

CURTIS'S  
BOTANICAL  
MAGAZINE

3-4

1790

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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 ac-  
 curately represented in their natural Colours.

T O W H I C H A R E A D D E D,

Their Names, Clafs, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according  
 to the celebrated LINNÆUS ; their Places of Growth, and  
 Times of Flowering :

T O G E T H E R W I T H

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. III. 4

The spleen is seldom felt where Flora reigns ;  
 The low'ring eye, the petulance, the frown,  
 And sullen sadness, that o'er shades, distort,  
 And mar the face of beauty, when no cause  
 For such immeasurable woe appears ;  
 These Flora banishes, and gives the fair  
 Sweet smiles and bloom, less transient than her own."

COWPER.

L O N D O N :

Printed by COUCHMAN and FRY, Throgmorton-Street,  
 For W. CURTIS, at his BOTANIC-GARDEN, Lambeth-Marsh ;  
 And Sold by the principal Bookfellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

M DCC XC.

MONSONIA SPECIOSA. LARGE-FLOWER'D  
MONSONIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYADELPHIA DODECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stam.* 15. connata in 5 filamenta. *Stylus* 5-fidus. *Caps.* 5-cocca.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MONSONIA *speciosa* foliis quinatis: foliolis bipinnatis,  
*Lin. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 697.  
MONSONIA *grandiflora.* *Burm. prodr.* 23.

The genus of which this charming plant is the most distinguished species, has been named in honour of *Lady Anne Monson*. The whole family are natives of the Cape, and in their habit and fructification bear great affinity to the *Geranium*. The present species was introduced into this country in 1774, by Mr. MASSON.

We received this elegant plant just as it was coming into flower, from Mr. COLVILL, Nurferyman, King's-Road, Chelsea, who was so obliging as to inform me that he had succeeded best in propagating it by planting cuttings of the root in pots of mould, and plunging them in a tan-pit, watering them as occasion may require; in due time buds appear on the tops of the cuttings left out of the ground.

It rarely or never ripens its seed with us.

Should be treated as a hardy green-house plant; may be sheltered even under a frame, in the winter.



Pub<sup>d.</sup> at the Act direct. Feb<sup>ry</sup> 2. 1789. by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth, March.



Pub<sup>d</sup> as the Act directs, Feb<sup>y</sup> 1. 1789, by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

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ANTIRRHINUM TRISTE. MELANCHOLY OR  
BLACK-FLOWER'D TOAD-FLAX.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTIRRHINUM *triste* foliis linearibus sparsis inferioribus  
oppositis nectariis subulatis, floribus sub-  
sessilibus. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 555.  
LINARIA *tristis* hispanica. *Dill. Elth.* 201. t. 164. f. 199.

Receives its name of *triste* from the sombre appearance of its flowers; but this must be understood when placed at some little distance, for, on a near view, the principal colour of the blossoms is a fine rich brown, inclined to purple.

Is a native of Spain, and of course a green-house plant with us, but it must not be too tenderly treated, as it loses much of its beauty when drawn up, it should therefore be kept out of doors when the season will admit, as it only requires shelter from severe frost, and that a common hot-bed frame will in general sufficiently afford it.

It flowers during most of the summer months; as it rarely or never ripens its seeds with us, the usual mode of propagating it, is by cuttings, which strike readily enough in the common way.

MILLER relates that it was first introduced into this country by Sir CHARLES WAGER, from Gibraltar seeds.

POTENTILLA GRANDIFLORA. LARGE-  
FLOWER'D POTENTILLA.



*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 10-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Sem.* subrotunda, nuda, receptaculo parvo exsucco affixa.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

POTENTILLA *grandiflora* foliis ternatis dentatis utrinque subpilosis, caule decumbente foliis longiore, *Lin. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 715.

FRAGARIA *sterilis*, amplissimo folio et flore petalis cordatis, *Vaill. Paris.* 55. t. 10. f. 1.

Culture is well known to produce great alterations in the appearance of most plants, but particularly in those which grow spontaneously on dry mountainous situations, and this is strikingly exemplified in the present instance, this species of *Potentilla*, becoming in every respect much larger, as well as much smoother than in its natural state. *Vid.* VAILL. above quoted.

It is a hardy herbaceous plant, a native of Switzerland, Siberia, and other parts of Europe, and flowers in July.

LINNÆUS considers it as an annual; MILLER, as a biennial; we suspect it to be, indeed have little doubt of its being a perennial; having propagated it by parting its roots, but it may be raised more successfully from seed.



*Pub. as the Art directs Feb 4, 1789 by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.*

EPILOBIUM ANGUSTISSIMUM. NARROWEST-  
LEAV'D WILLOW-HERB.

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*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Caps.* oblonga, infera. *Sem.* papposa.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

EPILOBIUM *angustissimum*, foliis sparsis linearibus obsolete denticulatis aveniis, petalis æqualibus integerrimis, *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 5.

EPILOBIUM *angustifolium*, var. *Lin. Sp. Pl.*

EPILOBIUM *flore difformi*, foliis linearibus. *Hall. Hist. Helv.* p. 427. n. 1001.

Though the *Epilobium* here figured has not been many years introduced into this country, it is a plant which has long been well known, and described.

LINNÆUS makes it a variety only of the *Epilobium angustifolium*; HALLER, a distinct species, and in our opinion, most justly.

Those who have cultivated the *Epilobium angustifolium* have cause to know that it increases prodigiouſly by its creeping roots. The present plant, so far as we have been able to determine from cultivating it several years, in our Garden, Lambeth-Marsh, has not shewn the least disposition to increase in the same way, nor have any seedlings arisen from the seeds which it has spontaneously scattered: we have, indeed, found it a plant rather difficult to propagate, yet it is highly probable that at a greater distance from London, and in a more favourable soil, its roots, though not of the creeping kind, may admit of a greater increase, and its seeds be more prolific.

It is a native of the Alps of Switzerland, from whence it is frequently dislodged, and carried into the plains by the impetuosity of torrents.

It flowers with us in July and August, and being a hardy perennial, and perhaps the most elegant species of the genus, appears to us highly deserving a place in the gardens of the curious.



Pub<sup>d</sup> as the Act directs March 21 1789. by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

## CENTAUREA MONTANA. GREATER BLUE-BOTTLE.

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*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

*Generic Character.**Receptaculum* setosum. *Pappus* simplex. *Corollæ* radii infundibuliformes, longiores, irregulares.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*CENTAUREA *montana* calycibus ferratis, foliis lanceolatis decurrentibus caulè simplicissimo. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 785.CYANUS *montanus* latifolius S. *Verbasculum* cyanoides. *Bauh. Pin.* 273.CYANUS *major*. *Lobel. icon.* 548.

It has been suggested by some of our readers, that too many common plants, like the present, are figured in this work. We wish it to be understood, that the professed design of the Botanical Magazine is to exhibit representations of such. We are desirous of putting it in the power of all who cultivate or amuse themselves with plants, to become scientifically acquainted with them, as far as our labours extend; and we deem it of more consequence, that they should be able to ascertain such as are to be found in every garden, than such as they may never have an opportunity of seeing. On viewing the representations of objects of this sort, a desire of seeing the original is naturally excited, and the pleasure is greatly enhanced by having it in our power to possess it. But, while we are desirous of thus creating Botanists, we are no less anxious to gratify the wishes of those already such; and we believe, from a perusal of the Magazine, it will appear that one-third of the plants figured, have some pretensions to novelty.

The *Centaurea montana* is a native of the German Alps, flowers during the greatest part of the summer, is a hardy perennial, and will grow in any soil or situation, some will think too readily.



Pub<sup>d</sup> as the Act directs. March 1780. by W. Curtis. Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh.





Pub<sup>d</sup> as the Act direct. March 11789. by W. Curtis. Botanic Garden, Lambeth, Marsh.

NARCISSUS ODORUS. SWEET-SCENTED, OR  
GREAT JONQUIL.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

NARCISSUS *odorus* spatha sub-biflora, nectario campanulato sexfido lævi dimidio petalis brevior, foliis femicylindricis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 317.

NARCISSUS *angustifolius*, five *juncifolius* maximus amplo calice.

The Great Jonquilla with the large flower or cup. *Park. Parad.* p. 89. fig. 5.

We shall be thought, perhaps, too partial to this tribe of plants, this being the fifth species now figured; but it should be remembered, that as the spring does not afford that variety of flowers which the summer does, we are more limited in our choice; the flowers of this delightful season have also greater claims to our notice, they present themselves with double charms.

This species, which, as its name implies, possesses more fragrance than many of the others, is a native of the South of Europe, flowers in the open border in April, is a hardy perennial, thriving in almost any soil or situation, but succeeds best in a loamy soil and eastern exposure. Varies with double flowers, in which state it is often used for forcing.

No notice is taken of this species by MILLER, except as a variety of the *N. Jonquilla*, from which it differs *toto calce*.

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LOTUS JACOBÆUS. BLACK-FLOWER'D  
LOTUS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LOTUS *Jacobæus* leguminibus subternatis, caule herbaceo  
erecto, foliolis linearibus. *Lin. Syst. Veg.* 691.

LOTUS *angustifolia*, flore luteo purpurascente, infulæ S. Ja-  
cobi. *Comm. hort.* 2. p. 165. t. 83.

This species of *Lotus* has been called black-flower'd, not that the flowers are absolutely black, for they are of a very rich brown inclined to purple, but because they appear so at a little distance; the light colour of the foliage contributes not a little to this appearance.

“ It grows naturally in the Island of St. James; is too tender to live abroad in England, so the plants must be kept in pots, and in the winter placed in a warm airy glass case, but in the summer they should be placed abroad in a sheltered situation. It may be easily propagated by cuttings during the summer season, and also by seeds, but the plants which have been two or three times propagated by cuttings, seldom are fruitful.” *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

It continues to flower during the whole of the summer; as it is very apt to die off without any apparent cause, care should be taken to have a succession of plants from seeds, if possible.



*Pub. by the Act directs, April 1. 1789. by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.*



Pub<sup>d</sup> as the Act directs April 11789, by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth, Marsh.

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SPIGELIA MARILANDICA. MARYLAND SPI-  
GELIA, OR WORM-GRASS.

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*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* infundibuliformis. *Capsula* didyma. 2-locularis, poly-  
sperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SPIGELIA *Marilandica* caule tetragono, foliis omnibus oppo-  
sitis. *Lin. Syst. Veg.* p. 197. *Mant.* 2. p. 338.

LONICERA *Marilandica.* *Spec. Pl. ed.* 3. p. 249.

PERICLYMENE *virginiana* flore coccineo planta marilandica  
spicata erecta foliis conjugatis. *D. She-  
rard Raii Suppl.* p. 32. *Catesb. Carol.* 11.  
t. 78.

ANTHELMIA *Indian pink.* *Dr. Lining. Essays Physical  
and Literary, Vol. 1. and Vol. 3.*

This plant, not less celebrated for its superior efficacy in destroying worms\*, than admired for its beauty, is a native of the warmer parts of North America; the older Botanists, and even LINNÆUS, at one time considered it as a *boneysuckle*, but he has now made a new genus of it, which he has named in honour of SPIGELIUS, a Botanist of considerable note, author of the *Isagog. in rem herbar.* published at *Leyden* in 1633.

“ This plant is not easily propagated in England, for the  
“ roots make but slow increase, so that the plant is not very  
“ common in the English Gardens at present; for although  
“ it is so hardy as to endure the cold of our ordinary winters  
“ in the open air, yet as it does not ripen seeds, the only  
“ way of propagating it is by parting of the roots; and as  
“ these do not make much increase by offsets, so the plants  
“ are scarce; it delights in a moist soil, and must not be often  
“ transplanted.” *Miller's Diet.*

The scarcity of this plant, even now, is a proof of the just-  
ness of Mr. MILLER's observation; it is in fact a very shy  
plant, and scarcely to be kept in this country but by fre-  
quent importation.

It flowers in June and July.

\* *Vid. Lewis's Mater. Medica.*



Pub. as the Act direct, April 1789 by W. Curtis Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

COLUTEA ARBORESCENS. TREE COLUTEA,  
OR BLADDER SENNA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA,

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

COLUTEA *arborescens* arborea foliolis obcordatis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 668.

COLUTEA *vesicaria*. *Baub. Pin.* 396.

The greater Bastard Senna with bladders. *Park. Par.* 440.

The Bladder Senna, a native of the South of France and Italy, produces a profusion of bloom from June to August, when its inflated pods please from the singularity of their appearance; on these accounts, it is one of the most common flowering shrubs cultivated in gardens and plantations.

“ It is propagated by sowing its seeds any time in the spring  
“ in a bed of common earth; and when the plants are come  
“ up, they must be kept clear from weeds, and the Michaelmas  
“ following they should be transplanted either into nursery-  
“ rows, or in the places where they are designed to remain;  
“ for if they are let grow in the seed-bed too long, they are  
“ very subject to have tap roots, which render them unfit  
“ for transplanting; nor should these trees be suffered to  
“ remain too long in the nursery before they are transplanted,  
“ for the same reason.” *Miller's Gard. Diet.*

We have learned by experience, that a very wet soil will prove fatal to these shrubs.

LACHENALIA TRICOLOR. THREE-COLOURED  
LACHENALIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

*Calyx* subtriphyllus, inferus, coloratus. *Corolla* 3-petala, receptaculo inserta. *Jacquin jun. in act. helv. vol. 9.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *tricolor*. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. p. 314.*  
*Jacq. Icon. pl. rarior, t. 3.*

PHORMIUM *Aloides*. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. p. 336.*  
*Suppl. 205.*

To Mr. LEE, of the Vineyard, Hammersmith, the first, and as we understand, the only Nurferyman as yet in possession of this plant, which has but lately been introduced into this country from the Cape, we are indebted for the present specimen,

Mr. JACQUIN, jun. who has figured and described it in the *Acta Helvetica*, gives it the name of *Lachenalia*, in honour of WARNERUS DE LA CHENAL, a very eminent Swiss Botanist, and the particular friend of the late illustrious HALLER. Our readers should be informed, that it had before been called by two other different names, viz. *Hyacinthus orchinoides*, and *Phormium aloides*, under the latter of which it now stands in the 14th edition of the *Systema Vegetabilium*, as well as that of *Lachenalia*.

Its trivial name of *tricolor* it receives from the three colours observable in the flowers; but it must be noticed, that it is only at the middle period of its flowering, that these three colours are highly distinguishable; as it advances, the brilliant orange of the top flowers dies away; the spots on the leaves also, which when the plant is young, give it the appearance of an orchis, as it advances into bloom become less and less conspicuous.

Like most of the Cape plants, the *Lachenalia* requires to be sheltered in the winter; during that season it must therefore be kept in a green-house, or hot-bed frame, well secured.

It flowers in the spring, but its blowing may be accelerated by the warmth of the stove, for it bears forcing well enough.

It is increased by offsets from the bulbs.



Pub<sup>d</sup> as the Act direct May 1787 by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS. SYRIAN HIBISCUS;  
commonly called ALTHÆA FRUTEX.

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*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HIBISCUS *syriacus* foliis cuneiformi ovatis superne inciso-ferratis, caule arboreo. *Lin. Syst. Veg. p. 630.*

ALCEA arborescens syriaca. *Baub. Pin. p. 316.*

ALTHÆA frutex flore albo vel purpureo. *Park. Par. p. 369.*

The *Hibiscus syriacus*, known generally by the name of *Althæa frutex*, is a native of Syria, and forms one of the chief ornaments of our gardens in autumn; we view it, however, with less delight, as it is a sure indication of approaching winter.

There are many varieties of it mentioned by authors, as the purple, red-flowered, white-flowered, variegated red and white flowered, and the striped-flowered, to which may be added, another variety, lately introduced, with double flowers: it varies also in its foliage, which is sometimes marked with white, sometimes with yellow.

As from the lateness of its flowering, and the want of sufficient warmth, it rarely ripens its seeds with us; the usual mode of increasing it is by layers, and sometimes by cuttings; but the best plants are raised from seeds. MILLER observes, that the scarce varieties may be propagated by grafting them on each other, which is the common method of propagating the sorts with striped leaves.

In the time of PARKINSON it was not looked on as a hardy shrub: he thus writes,—“ they are somewhat tender, “ and would not be suffered to be uncovered in the winter “ time, or yet abroad in the garden, but kept in a large pot “ or tubbe, in the house or in a warme cellar, if you would “ have them to thrive.” *Park. Parad.*



## TUSSILAGO ALPINA. ALPINE COLTSFOOT.



*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Receptaculum nudum. Pappus simplex. Cal. squamæ æquales, discum æquantés, submembranaceæ.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TUSSILAGO *alpina* scapo unifloro subnudo, foliis cordato orbiculatis crenatis utrinque virentibus. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p. 755.*

TUSSILAGO *alpina rotundifolia glabra. Bauh. Pin. 197.*

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This species, a native of the Alps, of Switzerland, and Austria, is frequently kept in gardens for the sake of variety; like the rest of the genus, it flowers early in the spring, in March and April; is a very hardy perennial, increases most readily in a moist shady situation, is usually kept in pots for the convenience of sheltering it in very severe seasons; but it will grow readily enough in the open border. All plants that flower early, though ever so hardy, require some kind of shelter, previous to, and during their flowering.

Is propagated by parting its roots in autumn.



*Publ. for the Act direct, May, 1789 by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.*

## SPARTIUM JUNCEUM, SPANISH BROOM.

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*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.**Stigma* longitudinale, supra villosum. *Filamenta* germini ad-  
hærentia. *Calyx* deorsum productus.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*SPARTIUM *junceum* ramis oppositis teretibus apice floriferis,  
foliis lanceolatis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 643.SPARTIUM *arborescens*, seminibus lenti similibus. *Baub.*  
*Pin.* 396.Spanish Broom. *Park. Parad.* p. 442. t. 443. fig. 4.

Grows naturally in France, Spain, Italy, and Turkey; bears our climate extremely well; is a common shrub in our nurseries and plantations, which it much enlivens by its yellow blossoms: flowers from June to August, or longer in cool seasons.

Is raised by seeds, which generally come up plentifully under the shrubs.

MILLER mentions a variety of it, which, as inferior to the common sort, does not appear to be worth cultivating.







Pub<sup>d</sup> as the Act directs June 13 1789, by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth, Marsh.

GLADIOLUS COMMUNIS. COMMON CORN-  
FLAG.



*Class and Order,*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* sexpartita, ringens. *Stamina* adscendentia,

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GLADIOLUS *communis* foliis ensiformibus, floribus distantibus,

GLADIOLUS *utrinque floridus*? *Bauh. Pin.* 41.

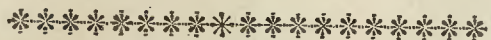
The French Corn-Flag. *Park. Parad.* p. 189. t. 191. f. 1.

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Grows wild in the corn fields of most of the warmer parts of Europe, varies with white and flesh-coloured blossoms, increases so fast, both by offsets and seeds, as to become troublesome to the cultivator; hence, having been supplanted by the Greater Corn-Flag, the *Byzantinus* of MILLER, whose blossoms are larger, and more showy, it is not so generally found in gardens as formerly.

It flowers in June.

HYOSCYAMUS AUREUS. GOLDEN-FLOWER'D  
HENBANE.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* infundibuliformis, obtusa. *Stamina* inclinata. *Capsula*  
operculata 2-ocularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HYOSCYAMUS *aureus* foliis petiolatis dentatis acutis flo-  
ribus pedunculatis, fructibus pendulis.  
*Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p. 220.*

HYOSCYAMUS *creticus luteus major.* *Baub. Pin. 169.*

A native of Crete, and other parts of the East.

“ Flowers most part of the summer, but seldom ripens seeds  
“ in England; will continue for several years, if kept in pots  
“ and sheltered in winter, for it will not live in the open air  
“ during that season; if placed under a common hot-bed frame,  
“ where it may enjoy as much free air as possible in mild wea-  
“ ther, it will thrive better than when more tenderly treated.

“ It may be easily propagated by cuttings, which if planted  
“ in a shady border and covered with hand-glasses, in any of  
“ the summer months, they will take root in a month or six  
“ weeks, and may be afterwards planted in pots and treated  
“ like the old plants.” *MILLER'S Gard. Dist.*

It is, however, a more common practice to keep this plant  
in the stove in the winter; one advantage, at least, attends  
this method, we secure it with certainty.



NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM. HOOP PETTI-  
COAT NARCISSUS.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Petalia* 6, æqualia: *Nectario* infundibuliformi, 1-phylo.  
*Stamina* intra nectarium.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

NARCISSUS *Bulbocodium* spatha uniflora, nectario turbinato  
petalis majore, staminibus pistilloque declina-  
tis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 317.

NARCISSUS *montanus juncifolius*, calyce aureo. *Baubin.*  
p. 53.

The greater yellow Junquilia, or bastard Daffodil. *Park.*  
*Parad.* p. 106. t. 107. fig. 6. var. *min.* fig. 7.

Grows spontaneously in Portugal; flowers in the open border about the middle of May, is an old inhabitant of our gardens, but, like the *triandrus*, is now become scarce, at least in the nurseries about London; in some gardens in Hampshire we have seen it grow abundantly: MILLER calls it the *Hoop Petticoat Narcissus*, the nectary, as he observes, being formed like the ladies hoop petticoats.

It certainly is one of the neatest and most elegant of the genus, is propagated by offsets, and should be planted in a loomy soil, with an Eastern exposure.



Pub<sup>d</sup> as the Act directr. July 1. 1789. by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh.

## VIOLA PEDATA CUT-LEAV'D VIOLET.

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*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis, postice cornuta.  
*Capsula* supera, 3-valvis, 1-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

VIOLA *pedata* acaulis, foliis pedatis septempartitis. *Lin.*  
*Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 802. Spec. Pl. p. 1323.*  
*Gronov. Fl. Virg. ed. 2. p. 135.*

VIOLA *tricolor* caule nudo, foliis tenuius dissectis. *Banist.*  
*Virg.*

VIOLA *inodora* flore purpurascente specioso, foliis ad modum digitorum incis. *Clayt. n. 254.*

This species of Violet, a native of Virginia, is very rarely met with in our gardens; the figure we have given, was drawn from a plant which flowered this spring in the garden of THOMAS SYKES, Esq. at Hackney, who possesses a very fine collection of plants, and of American ones in particular.

It is more remarkable for the singularity of its foliage than the beauty of its blossoms; the former exhibit a very good example of the *folium pedatum* of LINNÆUS, whence its name.

MILLER, who calls it *multifida* from a former edition of LINNÆUS's *Species Plantarum*, says, that the flowers are not succeeded by seeds here, hence it can only be propagated by parting its roots.

The best mode of treating it, will be to place the roots in a pot of loam and bog earth mixed, and plunge the pot into a north border, where it must be sheltered in the winter, or taken up and kept in a common hot-bed frame.





Publ. in the Act direct, July 12 1789. by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth, Marsh.

GORTERIA RIGENS. RIGID-LEAV'D  
GORTERIA.

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*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

*Generic Character.*

*Receptaculum nudum. Pappus lanatus. Corollæ radii ligulatæ.  
Calyx imbricatus, squamis spinosis.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GORTERIA *rigens* foliis lanceolatis pinnatifidis, caule depresso, scapis unifloris. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. 783. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 1284.*

ARCTOTIS ramis decumbentibus, foliis lineari-lanceolatis rigidis, subtus argenteis. *Mill. Dict. et Icon. t. 49.*

ARCTOTHECA foliis rigidis leniter dissectis. *Vaill. act. 1728. n. 9.*

The GORTERIA, of which there are several species, and most of them, like the present, natives of the Cape, has been named in honour of DAVID DE GORTER, author of the *Flora Zutphanica* and *Ingrica*; the trivial name of *rigens* is given to this species from the rigidity of its leaves, a term which it is sometimes apt to exchange for the more common botanic name of *ringens*; an instance of such mistake occurs in the 6th edition of MILLER'S *Gard. Dict.*

The greenhouse, to which it properly belongs, can scarcely boast a more showy plant; its blossoms, when expanded by the heat of the sun, and it is only when the sun shines on them that they are fully expanded, exhibit an unrivalled brilliancy of appearance.

It flowers in June, but rarely brings its seeds to perfection in this country, which is of the less consequence, as the plant is readily enough increased by cuttings.

It requires the common treatment of a greenhouse plant.

## IRIS SUSIANA. CHALCEDONIAN IRIS.

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*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS *susiana* barbata foliis ensiformibus glabris, scapo unifloro,  
 petalis rotundatis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. p. 88.*

IRIS *susiana* flore maximo et albo nigricante. *Baub. Pin. 31.*

The great Turkey Flower-de-luce. *Park. Parad. 179.*

This species, by far the most magnificent of the Iris tribe, is a native of Persia, from a chief city of which it takes the name of *Susiana*: LINNÆUS informs us, that it was imported into Holland from Constantinople in 1573.

Though an inhabitant of a much warmer climate than our own, it thrives readily in the open borders of our gardens; and, in certain favourable situations, flowers freely about the latter end of May or beginning of June. It succeeds best in a loamy soil and sunny exposure, with a pure air: moisture, which favours the growth of most of the genus, is injurious and sometimes even fatal to this species.

As it rarely ripens its seeds with us, it is generally propagated by parting its roots in autumn. These are also usually imported from Holland, and may be had of the importers of bulbs at a reasonable rate.

Being liable to be destroyed by seasons unusually severe, it will be prudent to place a few roots of it in pots, either in the greenhouse or in a hot-bed frame during the winter.

It bears forcing well.



*Pub. as the Act directs Aug<sup>r</sup> 11789 by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh.*



Pub<sup>d</sup> as the Act. directis Aug<sup>o</sup> 1789 by W<sup>o</sup> Curtis's Botanic Garden Lambeth Marten

SAXIFRAGA SARMENTOSA. STRAWBERRY SAXIFRAGE.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

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

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SAXIFRAGA sarmientosa foliis radicalibus subrotundis cordatis crenatis, sarmenis axillaribus radican- tibus, corolla irregulari, racemo composito. Lin. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. p. 412. Suppl. p. 240.

This species of Saxifrage differing so widely from the others, both in its habit and fructification, as to create a doubt in the minds of some, whether it ought not to be considered as a distinct genus, is a native of China, and one of the many plants which have been introduced into our gardens since the time of MILLER.

Its round variegated leaves, and strawberry-like runners, the uncommon magnitude of the two lowermost pendant petals, joined to the very conspicuous glandular nectary in the centre of the flower, half surrounding the germen, render this species strikingly distinct.

It is properly a greenhouse plant; in mild winters indeed it will bear the open air, especially if placed at the foot of a wall, or among rock-work; but, in such situations, it is frequently killed in severe seasons.

It flowers in May and June, but does not produce its blossoms so freely as some others.

No difficulty attends the propagation of it, for it increases so fast by its runners, as to be even troublesome.

SEMPERVIVUM MONANTHES. DWARF  
HOUSELEEK.

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*Class and Order.*

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 12-partitus. *Petala* 12. *Capsulæ* 12, polyspermæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SEMPERVIVUM *monanthes* foliis teretibus clavatis confertis, pedunculis nudis subunifloris, nectariis obcordatis. *Aiton. Hort. Kew.*



It appears from the *Hortus Kewensis*, the publication of which is daily expected, that the plant here figured was first brought to this country from the Canary Islands, by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in the year 1777.

It is highly deserving the notice of the Botanist, not only as being by far the least species of the genus, but on account of its Nectaria; these, though not mentioned by LINNÆUS in his character of the genus, have been described by other authors, particularly JACQUIN and HALLER; and though not present in most, and but faintly visible in a few species of *Sempervivum*, in this plant form a principal part of the fructification; they are usually seven in number, but vary from six to eight.

In the specimens we have examined, and which perhaps have been rendered luxuriant by culture, the number of stamina has been from twelve to sixteen; of styles, from six to eight; of flowers on the same stalk, from one to eight.

It flowers during most of the summer months, succeeds very well with the common treatment of a greenhouse plant in the summer, but does best in a dry stove in the winter.

Is readily increased by parting its roots.



SISYRINCHIUM IRIDIODES. IRIS-LEAV'D  
SISYRINCHIUM.



*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA TRIANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

Monogyna. *Spatha* diphylla. *Petala* 6 plana. *Capsula* trilocularis, infera.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SISYRINCHIUM *iridioides* foliis ensiformibus; petalis oblongo-obcordatis, venosis; germinibus pyriformibus, subhirsutis.

SISYRINCHIUM *Bermudiana*. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 820.  
*var. 2. Spec. Pl.* p. 1353.

BERMUDIANA *iridis* folio, radice fibrosa. *Dill. Elth.* 48.  
*t. 41. f. 48.*

SISYRINCHIUM *Bermudiana* foliis gladiolatis amplexicaulis, pedunculis brevioribus. *Miller's Diet. ed. 6.* 4to.

On comparing the present plant with the *Bermudiana graminea flore minore caeruleo* of DILLENIIUS, both of which I have growing, and now in pots before me, the difference appears so striking, that I am induced with him and MILLER to consider them as distinct species; especially as, on a close examination, there appear characters sufficient to justify me in the opinion, which characters are not altered by culture.

It is a native of the Bermudian Islands, and flowers in the open border from May to the end of July; it is not uncommon to keep it in the greenhouse, for which, from its size, &c. it is very well adapted; but it is not necessary to treat it tenderly, as it will bear a greater degree of cold than many plants usually considered as hardy.

It may be propagated most readily by seeds, or by parting its roots in the autumn; should be planted on a border with an eastern aspect; soil the same as for bulbs.



GERANIUM RADULA. RASP-LEAV'D  
GERANIUM.

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*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

Monogyna. *Stigmata* 5. *Fruetus* rostratus, 5-coccus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GERANIUM *revolutum* pedunculis subbifloris, foliis multifidis linearibus scabris ad oras revolutis, caule arboreo. *Jacq. ic. 133. collect. 1. p. 84.*

GERANIUM *Radula*. *Cavanill. Diff. 4. p. 262. t. 101. f. 1.*

This is one of the numerous tribe of *Geraniums* introduced from the Cape since the time of MILLER: it takes the name of *Radula*, which is the Latin term for a rasp or file, from the rough rasp-like surface of the leaves.

There are two varieties of it, a *major* and a *minor*, which keep pretty constantly to their characters; and as this species is readily raised from seeds, it affords also many seminal varieties.

As a Botanist, desirous of seeing plants distinct in their characters, we could almost wish it were impossible to raise these *foreign Geraniums* from seeds; for, without pretending to any extraordinary discernment, we may venture to prophecy, that in a few years, from the multiplication of seminal varieties, springing from seeds casually, or perhaps purposely impregnated with the pollen of different sorts, such a crop will be produced as will baffle all our attempts to reduce to species, or even regular varieties.

Such as are partial to this tribe, will no doubt wish to have this species in their collection; the blossoms are pretty, and the foliage is singular, but it remains but a short time in flower.

It is readily propagated by cuttings.



*Pub<sup>d</sup> as the Acc directs Sep<sup>r</sup> 1789 by W<sup>o</sup> Curtis Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.*



Pub<sup>d</sup> as the Act directs. Sep<sup>r</sup> 1789, by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

LANTANA ACULEATA. PRICKLY LANTANA.

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*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 4-dentatus obsolete. *Stigma* uncinato-refractum. *Drupa* nucleo 2-loculari.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LANTANA *aculeata* foliis oppositis, caule aculeato ramosis spicis hemisphæricis. *Lin. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. p. 566.*

According to MILLER, this species grows naturally in *Jamaica*, and most of the other Islands in the *West-Indies*, where it is called *wild Sage*; the flowers, which are very brilliant, are succeeded by roundish berries, which, when ripe, turn black, having a pulpy covering over a single hard seed.

It is readily propagated by cuttings.

Different plants vary greatly in the colour of their blossoms; and the prickliness of their stalks; the prickles are seldom found on the young shoots.

This plant will bear to be placed abroad in the warmest summer months, the rest of the year it requires artificial heat. It is usually placed in the dry stove, to which, as it is seldom without flowers, it imparts great brilliancy.

FUCHSIA COCCINEA. SCARLET FUCHSIA.

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*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 1-phyllus, coloratus, corollifer, maximus. *Petala* 4, parva.  
*Bacca* infera, 4-locularis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

FUCHSIA *coccinea* foliis oppositis ovatis denticulatis; petalis obovatis, obtusis. *Hort. Kew.*

THILCO *Feuillee* it. 3. p. 64. t. 47.

The present plant is a native of *Chili*, and was introduced to the royal gardens at Kew, in the year 1788, by Capt. FIRTH; it takes the name of *Fuchsia* from *Fuchs* a German Botanist of great celebrity, author of the *Historia Stirpium in folio*, published in 1542, containing five hundred and sixteen figures in wood; and which, though mere outlines, express the objects they are intended to represent, infinitely better than many laboured engravings of more modern times.

Every person who can boast a hot-house will be anxious to possess the *Fuchsia*, as it is not only a plant of peculiar beauty, but produces its rich pendant blossoms through most of the summer; the petals in the centre of the flower are particularly deserving of notice; they somewhat resemble a small roll of the richest purple-coloured ribband.

Though this plant will not succeed well in the winter, nor be easily propagated unless in a stove, it will flower very well during the summer months, in a good green-house or hot-bed frame, and though at present from its novelty it bears a high price, yet as it is readily propagated, both by layers, cuttings, and seeds, it will soon be within the purchase of every lover of plants.

Mr. LEE, of Hammer-smith, we understand first had this plant for sale.



Pub<sup>d</sup> as the Act directs Oct<sup>r</sup> 23. 1789 by W. Gouss. Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh



Pub<sup>d</sup> as the Act directs Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1789 by W. Curtis Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

**TROPÆOLUM MINUS. SMALL TROPÆOLUM,  
OR INDIAN-CRESS.**

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*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 1-phyllus, calcaratus. *Petala* 5, inæqualia. *Baccæ* tres, ficcæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

**TROPÆOLUM** *minus* foliis peltatis repandis, petalis acuminato-setaceis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 357.

Indian-Cresses, or yellow Larke's-heeles. *Park. Parad.* p. 280.

This species of *Tropæolum* (which like the *majus* already figured in this work, is a native of *Peru*) has long been an inhabitant of our gardens; it was the only species we had in the time of PARKINSON, by whom it is figured and described; it appears indeed to have been a great favourite with that intelligent author, for he says this plant "is of so great beauty and sweetnesse withall, that my garden of delight cannot bee unfurnished of it, and again the whole flower hath a fine small sent, very pleasing, which being placed in the middle of some Carnations or Gilloflowers (for they are in flower at the same time) make a delicate Tuffimusic, as they call it, or Nofegay, both for sight and sent."

As the *Passiflora cærulea*, from its superior beauty and hardiness, has in a great degree supplanted the *incarnata*, so has the *Tropæolum majus* the *minus*; we have been informed indeed that it was entirely lost to our gardens till lately, when it was reintroduced by Dr. J. E. SMITH, who by distributing it to his friends, and the Nurserymen near London, has again rendered it tolerably plentiful.

Like the *majus* it is an annual, though by artificial heat it may be kept in a pot through the winter, as usually is the variety of it with double flowers; but as it will grow readily in the open air, in warm sheltered situations, it should be raised on a hot-bed, like other tender annuals, if we wish to have it flower early in the summer, continue long in blossom, and produce perfect seeds.



Pub<sup>d</sup> as the Act directs, Oct. 1. 1789, by W. Curtis Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

ANTIRRHINUM PURPUREUM. PURPLE  
TOAD-FLAX.

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*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 5-phyllus. *Corollæ* basis deorsum prominens, nectarifera.  
*Capsula* 2-ocularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTIRRHINUM *purpureum* foliis quaternis linearibus, caule  
erecto spicato. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 555.

LINARIA *purpurea* major odorata. *Baub. Pin.* 213.

LINARIA *altera* purpurea. *Dod. Pempt.* 183.

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Though not so beautiful as many of the genus, this species is a common inhabitant of the flower-garden, in which it continues to blossom, during most of the summer.

It is a native of Italy, and delights in a dry soil and situation; it will even flourish on walls, and hence will serve very well to decorate the more elevated parts of rock-work.

When once introduced it comes up spontaneously from seeds.

LATHYRUS TINGITANUS. TANGIER PEA.

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*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Stylus planus, supra villosus, superne latior, Cal. laciniae superiores 2-breviores.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LATHYRUS *tingitanus* pedunculis bifloris, cirrhis diphyllis, foliolis alternis lanceolatis glabris, stipulis lunatis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p. 663.*

LATHYRUS *tingitanus*, filiquis orobi, flore amplo ruberimo. *Moris. hist. 2. p. 55.*

The Tangier Pea, a native of Morocco, cannot boast the agreeable scent, or variety of colours of the sweet Pea; nor does it continue so long in flower; nevertheless there is a richness in the colour of its blossoms, which entitles it to a place in the gardens of the curious, in which it is usually sown in the spring, with other hardy annuals.

It flowers in June and July.

The best mode of propagating it, is to sow the seeds on the borders in patches, where the plants are to remain; thinning them when they come up, so as to leave only two or three together.



N<sup>o</sup>. 100

## ALYSSUM HALIMIFOLIUM. SWEET ALYSSUM.

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*Class and Order.*

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

*Generic Character.**Filamenta* quædam introrsum denticulo notata. *Silicula* emarginata.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*ALYSSUM *halimifolium* caulibus suffruticosis, diffusis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis integerrimis, villosiusculis, flaminibus simplicibus, siliculis subrotundis integris. *Hort. Kew. V. 2. p. 381.*ALYSSUM *halimifolium* caulibus procumbentibus, perennantibus, foliis lanceolato-linearibus, acutis, integerrimis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p. 590.**Thlaspi halimi* folio sempervirens. *Herm. lugd. 594. t. 595.*

Grows spontaneously in dry situations, in the southernmost parts of Europe, where it is shrubby; and in similar situations it is so in some degree with us; but on our flower-borders, where it is usually sown, it grows so luxuriantly, that the stalks becoming juicy and tender, are generally destroyed by our frosts; hence it is an annual from peculiarity of circumstance; as such, it is very generally cultivated; the flowers exhibit a pretty, innocent appearance, and strongly diffuse an agreeable honey-like smell. They continue to blow through most of the summer months.

It is a very proper plant for a wall or piece of rock-work; care must be taken, however, not to sow too much of the seed in one pot, as it spreads wide, but it may easily be reduced at any period of its growth, as it does not creep at the root.

The specific description in the *Hortus Kewensis* above referred to, admirably characterizes the plant, but surely at the expence of its generic character.



*Publ. as the Act directs Nov. 2, 1789, by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.*





Pub<sup>d</sup> as the Act directs Nov<sup>r</sup> 2. 1769 by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh.

CAMPANULA SPECULUM. VENUS'S LOOKING-GLASS.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* campanulata, fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigma* trifidum. *Capsula* infera, poris lateralibus dehiscens.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CAMPANULA *Speculum* caule ramosissimo, diffuso; foliis oblongis subcrenatis, floribus solitariis, capsulis prismaticis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 209.*

ONOBRYCHIS *arvensis* f. *Campanula arvensis erecta.* *Bauh. Pin. 215.*

Grows wild among the corn in the South of Europe, is an annual, and, like the *Sweet Alyssum*, generally cultivated in our gardens, and most deservedly so indeed, for when a large assemblage of its blossoms are expanded by the rays of the sun, their brilliancy is such as almost to dazzle the eyes of the beholder.

Those annuals which bear our winter's frosts without injury, are advantageously sown in the autumn; for by that means they flower more early, and their seeds ripen with more certainty; the present plant is one of those: it usually sows itself, and is therefore raised without any trouble.

It begins to flower in May and June, and continues to enliven the garden till August or September.



Pub.<sup>d</sup> as the Act directs, Dec. 1, 1789, by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

PELARGONIUM ACETOSUM. SORREL  
CRANE'S-BILL.

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*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PELARGONIUM *acetosum* umbellis paucifloris, foliis obovatis crenatis glabris carnosis, petalis linearibus. *L'Herit. Monogr. de Geran. n. 97.*

GERANIUM *acetosum* calycibus monophyllis, foliis glabris obovatis carnosis crenatis, caule fruticoso laxo. *Lim. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 613. Sp. Pl. p. 947.*

GERANIUM *Africanum* frutescens, folio crasso et glauco acetosæ sapore. *Comm. præl. 51. t. 1.*

Mons. L'HERITIER, the celebrated French Botanist, who, in the number, elegance, and accuracy of his engravings, appears ambitious of excelling all his cotemporaries, in a work now executing on the family of *Geranium*, has thought it necessary to divide that numerous genus into three, viz. *Erodium*, *Pelargonium*, and *Geranium*.

The *Erodium* includes those which LINNEUS (who noticing the great difference in their appearance, had made three divisions of them) describes with five fertile stamina, and calls *Myrrhina*; the *Pelargonium* those with seven fertile stamina, his *Africana*; the *Geranium* those with ten fertile stamina, his *Batrachia*.

They

They are continued under the class *Monadelphia*, in which they now form three different orders, according to the number of their stamina, viz. *Pentandria*, *Heptandria*, and *Decandria*. If the principles of the Linnean system had been strictly adhered to, they should perhaps have been separated into different classes; for though the *Pelargonium* is Monadelphous, the *Geranium* is not so; in consequence of this alteration, the *Geranium peltatum* and *radula*, figured in a former part of this work, must now be called *Pelargonium peltatum*, and *radula*, and the *Geranium Reichardi* be an *Erodium*.

The leaves of this plant have somewhat the taste of sorrel, whence its name, it flowers during most of the summer, and is readily propagated by cuttings. MILLER mentions a variety of it with scarlet flowers.

It is a native of the Cape, and known to have been cultivated in Chelsea Garden, in the year 1724.

LYSIMACHIA BULBIFERA. BULB-BEARING  
LOOSESTRIFE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* rotata. *Capfula* globosa, mucronata, 10-valvis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LYSIMACHIA *stricta* racemisterminalibus, petalis lanceolatis patulis, foliis lanceolatis sessilibus. *Hort. Kew.* p. 199.

In the spring of the year 1781, I received roots of this plant from Mr. ROBERT SQUIBB, then at New-York, which produced flowers the ensuing summer, since that time, I have had frequent opportunities of observing a very peculiar circumstance in its œconomy; after flowering, instead of producing seeds, it throws out *gemmae vivaces*, or *bulbs* of an unusual form, from the axæ of the leaves, which falling off in the month of October, when the plant decays, produce young plants the ensuing spring.

As it is distinguished from all the known species of *Lysimachia* by this circumstance, we have named it *bulbifera* instead of *stricta*, under which it appears in the *Hortus Kewensis*.

Some Botanists, whose abilities we revere, are of opinion that the trivial names of plants, which are or should be a kind of abridgment of the specific character, ought very rarely or never to be changed: we are not for altering them capriciously on every trivial occasion, but in such a case as the present, where the science is manifestly advanced by the alteration, it would surely have been criminal to have preferred a name, barely expressive, to one which immediately identifies the plant.

The *Lysimachia bulbifera* is a hardy perennial, grows spontaneously in boggy or swampy ground, and hence requires a moist soil. It flowers in August.



*Pub.<sup>d</sup> as the Act directs Dec. 1, 1789, by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.*



Pub. as the Act directs Dec. 1789, by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA. VIRGINIAN  
TRADESCANTIA, OR SPIDERWORT.

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*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* triphyllus. *Petala* 3. *Filamenta* villis articulatis. *Cap-  
sula* 3-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRADESCANTIA *Virginica* erecta lævis, floribus congestis.  
*Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 314.  
Sp. Pl. 411.*

ALLIUM five moly Virginianum. *Baub. Pin. 506.*

PHALANGIUM *Ephemerum* Virginianum Joannis Tradescant.

The soon-fading Spiderwort of Virginia, or Tradescant his  
Spiderwort. *Park. Parad. 152. 5. t. 151. f. 4.*

Under the name of *Spiderwort*, the old Botanists arranged many plants of very different genera: the name is said to have arisen from the supposed efficacy of some of these plants, in curing the bite of a kind of spider, called *Phalangium*; not the *Phalangium* of LINNEUS, which is known to be perfectly harmless: under this name, PARKINSON minutely describes it; he mentions also, how he first obtained it.

“ This Spiderwort,” says our venerable author, “ is of late knowledge, and for it the Christian world is indebted unto that painful, industrious searcher, John Tradescant, who first received it of a friend that brought it out of Virginia, and hath imparted hereof, as of many other things, both to me and others.”

TOURNEFORT afterwards gave it the name of *Ephemerum*, expressive of the short duration of its flowers, which LINNEUS changed to *Tradescantia*.

Though a native of Virginia, it bears the severity of our climate uninjured, and being a beautiful, as well as hardy perennial, is found in almost every garden.

Though each blossom lasts but a day, it has such a profusion in store, that it is seldom found without flowers through the whole of the summer. There are two varieties of it, the one with white the other with pale purple flowers. The most usual way of propagating it is by parting its roots in autumn; to obtain varieties, we must sow its seeds.

## IBERIS UMBELLATA. PURPLE CANDY-TUFT.

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*Class and Order.*

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

*Generic Character.**Corolla* irregularis: *Petalis* 2 exterioribus majoribus: *Silicula* polysperma, emarginata.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*IBERIS *umbellata* herbacea, foliis lanceolatis, acuminatis, inferioribus serratis; superioribus integerrimis.*Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 589. Sp. Pl. p. 906.*THLASPI *umbellatum creticum, iberidis folio. Baub. Pin. 106.*DRABA S. Arabis S. Thlaspi *Candia. Dod. pempt. 713.*THLASPI *creticum umbellatum flore albo et purpureo.*Candy-Tufts, white and purple. *Park. Parad. p. 390.*

The Candy-Tuft is one of those annuals which contribute generally to enliven the borders of the flower-garden: its usual colour is a pale purple, there is also a white variety of it, and another with deep but very bright purple flowers, the most desirable of the three, but where a garden is large enough to admit of it, all the varieties may be sown.

For want of due discrimination, as MILLER has before observed, Nurserymen are apt to collect and mix with this species the seeds of another, viz. the *amara*, and which persons not much skilled in plants consider as the white variety; but a slight attention will discover it to be a very different plant, having smaller and longer heads, differing also in the shape of its leaves and seed vessels, too trifling a plant indeed to appear in the flower-garden.

Purple Candy-Tuft is a native of the South of Europe, and flowers in June and July: it should be sown in the spring, on the borders of the flower-garden in patches; when the plants come up, a few only should be left, as they will thereby become stronger, produce more flowers, and be of longer duration.



*Pub. as the Act directs, Jan. 1. 1790. by W. Curtis, Botanic-Garden, Lambeth-Marsh.*



Pub. as the Act directs, Jan. 1. 1790. by W. Curtis. Botanic Garden, Lambeth-Market.

CASSIA CHAMÆCRISTA. DWARF CASSIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-phyllus. Petala 5. Antheræ superne 3 steriles; infimæ 3 rostratæ. Legumen.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CASSIA Chamæcrista foliis multijugis, glandula petiolarum pedicellata, stipulis ensiformibus. Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 394. Hort. Kew. p. 54.

CHAMÆCRISTA pavonis major. Comm. Hort. 1. p. 53. t. 37.

A native of the West-Indies, and of Virginia according to LINNEUS; not common in our gardens, though cultivated as long ago as 1699, by the DUCHESS of BEAUFORT; (vid. Hort. Kew.) unnoticed by MILLER.

This species, superior in beauty to many of the genus, is an annual, and consequently raised only from seeds, these must be sown in the spring, on a hot-bed, and when large enough to transplant, placed separately in pots of light loamy earth, then replunged into a moderate hot-bed to bring them forward, and in the month of June removed into a warm border, where, if the season prove favourable, they will flower very well towards August; but, as such seldom ripen their seeds, it will be proper to keep a few plants in the stove or greenhouse for that purpose, otherwise the species may be lost.



*Pub. as the Act directs, Jan. 1. 1790. by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.*

ANTHYLLIS TETRAPHYLLA. FOUR-LEAV'D  
LADIES-FINGER.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* ventricosus. *Legumen* subrotundum, tectum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTHYLLIS *tetraphylla* herbacea, foliis quaterno-pinnatis,  
*Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 25. Hort.*  
*Kew. vol. 3. p. 25.*

LOTUS pentaphyllos vesicaria. *Baub. Pin. 332.*

TRIFOLIUM halicacabum. *Cam. Hort. 171. t. 47.*

---

An annual; the spontaneous growth of Spain, Italy, and Sicily, flowers in the open border in July, and ripens its seeds in September.

Long since cultivated in our gardens, but more as a rare, or curious, than a beautiful plant.

Its seeds are to be sown in April, on a bed of light earth, where they are to remain; no other care is necessary than thinning them, and keeping them clear of weeds.



T H E  
**BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;**  
O R,  
**Flower-Garden Displayed:**  
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Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are ac-  
curately represented in their natural Colours.

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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. IV.

---

Observe the rising Lily's snowy grace,  
Observe the various vegetable race;  
They neither toil nor spin, but careless grow,  
Yet see how warm they blush! how bright they glow!  
What regal vestments can with them compare!  
What king so shining, or what queen so fair.

THOMSON.

---

L O N D O N:

Printed by COUGHMAN and FRY, Throgmorton-Street,  
For W. CURTIS, N° 3, *St. George's-Crescent*, Black-Friars-Road;

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

M DCC XCI.



*Pub. as the Act directs Feb. 1790. by W. Curtis, Botanic-Garden, Lambeth-Market.*

LAVATERA TRIMESTRIS. ANNUAL.  
LAVATERA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA,

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx duplex: exterior 3-fidus. Arilli plurimi, monospermi.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LAVATERA *trimestris* caule scabro herbaceo, foliis glabris, pedunculis unifloris, fructibus orbiculo testis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 974. *Hort. Kew. v. 2. p.* 452.

LAVATERA (*althææfolia*) foliis infimis cordato-orbiculatis, caulinis trilobis acuminatis glabris, pedunculis unifloris, caule herbaceo. *Miller's Gard. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

MALVA folio vario. *Bauh. Pin.* 315.

MALVA Hispanica flore carneo amplo.

The Spanish blush Mallow. *Park. Parad. p.* 366.

---

Our plant is undoubtedly the *Spanish blush Mallow* of PARKINSON, and the *Lavatera althææfolia* of MILLER; according to the former, it is a native of Spain, according to the latter, of Syria.

Mr. MILLER considers it as distinct from the *trimestris*; Mr. AITON has no *althææfolia* in his *Hort. Kew.* we are therefore to conclude that the *althææfolia* of MILLER, and the *trimestris* of LINNEUS are one and the same species.

Of the annuals commonly raised in our gardens, this is one of the most shewy, as well as the most easily cultivated; its seeds are to be sown in March, on the borders where they are to remain, the plants thinned as they come up, and kept clear of weeds.

It varies with white blossoms, and flowers from July to September.

MIMOSA VERTICILLATA. WHORL'D-LEAV'D  
MIMOSA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

*Generic Character.*

HERMAPHROD. Cal. 5-dentatus. Cor. 5-fida. Stam. 5. f. plura. Pist. 1. Legumen.

MASC. Cal. 5-dentatus. Cor. 5-fida. Stam. 5. 10. plura.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MIMOSA *verticillata* inermis, foliis verticillatis linearibus pungentibus. *L'Herit. fert. angl. t. 41. Hort. Kew. p. 438.*

The radical leaves of plants usually differ in shape from those of the stalk, in some plants remarkably so; the *Lepidium perfoliatum* figured in the *Flora Austriaca* of Professor JACQUIN is a striking instance of this dissimilarity: the *Lathyrus Aphaca*, a British plant, figured in the *Flora Lond.* is still more such, as large entire leaf-like stipulæ grow in pairs on the stalk, instead of leaves, while the true leaves next the root, visible when the plant first comes up from seed, are few in number, and those pinnated. The present plant no less admirably illustrates the above remark, the leaves which first appear on the seedling plants being pinnated, as is represented in the small figure on the plate, while those which afterwards come forth grow in whorls. We have observed the same disposition to produce dissimilar leaves in several other species of *Mimosa*, which have arisen from Botany-Bay seeds, lately introduced.

This singular species, on the authority of Mr. DAVID NELSON, is a native of New South Wales, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart.

We first saw it in flower, and have since seen it with ripe seed-pods, at Mr. MALCOLM'S, Kennington.

It is properly a green-house plant, and propagated only by seeds, which are to be sown on a gentle hot-bed.

It is some years in arriving at its flowering state.



*Tab. as the Act direct. Feb. 1. 1790. by W. Curtis, Botanic-Garden, Lambeth-Marsh.*

LATHYRUS TUBEROSUS. TUBEROUS LATHYRUS, OR PEASE EARTH-NUT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Stylus planus, supra villosus, superne latior. Cal. laciniae superiores 2 breviores.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LATHYRUS *tuberosus* pedunculis multifloris, cirrhis diphyllis: foliolis ovalibus, internodiis nudis. *Lin.* *Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 663.*

LATHYRUS *arvensis repens tuberosus.* *Baub. Pin. 344.*

LATHYRUS *arvensis five terræ glandes.* Pease Earth-Nuts. *Parkin's Theat. p. 1061.*



*Pub. as the Act directs, Feb. 1, 1790. by W. Curtis, Botanic-Garden, Lambeth-Marsk.*

Grows spontaneously in various parts of France and Germany; Mr. PHILIP HURLOCK lately shewed me some dried specimens of this plant, which he gathered in the corn fields, on the *Luneburgh Heide*, in *Upper Lusatia*, where it grew plentifully, and afforded a pleasing appearance to the curious traveller:—not so to the husbandman, to whom it is as noxious as the *Convolvulus arvensis* (*small Bindweed*) is with us, and equally difficult to extirpate, having powerfully creeping roots, which somewhat like the *Helianthus tuberosus* (commonly called *Jerusalem Artichoke*) produce large tubera, and which like those of that plant, are in high esteem with some as an article of food, and as such even cultivated abroad.

It flowers from June to the end of August. It is certainly a beautiful hardy perennial, similar to (but of more humble growth) than the everlasting pea, yet must be cautiously introduced on account of its creeping roots, by which it is most readily propagated, rarely ripening its seeds with us.

It is, perhaps, better suited to decorate the unclip'd hedge of the pleasure-ground, than the border of the flower-garden.

## CISTUS LADANIFERUS. GUM CISTUS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Corolla* 5-petala. *Calyx* 5-phyllus: foliis duobus minoribus.  
*Capsula.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*CISTUS *ladaniferus* arborescens ex stipulatus, foliis lanceo-  
latis supra lævibus, petiolis basi coalitis vaginanti-  
bus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 497.*CISTUS *ladanifera* Hispanica incana. *Bauh. Pin. 467.*CISTUS *Ledon.* The Gum Cistus or Sweete Holly Rose.  
*Park. Parad. p. 422.*

One of the most ornamental hardy shrubs we possess; at once pleasing to the eye, and grateful to the smell; for, as MILLER observes, the whole plant in warm weather exudes a sweet glutinous substance, which has a very strong balsamic scent, so as to perfume the circumambient air to a great distance.

Its blossoms, which appear in June and July in great profusion, exhibit a remarkable instance of quickly-fading beauty, opening and expanding to the morning sun, and before night strewing the ground with their elegant remains: as each succeeding day produces new blossoms, this deciduous disposition of the petals, common to the genus, is the less to be regretted.

Is a native of Spain and Portugal, prefers a dry soil and warm sheltered situation, and in very severe seasons requires some kind of covering.

Cultivated 1656, by Mr. JOHN TRADESCANT, jun. *Ait. Hort. Kew.*

Is readily increased from cuttings; but MILLER remarks, that the best plants are raised from seeds.

Varies with waved leaves, and in having petals without a spot at the base.

Is not the plant from whence the Ladanum of the shops is produced, though affording in warmer countries than ours a similar gum, hence its name of *ladanifera* is not strictly proper.



*Pub. as the Act directs, Mar. 1790, by W. Curtis, Botanic-Garden, Lambeth-Marsh.*



*Pub. as the Act directs, Mar. 1790, by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth-Momb.*

CONVOLVULUS PURPUREUS. PURPLE BIND-  
WEED, OR CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Capsula* 2-locularis, loculis dispermis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CONVOLVULUS *purpureus* foliis cordatis indivisis, fructibus cernuis, pedicellis incrassatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 200.*

CONVOLVULUS *purpureus* folio subrotundo. *Baub. Pin. 295.*

CONVOLVULUS *cæruleus major rotundifolius.*

The greater blew Bindweede or Bell-flower with round leaves. *Park. Parad. p. 358.*

---

“ Is an annual plant which grows naturally in Asia and America, but has been long cultivated for ornament in the English gardens, and is generally known by the title of *Convolvulus major*. Of this there are three or four lasting varieties; the most common hath a purple flower, but there is one with a white, another with a red, and one with a whitish-blue flower, which hath white seeds. All these varieties I have cultivated many years, without observing them to change. If the seeds of these sorts are sown in the spring, upon a warm border where the plants are designed to remain, they will require no other culture but to keep them clear from weeds, and place some tall stakes down by them, for their stalks to twine about, otherwise they will spread on the ground and make a bad appearance. These plants, if they are properly supported, will rise ten or twelve feet high in warm Summers: they flower in June, July, and August, and will continue till the frost kills them. Their seeds ripen in Autumn.” *Miller’s Gard. Dict. ed. 4to. 1771.*



*Reb. et al. det. dircs. Marc. Herb. W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth-Marsk.*

SILENE PENDULA. PENDULOUS CATCHFLY.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Calyx ventricosus. Petala 5, unguiculata coronata ad faucem.  
Capsula 3-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SILENE *pendula* calycibus fructiferis pendulis inflatis: angulis  
decem scabris. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr.*  
*p. 421.*

VISCAGO *hirsuta* ficula, lychnidis aquaticæ facie, supina.  
*Dill. Hort. Elth. 421. t. 312. f. 404.*

---

Grows spontaneously in Sicily and Crete; is an annual of  
humble growth, and hence a suitable plant for the borders of  
the flower garden, or the decoration of Rock-work, as its  
blossoms are showy, and not of very short duration.

It flowers in June and July, and if once permitted to  
scatter its seeds, will come up yearly without any trouble.

LATHYRUS SATIVUS. BLUE-FLOWER'D  
LATHYRUS, or CHICHLING-VETCH.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Stylus planus, supra villosus, superne latior. Calycis lacinia  
superiores 2 breviores.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LATHYRUS *sativus* pedunculis unifloris, cirrhis diphyllis  
tetraphyllisque, leguminibus ovatis compressis  
dorso bimarginatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14.  
Murr. p. 662.*

LATHYRUS *sativus*, flore fructusque albo. *Baub. Pin. 343.*

A native of France, Spain, and Italy, and distinguishable  
when in flower by the blue colour of its blossoms, which are  
sometimes, however, milk-white; but its seed-pods afford a  
more certain mark of distinction; being unusually short, broad,  
and winged on the back.

This species grows to the height of about two feet, and is  
usually sown in the spring with other annuals; though not so  
beautiful, it forms a contrast to the sweet and Tangier Pea,  
and may be introduced where there is plenty of room, or a  
desire of possessing and knowing most of the plants of a  
genus.

It flowers in June and July.

Cultivated 1739, by Mr. PHILIP MILLER. *Ait. Hort. Kew.*



*Pub. as the Act directs Apr. 1790, by W. Curtis, St. Georges-Crescent.*



LIMODORUM TUBEROSUM. TUBEROUS-ROOTED  
LIMODORUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

Nectarium monophyllum, concavum, pedicellatum, intra petalum infimum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LIMODORUM *tuberosum* floribus subspicatis barbatis. Ait.  
*Hort. Kew. p. 301.*

For this rare plant I am indebted to the very laudable exertions of a late Gardener of mine, JAMES SMITH, who, in the spring of the year 1788, examining attentively the bog earth which had been brought over with some plants of the *Dionæa Muscipula*, found several small tooth-like knobby roots, which being placed in pots of the same earth, and plunged into a tan-pit having a gentle heat, produced plants the ensuing summer, two of which flowered, and from the strongest of those our figure was taken.

From this circumstance we learn, that this species is a native of South Carolina, and properly a bog plant, growing spontaneously with the *Dionæa Muscipula*.

Both Mr. DRYANDER and Dr. J. E. SMITH assure me, that it is the true *Limodorum tuberosum* of LINNÆUS; the one usually called by that name is a native of the West-Indies, and treated as a stove plant.

From the little experience we have had of the management of this species, it appears to us to be scarcely hardy enough for the open border, yet not tender enough to require a stove. We have succeeded best by treating it in the manner above mentioned; we may observe, that the tan-pit spoken of was built in the open garden, not in a stove, and was for the purpose of raising plants or seeds by a gentle heat, as well as for striking cuttings and securing plants from cold in the winter.

Our figure will make a description of the plant unnecessary, its flowering stem with us has arisen to the height of a foot and a half, the number of flowers has not exceeded five. In its most luxuriant state it will probably be found much larger, and to produce more flowers.



*Pub. as the Act directs, Apr. 1. 1790. by W. Curtis, S. George's Street.*



Pub. as the Act of roots, Apr. 1. 1790. by W. Curtis, St. George's Crescent.

CAMPANULA CARPATICA. CARPATIAN  
BELL-FLOWER.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* campanulata fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigma* trifidum. *Capsula* infera poris lateralibus dehiscens.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CAMPANULA *carpatica* foliis glabris cordatis ferratis petiolatis, pedunculis elongatis, calyce reflexo glutinoso. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 207. Suppl. p. 140. Jacq. Hort. v. 1. t. 57.*

This species of Bell-flower, which takes its name from its place of growth, is a native of the Carpatian Alps, and was introduced into the Royal Garden at Kew, by *Professor JACQUIN*, of *Vienna*, in the year 1774.

It flowers in June and July.

As yet it is scarce in our gardens, but deserves to be more generally known and cultivated; its flowers, in proportion to the plant, are large and shewy: like many other Alpine plants, it is well suited to decorate certain parts of rock-work, or such borders of the flower garden as are not adapted for large plants.

It is a hardy perennial, and propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

Our figure, from a deficiency in the colouring art, gives a very inadequate idea of its beauty.



Pub. as the Act d'arts May 1779. by W. Curtis, St. Georges Crescent.

SEDUM ANACAMPSEROS. EVERGREEN ORPINE.

\*\*\*\*\*

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 Anacampseros foliis cuneiformibus basi attenuatis subseffilibus, caulibus decumbentibus, floribus corymbosis. Ait. Hort. Kew. p. 108.

SEDUM Anacampseros foliis cuneiformibus integerrimis caulibus decumbentibus, floribus corymbosis. Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. Murr. p. 430.

TELEPHIUM repens folio deciduo. Baub. Pin. 287.

TELEPHIUM tertium. Dodon. Pempt. p. 130.

Grows spontaneously out of the crevices of the rocks in the South of France; flowers in our gardens in July and August; is a very hardy perennial, and in sheltered situations retains its leaves all the year.

The singular manner in which the leaves are attached to the flowering stem, deserves to be noticed.

As many of the succulent plants are tender, and require a Green-house in the winter, cultivators of plants are apt indiscriminately to extend the same kind of care to the whole tribe,

tribe, hence it is not uncommon to find this and many other similar hardy plants, nursed up in the Green-house or stove, when they would thrive much better on a wall or piece of rock-work, for the decoration of which this plant in particular is admirably adapted.

Like most of the Sedum tribe it may readily be propagated by cuttings, or parting its roots in autumn.

DODONÆUS' figure admirably represents its habit:

According to the *Hort. Kew.* it was cultivated in this country by GERARD, in 1596.

Ang.



Pub. as the Act directs, May 1790, by W. Curtis, S<sup>r</sup> Georges Crescent.

STRELITZIA REGINÆ. CANNA-LEAVED  
STRELITZIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Spathæ. Cal. 0. Cor. 3. petala. Nectarium triphyllum, genitalia involvens. Peric. 3-loculare, polyspermum.*

STRELITZIA *Reginae* Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 1. p. 285. Tab. 2.

HELICONIA *Bibai* J. Mill. ic. tab. 5, 6.

In order that we may give our readers an opportunity of seeing a coloured representation of one of the most scarce and magnificent plants introduced into this country, we have in this number deviated from our usual plan, with respect to the plates, and though in so doing we shall have the pleasure of gratifying the warm wishes of many of our readers, we are not without our apprehensions least others may not feel perfectly well satisfied; should it prove so, we wish such to rest assured that this is a deviation in which we shall very rarely indulge, and never but when something uncommonly beautiful or interesting presents itself: to avoid the imputation of interested motives, we wish our readers to be apprized that the expences attendant on the present number, in consequence of such deviation, have been considerably *augmented*, not lowered.

It is well known to many Botanists, and others, who have experienced Sir JOSEPH BANKS's well known liberality, that previous to the publication of the *Hortus Kewensis* he made a new genus of this plant, which had before been considered as a species of *Heliconia*, and named it *Strelitzia* in honour of our most

most gracious Queen CHARLOTTE; coloured engravings of which, executed under his direction, he presented to his particular friends; impressions of the same plate have been given in the aforesaid work, in which we are informed that this plant was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. in the year 1773, where it lately flowered—of some other plants introduced after that period from the Cape, of which it is a native, one flowered in the Pine stove of BAMBER GASCOYNE, Esq. several years ago, from whence Mr. MILLAR drew his figure, and the plant from which our drawing was made flowered this spring, in the bark stove of the garden belonging to the Apothecaries Company, at Chelsea, where it will also soon flower again.

This plant has usually been confined to the stove, where it has been placed in a pot, and plunged into the tan, as the plants in such situations usually are; it has been found that when the roots have been confined to the narrow limits of a pot, the plant has rarely or never flowered, but that when the roots have by accident extended into the rotten tan, it has readily thrown up flowering stems, the best practice therefore, not only with this, but many other plants, is to let the roots have plenty of earth to strike into. As it is a Cape plant it may perhaps be found to succeed best in the conservatory.

It has not, that we know of, as yet ripened its seeds in this country; till it does, or good seeds of it shall be imported, it must remain a very scarce and dear plant, as it is found to increase very slowly by its roots: plants are said to be sold at the Cape for Three Guineas each.

*General Description of the STRELITZIA REGINÆ.*

From a perennial stringy root shoot forth a considerable number of leaves, standing upright on long footstalks, from a sheath of some one of which, near its base, springs the flowering stem, arising somewhat higher than the leaves, and terminating in an almost horizontal long-pointed spathe, containing about six or eight flowers, which becoming vertical as they spring forth, form a kind of crest, which the glowing orange of the Corolla, and fine azure of the Nectary, renders truly

truly superb. The outline in the third plate of this number, is intended to give our readers an idea of its general habit and mode of growth.

*Particular Description of the same.*

**ROOT** perennial, stringy, somewhat like that of the tawny Day-lily (*Hemerocallis fulva*); strings the thickness of the little finger, blunt at the extremity, extending horizontally, if not confined, to the distance of many feet.

**LEAVES** numerous, standing upright on their footstalks, about a foot in length, and four inches in breadth, ovato-oblong, coriaceous, somewhat fleshy, rigid, smooth, concave, entire on the edges, except on one side towards the base, where they are more or less curled, on the upper side of a deep green colour, on the under side covered with a fine glaucous meal, midrib hollow above and yellowish, veins unbranched, prominent on the inside, and impressed on the outside of the leaf, young leaves rolled up.

**LEAF-STALKS** about thrice the length of the leaves, upright, somewhat flattened, at bottom furnished with a sheath, and received into each other, all radical.

**SCAPUS** or flowering stem unbranched, somewhat taller than the leaves, proceeding from the sheath of one of them, upright, round, not perfectly straight, nearly of an equal thickness throughout, of a glaucous hue, covered with four or five sheaths which closely embrace it. Two or more flowering stems spring from the same root, according to the age of the plant.

**SPATHA** terminal, about six inches in length, of a glaucous hue, with a fine bright purple at its base, running out to a long point, opening above from the base to within about an inch of the apex, where the edges roll over to one side, forming an angle of about forty-five degrees, and containing about six flowers.

**FLOWERS**

**FLOWERS** of a bright orange colour, becoming upright, when perfectly detached from the spatha, which each flower is a considerable time in accomplishing. In the plant at Chelsea, the two back petals, or, more properly segments of the first flower, sprang forth with the nectary, and while the former became immediately vertical, the latter formed nearly the same angle as the spatha; four days afterwards the remaining segment of the first flower, with the two segments and nectary of the second came forth, and in the same manner at similar intervals all the flowers, which were six in number, continued to make their appearance.

**COROLLA** deeply divided into three segments, which are ovato-lanceolate, slightly keeled, and somewhat concave, at the base white, fleshy, and covered with a glutinous substance flowing in great quantities from the nectary.

**NECTARY** of a fine azure blue and most singular form, composed of two petals, the upper petal very short and broad, with a whitish mucro or point, the sides of which lap over the base of the other petal; inferior petal about two inches and a half in length, the lower half somewhat triangular, grooved on the two lowermost sides, and keeled at bottom, the keel running straight to its extremity, the upper half gradually dilating towards the base, runs out into two lobes more or less obtuse, which give it an arrow-shaped form, bifid at the apex, hollow, and containing the antheræ, the edges of the duplicature crisped and forming a kind of frill from the top to the bottom.

**STAMINA** five Filaments arising from the base of the nectary, short and distinct; Antheræ long and linear, attached to and cohering by their tips to the apex of the nectary.

**STYLE** filiform, white, length of the nectary.

**STIGMA** three quarters of an inch long, attached to, and hitched on as it were to the tip of the nectary, roundish, white, awl-shaped, very viscid, becoming as the flower decays of a deep purple brown colour, and usually splitting into three pieces, continuing attached to the nectary till the nectary decays.



Mr. FAIRBAIRN, to whose abilities and industry the Companies Garden at Chelsea is indebted for its present flourishing state, being desirous of obtaining ripe seeds, I had no opportunity of examining the germen.

Such were the appearances which presented themselves to us in the plant which flowered at the Chelsea Garden; that they are liable to considerable variation is apparent from the figure of Mr. MILLAR, which appears to have been drawn from a very luxuriant specimen, as two spathæ grow from one flowering stem, the stigma is also remarkably convoluted, many other appearances are likewise represented, which our plant did not exhibit: in the figure given in the *Hortus Kewensis*, the stigma appears to have separated from the nectary on the first opening of the flower, and to be split into three parts, neither of which circumstances took place in our plant till they were both in a decaying state.

STIGMA





NARCISSUS INCOMPARABILIS. PEERLESS DAFFODIL.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

NARCISSUS *incomparabilis* spatha uniflora, nectario campanulato plicato crispo petalis dimidio brevioribus, foliis planis.

NARCISSUS *latifolius* omnium maximus amplo calice flavo five Nompaille. The great Nonesuch Daffodil, or incomparable Daffodil. *Park. Par. p. 68.*

This species of Narcissus, though well described and figured by the old Botanists, especially PARKINSON, has been overlooked by LINNÆUS.

It is undoubtedly the *incomparable Daffodil* of PARKINSON, figured in his Garden of Pleasant Flowers; and the *incomparabilis* of MILLER'S *Dict. ed. 6. 4to.* the latter informs us, that he received roots of it from Spain and Portugal, which fixes its place of growth.

It is a very hardy bulbous plant, and flowers in April; in its single state it is very ornamental, the petals are usually pale yellow, and the nectary inclined to orange, which towards the brim is more brilliant in some than in others; in its double state, it is well known to Gardeners, by the name of Butter and Egg Narcissus, and of this there are two varieties, both of which produce large shewy flowers, the one with colours similar to what we have above described, which is the most common, the other with petals of a pale sulphur colour, almost white, and the nectary bright orange; this, which is one of the most ornamental of the whole tribe, is named in the Dutch catalogues, the *Orange Phoenix*; its blossoms are so large as frequently to require supporting; its bulbs may be had of many of the Nurseries about London, and of those who, profiting by the supineness of our English Gardeners, import bulbs from abroad.

Like most of the tribe, this species will grow well without any care, the bulbs of the double sort should be taken up yearly, otherwise they are apt to degenerate.



*Pub. as the Act directs, Jun. 1. 1790. by W. Curtis, St. George's Crescent.*



Published as the Act directs June 1. 1790 by W. Curtis St. George's Crescent.

HYACINTHUS RACEMOSUS. STARCH  
HYACINTH.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Corolla campanulata : pori 3 melliferi germinis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HYACINTHUS *racemosus* corollis ovatis, summis sessilibus, foliis laxis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 336. Sp. Pl. 455.*

HYACINTHUS *racemosus cæruleus minor juncifolius.* *Baub. Pin. p. 43.*

HYACINTHUS *botryodes* 1. *Car. Clus. Hist. p. 181.*

HYACINTHUS *racemosus.* *Dodon. Pempt. p. 217.*

HYACINTHUS *botroides minor cæruleus obscurus.* The darke blew Grape-flower. *Park. Par. p. 114.*

The *Hyacinthus racemosus* and *botryoides* are both cultivated in gardens, but the former here figured is by far the most common; *racemosus* and *botryoides*, though different words, are expressive of the same meaning, the former being derived from the Latin term *racemus*, the latter from the Greek one *βοτρυς*, both of which signify a bunch of grapes, the form of which the inflorescence of these plants somewhat resembles, and hence they have both been called Grape Hyacinths, but as confusion thereby arises, we have thought it better to call this species the Starch Hyacinth, the smell of the flower in the general opinion resembling that substance, and leave the name of Grape Hyacinth for the *botryoides*.

The *Hyacinthus racemosus* grows wild in the corn fields of Germany, in which it increases so fast by offsets from the root as to prove a very troublesome weed, and on this account it must be cautiously introduced into gardens.

It flowers in April and May.

We have found the Nurserymen very apt to mistake it for the *botryoides*, a figure of which it is our intention to give in some future number.



Published as the Act directs June 1. 1790 by W. Curtis, St. George's Crescent.

ANEMONE HORTENSIS. STAR ANEMONE, OR  
BROAD-LEAV'D GARDEN ANEMONE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Cal. o. Petala 5—9. Semina plura.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANEMONE *hortensis* foliis digitatis, feminibus lanatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. Murr. p. 510. Ait. Hort. Kew. vol. 2. p. 256.*

ANEMONE *Geranii* rotundo folio, purpurascens. *Baub. Pin. 173.*

ANEMONE *prima.* *Dodon. Pempt. 434.*

ANEMONE *latifolia* purpurea stellata five papaveracea. The purple Star-Anemone or Windflower. *Park. Parad. p. 204.*

We are more and more convinced, that in our eagerness for novelties, we daily lose plants by far more ornamental than the new ones we introduce; the present, a most charming spring plant, with which the Gardens abounded in the time of PARKINSON, is now a great rarity; its blossoms, which are uncommonly brilliant, come forth in April, and, like those of many other plants, appear to advantage only when the sun shines.

It may be propagated either by seeds, or by parting its roots in Autumn, in the former way we may obtain many beautiful varieties.

It prefers a light loamy soil and moderately exposed situation.

Roots of a variety of this plant with scarlet double flowers are imported from Holland, under the name of *Anemonoides*, and sold at a high price.

IBERIS GIBALTARICA. GIBALTAR  
CANDY-TUFT.



*Class and Order.*

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla irregularis*: Petalis 2 exterioribus majoribus. *Silicula*  
polyserma, emarginata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IBERIS *Gibraltarica* frutescens foliis apice dentatis. *Lim.*  
*Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 589.*

THLASPIDIUM *Hispanicum*, ampliore flore folio crasso  
dentato. *Dill. Elth. 382. t. 287. f. 37.*

The flowers of this plant, a native of Gibraltar, bear some resemblance to those of the Common Candy-Tuft, but when they blow in perfection, they are usually twice as large; hence they are highly ornamental in the green-house, which early in the Spring, the time of their coming forth, stands in need of some such showy flowers.

This plant is easily raised from cuttings, and easily preserved; it may be kept through the Winter in a common hot-bed frame, and in mild Winters will stand abroad, especially if sheltered amongst rock-work; its greatest enemy is moisture in the Winter season, this often proves fatal to it, as indeed a long continued damp atmosphere does to many others; the Nurserymen about London complain of losing more plants the last mild Winter, from this cause, than they generally do from severe frosts. In a little green-house which I had in my late garden, Lambeth-Marsh, most of the plants became absolutely mouldy; in such seasons then, though in point of cold the plants may not require it, we must dissipate the superfluous moisture by a gentle heat.



ALSTRÆMERIA LIGTU. STRIPED-FLOWER'D  
ALSTRÆMERIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* 6-petala, sub-bilabiata: petalis 2 inferioribus basi tubulosis. *Stamina* declinata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALSTRÆMERIA *Ligtu* caule erecto, foliis spathulato-oblongis, pedunculis umbellæ involucro longioribus, corolla bilabiata. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. Suppl. p. 207. Amæn. Acad. V. 6. p. 247.*

HEMEROCALLIS floribus purpurascens striatis. *Few. Peruv. 2. p. 710. t. 4.*

This plant receives its generic name from CLAUDIUS ALSTRÆMER (son of Sir JONAS ALSTRÆMER, a most respectable Swedish Merchant) who first found the other most beautiful species the *Pelegrina* in Spain, whither it had been transmitted from Peru; its trivial name *Ligtu* is a provincial one.

According to FEWILLEE, who has written on the plants of Peru, this species is found on the banks of the rivers in Chili: we treat it, and successfully, as a stove plant; its flowers, which usually make their appearance in February and March, emit a fragrance scarcely inferior to Mignonet; its leaves, contrary to most others, grow inverted, which is effected by a twist of the footstalk, and afford an excellent example of LINNÆUS's *Folium resupinatum*; the filaments, after the pollen is discharged, turn upwards, and the antheræ become almost globular.

It is usually propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

Our figure was drawn from a plant which flowered extremely well in the stove of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kensington.



*Published as the Act directs July 1. 1790 by W. Curtis, St. Georges Crescent.*



*Published as the Act directs July 1. 1790 by W. Curtis, St. Georges Crescent.*

ALYSSUM DELTOIDEUM. PURPLE ALYSSUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALYSSUM *deltoideum* caulibus suffrutescentibus prostratis, foliis lanceolato-deltoidibus, filiculis hirtis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 591. Sp. Pl. p. 908.*

LEUCOJUM faxatile thymifolio hirsutum cæruleo-purpureum. *Baub. Pin. 201.*

Plants which flower early, and continue a long while in bloom, are deservedly preferred, more especially by those who content themselves with a partial collection; of that number is the present species of Alyssum, which begins to flower in March, and continues to blossom through April, May, and June, and, if favourably situated, during most of the summer.

It is properly a rock plant, being hardy, forming with very little care a neat tuft of flowers, and not apt to encroach on its neighbours.

May be propagated by parting its roots in Autumn, or by cuttings.

Is a native of the Levant, according to Mr. AITON, and cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1739, but omitted in the 6th 4to. edition of his Dictionary: has usually been considered by the Nursermen about London as the *hyperboreum*.

IXIA FLEXUOSA. BENDING-STALK'D IXIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *flexuosa* foliis linearibus, racemo flexuoso multifloro.  
*Linn. Sp. Pl.* p. 51. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* p. 58.

The *Ixias* are a numerous tribe, chiefly natives of the Cape, and in general remarkable either for their delicacy, or brilliant colours.

The one here figured appears to be a variety of the *flexuosa* with a purple eye, its blossoms are fragrant, and come forth in April or May.

“ All the forts multiply very fast by offsets, so that when  
 “ once obtained, there will be no occasion to raise them  
 “ from seeds: for the roots put out offsets in great plenty,  
 “ most of which will flower the following season, whereas  
 “ those from seeds are three or four years before they flower.  
 “ These plants will not thrive through the winter in the full  
 “ ground in England, so should be planted in pots, and  
 “ placed under a frame in winter, where they may be pro-  
 “ tected from frost, but in mild weather should enjoy the free  
 “ air; but they must be guarded from mice, who are very  
 “ fond of these roots, and if not prevented will devour  
 “ them.” *Miller's Gard. Diet.*



*Published as the Act directs August 1.1790 by W. Curtis S<sup>r</sup> Georges Crescent.*

## SCILLA CAMPANULATA,

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Cor.* 6-petala, patens, decidua. *Filamenta* filiformia,*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SCILLA *campanulata* bulbo solido, racemo multifloro oblongo-subconico, corollis campanulatis erectis, bracteis bipartitis, pedunculo longioribus, foliis lanceolatis. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* p. 444.

HYACINTHUS Hispanicus major flore campanulæ instar.

The greater Spanish bell-flowred Jacinth. *Park. Par.* 123.

There are few old gardens which do not abound with this plant; it bears great affinity to our Hare-bell, with which it appears to have been confounded by most Botanists. *Parkinson* thus discriminates it: "This Spanish bell-flowred Jacinth is very like the former English or Spanish Jacinth, but greater in all parts, as well of leaves as flowers, many growing together at the toppe of the stalke; with many short greene leaves among them. hanging doune their heads with larger, greater, and wider open mouths, like unto bels of a darke blew colour, and no good fent." *Park. Parad.*

Though not remarkable for the fineness of its colours, or pleasing from its fragrance, it contributes with other bulbous plants to decorate the flower border or plantation in the spring, when flowers are most wanted.

It is very hardy, and increases abundantly by offsets; its seeds also ripen well.







Published as the Act directs August 1. 1790 by W. Curtis St. George's Crescent

T. Edwards del.

W. Burtou & Co. sculp.

AMARYLLIS VITTATA. SUPERB AMARYLLIS.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* hexapetaloides, irregularis. *Filamenta* faucibus tubi inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione, *Linn. fil.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

AMARYLLIS floribus pedicellatis, corollis cuneiformi-infundibuliformibus, petalorum exteriorum rachibus interiorum margini adnatis, scapo tereti, stigmatibus fulcatis. *Linn. fil.*

AMARYLLIS *vittata*. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl. t. 15. Ait. Hort. Kew. p. 418.*

LINNÆUS, the Son, took much pains in new modelling the generic and specific characters of this genus; as may be seen in the *Hort. Kew*; MONS. L'HERITIER, when in England a few years since, saw this species, described and named it *Vittata* \*.

Of what country it is a native is not known with certainty, most probably of the Cape, was first introduced into England by Mr. MALCOLM.

Our figure was drawn from a fine specimen which flowered this spring with Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kenfington.

It usually flowers in April or May, but may be forwarded by artificial heat.

It rarely puts forth offsets from the root, but readily produces seeds, by which it is propagated without difficulty.

When it blossoms in perfection it truly deserves the name of superb, which Mr. AITON has given it, the stem rising to the height of three feet or more, and producing from two to five flowers.

\* From the gaiety of its flowers, which, from their stripes, appear like an object decorated with ribbands.—*Vitta*, a ribband; *vittata*, dressed with ribbands. *Ainsw.*

ALYSSUM UTRICULATUM. BLADDER-PODDED  
ALYSSUM.



*Class and Order.*

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALYSSUM *utriculatum* caule herbaceo erecto, foliis lævibus lanceolatis integerrimis, siliculis inflatis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr.*

ALYSSOIDES fruticosum, leucoji folio viridi. *Tourn. inf. 218.*

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A native of the Levant, and cultivated by Mr. MILLER in the year 1739.

Is a hardy and beautiful perennial, flowering from April to June, at which time it begins to form its curiously inflated pods.

Like the *Alyssum deltoideum*, it is well adapted to the decorating of walls, or rock-work, and is readily propagated either by seeds or slips.





Published as the Act directs Sept. 1. 1790 by W. Curtis S<sup>t</sup> Georges Crescent.

Ed. T. Edwards del.

W. L. ...

[ 131 ]

CATESBÆA SPINOSA. THORNY CATESBÆA,  
OR LILY-THORN.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 1-petala, infundibuliformis, longissima, supera. Stamina  
intra faucem. *Bacca* polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CATESBÆA *spinosa*. *Lim. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14.* Murr. p.  
152. *Sp. Pl.* p. 159. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* p. 159.

Frutex spinosus, buxi foliis plurimis simul nascentibus, florè  
tetrapetaloide pendulo fordide flavo, tubo longissimo, fructu  
ovali croceo femina parva continente. *Catesb. Carol. 2.*  
p. 100. t. 100.

---

Of this genus there is only one species described by  
authors, and which LINNÆUS has named in honour of our  
countryman MARK CATESBY, Author of the Natural History  
of Carolina.

“ This shrub was discovered by Mr. CATESBY, near  
“ Nassau-town, in the Island of Providence, where he saw  
“ two of them growing, which were all he ever saw; from  
“ these he gathered the seeds and brought them to England.

“ It is propagated by seeds, which must be procured from  
“ the country where it naturally grows. If the entire fruit  
“ are brought over in sand, the seeds will be better preserved;  
“ the seeds must be sown in small pots filled with light sandy  
“ earth, and plunged into a moderate hot-bed of Tanner’s-  
“ bark. If the seeds are good, the plants will appear in  
“ about

“ about six weeks; these plants make little progress for four  
“ or five years. If the nights should prove cold the glasses  
“ must be covered with mats every evening. As these plants  
“ grow slowly, so they will not require to be removed out of  
“ the feed-pots the first year, but in the Autumn the pots  
“ should be removed into the stove, and plunged into the  
“ tan-bed; in spring the plants should be carefully taken up,  
“ and each planted in a separate small pot, filled with light  
“ sandy earth, and plunged into a fresh hot-bed of Tanner’s-  
“ bark. In Summer when the weather is warm, they should  
“ have a good share of air admitted to them, but in Autumn  
“ must be removed into the stove, where they should con-  
“ stantly remain, and must be treated afterwards in the same  
“ manner as other tender exotic plants.” *Miller’s Dict.*

It is more usual with Nurserymen to increase this plant  
by cuttings.

Our drawing was made from a plant which flowered this  
Spring, with Mr. COLVILL, Nurseryman, King’s-Road,  
Chelsea.

It flowers most part of the Summer, but not so freely as  
many other stove-plants.





Published as the Act directs Sept. 1. 1790 by W. Curtis St. George's Crescent.

T. Edwards del.

W. Darton sculp.

## RUBUS ARCTICUS. DWARF BRAMBLE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Bacca* composita acinis monospermis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RUBUS *arcticus* foliis ternatis, caule inermi unifloro. *Lin.*  
*Syst. Vegetab.* p. 476.

RUBUS *humilis* flore purpureo. *Buxb. Cent.* 5. p. 13. t. 26.

RUBUS *trifolius humilis* non spinosus, sapore et odore fragariæ, fructu rubro polycocco. *Amm. Ruth.* 185.

The *Rubus arcticus* grows wild in the northern parts of Europe and America, in moist, sandy, and gravelly places. LINNÆUS has figured and minutely described it in his *Flora Lapponica*, out of gratitude, as he expresses himself, for the benefits reaped from it in his Lapland journey, by the nestiareous wine of whose berries he was so often recruited when sinking with hunger and fatigue; he observes that the principal people in the north of Sweden make a syrup, a jelly, and a wine, from the berries, which they partly consume themselves, and partly transmit to Stockholm, as a dainty of the most delicious kind; and truly he adds, of all the wild Swedish berries this holds the first place.

Our figure does not correspond altogether with LINNÆUS's description, but it is drawn as the plant grew; culture doubtless made it produce more than its usual number of flowering stems and petals.

It grows readily and increases rapidly in bog-earth, on a north border, and flowers in May and June, but very rarely ripens its fruit in Gardens.

HYACINTHUS COMOSUS. TWO COLOURED,  
OR, TASSEL HYACINTH.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* campanulata: pori 3-melliferi germinis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HYACINTHUS *comosus* corollis angulato-cylindricis: sum-  
mis sterilibus longius pedicellatis. *Linn.*  
*Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. 336.*

HYACINTHUS *comosus* major purpureus. *Baub. Pin. 42.*  
The purple faire haired Jacinth; or Purse tassels. *Park.*  
*Parad. p. 117.*

Most of the old Botanists arranged this plant, the *racemosus*, and others having almost globular flowers with the Hyacinths. TOURNEFORT, struck with the difference of their appearance, made a distinct genus of them under the name of *Muscari*, in which he is followed by MILLER, and should have been by LINNÆUS, for they differ so much that no student would consider the present plant as belonging to the same genus with the Hare-bell.

This species grows wild in the corn-fields of Spain, Portugal, and some parts of Germany, and flowers in May and June.

It is distinguished more by its singularity than beauty, the flowers on the summit of the stalk differing widely in colour from the others, and being mostly barren: PARKINSON says, "the whole stalk with the flowers upon it, doth somewhat resemble a long Purse tassell, and thereupon divers Gentlewomen have so named it."

It is a hardy bulbous plant, growing readily in most soils and situations, and usually propagated by offsets.



*Published as the Act directs Oct. 1. 1790 by W. Curtis St. George's Crescent.*



Publ. Oct. 1879 by W. Curtis Sculp. Georges Crescent

ADONIS VERNALIS.

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*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* quinque plura absque nectario. *Semina* nuda.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ADONIS *vernalis* flore dodecapetalo, fructu ovato. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. Murr. p. 514. Ait. Hort. Kew. Vol. 2. p. 264.*

HELLEBORUS *niger tenuifolius*, Buphthalmi flore. *Baub. Pin. 186.*

BUPHTHALMUM *Dodon. Pempt. 261.*

HELLEBORUS *niger ferulaceus* sive Buphthalmum. The great Ox-eye, or the great yellow Anemone. *Parkins. Parad. p. 291. f. 6.*

Of this plant LINNÆUS makes two species, viz. the *vernalis* and *appennina*, differing in their specific character merely in the number of their petals, which are found to vary from situation and culture; as the first name taken from its time of flowering is the most expressive, we have followed Mr. MILLER and Mr. AITON in adopting it.

It is an old inhabitant of the English gardens, and a most desirable one, as it flowers in the spring; produces fine shewy blossoms, which expand wide when exposed to the sun, is hardy and readily cultivated.

Grows wild on the mountainous pastures of some parts of Germany.

It may be increased by parting its roots in Autumn or Spring, or by seed. MILLER recommends the latter mode.



Pub. Oct 1 1790 by W. Curtis Sc. Georg. Crescent

Syd. T. E. sculp.

GLADIOLUS CARDINALIS. SUPERB GLADIOLUS; OR, CORN-FLAG.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* 6-partita, irregularis, inæqualis. *Stigmata* 3.

*Specific Character.*

GLADIOLUS *cardinalis* corollæ erectæ limbo campanulato, floribus secundis, scapo multifloro, foliis ensiformibus multinerviis.

This new species of Gladiolus, of whose magnificence our figure can exhibit but an imperfect idea, was introduced into this country from Holland, a few years since, by Mr. GRAFFER, at present Gardener to the King of Naples; and first flowered with Messrs. LEWIS and MACKIE, Nurserymen, at Kingland; a very strong plant of it flowered also this summer at Messrs. GRIMWOODS and Co. which divided at top into three branches, from one of which our figure was drawn.

It obviously differs from the other more tender plants of this genus, in the colour of its flowers, which are of a fine scarlet, with large white somewhat rhomboidal spots, on several of the lowermost divisions of the Corolla; strong plants will throw up a stem three or four feet high.

It is most probably a native of the Cape, flowers with us in July and August, and is increased by offsets from the bulbs; must be treated like the Ixias and other similar Cape plants.



PELARGONIUM TETRAGONUM. SQUARE  
STALKED GERANIUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus, lacinia suprema definente 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.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PELARGONIUM *tetragonum* pedunculis bifloris, ramis tetragonis carnofis, corollis tetrapetalis.  
*L'Herit. n. 72. t. 23.*

GERANIUM *tetragonum.* *Linn. Suppl. p. 305.*

A vein of singularity runs through the whole of this plant, its stalks are unequally and obtusely quadrangular, sometimes more evidently triangular; its leaves few, and remarkably small; its flowers, on the contrary, are uncommonly large, and what is more extraordinary have only four petals; previous to their expansion they exhibit also an appearance somewhat outrè, the body of the filaments being bent so as to form a kind of bow, in which state we have represented one of the blossoms in our figure.

When it flowers in perfection, which it is not apt to do in all places, the largeness of its blossoms renders it one of the most ornamental of the genus.

There is a variety of it with beautifully coloured leaves, of which we have availed ourselves in its representation.

It flowers from June, to August, and September; requires the same treatment as the more common Geraniums, and is readily propagated by cuttings.

Was first introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774, from the Cape, of which it is a native. *Ait. Hort. Kew.*

N<sup>o</sup> 136



Pub<sup>d</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1790 by W. Curtis. S<sup>t</sup> Georges Crescent.

J. Edwards del.

HYPERICUM BALEARICUM. WARTY  
ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* 0. *Capsula*.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HYPERICUM *balearicum* floribus pentagynis, caule fruticoso  
foliis ramisque cicatrizatis. *Linn. Syst. Veget.*  
p. 102.

MYRTO-CISTUS *pennæi* *Clus. Hist.* 1. p. 68.

Is according to LINNÆUS a native of *Majorca*; MILLER says that it grows naturally in the Island of *Minorca*, from whence the seeds were sent to England by Mr. SALVADOR, an Apothecary at Barcelona, in the year 1718.

The stalks of this species are usually of a bright red colour, and covered with little warts; the leaves are small with many depressions on their upper sides like scars; the flowers are not always solitary, but frequently form a kind of Corymbus.

It is a hardy green-house plant, and readily propagated by cuttings.

It flowers during most of the Summer.

CLUSIUS informs us in his *Hist. pl. rar.* p. 68. that he received from THOMAS PENNY, a Physician of London, in the year 1580, a figure of this elegant plant, and who the next year shewed a dried specimen of the same in London, which had been gathered in the Island of Majorca, and named by him *μυρτο-κίσου*, or Myrtle-Cistus\*; it appears therefore that this plant has long been known, if not cultivated in this country.

We may remark that CLUSIUS's figure of this plant is not equally expressive with many of his others.

\* The leaves being somewhat like those of the Myrtle, and a gummy substance exuding from the plant as in the Gum Cistus.

N<sup>o</sup> 137



*Pluk. Nov. 11700 by W. Curtis Sc. Georges Crescent*



Pub<sup>d</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1790 by W<sup>o</sup> Curtis, S<sup>t</sup> Georges Crescent.

KALMIA HIRSUTA. HAIRY KALMIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character.*

KALMIA *hirsuta* foliis ovato-lanceolatis hirsutis sparsis, floribus racemosis.

This new species of *Kalmia* which we have called *hirsuta*, the stalk, leaves, and calyx, being covered with strong hairs, was imported from Carolina in the Spring of 1790, by Mr. WATSON, Nurserman at Islington, with whom several plants of it flowered this present Autumn, about the middle of September, from one of which our drawing was made.

The plants were brought over with their roots enclosed in balls of the earth in which they naturally grew, which on being examined appeared of a blackish colour, and full of glittering particles of sand; similar indeed to the bog-earth which we find on our moors and heaths; there is therefore little doubt (for no account accompanied the plants) but this *Kalmia* grows on moorish heaths, or in swamps.

In its general appearance it bears some resemblance to the *Andromeda Dabæcii*: from the specimens we have seen its usual height would appear to be from two to three feet; it grows upright; the flowers which are about the size of those of the *Kalmia glauca*, are of a purple colour, and contrary to all the other known *Kalmia*'s grow in racemi.

It is propagated by layers, and requires the same treatment as the rest of the genus, that is, to be planted in bog-earth, on a north border: as this however is a new, and of course a dear plant, it will be most prudent till we know what degree of cold it will bear, to keep it in a pot of the same earth, plunged in the same situation, which may be removed in the Winter to a green-house or hot-bed frame.

ALSTRÆMERIA PELEGRINA. SPOTTED-  
FLOWER'D ALSTRÆMERIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* 6-petala, supera, irregularis. *Stamina* declinata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALSTRÆMERIA *Pelegrina* caule erecto, corollis campanulatis rectis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis sessilibus. *Lim. Syst. Veg.* p. 338. ed. *Murr.*  
*Amæn. Acad.* 6. p. 247. cum icone.

HEMEROCALLIS floribus purpurascens maculatis vulgo *Pelegrina.* *Feuill. Peruv.* 2. p. 711. t. 5.

Father FEUILLEE\* figures and describes three species of *Alstræmeria*, viz. *Pelegrina*, *Ligtu*, and *Salsilla*, common names by which they are severally distinguished in Peru: the present species, which is much valued by the natives on account of its beauty, he informs us is found wild on a mountain to the north of, and a mile distant from Lima.

From Peru, as might be expected, the present plant found its way into Spain, from whence by the means of his beloved friend ALSTRÆMER, LINNÆUS first received seeds of it; the value he set on the acquisition is evident from the great care he took of the seedling plants, preserving them through the winter in his bed-chamber.

According to Mr. AITON, this species was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, by Messrs. KENNEDY and LEE, as long ago as the year 1753.

Being a mountainous plant, it is found to be much more hardy than the *Ligtu* already figured, and is generally treated as a green-house plant; it is found, however, to flower and ripen its seeds better under the glass of a hot-bed frame, where air is freely admitted.

It flowers from June to October, and, though a perennial, is generally raised from seeds, yet may sometimes be increased by parting its roots, which somewhat resemble those of the asparagus: the seeds should be sown in the spring, in a pot of light earth, on a gentle hot-bed, either of dung or tan.

\* In his *Journal des Observations Physiques, Mathematiques, et Botaniques, faites sur les Côtes Orientales de l'Amérique meridionale, &c.* printed in 1714.



Tab. Dec. 7. 5. W. & A. G. C. 1714.



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Publ. Dec. 1790 by W. Curtis Sculp. S. George's Crescent.

LUPINUS LUTEUS. YELLOW LUPINE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 2-labiatus. *Antheræ* 5 oblongæ, 5 subrotundæ. *Legumen* coriaceum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LUPINUS *luteus* calycibus verticillatis appendiculatis: labio superiore bipartito; inferiore tridentato. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 656.*

LUPINUS *sylvestris*, flore luteo. *Bauh. Pin. 348.*

The Yellow Lupine. *Park. Parad. p. 336.*

The present, with many other species of Lupine, is very generally cultivated in flower gardens, for the sake of variety, being usually sown in the spring with other annuals; where the flower-borders are spacious, they may with propriety be admitted, but as they take up much room, and as their blossoms are of short duration, they are not so desirable as many other plants.

It is a native of Sicily, and flowers in June and July.

We have often thought that the management of the kitchen garden, in point of succession of crops, might be advantageously transplanted to the flower garden; in the former, care is taken to have a regular succession of the annual delicacies of the table, while in the latter, a single sowing in the spring is thought to be all-sufficient; hence the flower garden, which in August, September, and part of October, might be covered with a profusion of bloom, exhibits little more than the decayed stems of departed annuals.



Publ. Dec. 1790 by W. Curtis Sculp. Georges Crescent.

HELIOTROPIUM PERUVIANUM. PERUVIAN  
 TURNSOLE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* hypocrateriformis, 5-fida, interjectis dentibus: fauce  
 clausa fornicibus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HELIOTROPIUM *peruvianum* foliis lanceolato-ovatis, caule  
 fruticoso, spicis numerosis aggregato-  
 corymbosis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 184.*

HELIOTROPIUM foliis ovato-lanceolatis, spicis plurimis  
 confertis, caule fruticoso. *Mill. Dict.*  
*ed. 6. 4to. Icon. t. 143.*

This plant recommends itself by its fragrance rather than  
 its beauty, so delicious indeed is the odour it diffuses, that  
 it is considered as essential to every green-house and stove.

“ It grows naturally in Peru, from whence the seeds were  
 “ sent by the younger Jussieu to the royal garden at Paris,  
 “ where the plants produced flowers and seeds; and from the  
 “ curious garden of the Duke d’Ayen, at St. Germain’s, I  
 “ was supplied with some of the seeds, which have succeeded  
 “ in the Chelsea garden, where the plants have flowered and  
 “ perfected their seeds for some years.” *Miller’s Gard. Dict.*

You may consider it either as a stove or a green-house  
 plant, the former is more congenial to it in the winter season.

A pure atmosphere is essential to its existence, as I expe-  
 rienced at Lambeth-Marsh, where I in vain endeavoured to  
 cultivate it.

It is propagated by cuttings as easily as any Geranium,  
 and requires a similar treatment; in hot weather it must be  
 well supplied with water, and in winter carefully guarded  
 against frost, so fatal to most of the natives of Peru.

SCORZONERA TINGITANA. TANGIER SCORZONERA, OR POPPY-LEAV'D VIPERS GRASS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

*Generic Character.*

*Receptaculum nudum. Pappus plumosus. Calyx imbricatus, squamis margine scariosis.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SCORZONERA *tingitana* foliis omnibus runcinatis amplexicaulibus. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 711.*

SONCHUS *tingitanus papaveris folio*, *Raii Suppl. 137.*

CHONDRIELLA *tingitana*, floribus luteis papaveris hortensis folio. *Herm. Lugdb. 657. t. 659.*

I am indebted for seeds of this plant to my very worthy and liberal friend NICH. GWYN, M. D. of Ipswich, to whose penetrating genius, and learned researches, Botany owes much.

As its name implies, it is a native of the province of Tangier, on the Barbary coast; appears to have been cultivated here, according to the *Hort. Kew.* in 1713, but is not mentioned in the 6th 4to. edit. of MILLER'S Dictionary.

It may be considered as forming a valuable addition to our stock of annuals, being a beautiful plant, and easily cultivated: it thrives best on a moderately dry soil, warmly situated: should be sown in the spring with other annuals.

I have observed, that in the middle of summer, a hot unclouded sun, which is favourable to the expansion of most of the flowers of this class, is too powerful for those of the present plant, which then appear to the greatest advantage in warm hazy weather.



*Del. Jan 1791 by W. Curtis Sc' George's Crescent.*

PELARGONIUM GLUTINOSUM. CLAMMY  
CRANE'S BILL.



*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 5-partitus: lacinia suprema deficiente in tubulum capillare nectariferum fecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Corolla* pentapetala, irregularis. *Filamenta* 10 inæqualia, quorum 3 raro 5 castrata. *Fruetus* pentacoccus, rostratus, rostra spiralia introrsum barbata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PELARGONIUM *glutinosum* umbellis paucifloris foliis cordatis hastato-quinquangulis viscosis.  
*L'Herit. Ger. Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 2. p. 426.*  
GERANIUM *glutinosum*. *Jacq. ic. collect. 1. p. 85.*  
GERANIUM *viscosum*. *Cavanill. Diss. 4. p. 246. t. 108. f. 2.*

The leaves of this species exhibit, on being touched, a manifest viscidty, or clamminess, which, independent of their shape, serves to characterize the species; the middle of the leaf is also in general stained with purple, which adds considerably to its beauty; but this must be regarded rather as the mark of a variety, than of the species.

With most of its congeners, it is a native of the Cape, and of modern date in this country, being introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Messrs. KENNEDY and LEE, in the year 1777.

It flowers from May to September; is readily propagated by cuttings, and sometimes raised from seeds, from whence several varieties have been produced.



*Publ. Jan. 1. 1791 by W. Curtis. St. George's Crescent.*





Flb. Jan. 1790. by W. Curtis. Sculp. G. Kneller.

FERRARIA UNDULATA. CURLED FERRARIA.

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*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA TRIANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

Monogyna. Spathæ unifloræ. Petala 6, undulato-crispata:  
Stigmata cucullata. Caps. 3-locularis, infera.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

FERRARIA undulata caule multifloro. Linn. Syst. Vegetab.  
p. 820. ed. 14. Murr. Ait. Kew. p. 305. v. 3.

FLOS INDICUS e violaceo fuscus radice tuberosa. I. B.  
Ferrar. Flora. ed. nov. p. 167. t. 171.

GLADIOLUS INDICUS e violaceo fuscus radice tuberosa  
nobis. Moris. hist. f. 4. t. 4. f. 7.

NARCISSUS INDICUS flore saturate purpureo. Radd.  
Elys. 2. t. 49. f. 9.

IRIS stellata cyclamine radice pullo flore. Barrel. Icon. 1216.

The old Botanists appear to have been wonderfully at a loss to what family they should refer this very singular plant, as will appear on consulting the synonyms; BURMAN at length made a distinct genus of it, naming it *Ferraria* in honour of JOH. BAPTISTA FERRARIUS, by whom it was described, and very well figured, in his *Flora seu de Florum Cultura*, published at Amsterdam, in 1646.

Mr. MILLER informs us, that he received roots of this plant from Dr. JOB BASTER, F. R. S. of Zirkzee, who obtained it from the Cape, of which it is a native.

In the vegetable line, it is certainly one of the most singular and beautiful of nature's productions; much it is to be regretted that its flowers are of very short duration, opening in the morning and finally closing in the afternoon of the same day; a strong plant will, however, throw out many blossoms in succession.

In its structure and œconomy, it approaches very near to the *Sisyrinchium*.

It flowers very early in the spring, from February to May, and is usually propagated by offsets, which its bulbs produce in tolerable plenty. It requires a treatment similar to the *Ixias* and other Cape bulbs. Our figure was drawn from a plant which flowered this spring, in the possession of R. FORSTER, Esq. of Turnham-Green.



I N D E X.

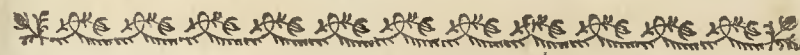
In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Third Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

- Pl.
- 101 Alyssum halimifolium.
- 108 Anthyllis tetraphylla.
- 74 Antirrhinum triste.
- 99 ——— purpureum.
- 102 Campanula speculum.
- 107 Cassia Chamæcrista.
- 77 Centaurea montana.
- 81 Colutea arborescens.
- 76 Epilobium angustissimum.
- 97 Fuchsia coccinea.
- 95 Geranium Radula.
- 86 Gladiolus communis.
- 90 Gorteria rigens.
- 83 Hibiscus syriacus.
- 87 Hyoscyamus aureus.
- 106 Iberis umbellata.
- 91 Iris fusiana.
- 82 Lachenalia tricolor.
- 96 Lantana aculeata.
- 100 Lathyrus tingitanus.
- 79 Lotus jacobæus.
- 104 Lyfimachia bulbifera.
- 73 Monsonia speciosa.
- 88 Narcissus Bulbocodium.
- 78 ——— odorus.
- 103 Pelargonium acetosum.
- 75 Potentilla grandiflora.
- 92 Saxifraga farmentosa.
- 93 Sempervivum monanthes.
- 94 Sifynchium iridioides.
- 85 Spartium junceum.
- 80 Spigelia marilandica.
- 105 Tradescantia virginica.
- 98 Tropæolum minus.
- 84 Tussilago alpina.
- 89 Viola pedata.

I N D E X.

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

- Pl.
- 101 Alyssum sweet.
- 77 Blue-bottle greater.
- 85 Broom Spanish.
- 106 Candy-tuft purple.
- 107 Cassia dwarf.
- 84 Coltsfoot alpine.
- 81 Colutea, or Bladder-Senna tree.
- 86 Corn-flag common.
- 103 Crane's-bill sorrel.
- 97 Fuchsia scarlet.
- 95 Geranium rasp-leav'd.
- 90 Gorteria rigid-leav'd.
- 87 Henbane golden-flower'd.
- 83 Hibiscus Syrian.
- 93 House-leek dwarf.
- 91 Iris chalconian.
- 78 Jonquil great.
- 82 Lachenalia three-colour'd.
- 108 Ladies finger four-leav'd.
- 96 Lantana prickly.
- 102 Looking-glass Venus's.
- 104 Loofestric bulb-bearing.
- 79 Lotus black-flower'd.
- 73 Monsonica large-flower'd.
- 88 Narcissus hoop-petticoat.
- 100 Pea Tangier.
- 75 Potentilla large-flower'd.
- 92 Saxifrage Strawberry.
- 94 Sifynchium Iris-leav'd. [land.
- 80 Spigelia, or Worm-grass Mary-
- 74 Toad-flax flower'd.
- 99 ——— purple.
- 105 Tradescantia Virginian. [small.
- 98 Tropæolum, or Indian cress.
- 89 Violet cut-leav'd.
- 76 Willow-herb narrowest-leav'd.



# I N D E X.

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

- Pl.*
- 134 Adonis vernalis.
  - 125 Alstroemeria Ligtu.
  - 139 ————— Pelegrina.
  - 126 Alyssum deltoideum.
  - 130 ————— utriculatum.
  - 129 Amaryllis vittata.
  - 123 Anemone hortensis.
  - 117 Campanula carpatica.
  - 131 Catebæa spinosa.
  - 112 Cistus ladaniferus.
  - 113 Convolvulus purpureus.
  - 144 Ferraria undulata.
  - 135 Gladiolus cardinalis.
  - 141 Heliotropium peruvianum.
  - 122 Hyacinthus racemosus.
  - 133 ————— comosus.
  - 137 Hypericum balearicum.
  - 124 Iberis gibraltaria.
  - 127 Ixia flexuosa.
  - 138 Kalmia hirsuta.
  - 111 Lathyrus tuberosus.
  - 115 ————— fativus.
  - 109 Lavatera trimestris.
  - 116 Limodorum tuberosum.
  - 140 Lupinus luteus.
  - 110 Mimosa verticillata.
  - 121 Narcissus incomparabilis.
  - 136 Pelargonium tetragonum.
  - 143 ————— glutinosum.
  - 132 Rubus arcticus.
  - 128 Scilla campanulata.
  - 142 Scorzonera tingitana.
  - 118 Sedum Anacampseros.
  - 114 Silene pendula.
  - 119 Strelitzia Reginae.

# I N D E X.

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

- Pl.*
- 134 Adonis Spring.
  - 125 Alstroemeria striped-flowered.
  - 139 ————— spotted-flowered.
  - 129 Amaryllis superb.
  - 130 Alyssum bladder-podded.
  - 126 ————— purple.
  - 123 Anemone star.
  - 117 Bell-flower Carpatian.
  - 113 Bindweed purple.
  - 132 Bramble dwarf.
  - 124 Candy-tuft Gibraltar.
  - 114 Catchfly pendulous.
  - 131 Catebæa thorny.
  - 112 Cistus gum.
  - 143 Crane's-bill clammy.
  - 121 Daffodil peerless.
  - 144 Ferraria curled.
  - 136 Geranium square-stalked.
  - 135 Gladiolus superb.
  - 122 Hyacinth starch.
  - 133 ————— two-coloured.
  - 127 Ixia bending-stalked.
  - 138 Kalmia hairy.
  - 111 Lathyrus tuberos.
  - 115 ————— blue-flowered.
  - 109 Lavatera annual.
  - 116 Limodorum tuberosus-rooted.
  - 140 Lupine yellow.
  - 110 Mimosa whorl'd-leaved.
  - 118 Orpine evergreen.
  - 142 Scorzonera Tangier.
  - 137 St. John's-wort warty.
  - 119 Strelitzia Canna-leaved.
  - 128 Squill bell-flowered.
  - 141 Turnsole peruvian.