means  
Attain'd, and equal to his moderate mind;  
His life approv'd by all the wife and good,  
Even envy'd by the vain) the peaceful groves  
Of Epicurus, from this stormy world,  
Receive to rest; of all ungrateful cares  
Abild'd, and sacred from the selfish crowd.  
Happiest of men! if the same soil invites  
A chosen few, companions of his youth,

“ Once fellow-rakes perhaps now rural friends;  
“ With whom in easy commerce to pursue  
“ Nature's free charms, and vie for Sylvan fame  
“ A fair ambition; void of strife, or guile,  
“ Or jealousy, or pain to be outdone.  
“ Who plants th' enchanted garden, who directs  
“ The vifo best, and best conducts the stream;  
“ Whose groves the fallest thicken, and ascend;  
“ Whom first the welcome spring salutes; who shews  
“ The earliest bloom, the sweetest proudest charms  
“ Of Flora; who best gives Pomona's juice  
“ To match the sprightly genius of Champain.”  
ARMSTRONG.

---

L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY STEPHEN COUCHMAN,

For W. CURTIS, N<sup>o</sup> 3, *St. George's-Crescent*, Black-Friars-Road;

And Sold by the principal Booksellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

M DCC XCIII.



COLUTEA FRUTESCENS. SCARLET BLADDER-  
SENNA.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Legumen* inflatum, basi superiore dehiscens.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

COLUTEA *frutescens* fruticosa, foliolis ovato-oblongis. *Line. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 668. Ait. Hort. Kew. V. 3. p. 56. Mill. Icon. 99.*

COLUTEA *æthiopica*, flore purpureo. *Breyn. Cent. 70. t. 29.*

Of the several species of Colutea cultivated in our gardens, the one here figured, is distinguished by the brilliancy of its flowers, the largeness of its pods, and the downy appearance of the under side of its leaves.

It appears from the *Hortus Kewensis* to have been cultivated by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND as long since as the year 1683, it was not however generally introduced to our gardens till the time of MILLER, who figured it in his *Icones*, it was then understood to be an Æthiopian plant; Mr. AITON since describes it as a native of the Cape also; of course, we find it more tender than most of its kindred, and hence it is usually regarded as a greenhouse plant; yet, as it is not destroyed by a small degree of frost, it will frequently, like the myrtle, survive a mild winter in the open border, especially if trained to a wall: it is rarely of more than two or three years duration.

It is readily raised from seeds sown in the open ground, plants from which flower the August following, and, in favourable seasons, ripen their seeds; in order, however, that they may ripen them with more certainty, MILLER, recommends the sowing them early on a gentle hot-bed.

A dry soil suits this species best.



Pub<sup>d</sup> by W Curtis S<sup>c</sup> Geo. Greville Feb. 1. 1792



## SALVIA AUREA. GOLDEN SAGE.

\*\*\*\*\*

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. inæqualis. Filamenta transverse pedicello affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SALVIA aurea foliis subrotundis integerrimis, basi truncatis dentatis. Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 71. Ait. Hort. Kew. V. 1. p. 45.

SALVIA Africana frutescens folio subrotundo glauco, flore magno aureo. Comm. Hort. 2. 183. t. 92.



Such as are delighted with the singular rather than the beautiful appearances of plants, cannot fail of ranking the present species of sage among their favourites.

It has been called *aurea*, from the colour of its flowers, *ferruginea* would perhaps have been more expressive of them; when they first open indeed they are of a yellow colour, but they quickly and constantly become of the colour of rusty iron.

The leaves are nearly round, and have a pleasing silvery hue; a few of them only, and those chiefly at the extremities of the young shoots, are of the form described by LINNÆUS in his specific character of the plant, and hence COMMELIN'S description (*vid. Syn.*) is to be preferred, as leading us with more certainty to a knowledge of the plant; the colour of the leaves, the colour and unusual magnitude of the blossoms, are indisputably the most striking features of the species, and therefore to be resorted to: for my own part, as a friend to the advancement of the science, rather than as the follower of this or that great man, I see no good reason why colour should not in many instances, especially where expressive characters are wanting, form a part of the specific character in plants, as well as in animals: we are told indeed of its inconstancy. I would ask—who ever saw the colour of the leaves or blossoms of the present plant to vary? and, on the contrary, who ever saw its leaves constant in their form?

The *Salvia aurea* is a native of the Cape, and was cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1731, it is a hardy greenhouse plant, is readily propagated by cuttings, and flowers from May to November.

If suffered to grow, it will become a shrub of the height of six or seven feet.



## SYRINGA VULGARIS. COMMON LILAC.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Cor. 4-fida. Capsula bilocularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*SYRINGA vulgaris foliis ovato-cordatis integris. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 57. Ait. Hort. Kerw. V. 1. p. 15.*SYRINGA cærulea. *Baub. Pin. 398.*

LILAC five Syringa cærulea.

The blew Pipe tree. *Park. Parad. p. 407.*

Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Gen. En. fecit Feb. 11, 1792.

Few shrubs are better known in this country than the Lilac\* few more universally cultivated; there is scarcely a cottage it does not enliven, or a shrubbery it does not beautify.

It has long had a place in our gardens; both GERARD and PARKINSON describe two sorts, the blue and the white; to these another sort is added by more modern writers, superior in beauty to the original, as producing larger bunches of flowers, of a brighter hue, having more of the purple tint, and hence called by some the purple Lilac. MILLER considers the three as different species.

The flowers of the Lilac possess a considerable degree of fragrance, but not of the most agreeable kind; our readers perhaps, will not be displeased to hear the opinion of old GERARD on this point, delivered in his own words:—"They have a pleasant sweet smell, but in my judgement they are too sweet, troubling and molesting the head in very strange manner: I once gathered the flowers, and laid them in my chamber window, which smelled more strongly after they had lain together a few hours, with such a pother and unacquainted favor, that they awaked me from sleep, so that I could not take any rest until I had cast them out of my chamber." \*

Though a native of Persia, it bears our severest winters without injury, has a pleasing appearance when in bud, flowers in May, and is readily propagated by suckers; but finer plants, in the opinion of MILLER, are raised from seeds.

It will grow in almost any soil or situation, even in London, but, to flower well, it must have a pure air.

\* The name, indeed, of one of our colours is taken from its blossoms.

\* This Quotation from Gerard referring to its Smell belongs to the Philadelphia coronarius or Mock-orange which both by him and Parkinson is called Syringa, & which led to the Mistake



IXIA CROCATA. SAFFRON-COLOUR'D IXIA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Cor. 6-partita, campanulata, regularis. Stigmata 3.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *crocata* foliis ensiformibus, floribus secundis corollæ basi hyalino-fenestratis. *Thunb. Diff. de Ixia. Lin. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 85.*

IXIA *crocata* foliis ensiformibus, floribus alternis, tubo longitudine bractearum, corollæ laminis ovatis integerrimis basi hyalinis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p. 60. V. 1.*

IXIA *planifolia*, caule multifloro spatha brevissima. *Mill. Ic. 160. t. 239. f. 2.*

To the Cape of Good Hope, that never-failing source of rare and beautiful plants, we are indebted for most of our Ixias, and among others for the present species, which though not of that value, nor possessing the delicacy or fragrance of the blossoms of some others, is a very desirable plant, not only as an object of curiosity, from the transparency of the base of the corolla, but as it adds much to the brilliancy of a collection, is easily obtained, and as easily propagated.

It flowers in May and June, but its flowering may be prolonged by putting its bulbs into pots at different periods, or accelerated by artificial heat.

It produces offsets more plentifully than many of the genus.

Mr. AITON informs us that it was cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1758, who figures it in his *Icnes.*



Pub. by W. Curtis. Sc. Geo. Engraved. Marc. 1792



CORONILLA VALENTINA. RUE-LEAVED  
CORONILLA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-labiatus:  $\frac{2}{3}$ : dentibus superioribus connatis. *Vexillum*  
vix alis longius. *Legumen* isthmis interceptum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CORONILLA *valentina* fruticosa, foliolis subnovenis, stipulis suborbiculatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.*  
14. *Murr. p.* 669. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V. 3. p.* 58.  
POLYGALA *valentina*. *Clus. hist. pl. rar. p.* 98. *fig. inf.*

The *Coronilla valentina* comes very near to the *glauca* already figured in this work, but may be distinguished by a little attention; the *valentina* has smaller leaves, which are more numerous, and more truly glaucous; the stipulæ, which in the *glauca* are small, narrow, and pointed, in the *valentina* are large, and almost round, and in the young plant are strikingly conspicuous; as the plant comes into flower, they drop off; the *valentina* is not so much disposed to flower the year through as the *glauca*, but produces its blossoms chiefly in May, June, and July; the flowers of the *glauca* are observed to smell more strongly in the day-time, those of the *valentina* at all times diffuse a very powerful odour, so as even to scent a small greenhouse; we have often been amused with hearing the different opinions entertained of this smell, some speaking of it in terms of rapture, others ready to faint when they approach it: the flowers of the *valentina* are more disposed to produce seed-vessels than those of the *glauca*, the seeds of which usually ripen well, and afford the means of increasing the plant most readily. To have a succession of small handsome bushy plants for the greenhouse, the old ones must either be frequently cut down, or young ones raised from seed, or cuttings, the stems as they grow up becoming naked at bottom.

It is a hardy greenhouse plant, and may be kept well enough through the winter in a common hot-bed frame, or planted against a south wall, and matted as myrtles usually are in such situations; we have known the *glauca*, treated in this way, prove a charming ornament.

It is a native of Spain, growing, as CLUSIUS informs us, by road-sides, in sandy places, and on the declivities of hills. Cultivated here in 1656, by J. TRADESCANT, jun. H. K.



*Publ. by W. Crocus & Co. Oxford. Mar. 1792.*



SELAGO OVATA. OVAL-HEADED SELAGO.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. Cor. tubus capillaris; limbus subæqualis. Sem. 1. f. 2.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SELAGO ovata spicis strobilinis ovatis terminalibus, foliis sparsis linearibus, caule fruticoso. L'Herit. Stirp. nov. tom. 2. t. 33. Ait. Hort. Kew. V. 2. p. 355. LIPPIA ovata capitulis ovatis, foliis linearibus integerrimis. Linn. Mant. p. 89.



LINNÆUS in his *Mantissa* has somewhat largely described this plant under the name of *Lippia ovata*, evidently from a dried specimen, which may account for the flowers being described of a dark violet colour; he recommends it to such as might have an opportunity of seeing the living plant, to observe if it was not referable to some other genus; accordingly Monf. L'HERITIER, who, when lately in England, saw it in flower in the royal garden at Kew, joined it to the genus *Selago*, retaining the trivial name of *ovata*, *bracteata* would perhaps have been a better name; for though its ovate inflorescence may be peculiar to the species, its bractæ or floral leaves are so very singular that they constitute the most prominent feature of the plant.

Mr. AITON informs us, that it was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774.

It recommends itself not so much on account of its beauty, as of the curious structure of its flowering spikes, and the fragrance of its blossoms.

It is a greenhouse plant, and flowers during most of the summer; its blossoms are white with a yellow spot on the two uppermost, and sometimes on all the segments of the corolla, and an orange spot at the mouth of the tube.

Is propagated by cuttings.



## IRIS SAMBUCINA. ELDER-SCENTED IRIS.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Cor. 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus.  
*Stigmata* petaliformia cucullato-bilabiata. *Thunb. Diff. de*  
*Iride.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS *sambucina* barbata, foliis ensiformibus glabris erectis  
brevioribus scapo multifloro, petalis deflexis planis.  
*Lin. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. Thunb. loc. cit. n. 10.*  
*Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 1. p. 69.*

IRIS *latifolia germanica*, sambuci odore. *Baub. Pin. 31.*  
IRIS *Camerarii* five *purpurea verficolor major*. The greater  
variable coloured purple Flower-de-Luce. *Park. Par.*  
*p. 181.*

This species of Iris, said to be a native of the South of Europe, derives its name from the smell of its flowers, which very much resembles that of elder in bloom.

It is one of the tallest and handsomest of the genus, in a rich moist soil acquiring the height of three feet or more; it is therefore more proper for the shrubbery than the flower-garden.

It flowers about the latter end of May, and is readily increased by parting its roots in autumn.

The Iris of PARKINSON, referred to in the synonyms, accords so exactly with our plant, in every circumstance but smell, which is not mentioned, that we have no doubt but it was cultivated in our gardens in his time.



Pub. by W. Curtis scilicet Crescent Apr. 1. 1792





Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crescent Apr. 1. 1793

CONVOLVULUS NIL. AZURE CONVULVULUS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CONVOLVULUS Nil foliis cordatis trilobis, corollis femi-  
quinquefidis, pedunculis petiolo bre-  
vioribus. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr.*  
*p. 209. Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 1. p. 209.*

CONVOLVULUS cæruleus hederaceo anguloso folio. *Bauh.*  
*Pin. p. 295.*

NIL Arab. *Ges. bor. Eyst.*

CONVOLVULUS Cæruleus. Blew Bindweed. *Ger. Herb. p.*  
*715. cum ic.*

CONVOLVULUS trifolius five hederaceus purpureus. The  
greater purple Bindweede or Bell-  
flower with cornered leaves. *Park.*  
*Parad. Pl. 361. fig. 2.*

All our writers on exotic botany treat of this plant, GERARD, one of the first, gives us the following account: "This beautiful Bindweed, which we call *Convolvulus Cæruleus*, is called of the Arabians *Nil*: of *Serapio*, *Hab al nil*, about Alepo and Tripolis in Syria, the inhabitants call it *Hafmisen*, the Italians *Campana azurea*, of the beautifull azured flowers, and also *Fior de notte*, bicaufe his beautie appeereth most in the night:" he informs us, that it grew in his garden, but perished before it ripened its seeds. PARKINSON says, it thrives remarkably well in our country, if the year be any thing kindly: MILLER informs us, that it is a native of Africa and America, extols it as one of the most beautiful of the genus; observes, that it is a very distinct species from the *purpurea*, of which it has been considered by some as a variety; that it will grow to the height of eight or ten feet, that in favourable seasons the seeds will ripen in the open air, and that it requires the same treatment as other annuals usually raised on a hot-bed. Mr. AITON considers it as a stove plant, as indeed most of our tender annuals properly are.

It flowers from July to September.

Though apparently common in our gardens formerly, it is now very rarely met with.





Pub. by W. Curtis Sculp. Great Britain 1792

ERICA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOWERED HEATH.

\*\*\*\*\*

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. Cor. 4-fida. Filamenta receptaculo inserta. Antheræ bifidæ. Caps. 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA grandiflora antheris muticis exsertis, corollis cylindraceis subincurvis glabris, stylo elongato, floribus axillaribus pedunculatis, foliis subsenis acerosis glabris. Ait. Hort. Kew. vol. 2. p. 25.

ERICA grandiflora foliis quaternis, stylo exserto, corolla cylindrica, calyce simplici, floribus lateralibus subcurvatis. Linn. Suppl. Pl. p. 223.

The Erica here figured, is one of the many new and beautiful species, which within these few years have been sent from the Cape by Mr. MASSON, and which have contributed so greatly to enrich the royal garden at Kew.

The description given of the grandiflora in the Suppl. Plant. accords so ill with our plant, that we should be led to consider it as another species, did not the respectable authority of the Hortus Kewensis silence all doubts on that head.

The blossoms of this species, whether we regard their magnitude, their colour, their smooth and glossy surface, or the regular position of the filaments, projecting beyond the corolla, and closing together by the antheræ, excite our notice, and claim our admiration.

Like every other heath, the hardy ones excepted, it is a greenhouse plant, and flowers from May to July.

Our drawing was made from a plant finely blown, in the choice collection of JAMES VERE, Esq. Kensington-Gore.



ORNITHOGALUM AUREUM. GOLDEN  
ORNITHOGALUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Cor. 6-petala, erecta, persistens, supra medium patens. Filamenta alterna basi dilatata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ORNITHOGALUM aureum foliis ovato-lanceolatis, albomarginatis, floribus racemosis confertis, filamentis nectario emarginato infidentibus.

We have bestowed on this plant the name of *aureum*, from the colour of its blossoms, which are usually of a bright orange or gold colour; in some specimens we have observed them of a paler hue, and consequently less beautiful.

This highly ornamental species is of modern introduction, having been received by Mess. LEE and KENNEDY, a few years since from the Cape, of which it is a native.

The root is a whitish bulb, resembling in size and shape that of the *Lachenalia tricolor*, figured on plate 82 of this work, from whence spring three or four smooth, somewhat fleshy, upright, dark-green leaves, about half an inch wide, and three or four inches long, edged with white, and, if magnified, appearing fringed with very fine hairs or villi; the stalk is naked, from eight to twelve inches high, supporting many flowers, which spring from the axæ of large, hollow, pointed bractæ, and which opening one after another, keep the plant a considerable time in flower; according to LINNÆUS'S generic character, every other filament should be dilated at the base, in the present species each filament is so, or rather fits as it were on a white glandular nectary, emarginated on the inside, and highly deserving of notice.

In the greenhouse, where this plant has hitherto been kept, its blossoms come forth as early as January and February, and continue for several months; they will long display their beauty, if the stem be cut off and put in a phial of water.

It is propagated by offsets from its bulbs, and has the appearance of being a plant of kindly growth and easy management.



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Soc. London May 1. 1798



PRIMULA MARGINATA. SILVER-  
EDGED PRIMULA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PRIMULA *marginata* foliis obovatis serrato-dentatis albo marginatis, scapo multifloro, involucri foliolis pedunculis brevioribus.

There is no difficulty in determining the British plants of this genus, but much in ascertaining many of the foreign ones: Professor JACQUIN has taken great pains to elucidate them in his *Miscel. Austr.* where fifteen are specifically described, none of which accord exactly with the plant here figured, which has every appearance of being a distinct species: in the *Hortus Kewensis* it is described as the *glutinosa* of the *Flora Austriaca*, with which it agrees in many respects, but specimens sent from Vienna shew it to be a different plant; in its farinaceous tendency it accords with the *Primula Auricula*, but is very unlike that plant as it is figured in its wild state by Prof. JACQUIN, in the *Fl. Austr.* the leaves being much narrower, the flowers larger, and of a different colour; it differs from *glutinosa* in the shortness of its involucre, from *villosa* (already figured) in having leaves much narrower, perfectly smooth in respect to villi, and in the colour of its blossoms, which approach that of the Lilac, but more especially in its disposition to become mealy, particularly on the edges of its leaves, between the serratures, where it is so strong as to make the leaf appear with a white or silvery edge; as this character is constant to it, and not to any other species of *Primula* that we are acquainted with, we have given to it the name of *marginata*.

Mr. LEE received it from the Alps in the year 1781, and it has continued in our gardens ever since unaltered by culture.

It is a very delicate pretty plant, with a pleasing musky smell, and flowers in March and April. To succeed in its cultivation, it should be placed in a pot of stiffish loam, mixed with one-third rotten leaves, bog earth, or dung, and plunged in a north border, taking care that it does not suffer for want of water in dry seasons; thus treated, it increases by its roots nearly as readily as the *Auricula*, and may be propagated by parting its roots early in April or September.



Pub. by W. Curtis del. from Copley's May 1. 1792.



CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE. TWO-LEAVED.  
LADY'S SLIPPER.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

Nectarium ventricosum, inflatum, cavum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CYPRIPEDIUM *acaule* radicibus fibrosis, foliis oblongis radicalibus. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V. 3. p. 303.*

HELLEBORINE *Calceolus* dicta, mariana, foliis binis e radice ex adverso prodeuntibus, flore purpureo. *Pluk. Mant. 101. t. 418. f. 1.*

CYPRIPEDIUM *humile* - Corolla labio superiore rhomboideo acuminato lateribus deflexo subtus carina angustissima obtusa, inferiore petalis longiore antice fisso. *Transact. Linn. Soc. V. 1. p. 76. t. 3. f. 4.*



*Pub. by W. Carter 15, New Croft St. May 7. 1792*

*Sanjour del.*

We have not figured the present species of *Cypripedium* so much on account of its beauty as of its rarity, for it is far less handsome than any of the other species that we are acquainted with.

It is a native of different parts of North-America, and flowers with us in May.

There is little difficulty in distinguishing it from the other foreign species, it has rarely more than two radical leaves, a very short flowering stem compared with the others, a large nectary in proportion to its size, which in the specimens we have seen has been divided on its upper part, through its whole length, so as in fact to destroy in a great degree that shoe or slipper-like form, from which this genus has taken its name.

Like the rest of the family, it requires a little extraordinary care in its culture; its roots should be placed in a pot filled with loam and bog-earth, or rotten leaves, well mixed, and plunged in a north border, where in severe seasons it will be proper to shelter it; if the whole border be formed of the same soil or compost, the pot will be less necessary.

Our drawing was made from a plant growing with Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kennington.





Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Gra. Crescent June 1. 1794

NARCISSUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS. NARROW-LEAVED NARCISSUS.

\*\*\*\*\*

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 6 æqualia. Nectario infundibuliformi, 1-phyllo. Stamina intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- NARCISSUS *poeticus* spatha uniflora, nectario rotato brevissimo scariofo crenulato. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 317. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 414.*
- NARCISSUS uniflorus, foliis ensiformibus, scypho brevissimo. *Hall. Hist. n. 1250.*
- NARCISSUS albus circulo purpureo. *Baub. Pin. p. 48. Magnol. Bot. Monsp. p. 181.*
- NARCISSUS *poeticus* medio purpureus. *Lob.*
- NARCISSUS medio purpureus. *Dod. Pempt. p. 223. f. 1.*
- NARCISSUS medio purpureus præcox. Timely purple ringed Daffodil. *Ger. Herb. p. 108. f. 2. also præcocior, fig. 3. and præcocissimus, fig. 4.*
- NARCISSUS medio purpureus præcox. The early purple ringed Daffodil. *Park. Parad. p. 76. t. 75. f. 3.*
- NARCISSUS latifol. classis altera, lin. 7. alterum vero, &c. *Clus. Hist. Pl. rar. lib. 2. p. 156.*

Under the name of *poeticus* three different species of *Narcissus*, to us appearing perfectly distinct (though similar in many respects) and regarded as such by the old Botanists, have been confounded by the moderns, viz.

- Narcissus albus circulo purpureo, v et vi.....
- Narcissus albus magno odore flore circulo pallido, } C. Bauh.
- Narcissus pallidus circulo luteo .....
- Narcissus medio purpureus præcox, ————
- Narcissus medio purpureus ferotinus, ———— } Park Parad.
- Narcissus medio luteus vulgaris, ————

The



The first of these, the one here figured is evidently the *poeticus* of LINNÆUS, judging by the authors to whom he refers in the third edition of his *Spec. Pl.* which are indeed few in number, and confined chiefly to *Baub. Pin.* and *Dodonæus*; of the second, and third, he takes no notice.

The two former ones of these have the greatest affinity, inasmuch as they both produce for the most part only one flower, of a white colour, having a very short nectary, edged with orange; to both of these LINNÆUS's specific description is equally applicable, as well as the trivial name of *poeticus*, given them indiscriminately by several of the old Botanists, some regarding the first, some the second, as the plant mentioned by THEOCRITUS\*, VIRGIL†, and OVID‡; unfortunately both of them are found to grow in the same meadows, and have the same obvious appearances, it is therefore utterly impossible to say which of the two was the Narcissus of the poets; if we have the greatest difficulty in ascertaining what the plants were of the *Botanists* of those times, how are we to discover what the *Poets* meant, who with very few exceptions have been unpardonably inattentive to the appearances of nature. Since then the term *poeticus* is equally suitable to both, and as there cannot be two plants with the same name, we have thought it best to get rid of it altogether, and substitute others which tend in a certain degree to discriminate the several species, denominating the

- 1st. *angustifolius*.
- 2d. *majalis*.
- 3d. *biflorus*.

The *angustifolius* here figured is a native of the South of Europe, and said by MAGNOL and CLUSIUS to grow spontaneously in the meadows about Narbonne and Montpellier.

It flowers in our gardens early in April, about a month before the *biflorus*, and full six weeks sooner than the *majalis*, increases readily by offsets, and succeeds best in a soil that is moderately moist. In what respects it differs from the two others, will be mentioned when they come to be figured.

\* Florida sed postquam venere in prata puellæ,  
His illa, hæc aliis se floribus oblectabant;  
Narcisso illa quidem bene olente, atq; illa Hyacintho.

† Pro molli Viola, pro purpureo Narcisso,  
Carduus et spinis surgit Paliurus acutis.

‡ Nusquam corpus erat, croceum pro corpore florem  
Inveniunt, foliis medium cingentibus albis.



## FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS. CROWN IMPERIAL.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-petala, campanulata, supra unguis cavitate nectarifera.  
*Stam.* longitudine corollæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

FRITILLARIA *imperialis* racemo comoso inferne nudo,  
 foliis integerrimis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.*  
 14. *Murr. p.* 324. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 432.  
 LILIUM five Corona Imperialis. *Baub. Pin. p.* 79.  
 TUSAI five Lilium Perficum. *Clust. Hist. 1. p.* 127.  
 CORONA IMPERIALIS. The Crowne Imperiall. *Park.*  
*Par. p.* 27. *tab.* 29. *f.* 1.

The Crown Imperial, a native of the East, most probably of Persia, was introduced according to DODONÆUS, into the gardens of the emperor and some of the nobility at Vienna in 1576; it appears to have been cultivated here as early as 1596: both GERARD and PARKINSON describe it minutely, the latter on account of its "stately beautifulness, gives it the first place in his garden of delight."

It flowers usually in the beginning of April; the whole plant sends forth a strong unpleasant smell, compared by most writers to that of a fox, perceptible when you approach it; to this effluvia PARKINSON endeavours to reconcile us by saying that it is not unwholesome; it is so disagreeable however, that few choose to have many of these plants, or those in the most frequented parts of their gardens, yet it ought not to be proscribed, for independent of its beauty, there is much in it to admire, and especially its singular Nectaria, which in the form of a white glandular excavation decorate the base of each petal; in these usually stands a drop of clear nectareous juice; the peduncle or flower-stalk which bends downwards when the plant is in flower, becomes upright as the seed ripens.

Of





Of this plant, as of all others which have long been objects of culture, there are many varieties; those most generally cultivated in our gardens are the common orange-flowered single and double, yellow single and double, gold-striped leaved, and silver-striped leaved; the Dutch in their catalogues enumerate thirteen varieties.

Luxuriant plants will sometimes produce a second and even a third whorl or crown of flowers, and the flat-stalked ones which are monsters, have been known to produce seventy-two blossoms, but none of these are found to be constant.

The Crown Imperial, though a native of a much warmer climate than ours, is a hardy bulb, and not very nice in regard to soil, succeeds best in such as is stiffish, enriched with manure, and placed in a sheltered situation.

Is propagated by offsets, which are produced in tolerable abundance.





Pub. by W. Curtis Sculp. Crispent June 1. 1792.

CHEIRANTHUS MUTABILIS. CHANGEABLE  
WALL-FLOWER.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

*Generic Character.*

*Germen* utrinque denticulo glandulato. *Cal.* clausus foliolis duobus basi gibbis. *Sem.* plana.

*Specific Character.*

CHEIRANTHUS *mutabilis* foliis lanceolatis acuminatis argute serratis, caule frutescente, filiquis pedunculatis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 2. p. 395.*

The present species of *Cheiranthus*, unknown both to MILLER and LINNÆUS, was first described in the *Hortus Kewensis* of Mr. AITON, who informs us that it was introduced to the Royal Garden in 1777, and found wild in the Island of Madeira by Mr. MASSON.

Its chief merit as an ornamental plant consists in its early flowering; its blossoms which are shewy contribute to enliven the green-house in March and April; on their first expanding, they are white, in some plants (for they are subject to great variation) inclined to yellow, in a few days they become purple; to this change of colour observable also in the *Cheiranthus maritimus* already figured, it owes its name of *mutabilis*.

In sheltered gardens at the foot of a wall, we have known this species survive a mild winter; it seems indeed to be almost as hardy as the common stock; it is most commonly however kept in the green-house.

The usual way of propagating this species, which is of ready and quick growth, is by cuttings, which should be put into the ground as soon as the plant has done flowering; these if properly treated will become handsome plants to place in the green-house at the approach of Winter, and to decorate it the ensuing Spring; in like manner may the green-house be annually recruited with many similar plants to great advantage.



SAXIFRAGA CRASSIFOLIA. OVAL-LEAVED  
SAXIFRAGE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Caps.* 2-rostris, 1-locularis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SAXIFRAGA *crassifolia*, foliis ovalibus retufis obsolete serratis petiolatis, caule nudo, panicula conglomerata. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 573. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 412.*

SAXIFRAGA foliis ovalibus crenulatis, caulibus nudis. *Gmel. Sib. 4. p. 166. t. 66.*

The term *grandifolia* would have been more applicable to this species of Saxifrage than *crassifolia*, for it is not so much distinguished for the thickness as the largeness of its leaves; these are almost equal in size to those of our broad-leaved Dock, red on the under and of a fine shining green on their upper surface; they may be ranked indeed among the more handsome kinds of foliage; the flowering stems, according to the richness and moisture of the soil in which they are planted, rise from one to two or even three feet high; at top supporting a large bunch of purple pendulous flowers, which blossom in April and May, and, if the season prove favourable, make a fine appearance. Should cold winds prevail at the time of their flowering, which they are very apt to do, the plants should be covered with a hand-glass; or, if in a pot, it may be removed into the green-house, which they will not disgrace.

Is found spontaneously on the Alps of Siberia, and, according to Mr. AITON, was introduced in 1765 by Dr. SOLANDER. No plant is more readily increased by parting its roots, which may be done either in spring or autumn.

There is another Saxifrage in our gardens exceedingly like this in appearance, but differing, in producing larger bunches of flowers, and in having larger, rounder, and more heart-shaped leaves; Mr. AITON regards this as a variety of the *crassifolia*, we are inclined to consider it as a species under the name of *cordifolia*. The parts of fructification in the *crassifolia* are apt to be preternaturally increased.



*Pub. by W. Curtis. d. G. Craymont July 1. 1792.*

*Saxifraga crassifolia*





Pub. by W. Curtis d<sup>r</sup> Geo. Gifford July 1. 1794

NARCISSUS BIFLORUS. TWO-FLOWER'D  
NARCISSUS.

\*\*\*\*\*

- NARCISSUS *biflorus* spatha biflor, nectario brevissimo scarioso.
- NARCISSUS pallidus circulo luteo. *Baub. Pin. p. 50.*
- NARCISSUS medio luteus. *Dod. Pempt. p. 223. f. 2.*
- NARCISSUS medio luteus. Primrose Peerles, or the common white Daffodil. *Ger. Herb. p. 110. f. 6.*
- NARCISSUS medio luteus vulgaris. The common white Daffodill, called *Primrose Peerlesse*. *Park. Par. p. 74. t. 75. f. 1.*
- NARCISSUS latifol classis altera, lin. 1. Nascuntur, &c. ad intellexiffe. *Clus. Hist. Pl. rar. lib. 2. p. 156.*

Both GERARD and PARKINSON describe and figure this plant, informing us that it was very common in the gardens in their time; the former indeed mentions it as growing wild in fields and sides of woods in the West of England; the latter says he could never hear of its natural place of growth. CLUSIUS reports that he had been credibly informed of its growing wild in England; it probably may, but of this it remains for us to be more clearly ascertained; it undoubtedly is the plant mentioned by RAY in his Synopsis.

As it grows readily, increases in a greater degree than most others, and is both ornamental and odoriferous, it is no wonder that we meet with it in almost every garden, and that in abundance, flowering towards the end of April, about three weeks later than the *angustifolia*. It usually produces two flowers, hence we have called it *biflorus*; it frequently occurs with one, more rarely with three, in a high state of culture it probably may be found with more; when it has only one flower it may easily be mistaken for the *majalis*, but may be thus distinguished from it; its petals are of a more yellow hue, the nectary is wholly yellow, wanting the orange rim, it flowers also at least three weeks earlier; but the character, which by long observation we have found most to be depended on, exists in the flowering stem, the top of which in the *biflorus*, very soon after it emerges from the ground, bends down and becomes elbowed, as our figure represents; in the *majalis*, it continues upright till within a short time of the flowers expanding.





Pub. by W. Curtis. J. Bot. Cabinet July 2. 1791

INDIGOFERA CANDICANS. WHITE-LEAVED INDIGO.

\*\*\*\*\*

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. patens. Cor. carina utrinque calcaribus subulato patulo. Legumen lineare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

INDIGOFERA candicans foliis ternatis lanceolato-linearibus subtus sericeis, spicis pedunculatis paucifloris, leguminibus cylindræis rectis. Ait. Hort. Kew. V. 3. p. 67.

Of the genus *Indigofera*, twenty-three species are enumerated in Prof. MURRAY'S edition of the *Syst. Vegetab.* of LINNÆUS; ten in the *Hortus Kewensis* of Mr. AITON; in which last work only, the present plant, distinguished by the whiteness of its stalks and of the under side of its leaves, is described, and in which we are informed, that it is a native of the Cape, from whence it was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

Its principal period of flowering is from about the beginning of May to the middle of June, at which time it is highly ornamental in the green-house: strong healthy plants produce from five to eight blossoms in a spike: on a plant growing with Mr. COLVILL, Nurseryman, King's-Road, Chelsea, we once counted nine: a few of these usually produce seed-vessels containing perfect seeds, by which the plant is mostly propagated; it may also be raised by cuttings, but not very readily.



## ASTER ALPINUS. ALPINE ASTER.

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept. nudum. Pappus simplex. Cor. radii plures 10. Cal. imbricati squamæ inferiores patulæ.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- ASTER *alpinus* foliis subspathulatis hirtis integerrimis, caulibus simplicibus unifloris. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p. 198.*  
 ASTER *alpinus* foliis spatulatis hirtis: radicalibus obtusis, caule simplicissimo unifloro. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 761. Jacq. Fl. Austr. V. 1. t. 88.*  
 ASTER *montanus cæruleus*, magno flore, foliis oblongis. *Baub. Pin. p. 267.*

CLUSIUS and JACQUIN, by both of whom this species of Aster is figured and described, inform us, that it grows spontaneously on the Austrian Alps: of the many hardy herbaceous species cultivated in our garden, this is by far the most humble in its growth; in its wild state acquiring the height of about four inches, and when cultivated, rarely exceeding eight or nine: its blossoms for its size are large and showy, making their appearance much earlier than any of the others, viz. about the end of May and beginning of June, and continuing in blossom three weeks or a month.

It is readily propagated by parting its roots in the autumn, may be kept in pots, or planted in the open border, prefers a moist stiffish soil; if carefully watered in dry weather, will grow among rock-work, for which, from its size, it is well adapted.





ANTIRRHINUM SPARTEUM. BRANCHING  
TOAD-FLAX.



*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* basis deorsum prominens nectarifera.  
*Caps.* 2-ocularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTIRRHINUM *sparteum* foliis fubulatis canaliculatis  
carnosis: inferioribus ternis, caule  
paniculato corollisque glaberrimis.  
*Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p.*  
*555. Ait. Hort. Kew. 2. p. 333.*

The drawing here exhibited gives but a faint idea of the elegant and lively appearance which this plant assumes when it grows in a tuft, and a number of its branches are in blossom at the same time.

It is a hardy annual, of small stature, a native of Spain, and flowers during most of the summer.

Was introduced into this country, according to Mr. AITON, in 1772, by Monf. RICHARD, and deserves to be much more generally cultivated.

Some regard it as a biennial, but as seeds of it sown in the spring flower the ensuing summer, and as the plant dies when it has ripened its seeds, there appears more propriety in considering it as an annual.

It is to be sown in the same manner as other hardy annuals; will flower earlier if the seeds have been raised in autumn.

The upper part of the stalk, as well as the leaves of the calyx, are beset with viscous hairs, in which respect it does not perfectly accord with LINNÆUS's description. *Vid. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 854.*







Pub. by W. Curtis, del. &amp; sculp. Aug. 1. 1792

PELARGONIUM BICOLOR. TWO-COLOURED  
CRANE'S-BILL.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus: lacinia suprema desinente in tubulum capil-  
larem, nectariferum, fecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.*  
5-petala, irregularis. *Filam.* 10, inæqualia: quorum 3  
(raro 5) castrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus, rostratus: *rostra* spira-  
lia, introrsum barbata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PELARGONIUM *bicolor* umbellis multifloris, foliis ternati-  
fidis lobatis dentatis undulatis villosis.  
*L'Herit. n.* 64. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 2.  
*p.* 425.

GERANIUM *bicolor.* *Jacq. Hort. 3. p.* 23. *t.* 39. *Cavan.*  
*difs. 4. p.* 248. *t.* 111. *f.* 1.

In every numerous tribe of plants, many of the species ap-  
proach so near to each other, that there is much difficulty in  
distinguishing them; this objection cannot be urged against  
the present plant, which obviously differs from all the others  
of the same genus in the particular shape of its leaves and the  
colour of its blossoms, the latter are usually of a rich and very  
dark purple edged with white, from whence we apprehend it  
takes its name of *bicolor*; the colours however are scarcely  
distinct enough to justify such a name.

Mr. AITON informs us in his *Hort. Kew.* that this very  
ornamental species was introduced in the year 1778, by JOHN,  
the late Earl of BUTE, but of what country it is a native, does  
not appear to be ascertained.

Our drawing was made from a plant in the collection of  
Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kensington, with whom it flowers  
from June to August.

It is not disposed to ripen its seeds, nor is it very readily  
increased by cuttings.



## LUPINUS PERENNIS. PERENNIAL LUPINE.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-labiatus. *Anthere* 5, oblongæ 5, subrotundæ. *Legumen* coriaceum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LUPINUS *perennis* calycibus alternis inappendiculatis: labio superiore emarginato; inferiore integro. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 655. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 28.*

LUPINUS calycibus alternis, radice perenni repente. *Fl. Virg. 172.*

LUPINUS cæruleus minor perennis virginianus repens. *Morif. hist. 2. p. 87. f. 2. t. 7. f. 6.*

LUPINUS floribus cæruleis inodoris, in spicas longas digestis, radice reptatrice. *Clayt. n. 779.*

Every species of Lupine described in the *Species Plantarum* of LINNÆUS, and in the *Hortus Kewensis* of Mr. AITON, except the one here figured, are annuals; till another perennial one therefore shall be discovered, the term *perennis* will be strictly applicable to the present plant.

Its root is not only of the kind just mentioned, but creeping also; Mr. MILLER informs us, that he traced some of them belonging to plants of a year old, to the depth of three feet, they also spread out far and wide; hence the roots even of young plants are with difficulty taken up entire, and as they do not succeed well by transplanting, if the root be cut or broken, our excellent author prefers raising this elegant plant from seed, which, though not very plentifully produced, ripen in July and August; care must be taken to gather them as soon as ripe.

It is a native of Virginia, and appears to have been cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Oxford, as long since as 1658.

Flowers from May to July.

Is a hardy perennial, succeeding best in a dry situation, with a loam moderately stiff.







Pub. by W. L. Barber, Sc. Gen. of Acad. Sep. 1. 1790.

# GERANIUM ANGULATUM. ANGULAR-STALKED CRANE'S-BILL.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cov.* 5-petala, regularis. *Nect.* glandulæ 5, melliferæ, basi longiorum filamentorum adnatæ. *Fructus* 5-coccus, rostratus: *rostra* simplicia, nuda, (nec spiralia nec barbata).

*Specific Character and Synonyms*

GERANIUM *angulatum* foliis radicalibus subseptempartitis incisifs hirsutis, caule erecto subangulato, petalis venosis.

Having cultivated the Geranium here figured for a series of years, we are perfectly satisfied of its being a species altogether distinct from any of the hardy and more ornamental plants of that genus usually cultivated in our gardens.

It is obviously distinguished by two characters, the angular appearance of its stalk (whence our name of *angulatum*) and its flesh-coloured blossoms, marked with veins of a deeper red.

In size it stands between *pratense* and *aconitifolium*, in its blossoms it has some affinity to *striatum* and *lancastricse*, but the veins are not so strongly marked as in the former, and it differs from the latter in having an upright stalk.

It usually flowers in May, and frequently again in autumn; is a hardy perennial, and easily increased either by seeds or parting its roots.

Of what country it is a native, or when it was first introduced, we have yet to learn; we first observed it in a nursery near town, where it was regarded as a very different species.





Pub. by W. Curtis Scilicet Craycent Sep. 1. 1792.

RANUNCULUS ACONITIFOLIUS. MOUNTAIN  
CROWFOOT, OR FAIR MAIDS OF FRANCE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5-intra unguës poro mellifero. *Sem.* nuda.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RANUNCULUS *aconitifolius* foliis omnibus quinatis lanceo-  
latis inciso-ferratis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.*  
14. *Murr. p.* 516. *Ait. Kew. v. 1. p.* 267.

RANUNCULUS folio aconiti, flore albo multiplici. *Bauh.*  
*Pin.* 179.

RANUNCULUS *montanus albus* flore pleno. The double  
white mountain Crowfoot. *Park. Parad.*  
*p.* 219. *f.* 9.

Double white Bachelors Buttons. *Ger. Herb. p.* 812. *f.* 1.

This is one of those plants which derives its beauty from the multiplication of its petals; in its single state no one would think it deserving of culture as an ornamental plant: when double, few plants come in for a greater share of admiration.

It is a native of the Alps of Europe, and flowers in May and June.

Was very generally cultivated in our gardens in the times of GERARD and PARKINSON.

Like most alpine plants, it requires a pure air, and succeeds best in a situation moderately moist and shady; is a hardy perennial, and may be increased by parting its roots in autumn.

In all seasons, with us, its foliage, as well as that of most other Crowfoots, is liable to be disfigured, and sometimes nearly destroyed, by a very small maggot which feeds betwixt the coats of the leaf, and which ultimately produces a small fly, called by us *Musca Ranunculi*.







N<sup>o</sup> 206



Pub. by W. Curtis. Sp. Pl. Hort. Kewens. Vol. 1. 1792. Jacquin del.

GERANIUM ANEMONEFOLIUM. ANEMONE-LEAV'D GERANIUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

Cal. 5-phyllus. Cor. 5-petala, regularis. Nect. glandulæ 5 melliferæ, basi longiorum filamentorum adnatæ. Fructus 5-coccus, rostratus; rostra simplicia nec spiralia nec barbata. L. Herit. Geran.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GERANIUM *anemonefolium* foliis palmatis; foliolis pinnatifidis, caule fruticoso. L. Herit. *il.* 6. *t.* 36.

GERANIUM *palmatum*. Cavan. *Difs.* 4. *p.* 216. *t.* 84. *f.* 2.

Before the appearance of the *Hortus Kewensis*, *lævigatum* was the term usually applied to this species of Geranium, by Botanists here, and that on account of the smooth and glossy appearance of its leaves; in that work Mr. AITON adopts the word *anemonefolium*, by which Mons. L. HERITIER had distinguished this species, from an idea that their shape afforded a more expressive character than their smoothness. We regret that the small size of our plate will not admit of our giving a representation of those leaves, and of their mode of growth, which so strikingly characterizes the plant and adds so considerably to its beauty.

Mr. AITON informs us that this species is a native of Madeira, from whence it was introduced here by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON in 1778.

It flowers from May to September, is usually and readily raised from seeds, nor is it so tender as many other greenhouse plants.





Pub. by W. Curtis Sculp. Grev. sculp. Oct. 1. 1792

DIANTHUS BARBATUS. BEARDED PINK OR  
SWEET WILLIAM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DIANTHUS *barbatus* floribus aggregatis fasciculatis: squamis calycinis ovato-fimbriatis tubum æquantibus, foliis lanceolatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 17. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 88.*

CARYOPHYLLUS *hortensis barbatus latifolius.* *Bauh. Pin. 208.*

ARMERIUS *latifolius simplex.* *Single Sweete Williams. Park. Parad. p. 321.*

LINNÆUS, in his *Spec. Pl.* appears not to have known of what country the Sweet William was a native, and even in the *Hortus Kewensis*, this circumstance is left undecided; yet DODONÆUS, in his *Pemptades*\*, mentions its being found wild in Germany, and PROF. HOFFMAN confirms this in his *Germanys Flora* †.

At the time DODONÆUS wrote (1552) this plant was cultivated in the Netherlands, from whence it was probably introduced to this country, where it certainly is one of the oldest inhabitants of our gardens.

\* In petrosis collibus et asperis, fabulosis apricisque locis, apud Germanos nascitur. *Pempt. p. 177.*

† Sponte in sylvaticis, montosis (Carn. Siles, Tubing) Germanys Fl. 1791, p. 147.

Beautiful



Beautiful as are the numerous varieties of this species of Dianthus, Florists have not deemed it worthy of that peculiar attention which they have bestowed on its more favoured relatives the Pink and Carnation, and hence it probably has not arrived at that degree of improvement of which it is capable; our figure is intended to represent one of the most esteemed of its kind, viz. the *Painted Lady* variety, which has a deep rich purple eye, surrounded with a pure white, having the edge of the petals slightly indented; but our colours fall far short of the beauties of the original.

Besides single flowers producing an infinite variety of colours, there are several double varieties of the Sweet William, some of which are observed to have more scent than others.

To possess these plants in perfection, we must renew them yearly; for though the root be perennial, it is apt to decay, especially if the soil in which it grows be either very moist, or very dry; or if the air be not pure, the single sorts must be raised from seeds, which should be saved from the choicest flowers; the double sorts may be increased by cuttings, pipings, or layers, in the same manner, and at the same time as Pinks and Carnations; the seed should be sown early in April, the seedlings transplanted into a bed in June, taking advantage of a wet day and placed about six inches asunder each way; in September they will be fit to transplant into the flower border, where they will blossom the ensuing summer, during the months of June and July, and ripen their seed in August.



MELISSA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOWER'D  
BALM.



*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* aridus, supra planiusculus; labio superiore subfastigiato.  
*Corollæ* lab. super. subfornicatum, 2-fidum; labium inf. lobo  
medio cordato.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MELISSA *grandiflora* pedunculis axillaribus dichotomis lon-  
gitudine florum. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr.*  
*p. 542. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 315.*

CALAMINTHA magno flore. *Baub. Pin. 229.*

CALAMINTHA montana præstantior. The more excellent  
Calamint. *Ger. Herb. p. 556.* as to the  
name. *Ger. emac. 687.* as to the figure.

The *Melissa grandiflora*, a beautiful and hardy perennial,  
grows spontaneously on the hilly and mountainous parts of  
France, Italy, and Germany; GERARD mentions it as found  
wild in this country, which stands in need of further con-  
firmation; there is little doubt, however, but he had culti-  
vated the plant; as he says, "brought into the garden, it prof-  
"pereth marvellous well and very easily soweth itself."

It is the more valuable, as it flowers during most of the  
summer.

There is a variety of it with white, and another with red  
flowers, both much inferior in size to those of the plant here fi-  
gured, and therefore not worth cultivating; we have a variety  
also with variegated leaves which we obtained from seeds.

This plant is readily propagated by parting its roots in  
autumn, and may also be raised from seeds, which are plenti-  
fully produced: as it rarely exceeds a foot in height, it be-  
comes a suitable plant for the small flower border, or for the  
decoration of rock-work.

The leaves when bruised have the smell of garden balm.







Pub. by W. Curtis. G<sup>o</sup> Geo. Crayford Nov. 1. 1792. *Saxifraga* *Scilla*

## HIBISCUS TRIONUM. BLADDER HIBISCUS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* duplex: exterior polyphyllus. *Caps.* 5-locularis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HIBISCUS *Trionum* foliis tripartitis incisif, calycibus inflatis.  
*Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 631. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 458.*

TRIONUM *Linn. Hort. cliff. 349.*

ALCEA vesicaria. *Baub. Pin. 317.*

ALCEA peregrina five vesicaria. Venice Mallow, or Good night at noone. *Park. Parad. p. 368. 307. f. 2.*

Seeds of the plant here figured are sold in the seed-shops under the name of Venice Mallow, a name by which it was known in the time of GERARD and PARKINSON: Mr. AITON has changed this for the more scientific one of Bladder Hibiscus. Authors have also distinguished this plant by terms expressive of the short-lived expansion of its flowers, which GERARD says open at eight o'clock in the morning and close about nine, from whence he observes, that it might with propriety be called *Malva horaria*: MILLER lengthens the duration of its blowing to a few hours: we have frequently observed its blossoms continue sufficiently open to shew their beauty the greatest part of the day, more especially towards the close of summer.

Few annuals are more admired than this, the inside of the flower is of delicate cream colour, having the centre embellished with a rich purple velvet, on which its golden antheræ are proudly conspicuous.

It is said to be a native of Italy; a Cape variety, differing in hairiness and a few other particulars is mentioned by MILLER, and considered by him as a species.

The least possible trouble attends the raising of this beautiful annual, as it readily ripens its seeds, which falling on the ground produce plants in abundance the ensuing spring; to have it flower as long as may be, it will be proper to sow it at two or three different periods.





Pub. by W. Curtis, Sculp. Geo. Grenville, Nov. 1. 1792. Langensmühl

CELSIA LINEARIS. LINEAR-LEAV'D CELSIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. Cor. rotata. Filamenta barbata, Caps. 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CELSIA linearis. Jacq. Collect. v. 2. n. 210. Icon. v. 2. t. 13. CELSIA linearis foliis ternis linearibus denticulatis.

We here present our readers with the figure of a plant newly introduced from France by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman of Paris, collected originally in Peru by Mr. DOMBEY, whose flowers, if they do not equal those of the Fuchsia already figured in elegance of form and growth, surpass them somewhat in brilliancy of colour, whence it becomes a most desirable plant for the purpose of ornament.

Professor JACQUIN, who first gave a figure and description of this plant, informs us in his Collectanea, that he received seeds of it from Professor ORTEGA of Madrid, under the name of Celsia linearis, which name he has adopted; and we, from respect to such authority, have continued; at the same time we must observe, that it ill accords with that genus: the blossoms while in bud fold up somewhat in the same manner as those of the Celsia, but on expansion they appear widely different; their shape indeed then becomes truly singular, resembling a half-formed imperfect corolla, its filaments are short and want the hairs which in part characterise the Celsia; its seed-vessels also are far from being round: its antheræ are large and close together, somewhat like those of the Solanum, and there is so little of inequality in them, that few students would be induced to refer its flowers to the class Didynamia.

Being a native of a warm climate, it comes to the greatest perfection here when placed in a stove in which the heat is moderate; but it will succeed very well if treated as a tender green-house plant: it does not appear to be quite so hardy as the Fuchsia, nor to flower like that plant at all seasons, but usually produces its blossoms in the latter summer months, those are succeeded by seed-vessels producing perfect seeds, by which, as well as by cuttings, the plant is propagated.

Its leaves, which are not deciduous, are linear, and more or less toothed, growing three together; this character however is somewhat obscured by others growing from their bosoms.



SEDUM POPULIFOLIUM. POPLAR-LEAV'D  
STONECROP.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Squamæ* nectariferæ 5 ad basin  
germinis. *Caps.* 5.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SEDUM *populifolium* foliis planis cordatis dentatis petiolatis,  
corymbis terminalibus. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 109.*

SEDUM *populifolium* foliis petiolatis cordatis dentatis, floribus  
paniculatis. *Lin. fil. suppl. p. 242.*

SEDUM *populifolium.* *Pallas, it. 3. p. 730. t. O. fig. 2.*

Professor PALLAS, the celebrated Russian naturalist, discovered this species of Sedum in Siberia, and in the year 1780, introduced it to the royal garden at Kew; the younger LINNÆUS describes it minutely in his *Suppl. Plantarum*, and observes, that in its general form it much resembles the *Saxifraga rotundifolia*.

Its leaves are flat as in many of the other species, and when the plant grows in an open situation, exposed to the sun, they become as well as the stalks of a bright red colour, which adds much to its beauty.

It is the only hardy Sedum cultivated, in our gardens with a shrubby stalk, its leaves however are deciduous, so that in the winter it loses its verdure, it flowers in July and August, and is readily increased by cuttings.

As most of this tribe grow readily, and many of them naturally on rocks and walls, they may be in general regarded as proper rock plants, some of them however are apt by the quickness of their growth to extend over and destroy plants of more value; this fault, if such it may be deemed, is not imputable to the *populifolius*.

Some not knowing its native place of growth, keep it in the green-house.





TANACETUM FLABELLIFORME. FAN-  
LEAVED TANSY.



*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept. nudum. Pappus submarginatus. Cal. imbricatus, hemisphæricus. Cor. radii obsoletæ, trifidæ. Linn. (interdum nullæ omnesque flosculi hermaphroditi.) Murr.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TANACETUM *flabelliforme* corymbis simplicibus, foliis deltoïdibus apice ferratis. *L' Herit. Sert. Angl. t. 27. Ait. Hort. Kew. V. 3. p. 169.*

There is a neatness in the appearance of this plant, which joined to the singular form of its foliage, varying also from the general hue, entitles it to a place in the green-house.

Mr. MASSON discovered it at the Cape, and introduced it here in 1774. *Ait. Kew.*

It flowers from May to August, grows freely, and is usually propagated by cuttings.







Pub. by W. Curtis. S<sup>c</sup> Geor. Crescent Dec. 7. 1792. *Curtis sculp.*

POLYGONUM ORIENTALE. TALL  
PERSICARIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* o. *Cor.* 5-partita, calycina. *Sem.* 1. angulatum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

POLYGONUM *orientale* floribus heptandris digynis, foliis ovatis, caule erecto, stipulis hirtis hypocra-  
teriformibus. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14.*  
*Murr. p. 377. Ait. Hort. Kew. V. 2. p. 32.*  
PERSICARIA *orientalis* nicotianæ folio calyce florum pur-  
pureo. *Tournef. cor. 38. Schovanna-modela-*  
*muccu. Rheed. Mal. 12. p. 147. t. 76.*

Of the genus Polygonum, the present well-known native of the East, as well as of India, is the principal one cultivated in our gardens for ornament, and is distinguished not less for its superior stature than the brilliancy of its flowers; it will frequently grow to the height of eight or ten feet, and become a formidable rival to the gigantic sun-flower.

There is a dwarf variety of it, and another with white flowers; it has been observed to vary also in point of hairiness.

It flowers from July to October, and produces abundance of seed, which, falling on the borders, generally comes up spontaneously in the spring; but it is most commonly sown in the spring with other annuals: when the seedlings appear, they should be thinned so as to stand a foot apart. This plant requires very little care, and will bear the smoke of London better than many others.

Was cultivated by the Dutchess of BEAUFORT, in 1707.  
*Ait. Kew.*

The Stipulæ on the stalk are deserving of notice, being unusual in their form, and making it look as if beruffled.



DRACOCEPHALUM DENTICULATUM.  
TOOTHED DRAGON'S-HEAD.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA:

*Generic Character.*

*Corollæ faux inflata : labium superius concavum.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DRACOCEPHALUM *denticulatum* floribus spicatis remotis,  
foliis obovato-lanceolatis superne  
denticulatis. *Ait. Kew. V. 2. p. 317.*

About the year 1786, we received from Philadelphia, seeds of a plant collected at a considerable distance from that city, announced to us as new and rare, and which produced the present species of *Dracocephalum*: Mr. WATSON, Nurseryman at Islington, obtained the same plant from Carolina, about the same period.

It is a hardy perennial, multiplying considerably by its roots, which creep somewhat; it must be planted in a moist soil, and shady situation, for such it affects, and in such only will it thrive.

It flowers in August and September.

It bears a considerable affinity to the *Dracocephalum virginianum*, to which, though a much rarer plant, it is inferior in point of beauty; it spreads more on the ground, its flowering stems are not altogether so upright, nor so tall, the leaves are broader, and the flowers in the spikes less numerous.



*Pub. by W. Curtis. S<sup>t</sup>. Geo. Crescent. Jan. 1. 1793. Linnæus. Ital. p.*





Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>r</sup> Geo. Craycent. Jan. 1. 1793

RANUNCULUS ACRIS FLORE PLENO.  
DOUBLE UPRIGHT CROWFOOT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5, intra unguis poro mellifero. *Sem.* nuda.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RANUNCULUS *acris* calycibus patulis, pedunculis teretibus, foliis tripartito multifidis : summis lineari-  
bus. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 517.*

RANUNCULUS *hortensis* erectus flore pleno. *Baub. Pin.*  
*p. 178. ?*

RANUNCULUS *pratensis* flore multiplici. *Park. Parad. p.*  
*218.*

The double yellow field Crowfoot.

In giving a representation of this species of *Ranunculus*, we have made a slight deviation from the strict letter of our plan, as expressed in the title page, which confines us to the figuring of foreign plants only; we have thought, however, that it would not be inconsistent with the spirit of the *Flower-Garden Displayed*, were we occasionally to introduce such English plants as have double flowers, and which, on that account, are thought worthy of a place in every garden; they are but few in number, and we flatter ourselves that this trifling alteration will be approved by our numerous readers.

The *Ranunculus acris* is the first that we offer of these; a plant, in its wild and single state, common in all our rich meadows, and in its improved, or to speak more botanically, in its monstrous state (all double flowers being monsters, for the most part formed from the preternatural multiplication of their petals) it has long been cultivated in gardens abroad, as well as here.

There are certain ornamental plants of the perennial kind, which, if once introduced, will succeed with the least possible trouble, and therefore suit such as have little time to bestow on their flower-gardens; the present plant is one of those: if the soil in which we plant it be moist, it will grow most readily, and flower during the months of June and July; and it is easily increased, by parting its roots in autumn.



Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>t</sup> Geo: Crescent Jan. 1. 1793

Saxfam Sculp.

CYPRIPEDIUM ALBUM. WHITE-PETAL'D  
LADIES SLIPPER.



*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Nectarium* ventricosum inflatum cavum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CYPRIPEDIUM *album* radicibus fibrosis foliis ovato-lanceolatis caulinis, petalis obtusis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V. 3. p. 303.*

HELLEBORINE Calceolus dicta mariana flore gemello candido, venis purpureis striato. *Pluk. Mant. 101. t. 418. f. 3.*

CYPRIPEDIUM *hirsutum* foliis oblongo ovatis venosis hirsutis flore maximo. *Mill. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

CYPRIPEDIUM *specabile*. Corolla labio superiore ovali basi retuso concavo subtus carinâ obtusâ, inferiore petalis longiore grosso. *Salisb. Transf. Linn. Soc. V. 1. p. 78.*

Of the genus *Cypripedium*, Great-Britain produces only one, America several species; of these the *album* here figured, (whose name is derived from the whiteness of its petals, and with which the nectary must not be confounded) is by far the most magnificent; indeed there are few flowers which to such singularity of structure add such elegance and beauty: it grows spontaneously in various parts of North-America, and chiefly in the woods; was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, about the year 1770, but was known to Mr. MILLER, and cultivated by him at Chelsea long before that period; this intelligent and truly practical author informs us, that all the sorts of *Cypripedium* are with difficulty preserved and propagated in gardens; he recommends them to be planted in a loamy soil, and in a situation where they may have the morning sun only; they must, he observes,



observes, for the above reasons, be procured from the places where they naturally grow; the roots should be seldom removed, for transplanting them prevents their flowering, which usually takes place in June.

A greater proof of the difficulty of increasing these plants need not be adduced than their present scarcity, though vast numbers have been imported, how few can boast of possessing them, or of preserving them for any length of time; careful management in their cultivation will doubtless go far, but peculiarity of soil and situation would appear to be of greater importance: it is well known that certain plants thrive in certain districts only, the double yellow rose, for instance, barely exists near London, yet this plant I have seen growing most luxuriantly, and producing a profusion of bloom, in the late Mr. MASON'S garden, Cheshunt, Herts, and in which various Orchis's also acquired nearly twice their usual size,—enviable spot!



## I N D E X.

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

### Pl.

- 173 Aitonia capensis.
- 159 Alyssum saxatile.
- 161 Amygdalus nana.
- 180 Azalea nudiflora var. coccinea.
- 174 Buddlea globosa.
- 153 Bulbocodium vernum.
- 166 Cheiranthus maritimus.
- 156 Coreopsis verticillata.
- 176 Cytisus Laburnum.
- 147 Dais cotinifolia.
- 170 Draba aizoides.
- 152 Epidendrum cochleatum.
- 179 Fumaria glauca.
- 158 Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis.
- 157 Hyacinthus botryoides.
- 146 Hypericum calycinum.
- 178 ——— Coris.
- 168 Iris pavonia.
- 171 Ixia chinensis.
- 169 Ixora coccinea.
- 175 Kalmia latifolia.
- 177 ——— glauca.
- 172 Lamium Orvala.
- 151 Lotus tetragonolobus.
- 145 Monarda fistulosa var.
- 155 Oxalis versicolor.
- 165 Pelargonium cordifolium.
- 148 ——— betulinum.
- 163 Phlox divaricata.
- 160 Pulmonaria virginica.
- 164 Ranunculus gramineus.
- 162 Sanguinaria canadensis.
- 167 Sophora tetraptera.
- 154 Saponaria Ocymoides.
- 150 Tagetes patula.
- 149 Zinnia multiflora.

## I N D E X.

In which the English Names of the plants contained in the *Fifth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

### Pl.

- 173 Aitonia cape.
- 161 Almond dwarf.
- 159 Alyssum yellow.
- 172 Archangel balm-leav'd.
- 180 Azalea scarlet.
- 174 Buddlea round-headed.
- 153 Bulbocodium vernal.
- 148 Crane's-bill birch-leav'd.
- 165 ——— heart-leav'd.
- 164 Crowfoot grafs-leav'd.
- 156 Coreopsis whorled.
- 147 Dais cotinus-leav'd.
- 170 Draba fengreen.
- 152 Epidendrum two-leav'd.
- 179 Fumitory glaucous.
- 158 Hibiscus china-rose.
- 157 Hyacinth grape.
- 168 Iris peacock.
- 171 Ixia Chinese.
- 169 Ixora scarlet.
- 175 Kalmia broad-leav'd.
- 177 ——— glaucous.
- 176 Laburnum common.
- 151 Lotus winged.
- 160 Lungwort Virginian.
- 163 Lychnidea early-flowering.
- 159 Marigold French.
- 145 Monarda crimson.
- 162 Puccoon Canada.
- 146 St. John's-wort large-flower'd.
- 178 ——— heath-leav'd.
- 154 Soap-wort basil.
- 167 Sophora winged-podded.
- 166 Stock Mediterranean.
- 155 Wood-forrel striped-flower'd.
- 149 Zinnia many-flower'd.





I N D E X.

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

- Pl.
- 200 Antirrhinum sparteum.
- 207 ————— alpinum.
- 199 Aster alpinus.
- 210 Celsia linearis.
- 195 Cheiranthus mutabilis.
- 181 Colutea frutescens.
- 188 Convolvulus Nil.
- 185 Coronilla valentina.
- 192 Cypripedium acaule.
- 216 ————— album.
- 207 Dianthus barbatus.
- 214 Dracocephalum denticulatum.
- 189 Erica grandiflora.
- 194 Fritillaria imperialis.
- 203 Geranium angulatum.
- 206 ————— anemonefolium.
- 209 Hibiscus Trionum.
- 198 Indigofera candicans.
- 187 Iris sambucina.
- 184 Ixia crocata.
- 202 Lupinus perennis.
- 208 Melissa grandiflora.
- 193 Narcissus angustifolius.
- 197 ————— biflorus.
- 190 Ornithogalum aureum.
- 201 Pelargonium bicolor.
- 213 Polygonum orientale.
- 191 Primula marginata.
- 204 Ranunculus aconitifolius.
- 215 ————— acris flore pleno.
- 182 Salvia aurea.
- 196 Saxifraga crassifolia.
- 211 Sedum populifolium.
- 186 Selago ovata.
- 183 Syringa vulgaris.
- 212 Tanacetum flabelliforme.

I N D E X.

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

- Pl.
- 199 After alpine.
- 208 Balm great-flower'd.
- 181 Bladder-fenna scarlet.
- 210 Celsia linear-leav'd.
- 188 Convolvulus azure.
- 185 Coronilla rue-leav'd.
- 201 Crane's-bill two-colour'd.
- 203 ————— angular-stalk'd.
- 204 Crow-foot mountain.
- 215 ————— upright-double.
- 214 Dragon's-head toothed.
- 206 Geranium anemone-leav'd.
- 189 Heath great-flower'd.
- 209 Hibiscus bladder.
- 194 Imperial crown.
- 198 Indigo white-leav'd.
- 187 Iris elder-scented.
- 184 Ixia saffron-colour'd.
- 192 Ladies-slipper two-leav'd.
- 216 ————— white-petal'd.
- 183 Lilac common.
- 202 Lupine perennial.
- 193 Narcissus narrow-leav'd.
- 197 ————— two-flower'd.
- 190 Ornithogalum golden.
- 213 Perficaria tall.
- 191 Primula silver-edg'd.
- 182 Sage golden.
- 196 Saxifrage oval-leav'd.
- 186 Selago oval-headed.
- 211 Stone-crop poplar-leav'd.
- 212 Tansey fan-leav'd.
- 200 Toad-flax branching.
- 207 ————— alpine.
- 195 Wall-flower changeable.
- 207 William sweet.